

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **THE KNIGHT HOUSE**
Common Name

2. Location

Street & Number 1715 North Westpoint Road
City, Town, or Vicinity Spokane
County Spokane
State Washington
Zip Code 99201
Parcel Number 25123.1302

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 Gerald and Carol Santantonio
Street & Number 1715 North Westpoint Road
City or Town Spokane
County Spokane
State Washington
Zip Code 99201

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds
Street & Number
City or Town
County
State
Zip Code

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title

Date

Depository for Survey Records

City or Town

State

Federal__

State__

County__

Local__

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:

Summary Statement

The Edwin Knight House represents one of Spokane's finest and most unique American Foursquare Style homes. Constructed in 1910, the Knight House was designed by prominent architects Kirtland K. Cutter and Karl G. Malmgren and shows their atypical, but artistic, treatment of the American Foursquare Style. Rather than incorporating a traditional square footprint characteristic of the American Foursquare Style, the Knight House, along with a low-pitched roof, reflects a rectangular plan that produces an illusion of reduced height and an earthbound effect. The home is further distinguished by an unusual swept roof line that mimics the undulating curvature of the ground, and is reminiscent of English thatch-roofed cottages or country summer estates. The well-preserved Knight House retains excellent exterior integrity and displays superior craftsmanship.

1997 - Current Appearance and Condition

The Edwin Knight House is located on property composed of two lots--Lot 2 and a portion of Government Lot 4 of Block 8--in Pettet's Addition northwest of the city's central business district. The neighborhood is characterized by a steeply wooded, rocky bluff that overlooks the Spokane River and the dense evergreen forest of the old Fort George Wright Military Reserve (now Mukagawa School). The neighborhood is marked by tree-lined streets and large lots with an eclectic mix of residential homes built before the turn of the century to the 1970s. The Knight House fronts east onto Westpoint Drive at number 1715 and is set behind a spacious cultivated lawn that slopes slightly toward the street. The irregularly shaped property measures 123 feet wide and extends nearly 200 feet to the bluff's edge and another 250 feet down the embankment to the water. Facing west to the forested hills beyond the river, the lot commands an uninterrupted panoramic vista. Residential homes border the Knight House to the north and south.

Exterior

The Knight House is a well-preserved example of the American Foursquare tradition--a subtype of the Chicago Prairie Style (McAlester). Examples of America's vernacular

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Foursquare Style were spread widely in pattern books and popular magazines throughout the United States from 1900 to 1916. In addition to a box-like form, the American Foursquare style is characterized by a low-pitched hip roof, widely overhanging eaves, and facade detailing emphasizing a symmetrical design and horizontal lines. The Knight House incorporates these elements. It features a simple rectangular footprint of formal massing that measures 54 feet wide and 44 feet deep. The house rises two-and-one-half stories and holds over 4000 square feet of interior living space. The balloon-framed house is supported by a stone foundation made of native basalt and is capped by a shallow-pitched hip roof covered in composition shingles. Four hipped-roof dormers project from the roof slope--two from the east roof slope and two from the west slope. A massive brick chimney containing two fireplace flues and one furnace flue rises from the south roof slope. Unenclosed widely overhanging bracketed eaves show a Craftsman influence and shade the house. The exterior walls are clad in a double layer of split-cedar shingles on the upper-level and red pressed-brick on the lower-level. The five-ranked upper-level facade features symmetrically placed single, paired, and tripartite four-over-four multi-paned casement windows protected by functional wood-paneled shutters. Window boxes project out from below three of the window groups and are supported by plain brackets. Lower-level facade fenestration consists of four single and two tripartite multi-paned casement units. Upper-level fenestration on the north, south, and west elevations features multi-paned four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. The home's south elevation supports an attached carport space enclosed within lattice-work walls. The flat roof of the carport forms a deck with a cut-work balustrade. A large segmentally arched multi-paned leaded-glass window embellished with randomly placed stained glass lights highlights the ground-level of the south elevation. The rear west elevation is dominated by an enclosed porch with single "picture window" glazing and projecting decorative rafter tails. A deck protected by a cut-work balustrade caps the roof of the porch. The north elevation of the house features stairs leading to a basement entry. A single-story double-car garage is attached to the house at the north elevation and the garage's flat roof is protected by a cut-work balustrade. The Knight House is distinguished by a symmetrical facade with an unusual swept roof reminiscent of thatch-roofed cottages and summer estates dotting the countryside of Great Britain. A centrally placed two-story square bay window projects from the facade and is supported by two massive Tuscan columns that frame a recessed front entry. Decorative projecting rafter tails suggest a pergola above the columns. A segmentally arched tripartite window opens directly below the swept roof line and lights the upper-level. The window's arch echoes the roof line's eyebrow curvature, thus softening the strict symmetry of the facade.

Interior

A glazed and paneled front door opens to a spacious foyer and open stairwell that leads up to the upper-level. A segmentally arched tripartite casement window lights the stairwell and upper hall. A plain balustrade is embellished with decorative cut-work featuring a stylized long-stemmed tulip, and is anchored by newel posts crowned with acorn-like carvings. In addition to the interior stairway, the cut-work tulip motif is repeated in the home's exterior deck balustrades. The foyer leads to living and dining rooms to the west, a study to the south, and kitchen to the north. The study ceiling is embellished with boxed beams, and

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the walls feature a decorative wood-paneled frieze with cut-outs depicting crosses. A fireplace is distinguished by a rough-textured brick face and decorative tiles. A bracketed mantel projects from above a shallow firebox designed to burn coal. Built-in bookcases flank a window and line the south wall. Original wall sconces made of wrought-iron bases and hide-covered shades light the mantel. A wrought-iron and brass-filigreed chandelier hangs from the ceiling in the center of the room and is thought to be the original fixture. The living room is dominated by a large fireplace with a bracketed mantel and green ceramic tile. The dining room features board-and-batten wainscot and paneled pocket doors. The woodwork in the foyer, upstairs hall, study, living and dining rooms is dark-stained fir, and the floors (except for the upstairs hall) are made of tongue-and-groove quarter-sawn oak planks. The kitchen and pantry floor is covered with planks of finished fir and the cupboards are protected with glazed doors. The kitchen's pine woodwork and cupboards are painted white. The enclosed rear porch is accessible from the living, dining rooms and the kitchen. The upstairs hall features a series of built-in linen cupboards and leads to four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a narrow stairwell designed for use by domestic help. Ceiling heights on the first-floor measure nine feet while the second-story and basement ceilings measure eight feet. The basement holds furnace and storage rooms, a vegetable and fruit pantry, laundry and lavatory space and a billiard room. The original porcelain-clad cast-iron pedestal laundry sink with double basins continues to serve the laundry room. The unfinished portion of the basement reveals true-cut two-inch by ten-inch floor joists and unusual coal chutes made from empty oil drums.

1910-1997 - Original Appearance and Subsequent Alterations

Exterior

The Knight House was built in 1910 *without* the attached single-story garage on the north elevation, or the south-elevation carport extension. The garage space was originally designed and built as a kitchen-garden enclosed by a brick wall with latticed openings. The wall height exceeded nine feet and rose to the beginning of the upper-level. In 1916, the kitchen-garden space and brick walls were redesigned and rebuilt to accommodate a single-car garage. The latticed openings were enclosed and six-over-six multi-paned double-hung wood sash windows were installed. Two large glazed-and-paneled garage doors with wrought-iron hinges opened into the garage from the east facade elevation. A flat roof with projecting decorative rafter tails capped the garage unit. The garage doors were replaced by a single folding door in the 1930s producing a larger opening for two cars. The rear porch, supported by a poured concrete floor, was originally designed as an open pergola with exposed beams and decorative rafter tails. Two massive square columns clad in brick anchor the porch frame at the northwest and southwest corners. The pergola is further supported by three wood Tuscan columns that match the east facade columns. The porch was enclosed with single-paned windows, sliding glass doors, and a roof deck in the 1950s. Balustrades were added to the porch, garage and carport decks in 1993. Original facade casement windows were replaced by single-paned "picture windows" that lit the study, kitchen, and upper-level bedrooms in the 1950s. Exterior shutters and windows matching the original multi-paned wood casement units were constructed and installed in 1993. A new composition roof was laid and the house was repainted in 1994.

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, Commerce

Period of Significance
1910-1932

Significant Dates
1910

Specific Dates
1910

Architect, Designer, and/or Builder
Kirtland K. Cutter and Karl G. Malmgren, Architects

Statement of Significance:

Statement of Significance

Built in 1910, the well-preserved Edwin Knight House is Northwest Spokane's most unique American Foursquare Style home. The house was designed by one of Washington State's most prolific and prominent architectural teams of the early twentieth century: Kirtland Kelsey Cutter and Karl Gunnar Malmgren. It was built for Edwin Herbert Knight, a turn-of-the-century Spokane entrepreneur and businessman who owned and operated the Diamond Drill Contracting Company--one of the first successful companies in early Spokane to manufacture mining machinery. Significant for its association with the early development of Spokane's northwest corridor along Westpoint Road, Summit Boulevard and the bluff overlooking the Spokane River, the Edwin Knight House is eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under "Criterion A." It is also eligible under "Criterion B" for its association with Spokane area business leader and civic benefactor Edwin Knight. It is further significant and eligible under "Criterion C" for its unique American Foursquare Style adaptation and artistic elements designed by master architect Kirtland Kelsey Cutter. The Edwin Knight House retains excellent integrity, displays superb craftsmanship and bespeaks the creative genius of the man who designed it.

Historical Context

Early Spokane

In 1870, forty years before the Edwin Knight House was built, the tiny community called Spokan Falls was little more than a trading post, a sawmill and a small cluster of shacks. Nestled next to and named for the cascading waterfalls spilling forth from the Spokane

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Interior

The wall separating the porch from the butler's pantry originally held a window. When the porch was enclosed, the window was replaced by an entryway. Altered in 1953, the kitchen and butler's pantry underwent a complete restoration in 1994 in keeping with the architect's renderings and floor plans from 1910. Using the original pantry cabinets as a guide, new kitchen cupboards were built and installed. The floor was stripped to the original fir planks and refinished. The circa-1910 servants' kitchen call box--the "Eclipse" made by the Washington Electric Supply Company of Spokane--was refinished. With forethought to lighting requirements, a first-floor window in the recessed front entry was originally designed to light the basement hall from an opening in the first-floor. In addition, a small window located on the upper-level facade originally lit the stairwell located in the foyer. In the 1930s, both windows were sealed from the inside, but left visible on the exterior. Also altered in the 1930s, the original south-wall living room window was replaced by a larger segmentally arched window with leaded glass panes. When constructed, the living room fireplace and hearth were faced with matte-finished golden-brown ceramic tiles typical of the Craftsman Style. In 1993, the original brown tiles were covered with contemporary ceramic tiles glazed to a muted green--a hue within the range of Craftsman period colors. The second-story originally held three bedrooms, a sitting room, and a bedroom designed for use by domestic help. In 1932, the northwest bedroom and adjoining sitting room were remodeled to serve as a master bedroom, and the adjacent interior bedroom was redesigned to serve as a dressing room and closet area. The adjoining bathroom's original porcelain fixtures were retained and a shower enclosure was installed. Wall paneling was applied to the servant's room and the north bathroom was remodeled. In the basement, an exterior entry was constructed from the billiard room to the backyard area, and electrical and mechanical systems were upgraded.

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River, the town was also named for the Spokane Indian tribes who fished along the river's banks. Derived from the Indian word *spokan*, which means "children of the sun," the town's name changed to Spokane (spelled with an "e") in 1891, two years after Washington Territory became a state in 1889. The community grew and gained recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and rail transport. Experiencing phenomenal growth, Spokane's population tripled from 36,000 in 1900 to over 100,000 by 1910--the year the Edwin Knight House was built.

Pettet's Addition

In 1885, William Pettet, Spokane pioneer and founder of the Washington Water Power Company, purchased acreage in a forested area northwest of the city's downtown core. The land extended to a steep bluff commanding an uninterrupted view overlooking the Spokane River. Perhaps signifying the area's most westerly point, the name Westpoint Road was given to the street laid parallel to the bluff's edge. Pettet platted his acreage along the bluff and called the area Pettet's Addition. Pettet's newly platted panoramic neighborhood offered oversized lots, a "country estate" kind of appeal and sparked an interest in Spokane homebuilders and wealthy families. Rather than choosing ostentatious Browne's Addition or stately Cannon's Addition on the South Hill, a number of early affluent Spokanites bought land in Pettet's new addition initiating a surge of development to Spokane's northwest neighborhoods. An article in the 28 September 1887 edition of the *Spokane Falls Review* announced that "lots along the river banks have been platted with a view to make them suitable for the erection of fine mansions" and further stated there is "no portion of the city in which better and safer investments can be made than in the new addition." Streets for carriages and automobiles were laid, public schools were built, and people were encouraged to move to the area. Architects and home builders designed and built homes depicting a variety of styles from grandiose Tudor Revival, Queen Anne, and American Foursquare to smaller vernacular bungalows, and later, modern ranchers. Homes were constructed for a period of 90 years from the late 1880s to the early 1970s. The Edwin Knight House--one of the first and finest homes built in the neighborhood--was erected in 1910 at the height of early Spokane's most prolific building boom and period of abundant prosperity. Listed in the *United States Census of 1910*, residents living in the Westpoint Road neighborhood are recorded as bankers, insurance agents, merchants and wholesalers as well as a printer, a Washington Water Power Company vice president, a cement contractor, a traveling salesman, and a "capitalist." These residents provided room and board for their servants, nurse maids, butlers, and cooks. The well-built Knight House demonstrates the turn-of-the-century desires of wealthy Spokane families to live in panoramic Pettet's Addition, the development of the Westpoint Road-Summit Boulevard community, and is the neighborhood's most unique American Foursquare Style home.

The Edwin Knight House

In 1909, only two homes fronted Westpoint Road--the Bleeker House (built in 1908) and the Maxwell-Pettet House (called "Glasgow Lodge" built in 1885). Native pine and fir trees covered the rocky landscape and shaded Westpoint Road as it ran parallel to the bluff's crest. Nestled among tall trees that provided a barrier to the clang and clatter of the

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city, the scenic Westpoint Road neighborhood offered sublime tranquility and a spectacular view. Edwin Knight purchased a large lot adjacent to Pettet's Glasgow Lodge for \$4000 in March, 1909. Serving as an early land use control, the warranty deed conveyed the land for residential purposes only and stated that buildings shall "be of modern construction, costing not less than \$5000." It further prohibited the construction of any "unsightly outbuildings." The architectural firm of Cutter and Malmgren--led by the young but talented Kirtland Cutter--was hired. Knight was given permission from Spokane's Department of Public Works to connect to the city's water main, and wiring and electrical permits were accepted and passed in 1910. Construction was completed by the end of the year (1910 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map). Three years later in 1916, Edwin Knight recommissioned Cutter to design a garage. It was constructed for \$300 and attached to the home's north elevation replacing the kitchen-garden. Novel for its day, the Knight House garage space was specifically designed for automobile use and is one of the first attached garages erected in Spokane. The Knight House--with its unique design, park-like setting, colorful gardens, and spreading shade trees--was admired by *Spokesman-Review* home-and-garden author Aubrey L. White. Noted as Spokane's first park board president, White complimented the Knight House in a 28 November 1926 article that says, "The grounds and plantings are excellent"...the house is "unusually well-placed"...and is a "delightful residence" (*Spokesman-Review*). Edwin Knight's two-story house had become a Spokane showplace.

Edwin H. Knight

Edwin Herbert Knight was born in Ontario, Canada, lived in Chicago, and moved with his family to Spokane in 1896. Polk's 1901 *Spokane City Directory* lists Edwin Knight and his wife Regina as residing at 2315 East Broadway--a few blocks from their future home on Westpoint Road. Edwin Knight proved to be a skilled businessman. With engineering expertise and financial acumen, Edwin Knight developed one of Spokane's first successful companies to manufacture drilling equipment necessary for mining exploration. The business was called the Diamond Drill Contracting Company--named for its product and service--and proved to be one of the area's largest manufacturers of diamond drills. Knight served as secretary-treasurer for the company while his partner, Fred Stone, was named acting president. During his career, Knight was president of the West Coast Portland Cement Company and Spokane's Farmers and Mechanics Bank, director of the Tamarack and Custer Mining Company, and a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital. In addition to his business responsibilities, Knight was a philanthropist and was an active member of Trinity Episcopal parish, the Elks Club and Lions Club. Noted for his hard work, Edwin Knight died at age 80 amidst business negotiations he was conducting for the Diamond Drill Contracting Company.

Other Owners of the Knight House

Edwin Knight sold his "country estate" in 1932 to Catherine and Otto Rott, a noted Spokane physician specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. The Rott's lived in the Knight House for eleven years until 1943 when they sold it to Joe and Esther Pedicord. Joe Pedicord owned and operated the circa-1891 Pedicord Hotel at 209-213 West Riverside. Named after his pioneer father, the Pedicord Hotel was one of early

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Spokane's finest hotels and was designed by Kirtland Cutter--designer of the Knight House. After three years, the Pedicords sold the Knight House to Eva and Roy Hathaway, founder of Spokane's Hathaway Meats. In 1951, Gertrude and William Longmeier, an area farmer, purchased the Knight House for \$30,000 and lived in it for 22 years until William's death in 1973. Mrs. Longmeier sold the house to Jean and Kenneth Oxrieder, owners of Casey's Restaurant at North 2126 Monroe Street. Jean Oxrieder fondly remembers her 20 years residing in the Knight House and specifically recalls a hair-raising experience. While hosting a bridge luncheon one afternoon, the startled guests looked out the porch windows to see a large bear climbing the tree--located a few feet from where they were standing! The current owners, Gerald and Carol Santantonio, purchased the property in 1993 and have worked extensively to restore and preserve the Knight House. Gerald is a retired executive from Westinghouse Broadcasting while Carol owns and manages Kelly-Brady Advertising Agency in Spokane.

Architectural Significance

Kirtland Kelsey Cutter

The architectural team of Cutter and Malmgren designed the Edwin Knight House in 1910. Architectural historian Henry Matthews explains that while the architect's partners provided the technical expertise, Cutter was the artist and designer. Cutter partnered with J.C. Poetz for a short time and with Karl Gunnar Malmgren from 1889 to 1917. He then practiced alone until he left Spokane in 1923. Kirtland Kelsey Cutter (1860-1939) was born in Ohio, studied at the Art Students' League in New York, and traveled extensively in Europe where he pursued his education in art and architecture. Cutter moved to Spokane in 1886 when he was 26 years old. He began designing homes shortly before the devastating Spokane fire of 1889, but his rise to prominence began after the fire which necessitated a rebuilding of nearly all of downtown Spokane. Resulting social and economic conditions enabled the young architect to utilize his creative genius. He proved to be one of the most gifted and prolific architects ever to practice in Spokane. He designed more than 30 homes in Spokane in a wide range of styles: Patsy Clark's Estate in the Italian Renaissance Style, the Tudor Revival Glover Mansion, the Neoclassical Finch House and the Mission Style Wakefield House. Commercial buildings he designed include the Spokane Club, the Washington Water Power Substation, and the Sherwood Building. Inspired by his travels in Europe and the Far East, and influenced by the Stick and Shingle Styles of the Eastern United States, Cutter's unique imprint can be seen in the buildings he designed. The Edwin Knight House is a good example of Cutter's design genius.

The Edwin Knight House

A distinctive feature of the Knight House is an unusual swept roof line. A segmentally arched window opens directly below the swept roof eave of the home's facade and echoes the eyebrow sweep of the roof line. The entire effect softens the facade's strict symmetry, and is reminiscent of thatched-roof country estates dotting the English countryside. The swept roof line and widely overhanging eaves add horizontal emphasis (a Foursquare Style design element) and follow the curvature of the undulating ground upon which the house is built. Rarely seen in Spokane, swept roof lines do appear on buildings designed by Cutter. Built in 1890, the Mortuary Chapel in Spokane's Fairmont Cemetery features Cutter's

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swept eave design. Cutter also incorporated the swept roof line in Louis Davenport's residence built in 1910 on Spokane's South Hill (now demolished), the Jasper House at 503 West Sumner (1912) and J.P. Grave's baronial Waikiki Estate near the Little Spokane River built in 1910. Perhaps influenced by Cutter's use of eyebrow-shaped swept roof lines, Spokane builder/designer Hyrtice C. Marsh constructed four French Eclectic Style homes in the 1930s-1940s located in Spokane's Rockwood Historic District that employ Cutter's swept-roof detail.

Another distinguishing feature of the Knight House is Cutter's personal interpretation of the American Foursquare Style and its characteristic "box-like" form. Cutter explained that he liked "to make the building fit into its surroundings to look as if it had grown there and not been superimposed" (*EWSHS*). In order to accomplish this feat, Cutter designed the Knight House with a rectangular, rather than a square, footprint. He added a low-pitched hip roof with widely projecting eaves and a swept roof line that together produce an effect rendering the house earthbound--or rooted to the ground. An architectural critic from Oslo, Norway exclaimed that Cutter's "houses looked like they grew out of the landscape!" (*Spokesman-Review*).

Cutter was influenced by East Coast designers and expanded the concept of the living hall. Henry Matthews credits Cutter with progressive ideas and explains, "he opened up the interior space in an almost unprecedented manner." The Knight House incorporates these ideals. The front entry is dominated by an open stairwell rising nearly 20 feet to the ceiling of the second-floor. Designed to give a sense of openness, a gallery frames the stairwell on three sides and natural sunlight radiates through a large window on the stairwell landing. Tulip and acorn shapes depicting nature are carved into the balusters and newel posts. The entry hall measures approximately 12 feet by 13 feet and serves as a large living space rather than a typical small foyer.

Cutter was also intrigued by the use of natural light. He designed small windows flanking the recessed front entry. One of the windows lights a small first-floor lavatory space; the other window opened above a basement hallway and was designed to spread necessary light to the area. To gain as much natural light as possible, Cutter took a novel approach and designed the basement billiard room with unusually large windows set in a deep, wide window well. The Knight House demonstrates one of Cutter's best examples of the American Foursquare Style, interior spatial design and carefully calculated use of natural light. One of Spokane's finest homes, the well-preserved Edwin Knight House is a testimony to the artistry of Kirtland Kelsey Cutter.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Henry Matthews. *Arcade, "Kirtland Cutter and the Shingle Style"*, Seattle: Northwest Journal for Architecture and Design, December 1989-January 1990.
- City of Spokane Building Permits, 1910-1997.
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- Polk, R.L. *Spokane City Directory*, Spokane, 1896-1997.
- Spokane County Assessor, 1997.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps*, Spokane, 1900-1952.
- Spokane Skyline: A Century of Architecture*, 1889-1989, Spokane: Abadan Reprographics, 1989.
- Spokane Falls Review*, 28 Sept. 1887.
- Spokane Spokesman-Review*, 28 Nov. 1926, 4 April 1943, 5 April 1943, 12 Oct. 1966, 28 Oct. 1984.
- United States Federal Census, 1910.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	less than 1 acre
UTM References	
Verbal Boundary Description	Lot 2, Block 8, and a portion of Government Lot 4, Pettet Tract

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	<i>Linda Yeomans Preservation</i>
Telephone	509-456-3828
Date	19 November 1997

12. Additional Documentation

Maps

A city plat map indicating the property's location.

Photographs

Thirty (30) black and white photographs of the property.

Twenty (20) color slides of the property.

One 8x10 photocopy of property.

Application Fee

\$25.00 for residential property.

13. Signature of Owner(s)

14. For Official Use Only:

Date Received: _____

Attest: *Leri R. Foster*

Date Heard: _____

City Clerk

Commission Decision: _____

Approved as to Form: *Laurie Ann Connelly*

Council/Board Action: *Approved*

Assistant City Attorney

Date: *12-1-97*

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

[Signature]

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











