

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

LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE

2. Location

Street & Number 1243 S. Wall Street
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Parcel Number 35194.0519

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 Keith & Jane Slater
Street & Number 1243 S. Wall Street
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone Number/E-mail 747-1998

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 1979
Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

Final nomination approved by SHLC on Jan 17, 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	Cliff Park Resurvey Addition, part of Lots 19-20-21, Block 14.
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	January 17, 2007

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane current plat map.
Photographs/Images	CD of color images and B&W 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 P. Smith

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

Inesa Brun

OFFICER, Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Officer

Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office

Third Floor, City Hall, W. 808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Built in 1909 on the South Hill in Spokane, Washington, the Larsen-Lindholm House is a high-style example of the Arts & Crafts period expressed in the Craftsman style with influences from Tudor Revival, Japanese, and Swiss Chalet architectural traditions. The Tudor Revival style is reflected in the home's front-facing gables and false half-timbering, Japanese influence is depicted in slightly flared bargeboards, and Swiss Chalet-style elements are found in cutout designs in both interior and exterior balustrades. Craftsman-style details, however, are most prominent on the Larsen-Lindholm House and include widely overhanging eaves, deep bargeboards, horizontal stringcourses, exposed rafter tails, scroll-sawn brackets, gable peak pendant drops, black basalt rock, red brick, coarse stucco, narrow-width wood clapboard siding, and a full-width covered front porch. Interior Craftsman aesthetics include the home's open floor plan, built-in bookcases and china buffet/hutch with leaded-glass doors, paneled wood wainscoting embellished with battens and a bracketed plate rail, original wall sconces and light fixtures, and exquisite oak and burlled mahogany woodwork. Made of rich mellow dark amber-colored solid oak and oak veneers, the fireplace, staircase, built-ins, paneled wainscoting, boxed ceiling beams, floor, and woodwork in the reception hall, living room, dining room, and sunroom reveal "tiger stripe" grain patterns in the wood which is evident in only the finest cuts of quarter-sawn oak. Meticulously hand-polished to a deep patina after almost a century of use, the woodwork is in pristine condition and is a prominent Craftsman-style feature of the home's interior design. The Larsen-Lindholm House is well-preserved and was listed in 1978 on the National Register of Historic Places as a contributing property of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District. The property retains excellent exterior and interior architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a single-family residence built in the early 1900s in Spokane.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***Site***

The Larsen-Lindholm House is located on the South Hill, one mile south of Spokane's downtown central business district. Sited on a steep hillside on all of Lot 21, most of Lot 20, and part of Lot 19 in Block 14 of the Resurveyed Cliff Park Addition, the house faces west as it fronts South Wall Street and is framed by a manicured lawn, mature evergreen and deciduous trees, rock retaining walls, and basalt rock outcroppings. A narrow driveway leads from Thirteenth Avenue along the east boundary of the property to a double-car garage which is located in the northeast corner of the property behind the house. Together, the three lots assume the shape of a parallelogram and measure 108 feet wide and 142 feet deep.¹ Located in the southwest portion of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District, the Larsen-Lindholm House is surrounded by mostly large, prominent single-family homes that were built between 1905 and 1940 in various styles, some of which, like the Larsen-Lindholm House, are landmark examples.

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

Garage

A double-car garage was built in 1910 behind the house in the northeast corner of the property.² A narrow paved driveway leads south from the garage along the east boundary of the property, behind the adjacent next south house at 1249 S. Wall, to West Thirteenth Avenue (a property easement exists to include access to and from the Larsen-Lindholm House and garage).³ Designed to be architecturally compatible with the house as per deed restriction requirements, the garage is a good example of the Craftsman style. It has a low-pitched cross-gable roof, wide bargeboards with pointed ends, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, horizontal narrow-width wood clapboard siding on the first floor, and false half-timbering with coarse-grain stucco infill in the gable peaks. In addition to its original design, materials, and workmanship, the garage also retains original 9/1 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash windows and an original five-paneled wood door at the southwest corner of the building. A contemporary metal overhanging garage door opens from the south façade of the garage to allow access for two automobiles. The roof is covered with composition shingles which were installed in the 1990s (the same time matching composition shingles were installed on the house). The garage was re-painted in 2002. In excellent condition, the garage is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places as a contributing historic structure of the Larsen-Lindholm House.

Basalt Rock Retaining Walls

The Larsen-Lindholm House is built on a steep west-facing slope that is dotted with rocky basalt outcroppings which surround the house. Just after the house was built, basalt rock retaining walls were constructed along the hillside in front of the house and also at the sidewalk which runs parallel to South Wall Street. The rock retaining walls help define the west boundary of the property in addition to rocky outcroppings, terraced flower beds located on the hillside, and a curved staircase/pathway which winds up to the house from the sidewalk at South Wall Street. Constructed in 1909, the basalt rock retaining walls are eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places as contributing historic structures of the Larsen-Lindholm House.

House Exterior

An exemplary example of the Craftsman style, the Larsen-Lindholm House is in excellent condition and retains nearly all of its original exterior features and architectural elements. The house is one and one-half stories in height and has a side-gable roof, symmetrical façade design, two front-facing gabled dormers, a full-width covered front porch, and a black basalt rock foundation. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has widely overhanging eaves with wide bargeboards and exposed rafter tails. The house is clad in horizontal narrow-width wood clapboard siding at the first floor and false half-timbering with stucco infill on the second floor. The home retains original fenestration with a combination of 6/6 and 8/1 multi-paned double-hung wood-sash units,

² Spokane County Assessor's Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

³ Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

multi-paned wood-sash casement units, and large tripartite windows with thick plate glass centers.

West Façade

Sited on a steep hillside, the Larsen-Lindholm house faces west with a view of South Wall Street and west Spokane. Prominent façade features of the house include a symmetrical design and symmetrical fenestration patterns, a side gable roof with a full-width front porch, and twin gabled dormers with a center connecting shed dormer above the front porch. The porch is covered by an extension of the principal roof and is further defined with a low-pitched projecting gabled portico which is embellished with false half-timbering and coarse-grained stucco infill in the gable peak. Located at the center of the porch roof, the portico projects over a steep 10-step concrete staircase that rises to the porch deck from a concrete walkway in front of the house. The front porch is supported by a black basalt rock foundation, massive square black basalt rock piers, large square wood pillars which are anchored to the basalt rock porch piers, and decorative scroll-sawn brackets. A wood balustrade encircles the fir-plank porch deck, and the porch ceiling is covered with wood tongue-in-groove paneling. Influenced by the Swiss Chalet style, the porch has a cutout wood balustrade (the cutout design is repeated in each baluster and features a stylized Maltese cross). Although not structural, massive decorative scroll-sawn knee-brace brackets appear to support widely overhanging eaves at the portico. The roof of the porch and house is covered with composition shingles and has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. Massive 12- to 14-inch deep bargeboards help define the edge of the roof along the house, dormers, and porch at the west façade, and reveal a Japanese influence with decorative paneling and slightly flared ends. The twin gabled dormers above the front porch have low-pitched roofs and are joined by a small center dormer with a shed roof. All three dormers are distinguished with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, deep bargeboards with pointed ends, and scroll-sawn pendant drops in the gable peaks. The two gabled dormers are clad with false half-timbering and coarse-grained stucco infill. Each gabled dormer contains a double-hung wood-sash window pair with 6/6 divided lights. The center shed-roof dormer holds two pairs of multi-paned casement windows. Fenestration at the first floor includes a center front door which is flanked by multi-paned sidelights and large tripartite windows with plate-glass centers and multi-paned ends. The first floor is clad in narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding. Except for composition roof shingles, the design, fenestration, workmanship, and materials of the house are all original at the west façade.

South Elevation

The south elevation of the house is dominated by a side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, deep bargeboards with pointed flared ends, massive square wood purlins that support the eaves and pierce the bargeboards, and a large red brick chimney with a tapered design. The chimney projects through the roof eave and rises past the roof ridge. The south elevation is also distinguished with a small

shed-roofed box bay at the first floor, and an exterior basement/cellar entrance. Concrete stairs descend below grade to a paneled wood door that opens to the basement. Black basalt rock walls flank the stairs, and a small shed-roofed portico with exposed rafter tails covers the entrance. The foundation is made of exposed black basalt rock, the first floor is clad with narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, and the second floor has false half-timbering with coarse-grained stucco infill. A massive scroll-sawn pendant drop defines the gable peak. A 12-inch-wide horizontal wood stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor. The first floor overhangs the foundation and defines the separation between the first and second floors. Fenestration patterns are symmetrical and include original multi-paned casement and double-hung windows. Design, materials, workmanship, finish, fenestration, and construction at the south elevation are all original.

North Elevation

Like the south elevation, the north elevation of the house features a side-gable roof, widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, deep bargeboards with flared ends, a pendant drop in the gable peak, and symmetrical fenestration patterns with original multi-paned double-hung and wood casement windows. The foundation is exposed black basalt rock, the first floor is clad with narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, and the gable field at the second floor is defined with false half-timbering and coarse-grained stucco infill. A 12-inch-wide horizontal wood stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor. Multi-paned wood French doors (installed in 2006) are located at the rear northeast corner of the house and open onto a wood deck (installed in 2006). Except for the deck and French doors, the design, materials, workmanship, finish, fenestration, and construction at the north elevation is original.

Rear East Elevation

The east elevation is at the rear of the house and faces a garage, a paved driveway, and an eight-foot-high evergreen hedge, and can not be seen from a public right-of-way. The rear, east elevation of the house features a center shed-roof dormer, a box bay at the first floor which is covered with a shed roof, and a one-story lower cross-gable addition at the northeast corner of the house. The roof of the house has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, the center shed dormer is clad with false half-timbering and coarse-grained stucco infill, and the first floor is clad with narrow-width horizontal wood siding. The box bay at the first floor is located at the southeast corner of the house and features a row of multi-paned casement windows that open to an interior sunroom. A concrete driveway abuts the back of the house and garage, which is located behind the house in the northeast corner of the property.

House Interior

According to a Spokane County Tax Assessor site plan and tax records, the house has a slightly irregular rectangular footprint and measures about 34 feet wide and 60 feet deep.⁴ Embellished with wide hand-forged brass door straps and six divided lights in the upper

⁴ Spokane County Tax Assessor Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

leaf, a door made of solid oak opens to a center reception hall at the west façade of the house. The reception hall opens north to a small library, east to a formal staircase and hallway, and south to a large combination living room/dining room/sunroom. The focal point of the reception hall is a formal staircase which turns at a landing and winds up to the second floor. The staircase is four feet wide and is made of the finest quality “tiger-striped” quarter-sawn oak which is burnished to a deep rich golden amber/brown color. Like the design for a grand staircase, the first step of the home’s staircase flares outward at an outside corner with a wide curve. A thick tapered square newel post is anchored at an angle in the outward curve of the first step and is articulated with applied carved-wood decoration (roundel, emblem, and fleurs-de-lis patterns). The balustrade has an open string with two cutout balusters to each tread. Similar to the cutout balusters at the front porch, the cutout designs in the reception hall staircase are repeated Maltese cross motifs.

The library is located in the northwest corner of the house. In contrast to the reception hall and living room/dining room/sunroom, the library has dark cherry-finished mahogany woodwork which was carefully cut to reveal a soft burled design in the wood. A built-in bookcase is built on the east wall and features doors with leaded-glass lights. Located opposite the library, the living room, dining room, and sunroom comprise one large room along the south wall and southwest and southeast corners of the house in the south half of the first floor. The woodwork in the reception hall, living room, dining room, and sunroom matches the oak used for the staircase and reveals superior quality quarter-sawn cuts with “tiger stripes.” Woodwork features include a boxed beam ceiling (living room), deep crown and floor molding, and four-foot high interior partition walls that help separate the reception hall from the living room, and the living room from the dining room. The walls are made of oak with cutout Maltese cross designs that match those in the staircase balustrade. Thick square tapered pillars are anchored to the top of each partition wall and support flat spandrels made of oak. A focal point of the living room is a center fireplace on the south wall. It has a thick square-cut mantel with engaged square, paneled pilasters that flank the firebox. Scroll-sawn brackets support the mantel. The firebox is rectangular and is framed by medium green-colored six-inch-square mottled, matte-glazed ceramic tiles.⁵ The hearth is covered with four-inch-square matte-glazed ceramic tiles which feature uneven mottled designs in Chinese red, surrounded by tiles that form a green border. The dining room features paneled oak wainscoting with battens and a bracketed plate rail, and a built-in serving buffet and hutch on the south wall. The serving buffet is made of square-cut solid oak and has two doors with leaded-glass lights. A hutch is positioned over the buffet and is supported by thick square oak piers. Artfully illuminated, the hutch has leaded-glass doors and is backlit with natural light which passes through multi-paned windows. Original wrought-iron and colored-glass wall sconces flank the built-in. The floor in the reception hall, library, living room, dining room, and sun room is made of solid quarter-sawn oak and is embellished with an inlaid ebony-finished walnut border with a Greek key design in the

⁵ The ceramic tiles are typical of those made by the Grueby and Rookwood companies which gained notoriety for their designs, glazes, and colors in the early 1900s.

corners. A hallway beside and behind the staircase in the center reception hall leads to a powder room, a mud room, and a kitchen/family room at the back of the house. The kitchen was first remodeled in 1987, and again in 2006 with built-in casework and fixtures. When the kitchen was remodeled, a family room/mud room was built onto the northeast back corner of the house at the first floor.

The second floor has a center hallway which leads to four bedrooms and two bathrooms. The main hallway bathroom retains an original built-in medicine cabinet, a porcelain-clad cast-iron pedestal washbasin with original nickel-plated individual hot and cold faucets, and an original bathtub. The second bathroom was built *en suite* with the master bedroom during a 1987 remodel. Woodwork on the second floor is painted pine and includes deep floor molding and door and window surrounds. The attic is unfinished and the basement is partially finished with a recreation room, fireplace, and powder room. The remaining space in the basement comprises unfinished laundry, storage, and mechanical rooms. A contemporary gas-fired boiler heats water which is circulated throughout the house via original cast iron radiators, producing even radiant heat. The house has eight-foot-high ceilings and original lathe-and-plaster walls and ceilings (except in the remodeled bathroom, kitchen, and family room).

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

Original construction of the Larsen-Lindholm House was completed in 1909. A 1910 article in the *Spokesman-Review* described the property as a “fine residence” and “one of the most beautiful” in Cliff Park on Spokane’s South Hill.⁶ The newspaper article reported that “the house is a large 11-room structure, finished artistically inside and out and possessed of naturally beautiful surroundings. The approach to the house is said to be one of the most naturally beautiful of all residences in Cliff Park and every possible aid has been lent in the construction in making the natural beauty stand out.”⁷ Perhaps some of the “naturally beautiful surroundings” referenced in the article included the black basalt rock outcroppings, basalt rock retaining walls, and trees and shrubs that framed the Larsen-Lindholm House.

A photograph of the house in a January 22, 1911 newspaper article pictured the grounds, the basalt rock retaining walls (at hillside in front of the house and along the sidewalk by South Wall Street), and the west façade and south elevation of the house.⁸ The design for the house and grounds in the photograph matches the design of the house and grounds today with no visible alterations except for a composition roof (original roof was covered with wood shingles) and more mature growth of trees and shrubs. After almost a century of use, the original exterior and interior design of the house is intact and is in excellent

⁶ “Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold.” *Spokesman-Review*, 2 Feb 1910

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Advertisement for the sale of the Larsen-Lindholm House at 1243 S. Wall. *Spokesman-Review*, 22 Jan 1911.

condition with original architectural elements, including one and one-half stories, a side-gable roof, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, wide bargeboards, twin gabled façade dormers, covered front porch, brick chimney, black basalt rock foundation, narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, false half-timbering with stucco infill, original multi-paned casement and double-hung windows with wood sash, and the original symmetrical façade design. Except for a kitchen remodel, family room addition, and the construction of a master bedroom bathroom, the floor plan of the house is intact and original. The interior oak and mahogany woodwork, oak floors, living room fireplace, built-in bookcase, built-in serving buffet and hutch, oak wainscoting-battens-bracketed plate rail, wall sconces, built-in medicine cabinet, porcelain washbasin, porcelain bathtub, and interior oak doors are all original 1909 features of the house. In summary, the Larsen-Lindholm House is remarkably well-preserved with nearly all of its original design, materials, workmanship, finish, and 1909 construction intact.

Modifications to the house include the following:

- *1913:* A Spokane building permit listed “alterations” at “\$100” but didn’t specify where or what they were. “Alterations” probably referred to a recreation room in the basement which was finished with lathe-and-plaster walls and ceiling, a poured concrete floor, and a fireplace.
- *1930s-1970s* The original wood shingle roof was most probably replaced twice, each time with composition shingles.⁹
- *1987* Kitchen remodeled, powder room remodeled with new fixtures, master bathroom installed in closet in master bedroom, second-floor main bath remodeled (original washbasin and bathtub left intact).¹⁰
- *1990s* House re-roofed with composition shingles.
- *2002* House exterior repainted.
- *2006* Kitchen remodeled and addition built on northeast back corner of house. French doors installed at north elevation at first floor, and exterior wood deck built at French doors.

The Larsen-Lindholm House has had very few alterations since it was built in 1909. As defined by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, United States Federal Government, *a property must possess integrity along with significance* in order to be eligible for historic register listing. “Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not.”¹¹

⁹ Spokane County Tax Assessor’s Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

¹⁰ Spokane County Tax Assessor’s Records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

¹¹ NPS Bulletin 15, p. 44

Five “aspects or qualities” define integrity for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places: original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. “To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects.”¹² Further, *a property must retain the identity for which it is significant, including the essential physical features that represent its significance.*¹³

Regarding the aforementioned definitions, the integrity and significance of the Larsen-Lindholm House is based on its exterior and interior architecture and the condition of that architecture. Well-preserved, the Larsen-Lindholm House retains excellent integrity and architectural significance as a fine example of a particular type—the single-family house form designed in the Craftsman style. It is further significant as a property that possesses high artistic values. The *essential physical features* of the property which depict it as a fine and artistic example of the Craftsman style and single-family residence form are original and remain intact. They include the home’s one and one-half story single-family residence form, side-gable roof, full-width covered front porch, twin gabled façade dormers, widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, wide bargeboards with flared ends, scroll-sawn knee-brace brackets and pendant drops, black basalt rock foundation and porch piers, red brick chimney, narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, false half-timbering with coarse-grained stucco infill, original multi-paned windows, interior floor plan, interior built-ins, and superior quality mahogany and oak interior woodwork. The original 1910 garage is unchanged except for an overhanging garage door which was installed in the 1980s. The original black basalt rock retaining walls, terraced rock garden walls, and front stairs/pathway rock walls remain intact. To summarize, the Larsen-Lindholm House and its contributing structures is well-preserved and retains excellent architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as an early 20th-century single-family residence built in Spokane, and is eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

¹² Ibid, p. 45.

¹³ Ibid, p. 45.

Areas of Significance	Architecture, Community Planning & Development
Period of Significance	1909-1957
Significant Date	1909
Neighborhood Developer	Cook-Clarke Company
Architect	Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1909, the Larsen-Lindholm House is a landmark example of architectural designs and elements which were popularized during the late 19th and early 20th-century American Arts & Crafts movement.¹⁴ With original architectural features intact, the property retains excellent exterior and interior architectural integrity, possesses high artistic values, and conveys its architectural significance as a fine example of the Craftsman style. The house was built in the Cliff Park neighborhood on Spokane's South Hill on speculation by Spokane jewelry store owner and real estate developer Mark L. Pershall for \$8,000—a sum which more than exceeded the \$2,500 minimum construction cost mandated in neighborhood deed restrictions.¹⁵ The house was described in a *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article as “one of the select residences in...the city” with 11 rooms that were “finished artistically inside and out.” The newspaper article further exclaimed that the house was “possessed of naturally beautiful surroundings” and was “one of the most naturally beautiful of all residences” in the Cliff Park neighborhood.¹⁶ One year after it was built, Bertha & Lewis P. Larsen, a brilliant mining engineer and founder of the town of Metaline Falls, purchased the property for \$10,500.¹⁷ Immediately overcome by burgeoning business interests and mining obligations in Metaline Falls, the Larsens sold the home to Maurice & Bertha Lindholm in 1911. Maurice Lindholm was a successful investment securities broker and commercial photographer, and owned the property for more than 35 years. During its period of significance from 1909 to 1957, the Larsen-Lindholm House achieved architectural and historical significance in the context of “architecture” as an excellent and especially fine artistic example of the Craftsman style, and in the context of “community planning & development” as the type and quality of home prescribed by restrictive neighborhood subdivision covenants. The covenants were created as early architectural and land use controls to help guide successful residential urban development and settlement in the Cliff Park neighborhood. Neighborhood subdivision regulations proved successful in residential community land use planning and development in the Cliff Park neighborhood, and the trend became popular in the early 1900s with the adoption of deed restrictions in other residential communities throughout Spokane. Well-preserved, the Larsen-Lindholm House was listed in 1978 on the National Register of Historic Places as

¹⁴ “Beginning in the late 19th century and extending into the early 20th century...” Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, Third Addition*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publisher, 2000, p. 50.

¹⁵ “Cliff Park Sees Speculation End.” *Spokesman-Review*, 28 Sept 1909.

¹⁶ Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold.” *Spokesman-Review*, 2 Feb 1910.

¹⁷ Ibid.

a contributing property of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District. The Larsen-Lindholm House (and its historic contributing resources) is worthy of listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C for its historic and architectural significance.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Cliff Park Addition

In the early 1880s, the area now designated as the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District was an undeveloped hillside, bluff, and plateau located one mile south of downtown Spokane. The area was a tangle of trees, shrubs, and vines which grew up jagged basalt bluffs to a plateau that overlooked the city at Cliff Drive on Spokane's South Hill. The historic district is roughly bounded by Seventh Avenue to the north, Cliff Drive and Twelfth Avenue to the west, Fourteenth Avenue to the south, and Grove and Ben Garnett Way to the east.

By 1889, the area along Seventh Avenue at the base of the bluff was platted, and large estates were being planned and developed for some of Spokane's most influential pioneers and businessmen such as James Glover, D. C. Corbin, F. Rockwood Moore, F. Lewis Clark, and Kirtland Cutter.

By 1905, development along Seventh Avenue had spread south, up and over the top of the basalt cliffs to a flat wooded plateau. The uncompromised view looking north over Spokane from the bluff's edge was breathtaking and was soon noticed by prospective builders and real estate developers. The area was platted for residential development and was called the Cliff Park Addition, which took its name from Cliff Park, a public parkland and greenspace located in the center of the neighborhood.

The real estate developer of the Cliff Park Addition was the Cook-Clarke Company. The company advertised their residential development in Cliff Park in several newspapers with headlines like the following:

"Cliff Park—Scenic Addition of Spokane"

*"Cliff Park—The Addition Where the Choicest and Most Artistic Homes Are Building"*¹⁸

To help insure planned residential development and successful settlement, the Cook-Clarke company penned deed restrictions which were implemented as early land use controls and architectural guidelines. Lots were advertised from \$900 to \$1,500, and construction costs for homes required a minimum expenditure of \$2,500. Builders, investors, and prospective homeowners flocked to the Cliff Park Addition where business proved brisk as evidenced by the following 1909 newspaper article:

¹⁸ "Cliff Park: The Addition Where the Choicest and Most Artistic Homes Are Building." *Spokesman-Review*, 25 August 1907.

Housing for investment is practically a thing of the past in Cliff Park Addition, one of the most exclusive sections of Spokane where there are more than 30 homes built or being built... Development has been rapid in the last year, and with neither apartment houses nor stores [allowed in the area], the addition is beginning to loom up as a strictly fine residence section of the city. A low limit of \$2,500 for house construction has given a semblance of uniformity to the improvements, and another year is expected to see Cliff Park become the home of many of the best medium-priced houses in Spokane.¹⁹

By 1912, most of the lots in the Cliff Park Addition were sold and improved with single-family homes. Houses were designed and built by architects and builders in a variety of styles and sizes. These included revival styles that spanned Colonial, Tudor, and Italian Renaissance traditions, and Arts & Crafts homes built in the Prairie and Craftsman styles. Nearly all of the homes built in the Cliff Park Addition were large prominent residences, and some like the Humbird House are high-style landmark examples with 3,500-plus finished square feet of interior space. Homes in the Cliff Park Addition are similar to and rival other prominent homes built on the South Hill in the Rockwood National Register Historic District, Rockwood Terrace Addition, Manito Boulevard neighborhood, Cannon Hill Park Addition, Cannon's Addition, Browne's Addition National Register Historic District, and in North Spokane in Pettet & Sherwood Additions, Corbin Park, and the Mission Park National Register Historic District. All of the neighborhoods were designed with one or more public amenities such as parks, green belts, boulevards, view lots, and tree-lined streets, some with diagonal and/or curvilinear designs. This urban design statement was in contrast to other Spokane neighborhoods that were developed with blocks of small vernacular working-class dwellings and bungalows, little to no neighborhood public parkland or greenspace, little to no street trees, and repeated rows of straight streets constructed in a directionally correct grid pattern.

Larsen-Lindholm House

In 1909, a *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article reported the following real estate transaction:

New Cliff Park Homes

M. L. Pershall has bought Lot 20, Block 14, [in the Resurveyed Cliff Park Addition] on the east side of Wall Street, just north of Thirteenth Avenue, for \$1,500. The lot is 50x140 [feet] besides about 15 feet of parking. Mr. Pershall will begin at once the construction of a \$5,000 house, which he is building to sell.²⁰

¹⁹ "Cliff Park Sees Speculation End." *Spokesman-Review*, 28 Sept 1909.

²⁰ "New Cliff Park Homes." *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Mar 1909, p. 1.

Seven months later, another *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article reported that Pershall's "spec" house was being built for \$8,000—a \$3,000 increase from the originally reported \$5,000 price tag.²¹ By 1910, Pershall had purchased adjacent property on Lots 19 and 21, and had completed construction of the house, a large 11-room building. Frontage along Wall Street spanned 108 feet, property depth measured 142 feet, and a garage was built in the northeast corner of the property. Real estate negotiations commenced and Pershall sold the house as reported in a February 2, 1910 newspaper article:

Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold

M. L. Pershall Sells Property on Wall Street & Thirteenth Avenue for \$10,500

Lewis Larsen Is Buyer

Site is said to Be One of the Most Beautiful on South Side

Negotiations for the sale of the M. L. Pershall residence at 1243 Wall Street to Lewis Larsen for \$10,500 are about complete, and papers in the transaction will be filed probably today. The property is on the northeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Wall Street and is one of the select residences in that part of the city. The house is a large 11-room structure, finished artistically inside and out and possessed of naturally beautiful surroundings. The approach to the house is said to be one of the most naturally beautiful of all residences in Cliff Park, and every possible aid has been lent in the construction in making the natural beauty stand out. Mr. Larsen is buying the site for a future home.²²

Lewis & Bertha Larsen

Lewis Larsen was noted in Spokane and the surrounding area as one of the most "well-known Inland Empire mining" engineers and successful mining entrepreneurs.²³ Larsen was born in Denmark on March 7, 1876. He was educated in Europe, crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1895, and settled in Salt Lake City where he earned a living as a cowboy for one year. He later secured employment in the Rocky Mountain mining region, and by 1897, had joined mining operations in Wallace, Idaho. His knowledge and capability as a mining engineer soon won him recognition as an expert in the field. He became part owner of the mining firm Larsen & Greenough, and was connected with mining operations at the Last Chance Mine in Northport, Washington. In 1905, he discovered significant "deposits of cement rock" around Metaline Falls and established the Inland Portland Cement Company, which became one of the largest and most complete cement plants in Eastern Washington. Larsen was president of Pend

²¹ "Cliff Park Sees Speculation End." *Spokesman-Review*, 28 Sept 1909.

²² "Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold." *Spokesman-Review*, 2 Feb 1910.

²³ "L. P. Larsen, 79, Taken By Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 14 July 1955.

Oreille Mines & Metals, and the Reeves-MacDonald Mines. In 1910, he founded Metaline Falls, Washington and is credited with conceiving the general plan and layout of the town. One of Larsen's most noted and successful ventures occurred when he helped open the Metaline Falls zinc-lead mining district which was later recognized as "one of the world's largest reserves of base metals."²⁴

Due to rapidly expanding business and mining obligations, Lewis Larsen and his wife, Bertha Larsen, moved to Metaline Falls after living in the house in Spokane at 1243 S. Wall for less than a year. To help sell their property, they bought advertisement space in the *Spokesman-Review* newspaper in Spokane, and on January 22, 1911, a large photograph of the house was pictured in the real estate section with the following captions:

The Grounds Are Considered the Finest in Cliff Park

The View Is Superb

*I don't expect it will take more than one or two ads [to sell the property] because the opportunity to secure a home of this class is not often presented.*²⁵

Larsen signed his name to the advertisement and gave his phone number for anyone to call who might be interested in seeing the property.

Maurice & Bertha Lindholm

Maurice S. Lindholm and his wife, Bertha Lindholm, answered Larsen's advertisement and bought the house for \$13,250. In business for 40 years, Maurice Lindholm was a successful investment securities broker and a "well-known commercial photographer" with an office in downtown Spokane in the Hyde Block, and later in the Empire State Building at 901 W. Riverside Avenue. Maurice, Bertha, and their two sons, Oscar and Herbert Lindholm, owned and lived in the house for more than 35 years.²⁶

Subsequent Homeowners

Nicholas P. Rich, a division manager for Tull & Gibbs Furniture Store in downtown Spokane, and his wife, Virginia Rich, purchased the property in 1947 for \$16,000. They sold it six years later in 1953 for \$19,000 to Spokane surgeon, Joseph B. Sweeny, and his wife, Amelia Sweeny. Dr. Sweeny specialized in general surgery and shared office space in the Fernwell Building with his brother and fellow surgeon Dr. Jerome Sweeny, a gynecologist and obstetrician. A philanthropist and environmentalist, Joseph Sweeny was a member of "several medical organizations," the Spokane Country Club, the

²⁴ "L. P. Larsen, 79, Taken By Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 14 July 1955.

²⁵ Advertisement for the sale of the Larsen-Lindholm House at 1243 S. Wall. *Spokesman-Review*, 22 Jan 1911.

²⁶ "Maurice S. Lindholm." *Spokesman-Review*, 3 Dec 1945.

Knights of Columbus, and the Sierra Club. In 1960, Dr. Sweeny died unexpectedly at the age of 46, leaving his wife, Amelia Sweeny, and their six children. Amelia Sweeny continued to live in the house, worked as a registered nurse at Holy Family Hospital, and raised her six children alone.²⁷

In 1968, Spokane educators Richard & Joann Iverson bought the Larsen-Lindholm House. They lived in the house for 15 years until 1983, when they sold the property for \$130,000 to Dr. Richard Beren, a radiologist at Inland Imaging, and his wife, Nancy Scott Beren. After 15 years, the Berens sold the house in 1998 to current owners Keith & Jane Slater for \$299,900. Keith Slater is the founder and manager of American Graphics Company.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Category A

The Larsen-Lindholm House is historically significant in the context of early 20th-century community planning & development in the Cliff Park Addition on Spokane's South Hill. The property is a direct reflection of prescribed deed restrictions and subdivision regulations which were written and implemented throughout the Cliff Park neighborhood. Part of a national trend, deed restrictions were created to control land use and architectural compatibility within the urban residential development in the Cliff Park Addition. The restrictions were tied to warranty deeds for each property in the neighborhood and required the following:

It is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that when said premises are improved...the dwelling erected thereon

- 1) shall cost not less than \$2,500,
- 2) and that all out buildings shall conform thereto in exterior architecture and finish,
- 3) and that said dwelling shall be set at least 25 feet from the front line of said premises.²⁸

The Larsen-Lindholm House more than met the stated requirements mandated in the deed restrictions. The home cost a reported \$8,000 to build which was a 69-percent increase over the required \$2,500 minimum expenditure. The only "outbuilding" built on the property was a garage which was erected in 1910 just after the home was constructed. A fine example of the Craftsman style, it was built to match the style and finish of the house. Finally, the Larsen-Lindholm House was built on the top of the hillside site towards the back of the lot, and met the prescribed setback requirement.

²⁷ "Dr. Sweeny's Funeral Mass Set Monday." *Spokesman-Review*, 5 Mar 1960.

²⁸ Spokane warranty deed, book 232, page 460, deed # 237756, dated 22 April 1909. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE***Category C***

Architecturally significant, the Larsen-Lindholm House possesses high artistic values and is a high-style representation of the Craftsman tradition. It retains remarkable architectural integrity and is eligible for listing under Category C for its artistic values and representation of the Craftsman style.

Arts & Crafts Movement

The Craftsman style was created in response to a movement that took place in England and America in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Arts & Crafts movement began in England during the Industrial Revolution of the 1850s as a rebellion against the mass-production of machine-made items and the political philosophies that nurtured the machine age. As defined by an architectural historian from Great Britain, “the Arts & Crafts movement was above all an act of rebellion—rebellion against a complacent middle class that could cheerfully ignore the appalling consequences that industrialization and factory labor had for the poorer members of society.”²⁹

To better society’s ills, the “morality of good design” began with the movement’s drive to reunite artist and craftsman. The movement emphasized high standards, honest construction, and the social benefits of aesthetic design to both producer and consumer. The Arts & Crafts movement “was destined to change the western world...and by the early 1900s, there were few places in northern Europe or the United States that remained untouched by the eloquence of its arguments, of which the Arts & Crafts house was the supreme embodiment.”³⁰

The Arts & Crafts movement was started by a group of architects and artisans who emphasized the importance of craftsmanship and high standards in all architectural details. British architect, William Morris, and his company of craftsmen espoused handcrafted architecture, furniture, fabric, wallpaper, and various household items as well as a specific set of moral values and socialistic philosophies which were intended to raise people from poor conditions fostered by the industrial world. In America, the Arts & Crafts movement was embraced by architects, designers, and philosophers such as Gustav Stickley in New York and the Greene brothers in Pasadena, California. Both Stickley and the Greene brothers revered simple handcrafted designs which were functional yet beautiful. Their designs were influenced by previous traditions and elements such as the American Stick style, Tudor false half-timbering, Swiss Chalet balconies and cutout balustrades, and Japanese pagoda-shaped flared roofs and mortise-and-tenon joinery. Grounded in the Arts & Crafts movement, Morris, Stickley, and the Greene brothers emphasized a return to hearth, home, and family through their architectural designs.

²⁹ Tinniswood, Adrian. *The Arts & Crafts House*. New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1999, p. 6.

³⁰ Ibid, p. 9.

The Craftsman Style

The “Craftsman” style was named for the early 20th-century designs presented by Gustav Stickley in his popular magazine called *The Craftsman*, which was published from 1901 to 1916. The popularity of Stickley’s publication begat the spread of hundreds of builders’ and architects’ planbooks along with house plans which were printed in home and garden magazines across America. The Craftsman style was said to be “part of the great clean-up of cluttered Victorian styles” and emphasized handcrafted elements (or at least the appearance of handcrafted elements), open spacious floor plans, wide porches, and a relationship with nature.³¹ Some truly handcrafted and some machine-made, Craftsman-style homes were built as both large and small dwellings from about 1900 to 1930. Some early Craftsman-style homes were large with pitched rooflines (a carry-over from the Queen Anne style), but as the style transitioned to smaller bungalows, rooflines became low-pitched with a horizontal ground-hugging emphasis.

Identifying elements of the Craftsman style include:

- gable or hip roofs, usually low-pitched
- widely overhanging eaves that form strong horizontal shadows
- unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter tails
- decorative (false) beams or knee-brace brackets commonly added under gables
- front porches, usually covered by an extension of the principal roof
- large, thick porch supports, usually square, sometimes tapered
- natural building materials (brick, clinker brick, stone, stucco, glazed ceramic tile, wood clapboard, wood shingles, and wrought iron)
- horizontal lines emphasized by low-pitched roofs, wide gables, shed dormers, full-width front porches, enclosed porch walls, battered designs (walls, porch piers, window and door surrounds), horizontal rows of multiple windows, narrow-width clapboard siding, wide stringcourses, wide watertables, wide bargeboards
- multiple windows arranged in pairs and trios or more
- secondary influences: Tudor false half-timbering, Swiss balustrades, and Oriental roof forms³²

The Larsen-Lindholm House is an exemplary and artistic model of the Craftsman style. The home has a side-gable roof (represented in about one-third of all Craftsman-style examples³³), widely overhanging unenclosed eaves, exposed rafter tails, exposed beams and knee-brace brackets, wide flared bargeboards, wide stringcourses, narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding (most common wall cladding³⁴), false half-timbering with coarse-grained stucco infill, basalt rock foundation and porch piers, square porch

³¹ Schweitzer, Robert and Michael W. R. Davis. *America’s Favorite Homes*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990, p. 144.

³² McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, pp. 453-454.

³³ Ibid, p. 453.

³⁴ Ibid, p. 454.

pillars, cutout balustrade, and multiple pairs and rows of windows. Interior Craftsman-style details include numerous built-ins, leaded-glass cabinet doors, glazed ceramic tile fireplace hearth and surround, a wide front staircase, open floor plan, and the home's strongest interior element: oak and mahogany woodwork of the finest quality. Made of superior-grade quarter-sawn oak and burlled mahogany, the interior woodwork is handcrafted and hand-polished to a rich deep patina and reveals exquisite burlled designs and tiger-striped graining. The Larsen-Lindholm House is in excellent condition and retains excellent architectural integrity with all of its essential physical features intact.

After an exhaustive search, the architect responsible for the Larsen-Lindholm House remains unknown. However, a study of the home's style and decorative elements, high-quality interior woodwork, its proximity to other homes in the neighborhood that were designed by the Ballard Plannary Company, and a 1913 alterations building permit with the Ballard Plannary listed as the architect lead to the belief that perhaps the house was designed by William J. Ballard and the Ballard Plannary Company, a prominent early Spokane architectural firm. The Larsen-Lindholm House has similar architectural details and reveals the same superior quality of construction as the Kroll House (built in 1911 at 1249 S. Wall) and the Anderson-Webster House (built in 1912 at 1217 S. Wall). Both the Kroll House and the Anderson-Webster House were designed by the Ballard Plannary Company as large landmark-quality homes in the Craftsman style, and both homes were built along the east side of South Wall Street on either side of the Larsen-Lindholm House. A March 1913 building permit (#4445) was issued for "alterations" that cost "\$100" for the Larsen-Lindholm House just four years after it was built.³⁵ It is not known what the alterations were (probably a basement recreation room) but it is interesting to note that the Ballard Plannary architectural firm was responsible for the design of the alterations. Perhaps the Ballard Plannary was employed because they had also designed the home and would have been familiar with its design, construction, and materials.

Summary

Well-preserved with excellent integrity, the Larsen-Lindholm House and its historic contributing resources (garage and rock walls) are eligible for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

The property is historically significant in the area of significance, "community planning & development," because it is an example of the prescribed quality and single-family type of home which was mandated for the Cliff Park Addition in neighborhood deed restrictions. Built in 1909, the Larsen-Lindholm House was directly associated with the early 20th-century development and settlement of the Cliff Park neighborhood and conveys building materials and construction practices which were popular during that time.

³⁵ Spokane City Building Permit #4445, dated 28 March 1913. Spokane City Hall, Spokane, WA.

The property is architecturally significant in the area of significance, “architecture,” because it is an exemplary representation of the Craftsman style and because it possesses high artistic values. A 1910 newspaper article written about the house just after it was built described the home as “one of the select residences” in Cliff Park, “finished artistically inside and out,” and was surrounded by “naturally beautiful surroundings.”³⁶ The Larsen-Lindholm House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as a contributing property in the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District and is worthy of listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places.

³⁶ “Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold.” *Spokesman-Review*, 2 Feb 1910.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EWSHS. *Photo archive L95-12.331 (1243 and 1249 S. Wall)*. NWMAC, Spokane, WA..

Harris, Cyril M. *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, Third Addition*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publisher, 2000.

McAlester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989.

National Register Bulletin 15. Washington DC: National Park Service, 1995.

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

Spokane County public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

Schweitzer, Robert & Michael W. R. Davis. *America's Favorite Homes*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990.

Tinniswood, Adrian. *The Arts & Crafts House*. New York: Watson-Guption Publications, 1999.

Newspaper Articles

Advertisement for the sale of the Larsen-Lindholm House at 1243 S. Wall. *Spokesman-Review*, 22 Jan 1911.

"Cliff Park Sees Speculation End." *Spokesman-Review*, 28 Sept 1909.

"Cliff Park: The Addition Where the Choicest and most Artistic Homes Are Building." *Spokesman-Review*, 25 August 1907.

"Dr. Sweeny's Funeral Mass Set Monday." *Spokesman-Review*, 5 Mar 1960.

"Fine Residence, Cliff Park, Sold." *Spokesman-Review*, 2 Feb 1910.

"L.P. Larsen, 79, Taken By Death." *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 14 July 1955.

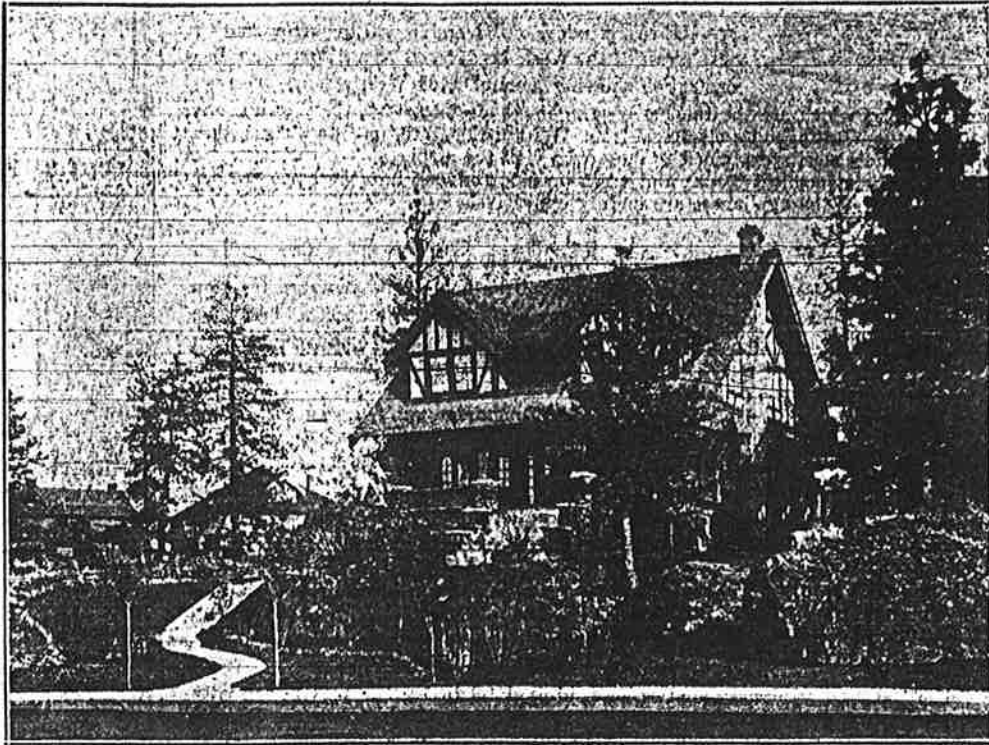
"Maurice S. Lindholm." *Spokesman-Review*, 3 Dec 1945.

"New Cliff Park Homes." *Spokesman-Review*, 1 Mar 1909.

My Business Interests at

METALINE FALLS

are becoming so large and growing so fast that it will require all my time to attend to my affairs there and I will have to make my residence at Metaline Falls.



This Is a Picture of My Spokane Residence.

I will have no more use for it, and will sell it for cost, and show you the bills.

The house consists of four rooms on the first floor, four bedrooms and bath on second floor, one room in basement besides heating room, fuel and laundry rooms, all modern in every respect.

There is a modern garage, with shop tools, underground gasoline storage, chauffeur's quarters, hot and cold water, etc.

The Grounds Are Considered the Finest in Cliff Park; the View Is Superb

The real estate man's commission on this house would be more than \$600.00—you save that, and all you will have to pay is what it cost me and the price of these advertisements. I don't expect it will take more than one or two ads, because the opportunity to secure a home of this class is not often presented.

A. Lewis P. Hansen

Phone Main 8759 for an Appointment to Inspect Property

Advertisement to sell home at 1243 South Wall Street, Spokane, WA

Spokesman-Review
22 January 1911

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE Section 10

Plat Map

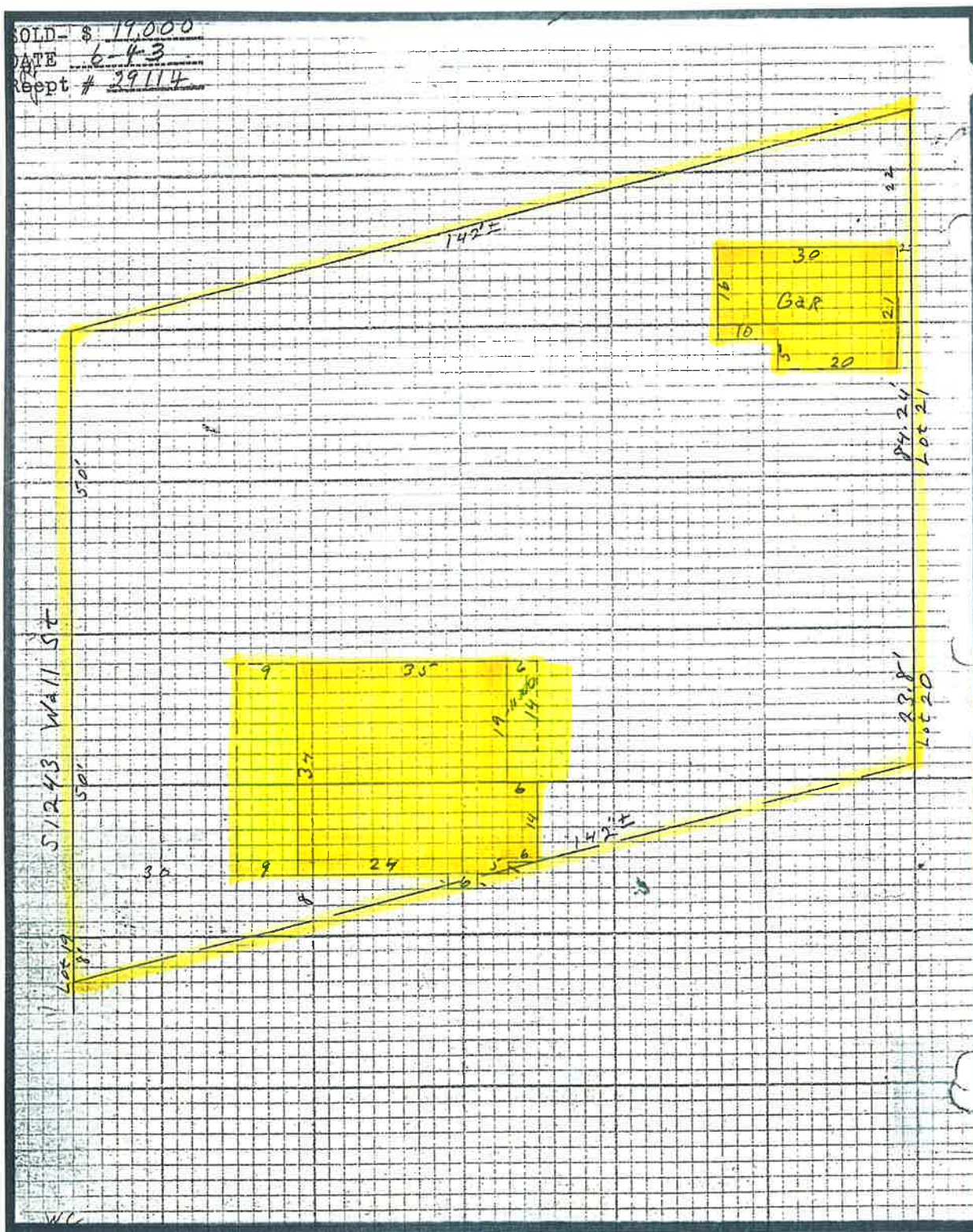
Source: Spokane County Assessor's Records, 2007



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Site Plan

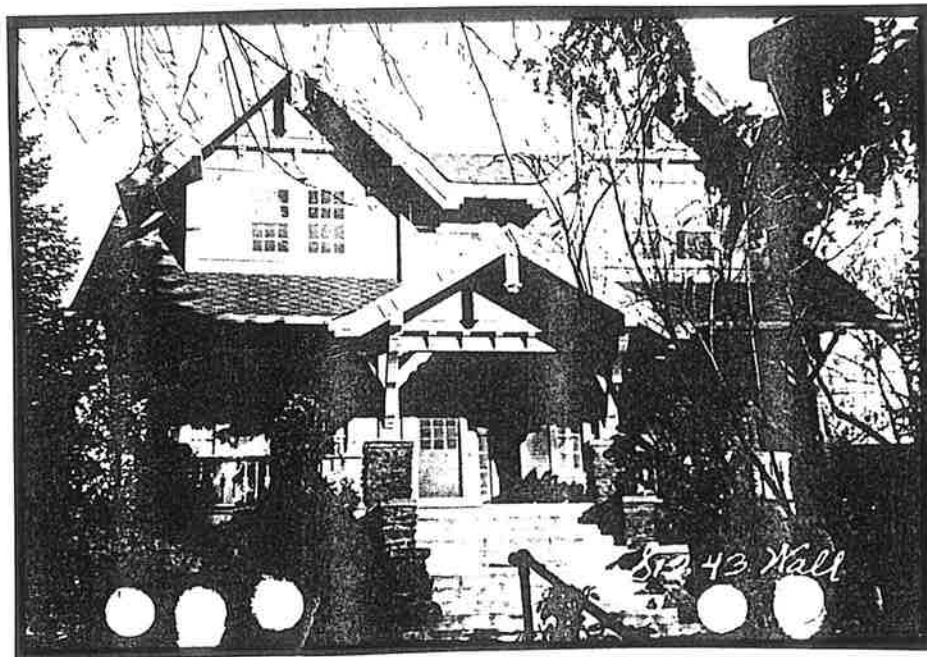
Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor's Records, 2007



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Tax Assessor's Photo

Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor Records, 1959-60



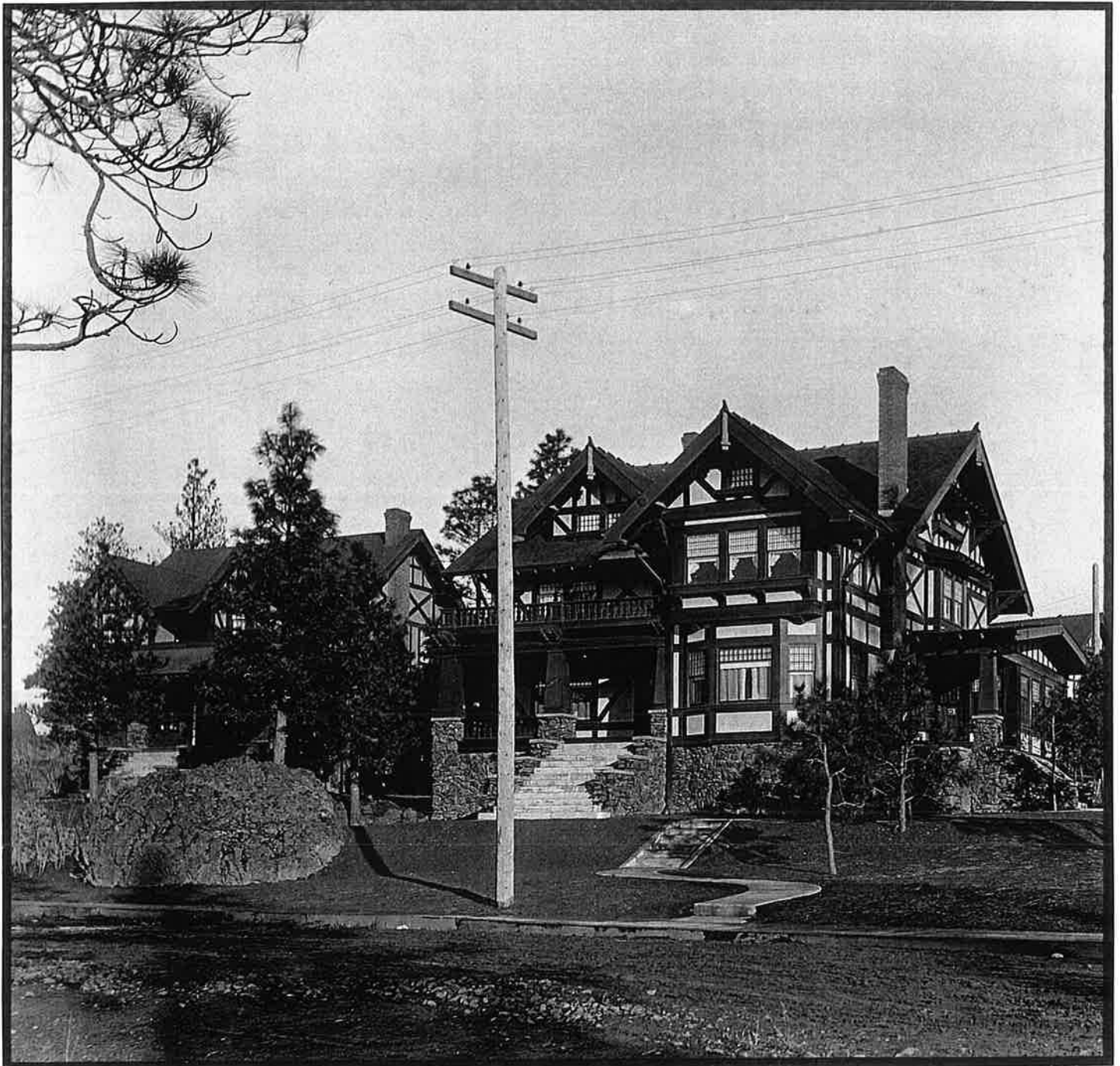
Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE

Section 10

Historic photo 1

View of 1249 (foreground) and 1243 S. Wall Street, looking east
in c. 1910.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 1 and 2 West façade of house and vent under porch detail in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photo 3

West façade (front) and north elevation (side) in 2006.



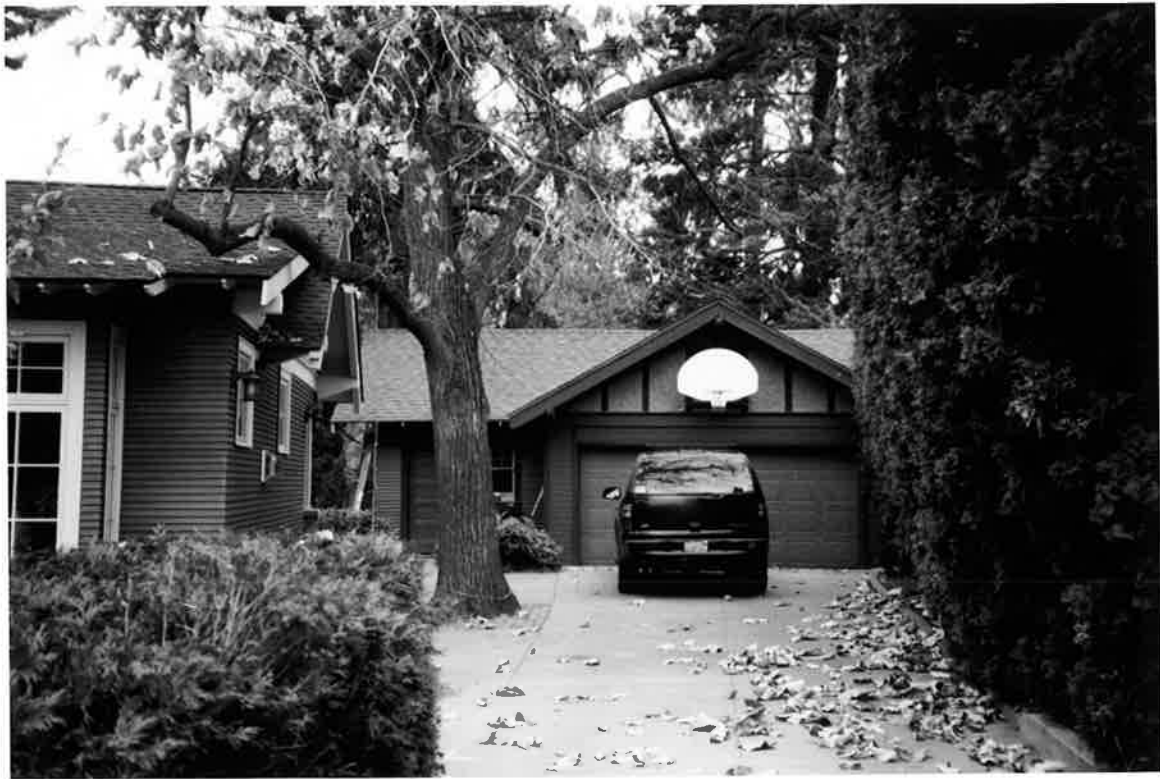
Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 4 and 5 North elevation of house and west elevation of garage in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 6 and 7 South elevation of house and west façade of garage in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photo 8

East elevation (rear) of house in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 9 and 10 South elevation of house in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 11 and 12 Front stairs in reception hall in 2006.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 13 and 14 Front stairs in reception hall in 2005.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE Section 10

Photos 15 and 16 Front stairs in reception hall and view looking into living room in 2005.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE Section 10

Photos 17 and 18 Fireplace in 2005.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 19 and 20 Library and dining room wainscoting in 2005.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet
LARSEN-LINDHOLM HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 21 and 22 View of dining room and dining room built-in in 2005.

