

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **DOMKE-GUSE HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 1924 West Pacific Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number 25241.0806

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<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 type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
	<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 Mary E. Moltke
Street & Number 1923 W. First Avenue
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail 456-8839 office, mary@ejrobertsmansion.com

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
Street Number 1116 West Broadway
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
County Spokane

6. Representation of Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
Date Federal____ State____ County____ Local 2001
Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

Final nomination reviewed by SHLC on Feb 21, 2007

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(see nomination, section 8)

Condition
_excellent
_good
_fair
_deteriorated
_ruins
_unexposed

Check One
_unaltered
_altered

Check One
_original site
_moved & date_____

8. Spokane Register Categories and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the 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 or 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 history.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Browne's Addition, Lot 8, Block 9
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	Historic Preservation Planning
Street, City, State, Zip Code	501 West 27 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number	509-456-3828
Email Address	lindayeomans@comcast.net
Date Final Nomination Heard	Feb 21, 2007

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane current plat map.
Photographs and Slides	CD and black and white prints

13. Signature of Owner(s)

Name _____

Name _____

14. For Official Use Only

Date Received _____ Attest _____

Date Heard _____ City Clerk _____

Commission Decision _____

Approved as to Form
Assistant City Attorney *Michael W. Pincus*

Council/Board Action _____

Date _____

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

DEPUTY MAYOR, City of Spokane
or

CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners

CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission

Jessica Z B

OFFICER, Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Officer
Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor, City Hall, W. 808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Built in 1891, the Domke-Guse House is a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include the home's irregular rectangular form, steeply pitched hip roof, two lower cross gables, unmatched dormers, boxed and beveled bays, and robust wood shingle imbrication in gable peaks. Strong Free Classic-style details include the home's center front pedimented portico entrance, second-floor portico deck, plain wood balustrade, red brick cladding, 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, narrow sidelights, and a fan-shaped transom light above the front door. A designated historic landmark, the property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 as a contributing historic resource of the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. The Domke-Guse House is well-preserved and retains excellent integrity in original location, and retains good architectural integrity at the exterior in original design, materials, workmanship, and association as a late 19th-century residential building type erected in Spokane, Washington.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***Site***

The Domke-Guse House is located on Lot 8, Block 9 in the center of Browne's Addition and faces south onto West Pacific Avenue, the widest street in the neighborhood. The lot measures 50 feet wide and 107 feet deep and follows a gentle northward-descending slope to the rear of the property. The house is framed by a manicured lawn and mature deciduous trees. A concrete walkway approaches the front porch from a concrete sidewalk which runs parallel to Pacific Avenue. The property is surrounded by the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District which features tree-lined streets, a public park (Coeur d'Alene Park), and large (some high-style landmark-quality examples) single-family homes built from the 1880s through the 1940s. Some historic and non-historic infill includes mixed-use construction such as commercial business blocks, large apartment buildings, and churches.

House Exterior

The Domke-Guse House forms an irregular rectangular footprint which measures approximately 33 feet wide and 52 feet deep. The house is a two and one-half-story building with a steeply pitched hip roof and a lower projecting cross gables at the west and north elevations. The roof is covered with cedar shingles. A brick chimney with a corbelled chimney cap rises from the west slope of the roof. The roof has unenclosed eaves with a plain cornice. Two dormers are located at the south façade, one dormer is located on the east roof slope, and another dormer projects from the north roof slope at the rear of the property. The house is clad in red face bricks laid in stretcher bond. Brick soldier courses in flat arches with radiating voussoirs cap each window. Each window sill is made of red brick. Fenestration is symmetrical and each window is an original 1/1 double-hung wood-sash unit. The foundation is made of black basalt rock and is separated from the first floor of the house by a 10-foot-deep formed-concrete water table course.

South Façade

The front of the houses faces south and is set back 25 feet from the street. Prominent façade features include a symmetrical design, symmetrical fenestration patterns, and a center front entrance. Designed as the strongest focal point of the home's south facade, the front entrance is centered at the first floor. It is embellished with a pedimented portico which is supported by turned posts that are anchored to black basalt porch piers. A black basalt porch wall protects the porch and extends east across the front of the house, forming an uncovered porch deck extension with a basalt porch wall. Concrete steps descend to grade from the porch deck at the south façade and at the southeast corner of the house. The gable peak in the pedimented portico is clad with multi-patterned wood shingle imbrication. A second-floor deck is located above the portico and is surrounded by a plain wood balustrade. A single door with a transom light opens into the house at the second floor deck above the portico. The center front entrance portico covers a front door at the first floor. The front door is flanked by narrow sidelights and is capped by a fan-shaped transom light. The roof on the house is steeply pitched with a hip design and supports two façade dormers. Unmatched in design, the west dormer is an inset gabled eyebrow dormer while the east dormer is a projecting gabled dormer. Both dormers have widely overhanging eaves, a single 1/1 double-hung wood-sash window each, and are clad with multi-patterned wood shingled imbrication. At the first floor, two 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows flank the front door to the east. A small single-story box bay with two 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows and a pent roof flanks the front door to the west. The second floor is three-ranked with 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the house is dominated by a lower projecting cross gable that forms a full-height two-story bay. At the first floor, the bay is beveled with three 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, projects out four feet, and is covered with a low-pitched hip roof. At the second floor, the bay is square and holds two 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. The gable peak above the second floor depicts a pediment design and has one 1/1 double-hung wood-sash window. It is clad with patterned wood shingles.

East Elevation

The east elevation features a center gabled dormer clad in wood shingles, symmetrical fenestration patterns, red brick wall cladding, a 10-foot-deep formed-concrete water table course, basalt rock foundation, and 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. Each window has a brick sill and is capped with a flat brick soldier arch and radiating voussoirs.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the house is at the rear and is not visible from any public right-of-way. It has a gabled dormer with a pair of 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows and a lower projecting cross gable at the first floor. The cross gable has a gable end roof, wide eaves, and is clad with red brick. A single-story addition projects five feet from the rear

of the cross gable and has a width of 21 feet.¹ It is clad with four-inch-deep wood clapboard siding. A back door is located in the center of the addition and is flanked by 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows. The foundation for the addition is made of poured concrete.

House Interior

The interior of the Domke-Guse House contains 1,653 square feet on the first floor, 1,350 square feet on the second floor, and 800 square feet in the attic. The basement is unfinished with 400 square feet of interior space.² The interior of the house was modified into a duplex in the 1920s and into five apartments in the 1950s. The first floor has two apartments, the second floor has two apartments, and the attic has one apartment. Floors are made of oak and fir planks, walls and ceilings are made of a combination of original lathe-and-plaster construction and 1950s sheetrock, and ceilings are nine feet high.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

The Domke-Guse House appears mostly unchanged. As retained in good condition, the original 1891 exterior appearance of the Domke-Guse House includes the home's irregular rectangular form, irregular steeply pitched hip roof, plain cornice, west and north elevations' lower cross gables, full-height two-story bay at the west elevation, beveled and boxed bays, symmetrical fenestration patterns with 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, red brick cladding, and a center front entrance with a gabled portico and second-floor deck. The form, design, brick cladding, windows, and front entrance are all original.

Modifications to the house include:

- 1930s-1940s Interior altered to include four apartments.
- 1950s Attic finished as fifth apartment. Dormers added to east and north elevations.
- 1970s Addition built on rear of house at north elevation.³ Wood shingle roof installed (original roof was also probably wood shingle as was the accepted practice during the 1890s—the roof may have been covered with other materials between 1891 and the 1970s application).

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor's records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

² Ibid.

³ Spokane building permit. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

INTEGRITY

Due to a modification in use from single-family to multi-family service, the installation of two dormers at the east and north elevations in the 1950s, and an addition built at the rear of the house in the 1970s, the Domke-Guse House retains good instead of excellent exterior architectural integrity in original design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family residence, but retains excellent integrity in original location. From 1891 to 1930, the Domke-Guse House served as a single-family home, and from 1930 to 2007, it served as a multi-family apartment house. The home's period of significance spans 66 years from 1891 to 1957. During 39 of those 66 years, the property was used as a single-family home which illustrates its original intended use. The remaining 27 years of the property's period of significance included the time the house served as a multi-family residence. The majority of alterations made to the house are not seen from a public right-of-way as they are inside and at the rear of the house. The alterations do not change or diminish the property's ability to easily convey its original design and use as a single-family residence and as a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. As previously mentioned in Section 7, the house retains numerous defining features of the style at the exterior, all of which are intact and original.

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Community Development
Period of Significance	1891-1957
Significant Date	1891
Architect	Loren L. Rand
Builder	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1976, the Domke-Guse House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic resource of the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. Built in 1891, it was one of the first homes erected in the district and was sited on West Pacific Avenue, the widest and one of the most prominent streets in the neighborhood. The Domke-Guse House is a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style and is a product of Loren L. Rand, a leading late 19th and early 20th-century Spokane architect. Educated at MIT, Rand was described in a Spokane newspaper as "a skillful exponent of the profession" and was ranked "among the foremost in the northwest."⁴ He designed "a great many of the largest [commercial business building] blocks in the city" and "many of the most prominent residences."⁵ His work was noted as "some of the best"⁶ in the area, and he was said to be "widely known in his profession."⁷ The Domke-Guse House was built for William Augusta Domke and his wife, Julia H. Domke, owners and proprietors of the Domke Saloon in downtown Spokane. In 1895, prominent Spokane grocer (Guse Brothers Grocery) Fred Guse and his wife, Mary Guse, bought the property, and lived in the house with their four children for 10 years. During the property's period of significance from 1891 to 1957, the Domke-Guse House achieved historic significance in the context of "community development" for its association with the architectural development and upscale social settlement of the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. It achieved further significance in the context of "architecture" as a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style and as a product of Spokane master architect, Loren L. Rand. Historically and architecturally significant, the Domke-Guse House is nominated for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Browne's Addition National Register Historic District

In the 1880s and 1890s, Browne's Addition rivaled the Mission Park neighborhood and the West Seventh Avenue neighborhood (which was called "The Hill") as one of Spokane's first socially and architecturally prominent residential enclaves. Some of the largest and most opulent homes in the city were built in these areas. Spokane's social elite, such as D. C. Corbin, F. Lewis Clark, and Kirtland Cutter, built grandiose estates

⁴ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 27 Jan 1896

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Spokesman-Review*, 7 Oct 1935

along West Seventh Avenue between Ben Garnet Way and Lincoln Street. Businessmen, builders, and civic benefactors like Sylvester Heath, John Huetter, and James Monaghan erected towered and turreted mansions in the vicinity of Gonzaga University in the Logan neighborhood in northeast Spokane, and successful lawyers and lumbermen, miners and merchants, and railroad entrepreneurs such as W. J. C. Wakefield, Patsy Clark, and Amasa B. Campbell, constructed lavish homes in Browne's Addition around Coeur d'Alene Park and along West Pacific, First, and Second Avenues. Other successful business leaders in the community also built in these three neighborhoods before 1900. Their homes were smaller in scale but were still considered large compared to the many small vernacular frame dwellings that were built throughout the city. The three prominent neighborhoods were specifically planned and platted as singularly residential communities and only infrequently included commercial buildings. The neighborhoods were improved with electric street lights, boardwalks and in some areas paved sidewalks, schools, churches, and later, electric cable cars that traveled to and from downtown Spokane.

In Browne's Addition, Pacific Avenue was designed as the widest street in the neighborhood and is the site of some of the addition's largest homes. One of the first homes built along West Pacific Avenue, just one lot away from the prominent intersection of Pacific Avenue and Cannon Street, was the Domke-Guse House.

Domke-Guse House

In 1886, William Augusta & Julia H. Domke purchased Lots 7 and 8 on Block 9 in Browne's Addition for \$325 and \$350 respectively. Successful saloonkeepers of the Domke Saloon at 714½ W. Sprague Avenue in downtown Spokane, the Domkes commissioned Loren L. Rand, a leading Spokane architect, to design single-family homes they could build on their prominently located Pacific Avenue lots. Reported in 1889 and 1890 newspapers, the two lots owned by Domke were described along with a list of other houses and commercial buildings for which architect Loren Rand was responsible. The Domke's property was described as "two cottages" with a reported estimated construction cost of \$2,000 to \$2,200.⁸ In 1891, a house was built on Lot 8 (1924 W. Pacific Avenue), and the Domke's lived there from 1891 to 1895. William A. Domke died in 1892, and in 1895, his widow, Julia H. Domke, sold the house and the adjacent next west Lot 7 to Fred & Mary Guse for \$2,200.⁹

From 1895 to 1905, Fred & Mary Guse and their four children lived in the house on Lot 8 at 1924 W. Pacific Avenue. Fred & Mary Guse were owners/operators of several grocery stores in Spokane and called their business "Guse Brothers Grocery" in honor of their two sons, Ralph and Clifford Guse, who worked for a short time for their father.

⁸ *Spokane Falls Review*, 7 July 1889 and 1 Jan 1890.

⁹ Apparently the \$2,200 covered the cost of the lots and the construction of one house (Domke-Guse House) but not a second house, which was not built until 1901.

In 1905, the Guses sold the Domke-Guse House to real estate investor, Fred C. Lee, for \$7,000. A few months later, Lee sold the property to fellow investors, Marion & Mary Powell, for \$6,000. In May 1907, the Powells sold the house to Abram & Jennie Wilkes for \$7,500. In 1907, C. O. & Lizzie Greene, owners/proprietors of Greene Investment Company, purchased the property for \$7,000. Owned by the aforementioned investors during the five years from 1905 to 1910, the Domke-Guse House was leased as a rental property.

In 1910, R. W. & Mary Siples bought the house for \$10,000, and sold it three years later in 1915 to horse dealer and real estate investor, Charles McCauley and his wife, Anna McCauley. In 1923, John & Eva Davis bought the property. Jack Davis worked as a repairman for the City of Spokane's water department. The Davises rented the second floor of the house to various people, including in 1929, Gertrude & Bert Bruce, a salesman for Transport Motor Company. The Davises continued to rent the second floor of the home until 1936, when they built four apartments in the house: two on the first floor and two on the second floor. In 1937, Jack & Eva Davis lived in a first-floor apartment and leased the other three apartments to X. W. & Bertha Vandervoort (Toole & Vandervoort Accounting), Wallace & Helen Kirkpatrick (Inland Empire Dairy), and A. W. & Lenora Whitten (Burlington Northern Railroad).

In 1946, the Domke-Guse House was sold to Fred & Lillian Ruth Samm. Four years later in 1950, the Samms sold the property to a group of investors who altered the interior of the house to accommodate five apartments: two on the first floor, two on the second floor, and one in the attic. Since that time, the Domke-Guse House has been leased by various renters as a five-unit apartment house.

In 1990, Russell & Mary Moltke bought the house for \$45,000. Mary E. Moltke, owner/proprietor of the landmark E. J. Roberts Mansion Bed & Breakfast, currently owns the Domke-Guse House and leases it as a rental property in the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Category A

The Domke-Guse House is historically significant in the context of Spokane "community development" as a contributing historic resource in the Browne's Addition National Register Historic District. Built for William Augusta & Julia Domke, owners/proprietors of the Domke Saloon in downtown Spokane, and after the Domkes, home to Mary & Frederick H. Guse, a prominent "pioneer grocer" in Spokane, the Domke-Guse House is associated with the high-quality social and architectural residential development and settlement in Browne's Addition that occurred during the late 1880s and early 1900s.¹⁰ The close proximity to Spokane's downtown business district and the availability of platted and improved land appealed to Spokane's wealthy elite.

¹⁰ "Mrs. Mary Guse Taken By Death." *Spokesman-Review*, July 1948

They bought lots in the neighborhood and hired professional architects and builders to construct spacious and sometimes opulent homes, reflecting the owners' personal tastes and financial acumen. No other residential neighborhood in Spokane compressed so many luxurious and prestigious homes in so small an area. Over 300 homes were built in Browne's Addition, reflecting a variety of high style and landmark examples. Queen Anne and Colonial Revival are the dominant styles expressed in a variety of forms, and Folk Victorian, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival styles are also well-represented. Less common stylistic examples include Mission Revival, Neoclassical, and Mediterranean influences.

The Browne's Addition neighborhood was settled by some of Spokane's wealthiest and most socially prominent men and women. Homes, graceful and roomy and sometimes majestic and grandiose, were built as expressions of their owners' financial and social successes in the community. Notable examples include the Graves-White House and the Campbell, Wakefield, and Finch Houses all built along First Avenue and all designed by Kirtland Cutter, a leading Spokane architect. Other large architect-designed homes in the neighborhood include the Reid, Weil, and Phelps Houses which were designed by architect Albert Held, and the Dr. Catterson, Odell, Guse, and Domke-Guse Houses, all designed by Loren L. Rand.

Browne's Addition National Register Historic District can be compared to other socially and architecturally prominent residential neighborhoods in Spokane. These include the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District, the Mission Park National Register Historic District, the Rockwood National Register Historic District, the Corbin Park National Register Historic District, and the Sherwood Addition along Summit Boulevard in northwest Spokane. All of the neighborhoods were developed with parks, greenbelts, boulevards, and/or tree-lined streets with streetcar lines. All of the neighborhoods were built with mostly architect-designed high-style homes, some erected as large landmark examples. All of the neighborhoods except the Sherwood Addition are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts, and all of the neighborhoods were settled by affluent men and women who were successful Spokane entrepreneurs, investors, merchants, doctors, lawyers, politicians, engineers, and businessmen and businesswomen. The neighborhoods were all developed and settled during the late 19th and early 20th centuries and were regarded as Spokane's finest residential areas. Built in 1891 in Browne's Addition, the Domke-Guse House is associated with the platting, planning, development, and subsequent settlement of one of Spokane's most historically and architecturally significant National Register residential historic districts. Historically significant, the Domke-Guse House is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category A.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE***Category C***

The Domke-Guse House is a good example of the Free Classic Queen Anne style. In Spokane and across America, the Queen Anne tradition was the dominant style of domestic building from about 1880 to 1910, but didn't necessarily reflect designs associated with England's Queen Anne.

The style was named and popularized by a group of 19th-century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw. The name is rather inappropriate, for the historical precedents used by Shaw and his followers had little to do with Queen Anne or the formal Renaissance architecture that was dominant during her reign (1701-14).¹¹

As it evolved in America, the Queen Anne style was recognized as a harmonious and eclectic blend of architectural elements borrowed from at least two or more stylistic influences (example: the Patsy Clark Mansion reflects Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, and Islamic-Moorish-Byzantine elements). Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape; multiple cross gables; tall vertical windows; towers and turrets; asymmetrical façade; covered full or partial-width front porches; wrap-around porch; and devices such as patterned shingles, patterned masonry, multiple robust color palette, belt and stringcourses, corner boards, stickwork, bays, oriels, cut-away windows, insets and overhangs which all work together to avoid a smooth-walled appearance;

The Queen Anne style can be divided into four subtypes based on decorative detailing: 1) Spindlework, 2) Free Classic, 3) Half-timbered, and 4) Patterned Masonry. The *Free Classic* subtype is characterized by architectural elements which are influenced by Classic Greek and Roman architecture and early American Colonial styles (Federal, Adam, Georgian). According to architectural historians Lee & Virginia McAlester, "about 35 percent of Queen Anne houses use classical columns rather than delicate turned posts with spindlework detailing as porch supports."¹² In addition to classical columns, Free Classic details include symmetrical designs and fenestration patterns, the use of plan porch balustrades instead of spindlework; cornice-line details such as friezes, dentils and modillion courses; clapboard siding; Palladian windows; and pediments with cornice returns.

Queen Anne-style features depicted on the Domke-Guse House include the home's irregular two and one-half story form, irregular steeply pitched hip roof with two lower cross gables, a two-story projecting bay, single-story beveled bays and boxed bays, unmatched dormers, 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows, and cedar shingle imbrication with multiple patterns (square, fishscale, hexagonal, sawtooth, diamond, and scalloped shingles).

¹¹ McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, pp. 263-64.

¹² *Ibid*, p. 264.

Free Classic-style details include the home's symmetrical façade, symmetrical fenestration patterns, center front pedimented entrance portico, front door with sidelights and fan-shaped transom light, plain cornice, and red brick exterior cladding.

Loren L. Rand, Architect (1851-1935)

Loren Leighton Rand designed the Domke-Guse House as reported in two Spokane newspaper articles in 1889 and 1890.¹³ Loren Rand was regarded as a leading architect in Spokane. An 1896 newspaper article entitled "They Built the City: Spokane Architects, Contractors, and Engineers," lists Loren Rand and his accomplishments at that time:

Mr. L. L. Rand, 420 Rookery Building, is one of our most successful architects. Mr. Rand is a native of Amesbury, Massachusetts. After a...course in the Boston School of Technology [MIT], he worked as a draughtsman with leading architects in Minneapolis and Grand Rapids, there perfecting himself in his profession. Eight years ago [1888], he came to Spokane, and his work is some of the best to be seen here. He designed the Cannon Bank and a great many of the largest [commercial building] blocks in the city; also many of the most prominent residences here. Mr. Rand is a skillful exponent of the profession and ranks among the foremost in the northwest.¹⁴

Documented to date, Loren Rand designed his own home at 2529 W. Maxwell and homes for Judge Nash, E. L. Powell, H. F. Belt, Sylvester Heath, George Odell (2325 W. First), Clough (1406 W. Ninth), Fred Guse (1928 W. Pacific), and the Comstock and Shadle families (1118 and 1128 W. Ninth). Commercial buildings he designed include the Main Avenue addition to the Crescent Department Store, Marble Bank Building (demolished), First Presbyterian Church, Spokane Dry Goods Building, and many of Spokane's public schools, including Lewis & Clark High School and Administration Building, Adams, Jefferson, McKinley, Wilson, Franklin, Audubon, Bemis, Cooper, Hawthorne, Hays Park, Logan, Longfellow, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Stevens, and Willard (last 11 schools now demolished). In partnership with Spokane architect J. K. Dow, Rand was responsible for the Tidball Building, Bennett Block, Bump Block-Carlyle Hotel, and Masonic Temple in downtown Spokane.¹⁵ Loren Rand's work, as evidenced in the aforementioned buildings and homes, ranks him an accomplished and professional architect, a leader in his field during the late 1800s and early 1900s in Spokane. His work has stood the test of time and is especially evident in large public buildings like Lewis & Clark High School and homes like the Odell House, the James & Elizabeth Comstock House, Shadle-Veasey House, Fred & Mary Guse House, and the Domke-Guse House.

¹³ *Spokane Falls Review*, 7 July 1889, 1 Jan 1890

¹⁴ "They Built the City." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 27 Jan 1896, p. 6

¹⁵ EWSHS. *Spokane Skyline: A Century of Architecture 1889-1989*. Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA.

Summary

The Domke-Guse House is well-preserved at the exterior and retains good to excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family residential house form built in 1891 in Spokane, Washington. Achieving historic and architectural significance from 1891 to 1957 in the contexts of “community development” and “architecture” in Spokane, the Domke-Guse House is nominated for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EWSHS. *Spokane Skyline: A Century of Architecture 1889-1989*. Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture, Spokane, WA.

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Polk, R. L. *Spokane City Directories, 1882-2007*.

Spokane County public records (deeds, tax assessor reports, permits). Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

Spokane city building permits. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

Yeomans, Linda. *Browne's Addition Historic District Historic Resources Inventory, 2001-2002*. Spokane Public Library, Northwest Room, Spokane, WA.

Newspaper Articles

"Five Millions." *Spokane Falls Review*, 1 Jan 1890, p. 16.

"L. L. Rand, 83, Architect, Dies." *Spokesman-Review*, 7 Oct 1935, p. 1

"Longtime Banker, Frank Guse, Dies." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 15 Feb 1972

"Mrs. Mary Guse Taken by Death." *Spokesman-Review*, July 1948

"Some New Buildings." *Spokane Falls Review*, 7 July 1889

"They Built the City." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 27 Jan 1896, p. 6

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
DOMKE-GUSE HOUSE

Plat map

Spokane County Tax Assessor's Office, 2007



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
DOMKE-GUSE HOUSE

Photos 1 and 2 South façade of house in 2007.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
DOMKE-GUSE HOUSE

Photos 3 and 4

South façade of house in 2007.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
DOMKE-GUSE HOUSE

Photo 5

South façade of house in 2007.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photos 6 and 7 South façade of house in 2007.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photo 8

West elevation of house in 2007.

Photo 9

East elevation of house in 2007.



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Photo 10

Rear north elevation of house in 2007.

