

0 0101 **Spokane Register of Historic Places**
Nomination Form

City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall - Sixth Floor
 Spokane, Washington 99201-3337

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **J. W. COOK HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 3609 West Thorpe Road
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington, 99224
 County Spokane
 Parcel Number 25352.2401

3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

4. Owner of Property

Name Boyd and Dinah Carlson
 Street & Number P.O. Box 310
 City, State, Zip Code Colville, Washington, 99114
 Telephone Number 509-684-2678 (work 684-2121)

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
 Street & Number 1116 West Broadway
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, Washington, 99201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title Community Cultural Resource Survey
 Date Federal__ State__ County 1980 Local__
 Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office
 City, State Spokane, Washington

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair
 deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check One

unaltered
 altered

Check One

original site
 moved & date _____

Description of the present and original (if known) physical appearance:

Narrative Description

Summary Statement

Built in 1905, the J. W. Cook House is one of the oldest homes in unincorporated Spokane County and is the oldest and best-preserved house in Lincoln Park Addition. The house retains excellent architectural integrity and is surrounded by the original acreage and some of the trees planted when the house was built nearly a century ago. Displaying quality craftsmanship and unusual decorative detail, the J. W. Cook House is a fine example of free classic Queen Anne style and is clad in red brick--a building material rarely used in farm houses in Spokane County.

1999 - Current Appearance and Condition

Site

The J. W. Cook House is located on 9.2 acres in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 25, Range 42 in Spokane County's Lincoln Park Addition. Commonly called the Thorpe-Westwood neighborhood, Lincoln Park Addition is characterized by rocky basalt bluffs and native pine-forested foothills that rise westward from Highway 195 and the floor of Hangman Valley. Small streams and creeks wind through the area along with abandoned railroad beds. The wooded, rural addition is sparsely populated and features dirt, oiled or graveled roads that lead to five and ten-acre parcels with housing stock built mostly during the last 30 years from 1965 to 1995. The J. W. Cook House fronts north onto West Thorpe Road at number 3609 and is sited about 350 feet uphill from a cleared field that borders Thorpe Road. Encompassing eight acres, the property extends 1195 feet up a steep slope from the street and measures 300 feet wide. Facing north, the property commands an uninterrupted view of thick, pine forest and the face of a rocky basalt bluff located on the north side of Thorpe Road. Vacated Sangamon Road borders the property to the east and forms the boundary between the City of Spokane and Spokane County. Residential homes border the Cook property to the south and west.

Style Elements

Built in 1905, the J. W. Cook House is one of the oldest properties in Lincoln Park Addition and is an excellent example of free classic Queen Anne architectural style. Queen Anne was the dominant style for domestic building throughout America from 1880 to 1910 with free classic adaptation of the style becoming widespread at the turn of the century. Defining features of the Queen Anne style cited in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses* include a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, usually with a front-facing gable, and an asymmetrical facade with a partial or full-width porch which is usually one story high and extends along one or both side walls. The *free classic* adaptation is expressed in "about 35 percent of Queen Anne houses" (McAlester) and is characterized by the use of

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classical columns rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework details. The columns may be either the full height of the porch or raised on a pedestal to the level of the porch railing. In addition, "the railings normally lack the delicate, turned balusters of the spindlework type of Queen Anne house" (*McAlester*). Cornice-line dentils and other classical details are frequent.

Exterior

The J. W. Cook House reflects these elements. It forms an irregular, rectangular-shaped footprint measuring approximately 45 feet long and 30 feet wide with over 1200 square feet on the first floor and about 550 square feet on the second floor. The masonry-supported house features twelve-inch thick brick walls, rises one and one-half stories, and is covered with a front-facing, cross-gabled roof that merges with a hipped, pyramidal roof over the rear of the house. Hipped roof dormers project from the house on the east and west roof slopes. A distinguishing feature of the house is the composition-shingled, bellcast roof with widely overhanging flared eaves and cornice returns. The flared eaves are boxed and are supported by decorative scroll-sawn brackets. Two red brick chimneys rise from the roof--one on the west slope and one on the south slope. A single-story porch wraps around the house from the north facade to the center of the east elevation next to a one-story curved bay. The porch deck is constructed of poured concrete, and the porch roof is supported by iron posts with a decorative metal filigree balustrade. A small pedimented gable distinguishes the front entry and is embellished with gable ornamentation including cornice-line dentil detailing and a molded mascarón (mask) as well as shadows revealing the numbers "1905" once applied around the mask. The house is clad in red pressed brick and is supported by a foundation constructed of native basalt rock. A wide, molded-cement belt course separates the basalt rock foundation from the brick wall cladding. An unusual feature of the house is a thin, one-quarter-inch-thick layer of stucco veneer applied over the exterior brick cladding. The stucco is dyed to match the red hue of the bricks, and white paint has been added to the surface of the stucco to simulate the appearance of mortar joints. The ornamental effect replicates the appearance of a brick-clad house, but adds a unique touch with decorative, fine detailing.

The J. W. Cook House features a replication of simple, vertical, one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows. Nearly all of the windows are capped by a slight segmental arch highlighted with flat, radiating brick voussoirs. In addition, all of the windows on the first floor are embellished with a decorative lug sill of molded cement. The north facade of the house features a larger stationary, single pane window with a decorative leaded-glass transom light. The second-floor gable peak of the north facade is distinguished by two, one-over-one, vertical units that are flanked by two, small, round windows set in unusual diamond-shaped surrounds of molded sandstone. The east elevation of the house features evenly spaced, vertical units with a large, multipaned window that wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The west elevation of the house reveals vertical, one-over-one units as well as two smaller windows that illuminate the stairway leading from the first to the second floor in the home's interior.

Interior

The front entry of the J. W. Cook House is located under the porch roof at the north facade, and an additional entry opens from the east elevation of the house. Both doors feature decorative panels with a single, large pane of glass set into the upper portion. Original decorative brass doorknobs and plates remain on the doors. The home's first-

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floor interior space is divided into four rooms: an L-shaped living room and dining room, a small kitchen, a bedroom-library, and a bathroom with a clawfoot bathtub. Interior woodwork is painted, the fir-planked floors are covered with carpet and linoleum, and ceilings rise to approximately nine feet. An unusual feature of the dining room is the southeast corner of the room where divided light, multipaned windows illuminate built-in window benches forming a small sunroom. The upstairs of the house features three bedrooms, fir-planked floors, and original built-in drawers for storage. Original windows, doors, doorknobs and hinges exist throughout the house, but original light fixtures have been lost. The basement extends under the entire house and features basalt stone walls that measure two-feet thick. Massive eight-inch by ten-inch wood posts support the two-inch by ten-inch floor joists. The floor surface is composed of poured concrete.

Outbuildings and Landscaping

In addition to the house, the property's nine-plus acres include several outbuildings behind the house as well as original trees planted when the house was built in 1905. Two massive elm trees mark the northwest and northeast corners of the property at Thorpe Road. A hardpacked dirt and gravel driveway leads to a garage and rear entry at the home's southeast corner. Two maple trees and seven Chinese elm trees spaced ten feet apart line the driveway's west perimeter and shade the house. A huge fir tree planted shortly after the house was built stands in front of the home's north facade. A manicured lawn surrounds part of the house, but over 95 percent of the eight acres is an open, rocky field that rises uphill to the base of a steep basalt bluff.

A circa-1900 basalt rock building is located southwest behind the main house. The small building was originally used to shelter apparatus that generated electricity for the home and was later used as a milk house. In addition to the stone structure, several buildings were built behind the house and up the hill. A one-story frame structure that served as a storage shed and garage was located directly behind the house. A barn built in 1905 (demolished) was located about 50 feet uphill from the house, and two small frame structures that served as chicken coops were located even further uphill at the southwest boundary of the property (one structure remains). A hand-dug well fed by a natural spring is located uphill by the east boundary of the property and is partially covered by a corrugated metal enclosure. A large 10,000-gallon steel water tank is located several hundred feet behind the house on top of the hill at the bluff's edge by the south boundary of the property.

1905-1999 - Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

The J. W. Cook House is well-preserved and retains excellent exterior integrity with original windows, doors, brick and stucco cladding, eave brackets and footprint. Due to decay, the wrap-around porch on the northeast corner of the house was replaced in the 1950s with a porch deck of poured concrete. The original wood porch supports featured Tuscan columns mounted on square pedestals that rose to the height of the railing. A black and white photograph taken in 1960 reveals decorative balusters. The wood balusters and porch railing were replaced with metal filigree balusters custom-made by the owner in 1963. As a protection against deterioration by weather, aluminum storm doors and windows were installed over the original doors and windows on the first and second floors in the 1970s. About the same time, the roof was recovered with composition, asphalt shingles. For over 80 years, a spring-fed well supplied drinking water to the property. In 1989, the spring water was replaced with water supplied by the City of Spokane. In 1999,

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potable, fresh spring water continues to spill from a pipe located up the hill behind the house.

The interior of the house originally featured first-floor woodwork finished in a dark walnut color and walls painted in hues depicting deep olive green and dark salmon pink. Over the last 94 years, the woodwork has been painted several times, the walls have been wallpapered and repainted, the fir-plank floor has been covered with linoleum and carpet, and the original light fixtures have been lost.

Beginning in 1999, the home's present owners have undertaken an extensive restoration and remodeling project. Based on a photograph from 1960, a porch restoration is planned that will replicate the porch's original Tuscan columns, railing, and balustrades. A one-story addition to the home has been added to the rear, south elevation of the house and attaches to the original back entry. The addition measures about 20 feet by 20 feet and features a bellcast hipped roof with dormers and flared eaves that match the home's original circa-1905 roof design. The addition will be clad in red brick and is illuminated by multipaned windows. A new three-car garage was built in 1999 and replaces the original garage-storage shed located at the rear of the house.

The new addition to the J. W. Cook House is similar to the addition approved by the Spokane Landmarks Commission in 1996 to the Spokane-registered T. D. Rockwell House built in 1901 at 403 West Waverly Place in Corbin Park. Architecturally compatible to both of the original houses, the respective additions feature living and garage space, and are designed to replicate architectural features and cladding of the original homes. In contrast, the Rockwell House addition is partly visible from both Washington Street and Waverly Place, but the addition to the Cook-Almquist House is nearly *invisible* due to mature deciduous trees and other foliage that obscure views of the addition. The new addition to the J. W. Cook House is not visible from Thorpe Road or from the entrance to the driveway leading to the house. Therefore, as with the Rockwell House, the architectural integrity of the J. W. Cook House is not significantly impacted by the new addition.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing):

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1900-1905

Significant Dates
1900-1905

Specific Dates
1900-1905

Architect, Designer, and/or Builder
JOHN W. COOK, bricklayer and builder

Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

Built in 1905, the J. W. Cook House is an excellent example of free classic Queen Anne style, and is the oldest and best-preserved home in the Lincoln Park Addition. In addition, the brick house is a rare example of masonry construction at a time when nearly all farm houses built during turn-of-the-century Spokane County were frame dwellings. The house also features a unique application of decorative stucco that has not been found on any buildings in Spokane or Spokane County. The well-built J. W. Cook House was designed for and built by John W. Cook, a master bricklayer and accomplished craftsman who worked for noted Spokane building contractors J. W. Forrest and Frederick Phair. Associated with the early history of the Spokane area, the house demonstrates early 19th-century and late 20th-century settlement in the Lincoln Park Addition and Spokane County. The J. W. Cook House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C for its historical and architectural integrity.

Historical Context

Early Spokane and Spokane County

Almost thirty-five years before the J. W. Cook House was built, Spokane was little more than a trading post, a sawmill, and a small cluster of shacks in 1872. Nestled next to and named for the cascading waterfalls spilling forth from the Spokane River and for the Spokane Indian tribes who fished along the river's banks, the town was called Spokane Falls--a name derived from the Indian word *spokan* which means "children of the sun." By 1889, Washington Territory became a state, and in 1891, the townsite by the river was officially named Spokane (dropping the word "Falls"). The community grew and gained recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and rail transport. Hundreds of

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houses were built in Spokane, and homesteaders, farmers, dairymen, and other early pioneers also purchased acreage surrounding the city in Spokane County. They built barns for their livestock and homes for their families, and enjoyed both the county's picturesque, rural setting and the city's modern amenities. Experiencing phenomenal growth, Spokane and Spokane County's population soared from 36,000 in 1900 to over 100,000 by 1910--only five years after the J. W. Cook House was built.

Lincoln Park Addition

Spokane County's Lincoln Park Addition was platted with rectangular-shaped lots in October, 1890. Somewhat remote, the addition is located just outside Spokane's city limits about four and one-half miles southwest of the city's central business district. Lincoln Park Addition encompasses an area of wooded and rocky foothills that rise just west of Highway 195 from the floor of Hangman Valley, and is bisected by Thorpe Road. In 1900, Thorpe Road was a dirt trail used by American Indians and pioneers who lived in the area, and was the main east-west thoroughfare through Lincoln Park Addition. Washington Water Power Company constructed an electric railroad a few hundred yards north of Thorpe Road that linked Spokane to Lincoln Park Addition, Medical Lake, and Cheney. With easy access provided by the railroad to the medicinal waters in Medical Lake and modern amenities in Cheney and Spokane, Lincoln Park Addition was an active site for early settlement. By 1905, all lots within the addition had been purchased as five to ten-acre parcels. In addition to pioneer families, farmers and dairymen who built homes and settled in the area, John T. Davie built a brickyard just east of Lincoln Park Addition. Achieving acclaim as one of Spokane's first brickyards, it employed hundreds of men for many years. Another brickyard owned by Triplet, Wallace and Moss was located close to Davie's brickyard, and together, they inspired the name "Brickyard Gulch" which was sometimes used to describe the area. In addition to rural settlement and brick manufacturing, the area was chosen as the site where two sets of railroad tracks were constructed in 1913 and 1917, and are supported by tunnels that cross over Thorpe Road. Improvements in the area continued and Thorpe Road was eventually paved, new roads were laid throughout the addition, and original farm houses built during the first years of the 20th century were replaced with contemporary homes constructed during the last 35 years. A rare reminder of turn-of-the-century settlement in the area, the well-preserved J. W. Cook House remains intact and is the oldest and the only brick farm house remaining in the Lincoln Park Addition.

John W. Cook

John W. Cook was born in England in 1876, and was first recorded in Polk's *Spokane City Directory* in 1887. At only 13 years of age, John Cook worked as a millwright and carpenter for the Oliver and Johnson Company in Spokane. By 1890, John Cook was 16, resided at 1127 West Sharp Avenue, and was employed as a brickmason. Three years later, Cook continued to work as a bricklayer as well as a foreman for Western Bridge Company in Spokane. By 1900, John Cook was 24 years old, was an experienced and accomplished brickmason, and was newly married to Wisconsin-born Alice Bump. On October 15, 1900, John and Alice Cook bought a little over nine acres of rocky, forested land along Thorpe Road for \$600 from Wilson Lockhart, a well-known Spokane physician. Lockhart had previously purchased the property in 1891 for \$1000 from Richard B. Blake, a Spokane Superior Court judge who may have owned the land for speculative purposes.

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A meticulous craftsman and bricklayer, Cook designed and began to build his brick home in 1902. The J. T. Davie as well as the Triplet, Wallace, and Moss brickyards were located less than one mile east of Cook's new property and may have sold bricks to Cook for use in the construction of his home. According to Polk's *Spokane City Directory*, Alice and John Cook moved into their home as early as 1903 before construction was completed in 1905.

During the time John Cook owned property along Thorpe Road, he worked as a bricklayer and carpenter for two prolific and prominent early Spokane contractors: J. W. Forrest and Frederick Phair. In 1909, Cook was appointed Phair's foreman in charge of bricklayers, and in 1911, Cook was named secretary for the Inland Empire Mining and Milling Company in Spokane. In addition to his successful work as bricklayer and carpenter, John Cook improved his land by planting fruit trees on the slope in front of his house, and by building a barn for cattle and horses that grazed on the property. Then, in 1914 at the age of 35, his wife Alice Cook died, and John moved to Spokane. After 1915, Cook was no longer listed in the *Spokane City Directory*.

Other Owners of the J. W. Cook House

In 1914, John Cook sold his brick home and eight acres on Thorpe Road to Roy and Genevieve Martin who assumed a \$2200 mortgage. Roy Martin worked as a fireman for the Great Northern Railroad in Hillyard before moving to the J. W. Cook House, but by 1916, he was listed in Polk's *Spokane City Directory* as a farmer. Perhaps Martin was responsible for clearing some of the land where he may have planted wheat, oats and barley--all popular grains that grow well in the area. In 1922, Roy and Genevieve Martin sold the property to Minnie Ford, widow of Charles Ford. Upon her purchase, Minnie Ford assumed two mortgages totaling \$2500 as part of the sales price of the property. One month later, Minnie sold the property to her son Marion Ford, a teacher, and his wife Marietta. After twelve years, the Fords sold the property to George A. and Luella M. Oldham in 1934. Employed as a lather, George and his wife Luella assumed a mortgage valued at \$1337, and paid it in full by 1940. Three years later in 1943, they sold the house and acreage to railroad timekeeper Charles Allberry and his wife Mildred. During the next three years the house changed hands several times. The Allberrys sold the property to Earl and Frances DeLoney in 1944. The DeLoneys sold the property in 1945 to Clarence and Flo Thill, who immediately sold it to Northern Pacific Railroad conductor H. C. Decker and his wife Ethyl. The Deckers sold the property one year later in 1946, to Harry R. and Marjorie Almquist.

Harry R. Almquist

Raised in the small mining town of Mullan, Idaho, Harry Almquist was at home in the rural, country setting provided by his newly purchased property on Thorpe Road. He worked as a machinist and supervisor for Columbia Electric and Manufacturing Company (later called Columbia Lighting) in Spokane for 28 years. In 1942, during World War II, Harry remembers earning 43-cents an hour where he was responsible for making booster rocket and gun shells produced by Columbia Electric. In addition to his supervisory work at Columbia Electric, Harry Almquist made many improvements to the house and property on Thorpe Road. Between 1946 and 1950, Harry enlarged and dug out--by hand--more than 75-percent of the basement (the original basement was a small room encased in wood with a coal-burning furnace). He secured damaged floor joists, upgraded the furnace, and poured a concrete floor. During the 1950s, Harry removed the rotted wood wrap-around

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porch and replaced it with a permanent porch of poured concrete. In 1963, he custom-made an unusual metal filigree railing and balusters that surround the porch. In order to irrigate the property's eight acres, Harry installed a 10,000-gallon steel tank at the top of the bluff overlooking the house and grounds. He pumped water to the tank from a natural spring located a few yards uphill and southeast from the house. Harry repaired and maintained the house, barn, garage and outbuildings on the property, grazed a few cows, planted wheat, and raised 35 Shetland ponies. He used the cool, damp basalt rock building behind the house as a site to separate milk and keep it cold. The Almquists owned the property for 20 years until 1966 when they sold it to farmland real estate specialist Lawrence Lawson and his wife Verla. As speculators, the Lawsons owned the property for less than one month, and sold it immediately to current owners Boyd and Dinah Carlson in January, 1967.

In 1999, the Carlsons commissioned an addition and three-car garage be erected to the rear of the Cook House replacing a barn-garage that was originally located on the site. Architecturally compatible with features of the original house, the new construction will be clad in red brick and is covered by a bellcast roof with widely overhanging eaves. The addition will feature a family room with a vaulted cathedral ceiling, and attic space above the garage will be utilized for office and storage. Noted Colville, Washington architect Roy Parker designed the garage and addition, and accomplished Spokane contractor Larry Bell and his son Brian were responsible for building the new construction. Dedicated preservationists for many years, Boyd and Dinah Carlson have elected to restore the exterior of the Cook House and will replicate the original porch columns and balustrade. In addition to the Cook House, the Carlsons also own a commercial block in Colville that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and they have been instrumental in pursuing a National Register Historic District designation for historic building stock in downtown Colville.

Architectural Significance

Master Craftsman John W. Cook

The well-built J. W. Cook House is architecturally significant for its superb craftsmanship, decorative detail, and excellent representation of the free classic Queen Anne style. The house was designed and built by John W. Cook, an accomplished brickmason who worked for noted Spokane contractors and may also have worked for brick manufacturers John T. Davie or Triplet, Wallace and Moss who had brick manufacturing companies located in Spring Lake Addition, east and adjacent to Lincoln Park Addition where the Cook House is located.

By 1902, Polk's *Spokane City Directory* lists Cook's occupation as a bricklayer for noted Spokane building contractor J. W. Forrest, and records Cook living at Forrest's residence at 2102 First Avenue. From 1903 to 1908, Cook worked as a bricklayer, but his place of occupation is not known until 1909. In that year, the *Spokane City Directory* records Cook as "bricklayer foreman" for Spokane contractor Frederick Phair, one of Spokane's most prominent builders. Perhaps Cook worked for Phair beginning in 1903, when he moved out of Forrest's home and into his own house on Thorpe Road, to 1914 when he sold his house in the Lincoln Park Addition. Consequently, Cook may have been the primary bricklayer responsible for brickwork seen today on buildings Phair constructed in Spokane from 1903 to 1914. These include architect-designed buildings such as the Masonic Temple, the Paulsen Building, the Spokane Club, and the San Marco apartments.

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Accomplished contractors J. W. Forrest and Frederick Phair both advertised their trade under the business section in Polk's *Spokane City Directory* for many years beginning as early as 1890, and are responsible for homes and commercial buildings constructed throughout turn-of-the-century Spokane. In addition to the above-referenced buildings, Phair also built the Exchange Bank (demolished), Spokane Dry Goods, and the Salvation Army's Red Shield Hotel. Phair's most significant work in Spokane, however, is one of the city's most celebrated landmarks--the towering, gothic style Cathedral for St. John the Evangelist. Revered for his excellent work, Phair was hired by Spokane's most famed architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter to build the Idaho State Pavilion at the Chicago World Exposition in 1892. An outstanding success, the building's design and completed construction won "Best of Show." Phair was then hired to construct a replication of the Idaho State Pavilion for a wealthy gentleman in Great Britain.

John Cook was a responsible and accomplished brickmason as evidenced by his employment with contractors Forrest and Phair, and by his finely crafted home located along Thorpe Road. Although the J. W. Cook House is nearly 100 years old, no cracks are visible in the stone foundation or the brick walls, and the unusual stucco veneer is well-preserved. Why Cook choose to cover the home's pressed brick exterior cladding with a thin layer of stucco remains a mystery. Spokane plaster expert Michael Glaser offers an explanation and says that after laying hundreds and thousands of bricks over and over again on Spokane houses and buildings, Cook may have wanted to "experiment and try something different." Applied to the entire house, a thin coat of finely textured stucco dyed to match the intense red color of the bricks would have produced a striking, almost harsh, appearance. To soften the appearance of the house, Cook may have chosen to paint white lines where mortar joints would normally be located thus duplicating the effect produced by the original pressed brick cladding. Glaser also explained that John Cook's stucco mix has proved to be a superior product: The stucco has completely bonded to the surface of the bricks and shows no deterioration or damage after 94 years. So far, no other buildings in Spokane or Spokane County have been found that resemble the decorative stucco application on the J. W. Cook House.

Architectural Style

The J. W. Cook House is a fine example of the free classic Queen Anne style. The house reveals identifying features of the style including a mix of two or more elements from preceding styles (*Turbeville*); a steeply pitched irregular hipped roof with front-facing gables; a one-story wrap-around porch; tall vertical one-over-one windows; a curved bay; simple Tuscan porch columns and cornice-line dentils typical of free classic adaptations; and a decorative exterior wall surface that breaks up the monotony of planar wall expanses (*McAlester*). Producing a pleasing mix of earlier traditional influences, the design for the J. W. Cook House borrows Dutch Colonial (circa-1625-1840) and French Colonial (circa-1700-1840) elements as evidenced in the widely overhanging flared eaves and steeply pitched pyramidal hipped roof. In addition, decorative eave brackets on the J. W. Cook House depict strong Italianate style influence (circa-1840-1885).

The J. W. Cook House is the only turn-of-the-century, free classic Queen Anne style house remaining in the Lincoln Park Addition. In addition, the Cook House is one of only five brick homes built before 1910 that remain in all of unincorporated Spokane County (*Historic Resources Inventory: Spokane County, 1998*). They include the Hansen House at 10806 Bigelow Gulch Road on Pleasant Prairie (built in 1894); the Fennen House at

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8501 N. Lehman Road on Pleasant Prairie (built in 1894); the Hartmier House at 448 Diamond Lane on Paradise Prairie (built in 1900); and the Henningson House at 17702 S. Smythe Road on Paradise Prairie (built in 1896). All four homes are clad in common red brick like the Cook House. In contrast, all four homes were built five to eleven years before the Cook House. The Henningson House and the Hartmier House are vernacular examples of American Foursquare design whereas the J. W. Cook House represents the free classic Queen Anne architectural style. In addition, the two-story Hennen House resembles later versions of the Gothic Revival style with a steeply pitched, centrally placed cross gable that dominates the home's facade rather than resembling the free classic Queen Anne elements exemplified in the Cook House. Similar to the porch of the Cook House, the Hansen House also features a wrap-around porch. However, the Hansen House has been altered and more closely resembles architectural elements of the Folk Victorian style. Of the five houses, the Cook House is the only home distinguished by a roof featuring widely overhanging flared eaves and by exterior cladding composed of brick covered in a thin coat of decorative stucco veneer.

The J. W. Cook House can also be compared to a house found in the city of Spokane's West Central neighborhood. A one and one-half story house located at 327 West Montgomery Avenue (Washington Street and Montgomery Avenue) built in 1912--seven years after the Cook House was constructed--very closely resembles John W. Cook's house on Thorpe Road. The Montgomery Avenue house is a fine example of free classic Queen Anne style incorporating red brick cladding, a steeply pitched roof with widely overhanging flared eaves, similar windows, molded cement lug sills and belt course, and a basalt rock foundation like the Cook House. In contrast, the house does not have the thin, decorative stucco application that makes the J. W. Cook House singularly unique.

Conclusion

The well-preserved J. W. Cook House is a superb example of the free classic Queen Anne style, and is the oldest house in the Lincoln Park Addition. Constructed during the late 19th-century and early 20th-century when most farm houses in the area were frame buildings, the brick masonry-supported Cook House is one of five remaining brick houses built in unincorporated Spokane County before 1910. In addition, the well-built house is the product of a master craftsman, and is the only house found in Spokane and Spokane County that features a unique application of decorative stucco that simulates brick veneer. The Cook House is also associated with the history of early Spokane and demonstrates early settlement in the Lincoln Park Addition and west Spokane County. The property is well-preserved and retains excellent exterior integrity in its original location, setting, materials, workmanship, and its association with early Spokane. Historically and architecturally significant, the J. W. Cook House is eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Almquist, Harry and Mary Lou. Personal interview with Linda Yeomans, 1999.
City of Spokane Building Permits, 1905-1999.
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Edwards, Rev. Jonathan. *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, Spokane: Lever, 1900.
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Turbeville, Daniel, Ph.D. EWU Department of Geography. Personal interviews with Linda Yeomans, 1995-1999.
United States Federal Population Census, 1900, 1910, 1920.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	9.2 acres.
UTM References	Zone 011.
Verbal Boundary Description	Parcel Number 25352.2401 Lincoln Park Addition, Block 24 including vacated strip 30 feet wide east of and adjacent to B24 (was Sagamon Road).
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description for J. W. Cook House.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans
Organization	Linda Yeomans Historic Preservation Consulting
Telephone	509-456-3828
Street & Number	501 West 27th Avenue
City or Town	Spokane
State	WA
Zip Code	99203
Date	15 September 1999

12. Additional Documentation

Maps	1999 Plat Map from Spokane County.
Photographs	Twenty (20) color slides of property taken in 1999. Twenty (20) black and white photographic prints of property taken in 1999. Ten (10) color prints of property.

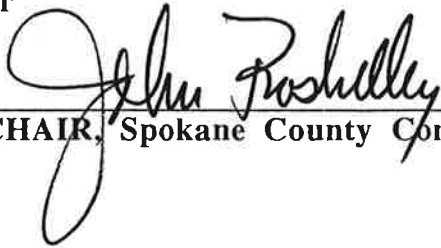
13. Signature of Owner(s)

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____ Attest: _____
Date Heard: _____ City Clerk
Commission Decision: _____ Approved
as to Form: _____
Council/Board Action: _____ Assistant City Attorney
Date: _____

We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

MAYOR, City of Spokane
or



CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission



OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

J. W. COOK HOUSE

Photos 5 and 6:

East facade of house, photos taken in 1999.



Photos 7 and 8:

North facade of house; photos taken in 1999.



Photos 9, 10, 11:

Northeast corner of house and eave detail.



J. W. COOK HOUSE

Photos 12 and 13:

West elevation of house; photos in 1999.



J. W. COOK HOUSE

Photos 14, 15, 16:

1999 photos of west elevation and view of rear of house and new addition and garage.



PREST

AVE.

9

9

1

N.W.P. Co. Ry.

AVE.

AVE.

AVE.

AVE.

CHASE Med. ST.

FOUNTAIN

EDISON

WHITNEY

FULTON

ULTRA

AVE.

THORPE

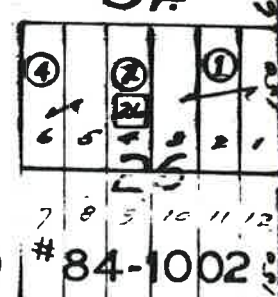
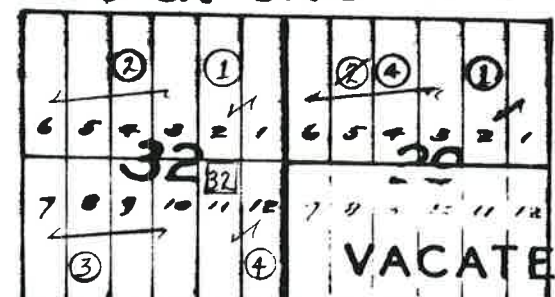
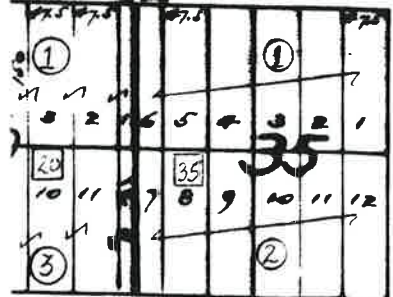
MOORELAND

AVE.

HANNIBAL

35th Ave

ST.



24

24

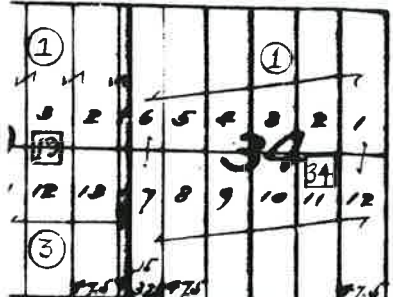
VACATED

84-1002

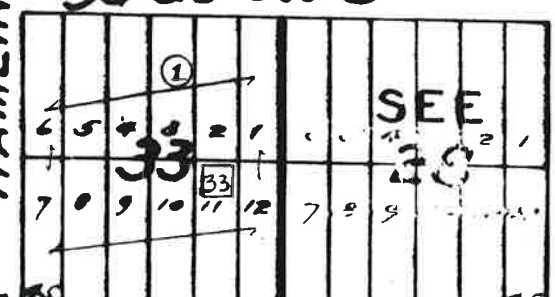
MALLAGE

36th Ave

ST.



HAMLIN



FULTON



RANGE

HATES

37th Ave

ST.

Map of City of Chicago, 1917, showing streets and blocks.

J. W. COOK HOUSE

Photos 1 and 2:

**North facade of property, photos taken in
1999 from Thorpe Road looking south.**



J. W. COOK HOUSE

Photos 3 and 4:

**Northeast corner and east facade of house,
photos taken in 1999.**

