

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

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

97 1058

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: **GUY BROWNE HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number: 5705 South Custer Road
City, Town or Vicinity: Spokane
County: SPOKANE
State: Washington
Zip Code: 99223

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			<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	

4. Owner of Property

Name: Brian and Kathleen Chapman
Street & Number: 5705 South Custer Road
City or Town: Spokane
County: SPOKANE
State: Washington
Zip Code: 99223

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse or Registry of Deeds: Spokane County Courthouse
Street & Number: West 1116 Broadway
City or Town: Spokane
County: SPOKANE
State: Washington
Zip Code: 99201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title:

Date: Federal____ State____ County____ Local____

Depository for Survey Records:

City or Town:

County:

State:

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:

The Guy Browne House, built in 1908, is one of Spokane County's earliest and best examples of an American Foursquare style home. It commands a spectacular view from the west slope of Browne's Mountain which was named after Spokane's prominent, pioneering J. J. Browne family. The two and one-half story, shingle-clad Guy Browne House is well-preserved and retains architectural integrity.

1997 Appearance

Set among evergreen and deciduous trees--some planted nearly a century ago by the Browne family--the Guy Browne House faces west toward an expansive vista of Moran Prairie, south Spokane, and wide western sunsets. The house is located on the southeast corner at the intersection of East 57th Avenue and South Custer Road on the west slope of Browne's Mountain. The house is built on an irregularly shaped lot of hilly terrain comprising 1.03 acres and is bordered by other residences to the east, north, and south. Remnants of a circular drive lead to the home's front porch from Custer Road. A dense thicket of locust trees follows the hill's downward descent to the west.

The Guy Browne House is a fine example of the American Foursquare tradition, a subtype of the Chicago-based Prairie style (McAlester) that flourished between 1900 and 1920. In addition to a box-like form, the American Foursquare style is distinguished by a low-pitched hipped roof, a conspicuous entrance with a full-width single-story front porch, double-hung sash windows, and horizontal decorative emphasis. The Guy Browne House incorporates these elements. It features a simple, symmetrical, rectangular floor plan of formal massing and rises two and one-half stories. The house is capped by a shallow-pitched, hipped roof that flares slightly. Four dormers--one on each roof slope--project from the roof and are also covered by a hipped roof. Widely overhanging boxed eaves are clad in narrow tongue and groove planks and are supported by simple brackets covered in fascia board. A full-width, lower-level porch extends across the facade. The front entry is slightly off-center and is emphasized by a small pediment placed above stairs that rise to the porch deck. The porch wraps part way around the north elevation of the house and is supported by square wooden posts and a plain balustrade. Lattice-work panels enclose the space beneath the porch deck. The home's fenestration features symmetrically placed,

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diamond-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows. The house is supported by a 14-inch thick brick foundation laid in common bond. The exterior bricks are covered and protected by a thin layer of molded cement that resembles ashlar blocks. In addition to American Foursquare details, the Guy Browne House features elements from other styles. Emphasizing the Shingle style, the house is completely clad in overlapping wood shingles stained a light blue-gray color. The shingles project every fourth course to produce a horizontal banded effect encircling the entire house. Craftsman details highlight the home's interior spaces.

The three-ranked facade of the Guy Browne House is dominated by the prominent full-width porch that is the home's focal point. A centrally placed dormer with a diamond-paned tripartate window extends from the roof. Sidelights of amber and green stained glass flank the front door. A stylized flower depicts a long-stemmed iris and embellishes the vertical, leaded-glass sidelights. The flower motif, introduced at the front entry, is repeated throughout the home and remains a unique signature design of the Guy Browne House.

The home's north elevation shows symmetrical window placement and an extension of the front porch as it wraps part way around the house. A dormer with two diamond-paned windows projects from the roof. The south elevation of the house features symmetrical fenestration with a small window between the two upper-level windows. A centrally placed dormer with two diamond-paned windows projects from the roof slope. A plain brick chimney rises from behind the dormer. The three-ranked east rear elevation of the house is distinguished by a partial-width, single-story porch with a hipped roof. The porch is enclosed with windows and is clad in shingles. Steps leading to the cellar are covered by an extension of the porch roof. Diamond-over-one windows form an asymmetrical fenestration pattern on the home's east elevation. A dormer with a row of four windows projects from the roof slope, and a brick chimney with a plain cap rises from the roof.

The vestibule opens to interior space comprising nearly 3000 square feet on two levels. Embracing the Arts and Crafts aesthetic and American open planning, the central foyer is flanked by a formal dining room to the north and a spacious living room to the south that produce an expansive living area. Solid oak planks cover the floor. Wainscoting, floor boards, ceiling moldings, and decorative scroll-sawn brackets made of fir are stained a black-walnut tint and define the formal interior. An unusual boxed staircase constructed of decorative carved panels placed between balusters repeats the home's iris motif, and rises from the foyer to a landing and upper-level hall. Upper and lower-level ceilings measure 9 feet high. Massive box beams traverse the ceilings in the foyer, living and dining rooms. The large 32-foot by 15-foot living room narrows to a cozy inglenook featuring a fireplace flanked by two built-in bookcases and diamond-paned windows. A testimony to the blacksmith's skill, an unusual Craftsman-inspired, custom-designed fireplace features a massive hammered hood made of burnished brass studded with hand-forged nails. Designed to radiate the fire's heat, the large metal hood is embellished with the signature

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iris motif in polished brass and projects from the wall, flaring out over the firebox. The fireplace hood and firebox are surrounded by terra cotta-colored bricks and ceramic hearth tiles.

Pocket doors open from the foyer's north side to a large dining room adorned with a bracketed plate-rail, beamed ceiling, a marble-faced fireplace, and a built-in sideboard with china cupboards. The room's focal point features the north wall designed as a serving buffet and china cupboard with green and amber-colored leaded glass doors and windows. Outside light filters through the stained glass windows bathing the dark wood cabinets in a warm glow. The stylized, long-stemmed iris motif is repeated in the stained glass sideboard windows and the door leading to the butler's pantry. The kitchen and butler's pantry retain the original cabinets and counters with the counter top height measuring 30 inches--a full 6 inches below the current conventional standard. The butler's pantry adjoining the kitchen to the dining room retains the original sink. Molded of nickel and silver, the unique oval sink acts to prevent tarnish buildup on silverware cleaned in the basin. A turn-of-the-century cast iron and nickel-plated wood-burning cookstove stands in the kitchen.

Stairs designed for use by domestic help lead from the kitchen to the upper-level hallway and bedrooms. Stairs from the foyer also lead to the upper-level where four bedrooms open to a central hall. A built-in bench provides seating and is enclosed with the same boxed staircase design of the front-entry stairs. In contrast to the white enamel bedroom woodwork, the hall, bench and upper-level staircase are trimmed in black walnut-stained fir.

The basement ceiling measures more than 8 feet high and is supported by massive 2-inch by 10-inch floor joists. Some of the joists are banded together in sets of three, and are upheld by large 5-inch-square posts and 14-inch thick brick exterior walls. A billiard room, located under the first-floor living room, retains the original east wall fireplace built of terra cotta-colored bricks. The massive fireplace displays a round arch of brick voussoirs surrounding a deep firebox. Decorative rough-cut bricks outline and accentuate the mantel and firebox. A ceramic tile hearth protects the floor while large windows with deep-set sills light the room.

1937 Appearance

A photo taken in 1937 of the Guy Browne House shows original diamond-over-one, double-hung, wood sash windows and a roof of wood shingles. According to a resident who lived in the house from 1935 to 1940, the shingles cladding the home's exterior were stained a dark brown, while the porch posts, rails, and balustrade were painted white. The lattice-work panels below the porch deck were also stained dark brown. The fireplace in the dining room was faced with matte-finish, green-hued tiles depicting a raised floral design similar to the iris motif repeated throughout the house. Upper-level bedrooms numbered five with a wood-burning stove in each room.

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1995-1997 Alterations

A new roof was laid on the Guy Browne House in 1996 and is constructed of composition shingles. Original windows in the bedrooms, kitchen, living and dining rooms were replaced with diamond-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. Single-paned windows were installed in the rear elevation attic dormer and the billiard room. The front door was replaced in 1996 with an oak and beveled-glass door. The two south, upper-level bedrooms were joined to serve as one master bedroom, and the dining room fireplace was refaced with pink marble. Plumbing, heating, and electrical systems were updated.

1997 Condition and Architectural Integrity

Although the Guy Browne House has sustained alteration work due to damage and deterioration, it retains original architectural integrity, and remains well-preserved. After decades of use, the Guy Browne House continues to represent one of Spokane County's finest American Foursquare style homes.

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 (Enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Architecture, Commerce, Economics	1900-1915	1908

Specific Dates	Architect, Designer, and/or Builder
1908	Unknown

Statement of Significance:

The Guy Browne House was built in 1908 for Guy C. Browne. At age 35, he had risen to president of a successful banking and property investment empire started by his father, J. J. Browne, who was one of Spokane's most prominent founding fathers and early pioneers. Guy Browne, along with his influential family, helped develop Spokane and Moran Prairie. The Guy Browne House is significant under Criterion A for its association with Guy, his father J. J. Browne, and the Browne family's extensive contributions to the broad patterns of Spokane history. The house is also significant under Criterion C as it is one of the earliest and finest examples of an American Foursquare style home in Spokane County. Nearly a century old, the Guy Browne House is well-preserved and stands as a reminder of the enormous impact and great influence the Browne family had on the growth and development of early Spokane.

Historical Significance

Located in the eastern half of the Washington Territory, Moran Prairie in 1878 was little more than a landscape of prairie grasses, wildflowers, and marshlands surrounded by the rolling hills and evergreen trees of Browne's Mountain. The Mullan Road, a trail joining Ft. Benton, Montana to Walla Walla, Washington, traversed the western edge of Browne's Mountain and led to the banks of the Spokane River. Early pioneers traveled along the trail and settled on Moran Prairie which was named after Joe Moran, a French-Canadian settler who farmed and ranched the area. A few miles northwest of Moran Prairie, and nestled next to the waterfalls spilling forth from the Spokane River, the community called Spokan

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Falls began in the 1870s as a small cluster of shacks, a sawmill and a trading post. With the advent of hydroelectric power and the arrival of transcontinental railway lines, Spokan Falls grew from a little settlement to a populated, bustling city numbering 36,000 by 1900. The town was named for the Spokane River and for the Spokane Indian Tribes who fished along the banks of the river. The town's name changed to Spokane in 1891, a few years after the Washington Territory became a state in 1889. J. J. Browne, along with his sons Guy and Earle, helped build and transform tiny Spokan Falls into the third largest city in the state and the heart of the Inland Empire.

John J. Browne was born in 1843 in Greenville, Ohio to parents from northern Irish and Pennsylvania German stock. With university credentials in both education and law, Browne made his way west to Portland, Oregon. He established a successful law practice, was elected superintendent of schools for Multnomah County, and married Anna Stratton--daughter of a Presbyterian minister and also a native of Ohio. Lured by tales of Spokane's congenial climate, scenic beauty, and powerful waterfalls, Browne imagined a future city, growing and greatly advantaged by the availability of natural resources and abundant waterpower. It was on a boat trip up the Columbia River, in April 1878, that J. J. Browne met A. M. Cannon, an entrepreneur who shared the same restless spirit of adventure. The two men traveled to Spokane and explored the Washington Territory. In Spokane, they met James N. Glover who had platted the townsite a few years earlier, held extensive land holdings in the area, and would later become known as the "Father of Spokane." As Glover told the story, Browne and Cannon approached him with a proposition to "buy an interest in the townsite, and held out inducements in the way of boosting for the town and helping to build...an important business center" (Durham). Browne paid Glover \$2500 for a "quarter interest in the heart of Spokane, including title to a large part of the water rights in the falls," and "preempted a quarter-section of land" two miles west of Spokane's central business district. Named for him, Browne's 160-acre land claim is called Browne's Addition.

Fresh from his successful Spokane venture, J. J. Browne returned to Portland, gathered his young wife, baby, belongings, and prepared for the long journey by boat, wagon, and stage to Spokane. Anna Browne recounts their arduous trek to Spokane in 1878.

"We came by boat up the Columbia River to Almota. From there we drove in a lumber wagon to Colfax arriving in the evening of July 3rd. Although almost midsummer, it was quite cold and as the evening came on, I drew the buffalo robes closely about myself and my boy Guy, who was a baby 11-months old. They were building a new hotel at Colfax, but the single one at the time was crowded with visitors coming into town for the Fourth. The room into which we were shown was both parlor and bedroom. It was the only room in the place that had a fire and women crowded into the room and talked until late, so that I had great difficulty in getting the baby to sleep. All agreed that

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I was very foolish to think of going with my baby to such a wild place as Spokane and told me that we should have planned to stay in Colfax, which was the only town of any promise in the Spokane country" (*Spokane Daily Chronicle*).

Cradling their infant son Guy, Browne and his wife Anna left Colfax a day later and traveled by stagecoach over dirty, rutted roads to Spokane. When the Brownes reached Spokane, there were only 50 people and seven families. Meat, potatoes, and butter were rare luxuries, and cow's milk for baby Guy was scarce. Anna, however, proved to be a resilient pioneer and fed her baby boy Guy bits of bread soaked in warm water and weak tea when milk was not available. In addition to eating tea-soaked bread, baby Guy was drawing wide-eyed stares from the local Spokane Indian Tribe. Anna says, "They were very much interested in the baby and always asked to see the 'white papoose.' They had seen numbers of white men and white women, but a white baby was a novelty of which they never seemed to tire" (*Spokane Daily Chronicle*).

In 1879, the Brownes moved to their forested quarter-section preemption claim two miles west of the Spokane townsite. They built a small frame cabin and soon replaced it with a larger home at 1717 West Pacific Avenue. J. J. moved his law practice to J. N. Glover's store on Howard Street in the center of town, and helped create the bill organizing Spokane County. Thankful for his help, Glover named a city road after Browne, calling it Browne Street. Browne was also appointed superintendent of schools. Browne's contribution to the development of the Spokane public school system was significant, and by 1889, *Spokane Falls Illustrated* credited Browne's exhaustive work in the following excerpt, "Mr. Browne has labored with never-ending intelligent zeal, and the present excellent condition of the public schools of the city is due in large measure to his efforts." Browne advocated improved educational opportunities, raised the standard of Spokane schools, and served on the school board for more than 15 years. Honoring his service, J. J. Browne Elementary School is named for him.

Not only did Browne influence the development of Spokane's public school system, but he also helped organize the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, was elected twice as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and helped draft Washington State's constitution. Browne also helped construct Spokane's first street railway system, linking residential homesites to the city's central business district. His banking and property investment business superseded his law practice, and he opened the Browne National Bank in 1888. He owned and operated several investment concerns: the Browne Investment Company, the Columbia Investment Company, and the Prairie Development Company. Dividing and platting his 160-acre preemption claim, Browne developed his land called Browne's Addition into the Inland Empire's most sought-after residential property of the 1890s. Wealthy entrepreneurs and the socially elite bought land in Browne's Addition, hired architects, and built extravagant mansions representing a variety of architectural styles. A century later, Browne's Addition remains a Spokane focal point and is a noted historic

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district listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Along with his partner A. M. Cannon, Browne donated 10 acres of land in the center of Browne's Addition to the City of Spokane for Coeur d'Alene Park--the first park in Spokane's extensive park system. Browne moved his family to a large mansion at 2216 West First Avenue, and by 1885, J. J. Browne had become Spokane's first millionaire.

In 1890, J. J. Browne purchased over 2000 acres of fertile land on Moran Prairie and Browne's Mountain. He moved with his wife and five children--Guy, Earle, Alta, Irma, and Hazel--to Moran Prairie. Browne built a large estate with a 15-room house, barn, and creamery north of 57th Avenue between Glenrose Road and the Palouse Highway. He developed much of his land for orchards, a dairy farm and pasture for cows and horses. Greatly influencing the growth and development of Moran Prairie, Browne donated part of his land, and built the Inland Empire Electric Railroad with tracks running parallel to the east side of the Palouse Highway located at the base of Browne's Mountain. The railway carried passengers to-and-from Spokane, and extended to Fairfield, Colfax, Pullman, and Moscow, Idaho. Old-timers from Moran Prairie remember Browne and his sons Guy and Earle riding the train to Spokane. Along with electric power to run the train, Browne also brought the first electricity to Moran Prairie homes. He helped establish a school, a grange hall, a cemetery, and the Moran Methodist Church on Moran Prairie. He planted rows of locust, linden, and maple trees along 57th Avenue from the Palouse Highway up the hill to Custer Road. Some of the locust trees remain, and are nearly 100-years old. He also planted a row of trees parallel to Glenrose Road along a trail that led to his estate. To provide his wife Anna with a smooth surface for walking, Browne installed a strip of concrete sidewalk following the trees from their estate to 57th Avenue. The sidewalk extended up to Custer Road and down the hill to the Palouse Highway. Browne and his sons later platted and subdivided some of their land, encouraging development on Moran Prairie and the southwestern slope of Browne's Mountain. During his 34 years in Spokane, J. J. Browne built a successful banking and investment business, amassed a fortune, and impacted the area with his enormous civic contributions. Browne died in March, 1912. Browne's Mountain is named after him and remains a reminder of J. J. Browne and his family's tremendous influence in Spokane and Moran Prairie.

J. J. and Anna Browne's first-born child was Guy C. Browne. Born in 1877, he grew from the noted pioneer baby nourished on tea-soaked bread to one of Spokane's most prominent businessmen. Guy worked alongside his father, learning the skills necessary to successfully manage his family's extensive banking and investment empire. Guy Browne was listed in Polk's *1909 City Directory* as the vice-president of Columbia Investment Company, a company started by his father. After his father's death in 1912, Guy assumed leadership of the family businesses and was named president of both the Browne Investment and the Columbia Investment companies. An advertisement in Polk's *1913 City Directory* lists the Columbia Investment Company in boldface:

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“ ‘Capital and Surplus - \$800,000’
Guy C. Browne - President
Anna W. Browne - Vice-president
Boyd Hamilton - Secretary (Alta Browne’s husband)
‘We Handle Our Own Property’
818-819 Paulsen Building”

Three years later in 1915, the Brownes reorganized their assets and Guy moved to the Wenatchee-Yakima area where he managed the family’s Big Bend area land holdings and banking business. Guy’s mother, Anna Browne, stayed in Spokane and helped direct her husband’s estate while Guy’s brother Earle moved to Coeur d’Alene.

In 1907 and 1908, J. J. Browne deeded acreage to his two sons Guy and Earle from his land on the west slope of Browne’s Mountain. Guy’s deed was dated 23 October 1907 for 30 acres of land at the east end of 57th Avenue and South Custer Road. Earle’s land, deeded to him a year later in May 1908, was located at 5807 South Dearborn Road, west and down the hill from Guy’s property. Earle’s house was built in 1908, but the building date attributed to Guy’s house remains questionable. Spokane County tax assessor records indicate his house was built in 1900. Guy, however, received his land seven years later in the fall of 1907, and may have built his house the following spring--the same time as his brother Earle.

Guy Browne and his wife Carolyn Mayer (called Carrie) raised three children--Carl, Marguerite, and John--in their big house on Browne’s Mountain. Old-timers in the area remember Guy Browne’s congenial personality and recall the Browne children attending Moran School during the early 1900’s. Guy moved his family to the Wenatchee area by 1915 and leased their house to various tenants. One significant tenant listed in the Polk’s *1930 City Directory* was James B. Aldrich, a “drugless physician.” Neighbors and community residents remember Aldrich and his mental health care practice. According to area accounts, Aldrich conducted the city’s first electric shock therapy and housed his patients in the Guy Browne House.

Daryl G. Hitchcock and his wife raised seven children in the Guy Browne House from 1935 to 1940 and paid \$30-\$40 a month for rent. In 1940, Helen and Harry E. Waterman bought the house for \$2000. An employee of the Commercial Creamery, Waterman sold the house eight years later to Robert E. and Elizabeth Sundin for \$10,000. Robert Sundin worked as an automobile mechanic and became part-owner of a service station. The Sundin family owned the house for 40 years. They grew alfalfa, hay, vegetables, apples, and kept horses and cows on the property. In 1988, podiatrist Craig Jacobs bought the property for \$250,000. Jacobs subdivided and platted the land, developing it into a planned unit development. Soon after the land was subdivided, Noel and Dale Bormann purchased the house and surrounding 1.03 acres. They sold it in 1993 to Brain and Kathleen Chapman, the current owners. Brain Chapman works as an independent

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electrical contractor and calls his business Heritage Electric. Kathleen is employed at the federal bankruptcy court. Together, they have begun a careful restoration of the Guy Browne House--an undertaking that will perpetuate the Browne family legacy and its contributions to the development of Moran Prairie and Spokane.

Architectural Significance

The Guy Browne House is architecturally significant as one of Spokane County's best-preserved and finest American Foursquare style homes. The home's superior design and distinctive interior appointments suggest the work of an architect or experienced home-designer. In addition, Guy Browne's wealth and social position allowed him the opportunity to acquaint himself with the work of great architects and craftsman, and enabled him to hire the designer or architect of his choice.

The Guy Browne House is one of the few remaining buildings from the Browne family, and is one of the finest historic buildings on Browne's Mountain and Moran Prairie. The house is well-crafted in the American Foursquare style, a subtype of the Prairie tradition. The architect responsible for creating the Guy Browne House carefully designed the building using the Prairie School aesthetic and blended the home to the gently sloping hillside of Browne's Mountain. Although the architect and builder remain unknown, the house resembles architect-designed homes in the area, especially on Spokane's South Hill. The Sengfelder-Bungay House at 1321 West 9th Avenue resembles the Guy Browne House in form and detail. Both homes represent a similar interpretation of the American Foursquare style even though the Sengfelder-Bungay House is clad in pressed brick and the Browne House is covered in shingles. Built a year before the Browne House by the Cutter-Malmgren architectural firm, the Sengfelder-Bungay House also shows interior similarities to the Browne House. Both homes feature a central-hall floor plan, diamond-over-one sash windows, boxed staircases, and first-floor woodwork stained in a black-walnut tint. The most distinguishing feature in both houses is the use of fireplace tile. The same matte-finish, green tile featuring an abstract floral design faces the fireplace in the Cutter-designed house, and originally faced the dining room fireplace of the Guy Browne House until it was replaced in 1996. Another interesting feature of the Browne House and the Sengfelder-Bungay House is the creative use of light--a detail in which Cutter left his imprint. Cutter was fascinated with the control of natural light and often-times designed home interiors that rendered a warm, subdued glow. The Browne House foyer and dining room are superb examples of this aesthetic. Leaded-glass windows are glazed with stained glass of soft amber, pale pink, and seafoam green. The decorative glass admits light that washes the rooms in a golden glow. Architecturally and historically significant, the well-preserved Guy Browne House remains an area focal point and stands as a reminder of the pioneering Browne family and their extensive contributions to Moran Prairie and Spokane.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form. Use continuation sheets if necessary)

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- Richardson, Jim and Palma. Personal interview with Linda Yeomans, May 1997.
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- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12 June 1914 | 29 September 1929 | 15 April 1934 |
| 12 October 1936 | 23 March 1966 | 29 September 1967 |
| 23 February 1973 | 13 January 1983 | |
- Spokane Public Schools-District Number 81. *First Class for 100 Years*, Spokane Public Schools, 1989.
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|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 19 March 1911 | 24 June 1923 | 27 September 1953 |
| 19 June 1955 | | |
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 1.03 acres

UTM References:

Verbal Boundary Description and Justification: Brown Park Addition Tract A of SP88-547 being a portion of Block E in Brown Park Addition AUD #8808220321

Parcel Number: 34023.0105

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title: Linda Yeomans, Preservation Consultant
Organization: Linda Yeomans Historic Preservation Planning
Date: June 30, 1997
Street & Number: 501 West 27th Avenue
Phone: 509-456-3828
City or Town: Spokane State: Washington Zip Code: 99203

12. Additional Documentation

Maps: City of Spokane Plat Map
Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property and streetscape.
Color slides of property and streetscape.
Circa 1937 black and white photograph of property.
Circa 1997 black and white photograph of property.
Application Fee: \$25.00 for residential property

13. Signature of Owner(s)

14. For Official Use Only:

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

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



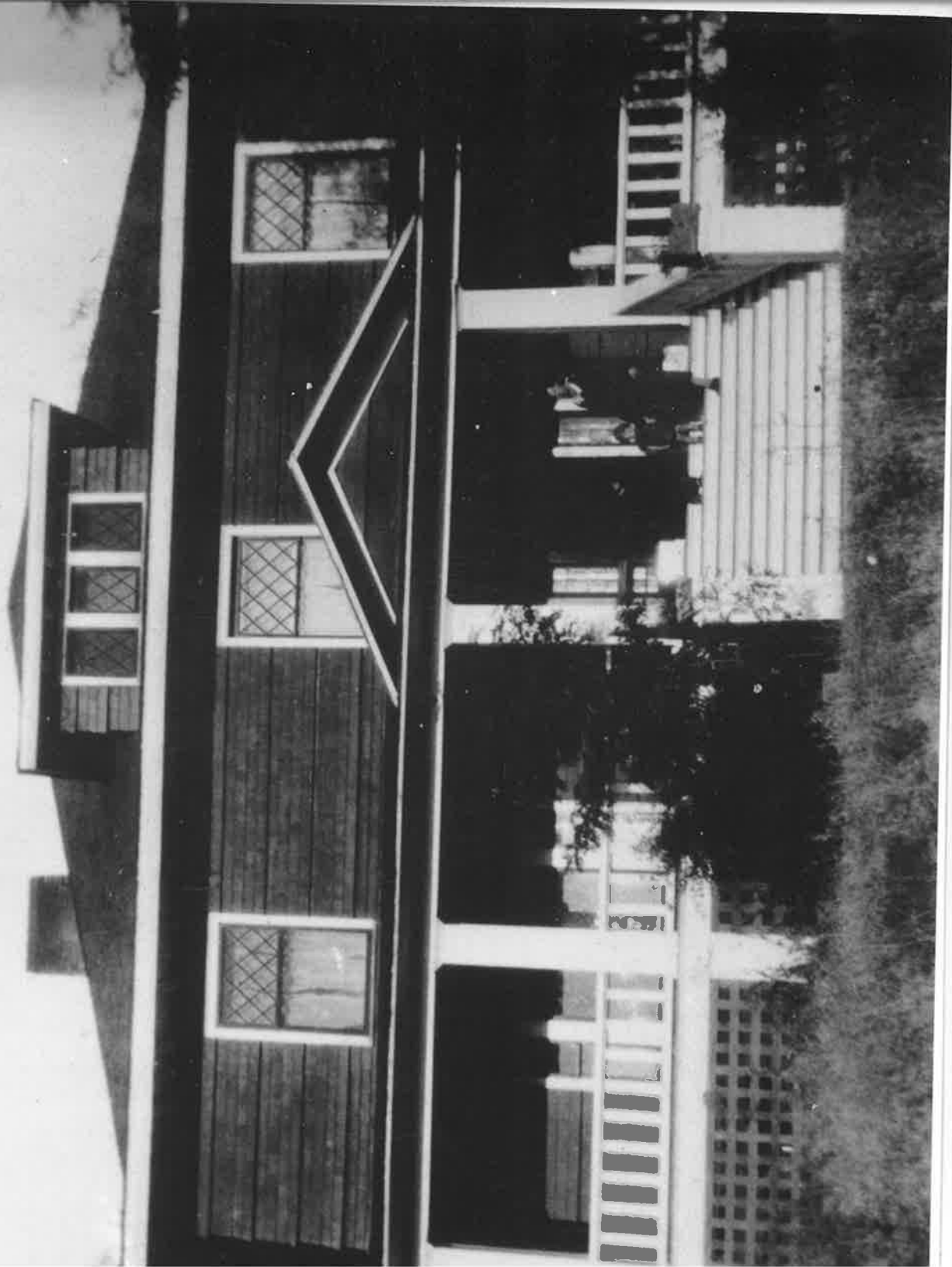
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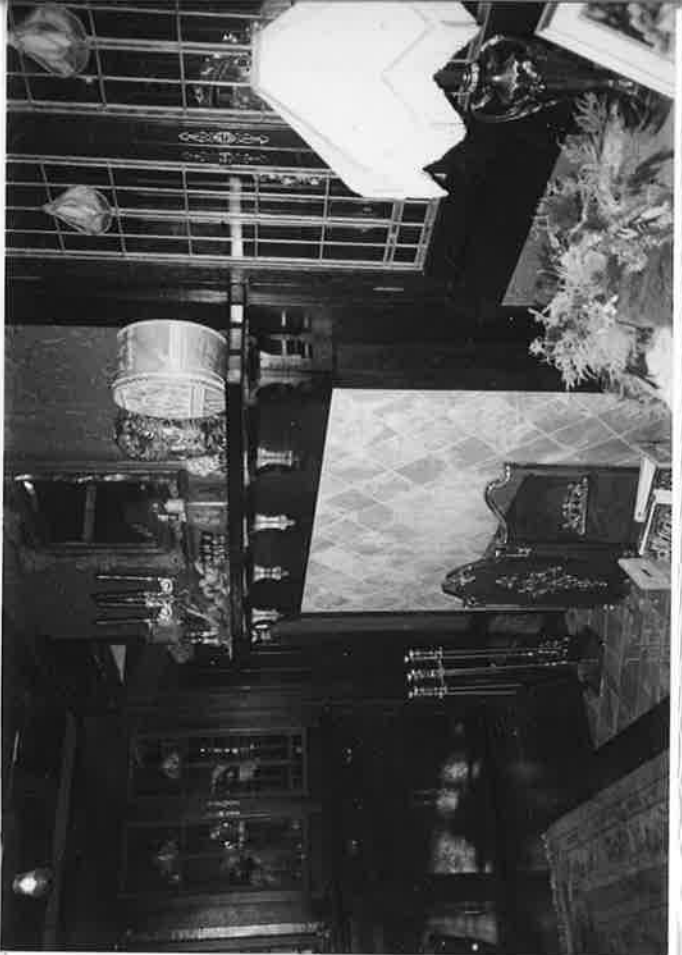
STYLE NO. 810-2P



THE GUY BROWNE HOWAR
5705 S. CUSTER
SPOKANE, WA. 99223
CIRCA 1997 PHOTOGRAPH

THE GUY BROWNE HOUSE
5705 S. CUSTER
SPokane, WA. 99223
CIRCA 1937 PHOTOGRAPH





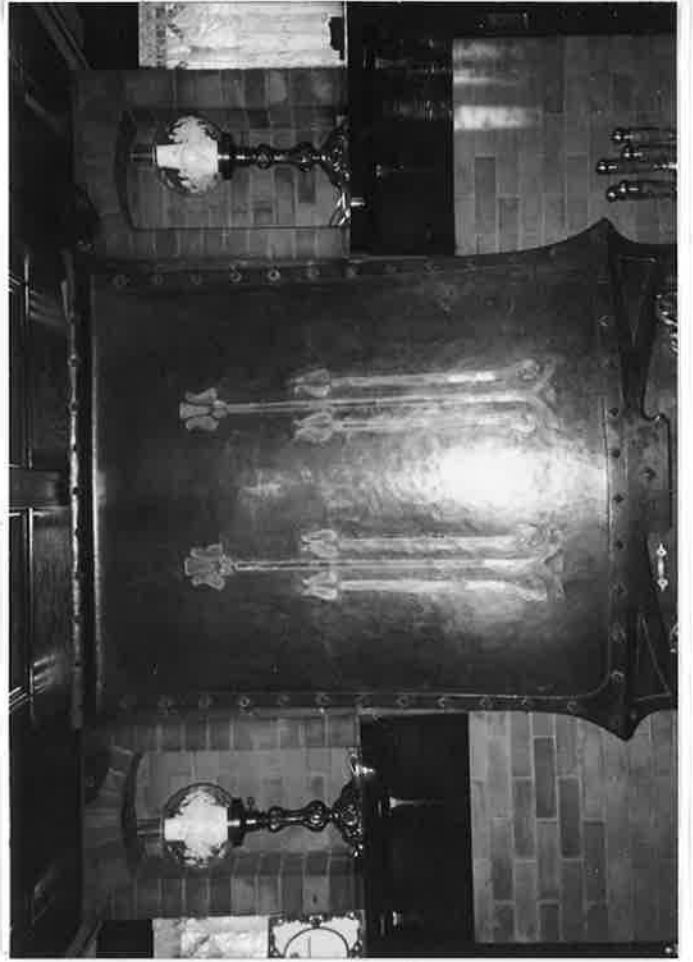


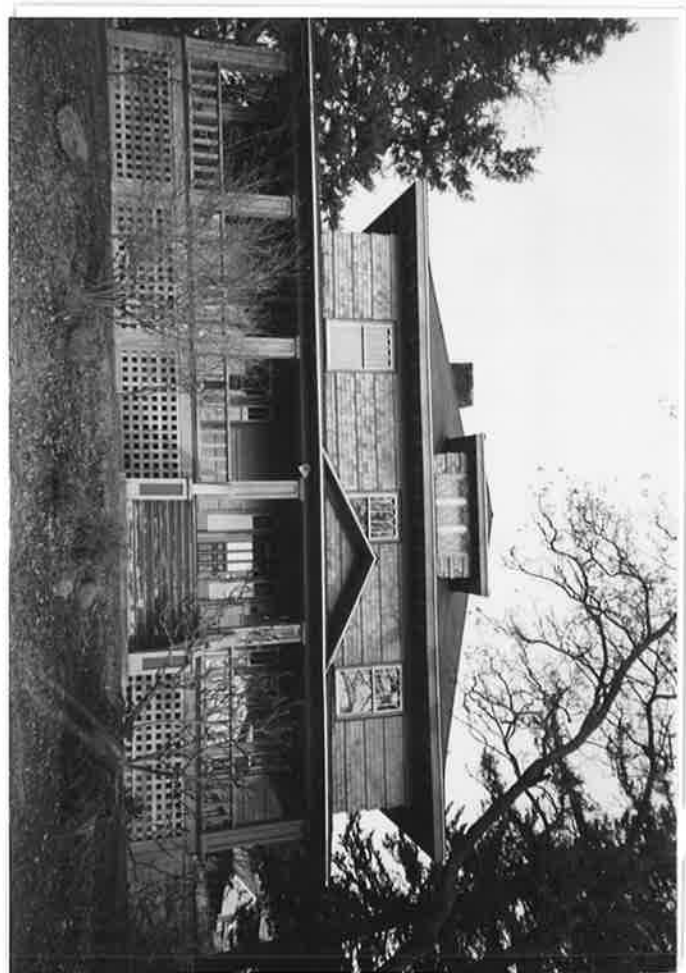
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STYLE NO. 35-8P









ARCHIVAL PRESERVATION
SERVICES

