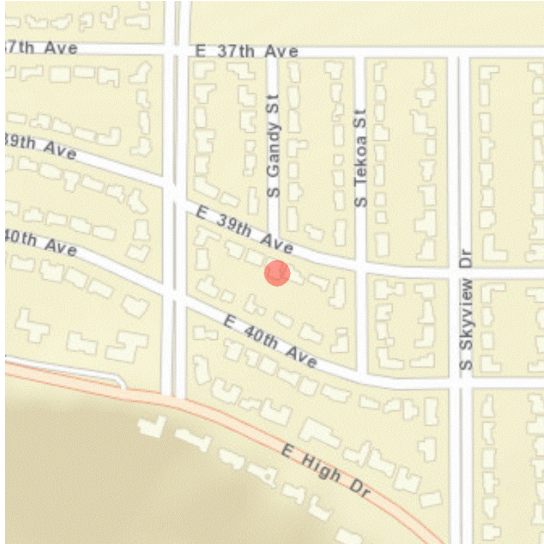


# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Arick, Robert N., House

Property ID: 180981

## Location



**Address:** 30 E 39TH AVE, SPOKANE, WA 99203  
**Tax No/Parcel No:** 35323.2811  
**Plat/Block/Lot:** GANDYS REPLAT PT OF L14-15 B5 L14 EXC WLY 11FT L15  
**Geographic Areas:** Spokane County, SPOKANE SW Quadrangle, T25R43E32

## Information

**Number of stories:** N/A

### Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1952	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Domestic	Domestic - Single Family House

### Historic Context:

Category
Architecture

### Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Warner & Brown
Architect	Evanoff, Lawrence

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### Thematics:

### Local Registers and Districts

Name	Date Listed	Notes
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### Project History

Project Number, Organization, Project Name	Resource Inventory	SHPO Determination	SHPO Determined By, Determined Date
2011-06-00089, , Assessors Data Project: Spokane Residential 1	7/5/2011	Not Determined	
2016-12-08751, , Spokane Mid-20th Century Modern Survey 2016	4/14/2017		

### Photos



Front facade



Front facade, looking west



Front facade, entry and carport



Front facade, entry detail

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View of front facade



View of front facade



View toward house from rear yard



View toward front of living room



View toward rear yard



Front facade





# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Arick, Robert N., House

Property ID: 180981

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## Inventory Details - 4/14/2017

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**Common name:** Arick House  
**Date recorded:** 4/14/2017  
**Field Recorder:** Diana Painter  
**Field Site number:**  
**SHPO Determination**

## Detail Information

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### Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Single Dwelling
Roof Type	Gable - Front
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition
Cladding	Wood - Vertical Boards
Structural System	Wood - Platform Frame
Plan	L-Shape

## Surveyor Opinion

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**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Significance narrative:** History. The Robert N. Arick House was designed for Robert Norman Arick and his wife Erma Pauline in 1951. Arick was born in Worcester, Massachusetts in 1918 and began his career there as an accountant in the real estate industry (US Census, 1940). Once he re-located to Spokane he was in business for himself, until he went into partnership with Lester M Peuck, becoming Arick & Peuck. Arick and his wife were members of Temple Beth Shalom. Arick was active in a number of organizations, including serving as secretary of the Jewish Community Council and as secretary/treasurer of Favorite Theatres Inc. His wife was active in the Temple. Robert Arick died in 1979 and his wife died in 1988. They are buried in Mount Nebo Cemetery

Architectural Context. The Robert Arick House is designed in what was often called the "Contemporary" style in the 1950s and 1960s. A Contemporary style or simply Modern house offered few traditional stylistic features or details, relying on overall form and simple modern details to convey its style. Materials also could play an important role, as seen here, where the color and texture of the materials of this house lend a richness and complement the composition of the front façade. Contemporary houses were often designed by architects and were considered "high style," in contrast to the more common Ranch style home of the era. A post-and-beam house would be considered a Contemporary house. Common features include slightly sloped or flat roofs; overall

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asymmetry; expansive window walls; and the use of clerestory windows under the eaves where privacy was important. Other features of the Contemporary house were shared by the Ranch style house, including an open floor plan, an orientation toward the rear, rather than front yard or street, and use of windows, courtyards, and other devices to “bring the outdoors in.”

Architect Lawrence Evanoff. Lawrence George Evanoff was born in 1918 in Spokane. Following graduation from Lewis & Clark High School in 1936—and with no formal training—he worked as a designer at the Detroit firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls in 1940 and as a site planner for Narramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson in Seattle in 1941. Moving back to Spokane, he was employed as a site planner for Whitehouse & Price in Spokane in 1942, then as chief draftsman for G.A. Pehrson in 1943. Evanoff enlisted in the U.S. Air Force during World War II, serving in the South Pacific as a sergeant with the infantry and field artillery. Enrolling in the architecture program at the University of Washington following the war, he graduated with a bachelor’s degree in 1948. Along with fellow Spokane architect Royal McClure, Evanoff taught architectural courses at the University of Idaho from 1948 to 1949, after which he opened his own practice in Spokane. Though a much-published advocate for the Modern style—in newspaper articles, *Arts & Architecture*, *Better Homes & Gardens*, et al.—it was his design for the Arick house that garnered nationwide attention for Evanoff. First featured in the May 1953 issue of *Better Homes & Gardens*, it became “Design no. 2305” in the magazine’s “Five Star Homes” series. The plan was picked up by the Associated Press and featured in newspapers across the county.

Other important early projects include the Aero Liner Manufacturing Plant in Spokane (1950); a two-room schoolhouse in Heron, Montana that was remodeled into a modern home (1954); the Panhandle State Bank in Coeur d’ Alene (1954); the Thaler Medical Clinic (1955) (no longer extant); the Manito Methodist Church Parsonage (1956); a Seed House for Washington State University (WSU) (1958); the Sacajawea Junior High School (1959, with Whitehouse, Price, DeNeff & Deeble); and Shaw Junior High School, with Whitehouse, Price & DeNeff (1960).

Evanoff formed a partnership with Nicholas Kabush in 1959. Together they designed a variety of buildings scattered across the Inland Northwest including the E & K - Professional Building (1960); the E & K Apartment House at 7th & Division (1961); the WSU Publications Building (1963); and the Smith Agricultural Engineering Laboratory for WSU (1968). In 1971, after battling multiple sclerosis for 15 years, Evanoff was forced to retire. He died in Spokane in 1985.

### Physical description:

**Location and Setting.** The Robert Arick residence is located in the Comstock neighborhood of Spokane’s South Hill, just two blocks from E High Drive, which overlooks the Latah Valley to the west. The house is located within the block bounded by E 39th Avenue on the north, S Tekoa Street on the east, E 40th Avenue on the south, and S Manito Blvd. on the west. It is sited about mid-block and faces north, overlooking E 39th Avenue. The neighborhood in this location is exclusively residential, dominated by mid-twentieth century houses with mature landscaping, and lawns that extend to the street curb with no sidewalks. Streets vary from curvilinear, copying the contour of the edge of the bluff, to ordinary gridded blocks. To the north of the Arick house is Jefferson Elementary School. To the south is the bluff above the Latah Valley. The streets accommodate two lanes of traffic and parking along the curb, although this is rarely used.

**Materials.** The wood-frame Arick residence is clad in vertical wood, although it displays a

## Historic Property Report

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Property ID: 180981

smooth finish today. The foundation is concrete and it has a built-up or membrane roof. The brick fireplace wall, which dominates the front façade, is constructed of multi-colored Roman brick. The front door is wood with a book-matched grain and natural finish.

Massing and design. The one-story Robert Arick house has a largely L-shaped footprint and a very shallow-pitched, asymmetrical, gable-front roof. The depth of the eaves varies, but consistently features a deep fascia with metal coping. The house is located toward the front of its 7,700 square foot lot and extends to nearly the side lot lines. The Contemporary house, designed by architect Lawrence Evanoff, was constructed in 1952.

Front (north) façade. The central entry bay of the house is its most dramatic feature. It is to the west (right) of the ridgeline on the gable-front house and is entirely recessed. To the east (left) of the ridgeline, the house projects forward, just short of the eaves. The only feature on this face is a horizontally oriented, two-part fixed and casement window in a metal sash with a narrow wood surround. To the right of the entry bay is an integrated carport. In the central bay, the fireplace wall projects into the recessed space and presents a solid brick wall of multi-colored Roman brick, topped by a small coping. From this fireplace wall two metal chimneys (original to the house) rise and project through the roof. The back wall of the recessed area is in one plane, in alignment with the interior wall of the fireplace. To the left is the flush wood entry door with a broad sidelight to its right, surmounted by a clerestory window that extends over both door and sidelight. The entry door is accessed by one concrete step, which also forms the small entry porch. Above the fireplace wall is another set of clerestory windows. To the right is a window of five horizontal panes, topped by a clerestory. To the right of the central bay is the side wall of the carport, which projects to just short of the eaves of the house, to define this side of the entry bay. The outside wall of the carport is supported by three metal posts.

West side façade. The west side façade is the carport side. To the rear of the carport is a storage cabinet. It is possible to walk through the carport to the rear yard. This side is open, as the roofline is supported by three metal posts.

Rear (south) façade. The rear façade of the house is not visible from the public right-of-way. Photos from 1952, however, show that an inset, covered patio area is located to the west of the ridgeline, beyond the living room. It is shielded on each side from the extended wall from the carport on the west, and the extension of the house on the east side. The patio area is visible from the living room through a window wall that extends from the floor to the eaves. Historically, this southeast extension, which was clad in vertical wood, had a central door from the kitchen, from which the rear patio could be reached. To either side were large corner windows, with large fixed panes and smaller casements, that wrapped around the corners. Sheltering the door and kitchen casement window to the west was a flat canopy. It appears, however, that the addition to the house that was constructed in 1956, extended this 'leg,' so it may not have the appearance today that it did historically.

East side façade. Two window are visible toward the front of the house on the east side façade, a larger one toward the front of the house and a smaller one behind it. This façade is not otherwise visible, however, due to vegetation on this side of the house.

Changes over time. The Robert Arvick house is in very good condition and has very good integrity. In 1956 it was remodeled, adding a bedroom, "rec room," bathroom and

## Historic Property Report

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chimney and fireplace in the new addition. Because this addition is over 50 years old, and was done by Arvick himself, the original owner of the house, it has gained significance in itself. Photos of the front façade of the house from 1952 show that the façade's historic appearance is identical to its appearance today.

Landscape and site design. The site design for the property is very simple. Like most houses in suburban developments from the mid-twentieth century, space in the front of the house is sacrificed for space in the back, and the house extends from nearly one side lot line to the other. Historic photos from 1952 show that the parcel had a slight rise from the street, and that a small concrete stair with five steps was built into the slope to traverse the grade. This is still extant today, as is the concrete driveway that leads to the carport. In the 1952 photo of the house, the only vegetation in the front yard was a small pine tree. Today this pine tree is considerably larger, and the yard is more lushly – although still informally – planted. The perimeter of the rear yard is lined with mature trees.

### Bibliography:

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City of Spokane, Pre-1993 Permit Archive, <https://my.spokanecity.org/permits/archive/>, accessed January 2017.

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<http://www.ancestryheritagequest.com/HQA/CityDirectories>, accessed February 2017.

Houser, Michael, "Lawrence G. Evanoff: 1918–1985," Architect Biographies,  
<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies>, accessed March 2017.

United States Federal Census, <http://search.ancestryheritagequest.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=2442>, accessed April 2017.



# Historic Property Report

Resource Name: Arick, Robert N., House

Property ID: 180981

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## Inventory Details - 7/5/2011

**Common name:**

**Date recorded:** 7/5/2011

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Field Site number:** 35323.2811

**SHPO Determination**

## Detail Information

**Characteristics:**

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Built Up
Roof Type	Gable
Form Type	Single Dwelling
Form Type	

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## Surveyor Opinion

**Significance narrative:** Data included on this historic property inventory form (HPI) detail stemmed from County Assessor building records imported by the Washington State Department of Archaeology of Historic Preservation (DAHP) into WISAARD in 2011. This upload reduces data entry burden on community volunteers and historical societies participating in the survey and inventory of their communities. The intent of this project is directed specifically to facilitating community and public involvement in stewardship, increasing data accuracy, and providing a versatile planning tool to Certified Local Governments (CLGs).

Currently survey and inventory projects at the local level produce a field form for each property surveyed and include digital photographs. Volunteers doing the survey track down and manually enter all the owner, parcel, and legal data manually. Manual data entry diminishes accuracy and quantity of resources volunteers can survey. Recognizing this, DAHP uploaded building data for each Certified Local Government (CLG) on properties that were built in or before 1969 to provide an accurate and comprehensive baseline dataset. Volunteers doing survey work need only to verify data, add in photographs and extent of alterations and architectural style data, as well as expand upon the physical description and significance statement as new data is collected. For planning purposes, the attrition rate of properties built in or before 1969 can start to be measured to guide stewardship priorities.





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Project methodology entailed use of the University of Washington's State Parcel Database (<http://depts.washington.edu/wagis/projects/parcels/development.php>) to provide the base parcel layer for CLGs. Filtering of building data collected from each county trimmed out all properties built after 1969, as well as all current, previously inventoried properties. Translation of building data descriptors to match fields in HPI allowed the data upload. Calculation of point locations utilized the center of each parcel. Data on this detail provides a snapshot of building information as of 2011. A detailed project methodology description resides with DAHP. Project team members: Historic Preservation Northwest, GeoEngineers, and Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (project lead).

### Physical description:

The house at 30 E 39th Avenue, Spokane, is located in Spokane County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1951 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in built-up asphalt. The single-family form sits on a poured concrete foundation containing a three-quarter basement.

### Bibliography:

Featured in May 1953 issue of Better Homes & Gardens