A Historic Property Inventory of Rock Structures in Spokane County, Washington
2016

SURVEY PROJECT REPORT

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Submitted to the Spokane City/County
Historic Landmarks Commission
2016

When we build, let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for; and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say, as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them, "See: This our father did for us."

-John Ruskin.

This survey project has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) and Spokane County. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, DAHP, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or DAHP.

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INTRODUCTION:

This report is submitted in accordance with a signed contract between the City and Stephen Emerson, director of Archisto Enterprises. Mr. Emerson was retained to provide historic documentation services regarding historic rock structures within Spokane County. As per that agreement, 36 rock structures were researched, photographed, and inventoried. Washington State Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were completed for each selected property, employing the WISAARD database format as required by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Olympia, Washington. In addition to the inventory forms, this report was also submitted. The report provides pertinent information on project methodology, a historic context narrative, descriptions of properties and property histories, determinations of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility, and recommendations for future management.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In 2016, the Spokane City/County Landmarks Commission called for a study and inventory of historic rock structures within Spokane County. It was determined that 36 properties within the County would be included in the proposed investigations. The subject properties were selected by the consultant, with some input from several Commissioners, including Jim Kolva and Lynn Mandyke, and from Historic Preservation Officer Megan Duvall. Another source of suggested properties was from the work of Don Rhodewalt, who developed an interest in cobblestone houses in the Spokane Valley after moving there. He began organizing a registry of such buildings, taking photographs and writing descriptions. Unfortunately his efforts were cut short by his untimely death. His notes, photographs, and descriptions are archived at the Spokane Valley Heritage Museum. Also, Don's work was a source for several articles in the *Spokesman*-Review. Most of the properties I selected were the result of long residency in the vicinity and several decades of recording historic properties in Spokane County. Many of them I knew right where to go, which greatly facilitated field work. Some, I just went out looking for, knowing, for instance, that I wouldn't have to drive far in the Spokane Valley before coming across examples of cobblestone construction.

Criteria applied in the evaluation of properties in this inventory are drawn from *National Register Bulletin 16a: How to Complete the National Register Form*. The four relevant criteria are as follows:

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our 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.

Consultant Stephen Emerson began research and field work in early March 2016. Color digital images were taken of various features of the selected properties. Descriptive notes for each

property were made for later guidance in completing the electronic database inventory forms and the project report. Resources consulted for the survey project included the J.F.K. Library at Eastern Washington University, Spokane Public Library - Northwest Room, the Spokane County Assessor's Office, the Museum of Arts and Culture, the Spokane Valley Heritage Museum, private collections, notes and personal collection of photographs by the consultant, and interviews with various individuals. After the compilation of photographs, notes, personal interviews, and historic research, the individual Washington Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms were completed for each of the selected properties utilizing the WISAARD database as stipulated by the DAHP. Upon completion of the project, a survey report, HPI forms, with photographs, were submitted to the Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission and the DAHP for review.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Since time immemorial, humans have crafted and constructed objects out of stone, which has proven over time to be the most durable of mediums. Stone tools, thousands of years old, can still be picked up off the earth, or excavated from it, and appear as if they were manufactured yesterday. As civilization evolved, the early mud bricks were replaced by stone for the purposes of creating "grand" or "sacred" structures and buildings. It is said that the Emperor Augustus Caesar found Rome a city of brick and left it a city of marble. American Indians of the inland Pacific Northwest not only used rocks for making tools, but for their cooking fires, and cairns marking vision quest sites or trail routes. Basalt talus was often excavated and backfilled to safely store supplies or, less commonly, as burials.

In the early 1800s, Euro-Americans began to encroach on the lands of Native Americans of the West. These explorers were followed by missionaries, miners, soldiers, farmers and, eventually, towns that were supported by a burgeoning economy based, at first, on exploitation of natural resources and, later, on goods and services. The development of cross-continental railroads led to a population boom, transforming many towns into cities. The early settlers built mostly of wood from the abundant forests, using stones primarily as the footings of post and pier foundations and, occasionally, rock walls. As the city of Spokane developed, builders found that the regionally vast supply of basalt was a convenient source of material for foundations, mostly in the form of rubble. Wealthier citizens could afford cut stone houses, which required the work of skilled stonemasons. Before the widespread availability of concrete, basalt and sometimes granite, was a popular material for foundations of commercial buildings. During the early years of the twentieth century, when Spokane was a burgeoning metropolis funded by mining wealth and, to a lesser degree, agriculture, stone was used in the construction of churches, commercial buildings, and the homes of the wealthy. Most of the rock was from local sources, but other types of stone, such as sandstone and marble, were imported. Other products of the mason's skill were stones and memorials for the rapidly expanding cemeteries of the vicinity. Another was the creation of commemorative monuments.

Although stones were widely used for all kinds of structures, much of the effort was associated with five primary themes: construction of churches, the development of the City of Spokane Parks Department, the work of Depression Era work relief organizations like the Works Progress

Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), agriculture and irrigation activities in the Spokane Valley, and residential construction in general.

CHURCH CONSTRUCTION: From the earliest days of settlement, religious congregations expressed a desire to create places of worship that exuded permanence and prompted wonder, even awe. As membership grew and pooled resources allowed for major projects, stone became a favored building medium. Such buildings are common in Spokane County, ranging from basalt rubble to the expensive imported sandstone used in St. John's Cathedral. Although a number of churches utilized the more expensive non-native stone, several examples are present in the more modest churches that are built of native rock, including basalt rubble. One of the best examples of these, the Our Lady of Guadalupe Roman Catholic Church, is located at 3914 N. Lidgerwood Street, in Spokane.

Figure 1: Our Lady of Guadalupe, Spokane

PARK DEVELOPMENT: The earliest parks in Spokane took advantage of the presence of large quantities of basalt. The stone lent itself to the increasingly popular Arts and Crafts aesthetic, which emphasized natural materials and rustic construction. Even before receiving advice in 1908 from the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects, Spokane Parks were characterized by stone buildings and walls, as evidenced by the remnants of basalt promenades and lookouts overlooking I90 towards what is left of Liberty Park. Parks Superintendent John Duncan took the Olmsted's ideas and ran with them, continuing the Spokane tradition of basalt structures throughout the park system.

Figure 2: Vista House, Mount Spokane

The Great Depression of the 1930s caused damage to the parks, primarily due to lack of funding for maintenance. The Manito Zoo, with its tremendous cost for food and veterinary care, was closed. Infrastructure maintenance of all kinds lagged behind throughout

the County. Relief came, at the beginning of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt administration, in the form of federal government projects designed to put people to work and get the country back on its feet. Most important for Spokane were the Works Project Administration (WPA), which provided funding and other assets, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which provided the muscle and the skills. Besides assisting with infrastructure projects like street and sewer construction, these agencies were responsible for recreational features utilizing stone, including rock walls along parkways at Riverside State Park and Rutter Parkway, and the Vista House lookout in Mount Spokane State Park.

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION ASSOCIATIONS:

Cobblestone houses and structures are common throughout Spokane County, due to the ubiquitous presence of millions of rounded and sub-rounded cobbles and boulders deposited by Ice Age floods. But nowhere are they seen in such abundance as in the Spokane Valley. Intensive agriculture was hampered by the rocky soils and the difficulty of getting water to the wide plains above the Spokane River. Farmers picked rocks from their fields every year but could still barely keep the problem at bay. Most of the rocks are still in the ground today. The water question was initially solved by the construction of a network of open irrigation ditches. As builders moved along, creating the canals, they left long lines of excavated dirt mixed with huge quantities of cobblestones, which were free for the taking. Many were of an ideal and uniform sized for building houses, walls, and other structures, which are widely in evidence even today, long after the irrigation ditches were replaced by deep wells.

Figure 3: Vera Water and Power Well House

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION: By far, the most common use of native stone in the architecture of Spokane County is for residential construction of houses. These range from modest cobblestone cottages of the Valley, to grand mansions of the South Hill and the Gonzaga District. All varieties of stone discussed below were used in these houses. Whether modest or imposing, these buildings have proven to be durable over time and continue to ornament the landscape in an iconic fashion, solidifying the relationship between Spokane County and the stone provided by its environment.

Figure 4: Cobblestone House at 14201 E Valleyway Ave., Spokane Valley

These five associations, as well as other details of rock construction in Spokane County, are discussed below, in the sections on 36 selected individual resources.

MATERIALS: The building materials discussed in this report are the result of immediately local geologic forces. The oldest of these is granite, an igneous rock that was formed millions of years ago in the lower parts of the continental crust, melted by molten basalt and steam rising from below. These processes form molten granitic magma. This material subsequently cooled and crystalized as it approached the surface of the crust, forming plutons or, at a larger scale, batholiths. These form much of the underlying composition of the rocks beneath out feet in the inland Northwest. More recently, but still millions of years in the past, frequent lava flows erupted from a center in southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. Geologists call the source of this activity the Grande Ronde volcano. Much of the lava pooled up in the area now called the Columbia Plateau. Over thousands of years the lava cooled to form layers that are sometimes hundreds of feet deep and covering thousands of square miles. They pushed into the valleys of western Idaho, the mountains of northeastern Washington, and west to the edge of the Cascade Mountains.

Much later, over eons, glacial activity to the north ground billions of tons of rock into fine dust mixed with volcanic ash. This material, called loess by geologists, was blown southward, eventually creating the deep fertile soils of the Palouse. In most places the basalt was deeply buried. Protrusions of the older granite formations remained however. Around 16,000 years ago, a series of floods, called by geologists as the largest the world has ever experienced, gouged through the Palouse. They largely emanated from a body of water called Glacial Lake Missoula, which was formed by an ice dam located in the Lake Pend Oreille vicinity. This dam periodically formed and collapsed, a process repeated many times. When the dam broke, billions of gallons of impounded water swept down through the Purcell Trench, into the Spokane River

valley, spreading out into many channels in the Palouse. The waters scoured the loess away and created the landscape known today as the Channeled Scablands, revealing much of the underlying basalt. The cobblestones accumulated in the Spokane Valley and elsewhere were the results of glaciation over millions of years. The floods gouged them from the earth, distributing them far away, deposited in eddies creating in level areas like the Spokane Valley. Alluvial soils formed among them, creating the landscape that early farmers called "the gravels." Attempts at agriculture and irrigation brought these stones to the surface, where they were gathered. Like the cobblestones, basalt was available almost everywhere. Granite was less common, but available in large amounts where the plutons remained exposed, like islands in a sea of basalt and loess.

METHODS: The methods discussed here pertain to the three types of native stone that are the most prevalent in Spokane County construction: flood cobbles, basalt, and granite.

Cobblestone: The easiest to procure and prepare are cobbles, since they are already formed and in the shape that complements their intended use. They are rounded and sub-rounded and can be gathered through field clearing, a natural activity concerning agriculture in the gravelly Spokane Valley. Other ready sources are the many miles or irrigation canals that were excavated in the Valley during the heyday of open ditch agriculture. Water was diverted from the Spokane River and delivered to the fields to irrigate crops, including fruit trees, especially apples, as well as cantaloupes, berries, and most other water loving products. This type of agriculture was markedly different from the dry land grain farming of the Palouse. Water was essential. It was diverted into the main canals and distributed in a network of ever narrowing arteries, until finally turned into individual ditches to water rows of crops, or delivered by pumps to water fruit orchards. The orchards were eventually destroyed by pestilence and early frosts. The biggest problem with the open ditches was evaporation, followed by the constant need to maintain the various systems. But during its initial excavation of the ditches, each one was accompanied by a parallel line of piled up earth and cobbles. Once gathered, the cobbles had to be sorted by size and composition.

Figure 5: Aubrey White Parkway Rock Walls showing stone retaining wall, juxtaposition of original and poor repair

Builders resorted to a wide variety of selection choices. The dominant aesthetic seems to be the use of uniform size stones, about the size of a softball, or a little larger. Whatever the size, uniformity was the goal in the best examples of residential cobblestone construction. Another aesthetic choice was the use of granite cobbles, with their striking mix of compacted quartz, feldspar and mica, creating an appealing look of dark and light colors, mixed with the sparkly flash of the mica. In the purest form of cobblestone structures, builders used a uniform selection of purely granite stones.

Another artistic practice of the best stonemasons was in the placement of the mortar, also referred to sometimes as grout, cement, or concrete. The most careful builder could mortar stone walls with most of the material hidden towards the back and spread cleanly away from the exterior stones to present an almost seamless surface. The key was to apply the mortar in such a fashion that it was nearly invisible on the exterior surface, but skillfully enough applied to result in a sturdy and durable wall. Less careful or less knowledgeable craft persons often left larger gaps between individual stones where mortar was highly visible. Other times the stones were less carefully and less uniformly selected. Bad workmanship is often apparent in repairs conducted at a later date, where unskilled persons executed slapdash methods, resulting in less uniformly placed stones and crudely applied mortar. Such repairs are easily discernable to the modern day observer.

In a 1993 newspaper interview, Margaret Latterell, who helped her husband Wallace build a cobblestone house, gave some insight into the process of building a stone wall:

> *We hitched the mule to a cart and picked up the rocks on the weekends. . . The secret was to do about 20 inches at a time and mix fresh concrete for each part we did. I would carry the rocks and he would set them . . .we would let the concrete dry before we did another part.*

This is a basic description of the method. But keep in mind that the Latteralls were lay persons and, therefore, amateurs compared to the experienced masons who built many of the cobblestone houses and other structures. Unfortunately, a good description of the methods of these superior craftsmen has not yet been discovered. These builders were not limited to the Spokane Valley. Such structures are present throughout the county, especially in the City of Spokane.

Basalt: It is a little more difficult to acquire basalt than cobblestones. The easiest way to get usable basalt is to simply collect basalt rubble from talus slopes and other areas where erosion and freeze/thaw has broken and deposited the rock. Uniformity of size is not as important as with cobblestones, but when building basalt rubble structures smaller pieces are preferable in order to construct a more pleasing and uniform overall appearance. These smaller pieces are usually mortared together.

Figure 6: Basalt rubble construction at the Wilbur House, 2525 E. 19th Avenue, Spokane

As with cobblestones, the most pleasing aesthetic appearance is achieved by concealing as much of the mortar as possible from the exterior, outward surface. Again, repairs are often executed

badly and easily discerned. Dry stacking, which is often utilized in constructing free-standing and retaining types of walls, is best achieved with larger pieces. Since the individual rocks are angular in shape, it takes a careful eye to select the right pieces to join together, not just for a pleasing appearance, but for stability and durability. It is much like putting together a jigsaw puzzle, with no two pieces being alike. Obviously, it is easier to build a dry stacked retaining wall, with the rocks battered against a slope, than it is to construct a free-standing wall. Members of the CCC became especially adept at choosing rocks for dry stacking. Repairs made to their original work are usually so obvious as to be laughable. The CCC men were also adept at building mortared basalt structures. This process requires larger and more carefully selected rocks in order to present a relatively flat outer surface.

Cutting and splitting basalt and granite: Building with cut basalt and granite is a much more demanding and technical process than using naturally occurring rubble. Modern day stone cutting is accomplished with machines, turning out blocks of all shapes, diminishing the need for skilled cutting masons. But the basalt and granite blocks utilized in some of the structures described below required special tools and tried and true methods. One popular method of cutting stone by hand, and one which is used in granite and other materials as well, is the *freestone method*. In layman's terms, it involves selection of the correct stone, precise measuring, and the use of specialized tools, including a variety of hammers, chisels, punches and straight edges. Each surface of a completed block must be perfectly flat and true, a condition stonemason's refer to as "out of twist." Extra attention is given to the face of the stone that will be on the exterior of a wall and visible to an observer. The most common facing seen in this area is called hammer dressed. This creates the appearance of a stone that is natural; but it is really the mason that gives the stone its rustic quality.

Figure 7: Hammer dressed basalt at Greystones on the Mukogawa Campus

During the process of mortaring, it is often again aesthetically desirable to minimize its visibility, as with mortaring cobblestones. But in other cases, mortaring with squared blocks is carried to the level of an art form, with careful trimming and pointing. Perhaps the most visually striking method mortar pointing is the use of convex beaded mortar joints, where the mortar is finished with a special tool to create the appearance of each stone being separated from others by a rope. An excellent example of this method can be seen at the house at 527 E. Nora Avenue, discussed below. More common is the use of concave mortar pointing, where the mortar is recessed between stones. A good example of this type of pointing is seen at the Greystones Building on the campus of Mukagawa College, also discussed below. A different technique used for splitting granite into non-uniform pieces is called the feather and wedge method. This calls for drilling a number of holes along a straight line and inserting two metal feathers into each drilled hole. These have

flared ear-like flanges that are at the top when the feathers are placed into the hole. Then a tapered wedge is inserted between the two feathers. The stonemason repeatedly pounds the wedge in each hole with a mason's hammer. In a remarkably short time, the stone fractures along the line of the drilled holes, and the piece falls away, displaying random faces. This is likely the method used by the CCC in creating the guard rocks along the Rutter Parkway.

Figure 8: Convex beaded mortar joints in granite at 527 E. Nora Avenue, Spokane

Figure 9: Granite split with feather and wedge method, Rutter Parkway, Spokane

Builders: Throughout history many stonemasons have labored in anonymity. Sure, the pharaohs ordered the building of the great pyramids, the rulers of Athens arranged for the construction of the Parthenon, and on and on. But the names of the persons who actually laid the stones and mortar are mostly unknown, even in cases such as these momentous works. Most rock work, however, is vernacular in nature, making its craftsmen even more of a cypher. Of the millions of stone artifacts manufactured in prehistory by Native Americans, individual craftsmanship can be assigned to no one. Early Euro-American pioneers developed their skills at stone work in building modest structures such as root cellars and building foundations. Of the many surviving

examples, few can be attributed to certain individuals. As Spokane rebuilt after the Fire of 1889, many architects flocked to the city to make their careers and hone their skills. But architects only design their buildings, they don't do the actual labor of hammering and nailing and laying brick and mortar. Sometimes the names of the owners of individual building companies are named, but the names of individual craftsmen go unheard. Like most stonemasons, these are persons whose identity will never appear on a cornerstone or dedicatory plaque, yet their collective body of work is massive.

The same goes for the craftsmen who built the stone and wood structures of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Depression years of the 1930s. Examples of their work dot the country. Some examples of their stone work are considered masterpieces of the craft, yet they remain anonymous. It is interesting to note that in all instances where portions of the rock walls of the Aubrey White Parkway have been rebuilt, the new work is so ineptly conducted that the difference between originals and repairs is unmistakable. The same is true in other comparable cases, such as with cobblestone houses and walls. Even the creators of gravestones and memorials rarely identify themselves on their works, even of the finest examples. Builders of the cobblestone houses in the valley are a little less anonymous. But they remain shadowy figures, only occasionally mentioned in the scattered accounts - Hans Vinge, who worked in the Vera area, is probably the most widely known. Another is Dave Hoffard, whose work was done in the Otis Orchards vicinity. Hoffard is also credited with the stone entrances to the Rockwood Boulevard neighborhood. Some cobblestone houses were do-it-yourself affairs. As noted above, Wallace Latterell, a carpenter, and his wife Margaret, built their own home on Flora Road. Also, little is known about a Mr. Melius, a stonemason who reportedly built the Pernsteiner farmhouse, of basalt rubble, on Moran Prairie.

Even the man who was arguably the most famed of the craftsman discussed here, Domenico Peirone, remains a rather obscure figure. He arrived in Spokane in 1911 and, having studied stonemasonry in Italy, began building rock houses for himself and other family members. He is credited with many stones in Spokane's various cemeteries. Because of a close relationship with E. Charles Balzer, Spokane's first park superintendent, he is thought to be responsible for building the basalt rock bridges at Cannon Hill and Manito parks. He also built the rock landscape features at the remarkable Wilbur House and likely was the mason that built the house itself. Both the park features and the Wilbur House are discussed later in this report.

Quarries: Building materials described in this report originated mostly from local sources. The primary granite quarries included one at the north end of Silver Lake, operated by the Washington Monumental and Cut Stone Company, and two others in nearby Medical Lake, the Giles Granite Quarry, and the Medical Lake Granite Quarry. Another, the East End Granite Quarry, was located along the west side of Dishman-Mica Road, about ½ mile south of Dishman. Several others were to be found along the lower reaches of the Little Spokane River.near the town of Medical Lake, one along the west side of Dishman-Mica Road, about ½ mile south of Dishman, and several along the lower reaches of the Little Spokane River. Basalt is ubiquitous throughout the region, and thus could be quarried just about anywhere. One of the largest excavations is a pit excavated about ½ mile south of Marshall, on the east side of the Cheney-Spokane Road. This quarry was operated by the state of Washington. Cobblestones were deposited all along the route of the Ice Age Floods from the various Glacial Lake Missoula

episodes. They were recovered in the process of field clearing and in the excavation of irrigation canals.

Where Are They Today? The short answer to this question is: everywhere, especially when you start looking. Not just houses, but commercial buildings, churches, public buildings, schools, and parks, as well as cemetery buildings. Then throw in all of the thousands of head stones and memorials. Add in stone walls, both free-standing and retaining walls and you are looking at literally thousands of structures. You can practically climb parts of Spokane's South Hill by leaping from one basalt rubble wall to another. This multiplicity of examples does not mean that there are not certain concentrations. An obvious one is the numerous cemeteries that, over the years, have kept stonemasons employed more than any other activity. Then there are many parks, especially those in Spokane that were created under the influence of the Olmsteds, Aubrey White, John Duncan and other adherents to the Arts and Crafts aesthetic. Similar concentrations can be found in the works of the WPA and the CCC, in places like Riverside State Park, Rutter Parkway, and Mount Spokane State Park. Perhaps the greatest concentration of stone residential architecture is in the Spokane Valley, where agriculture and irrigation unearthed millions of Ice Age floods cobblestones that were utilized by builders as cheap and easily acquired construction materials. Such houses are located across the County, but the stones were most easily gathered in the Valley, thus the high concentration.

ROCK STRUCTURES IN SPOKANE COUNTY - MAP KEY

Map 1

1 - Audubon Park Girl Scouts Fireplace
2 - Audubon Park Restroom
3 - Mukagawa College/Fort George Wright, Greystones
4 - Fort George Wright, Paint and Oil Storehouse
7 - Peanut Brittle House at 2624 N. Wall Street
14 - Glass Park Restroom
15 - Stone House at 527 E. Nora Avenue
16 - Cobblestone House at 903 W. Nora Avenue
17 - Stone House at 829 W. Mansfield Avenue
25 - Aubrey White Parkway Rock Walls
26 - Riverside Memorial Park Caretakers House
27 - Riverside Memorial Park Cinerarium
28 - Cannon Hill Park Stone Bridge
29 - Manito Park Stone Bridge
31 - Ralston and Sarah Wilbur House
32 - IBM Building
33 - Westminster Church

Map 2

5 - Minnehaha Park Stone Building, Paint and Oil Storehouse
6 - Stone House at 4408 N. Havana Street
10 - Cobblestone House at 11901 E. Broadway Avenue
11 - Cobblestone House at 11813 E. Broadway Avenue
12 - Cobblestone House at 807 N. Locust Road
13 - Stone House at 8717 E. Liberty Avenue
21 - Blakely Gardens
22 - Stone House at 7408 E. 4th Avenue
23 - Pernsteiner Stone Farmhouse
24 - Palouse Highway Mullan Road Marker
31 - Ralston and Sarah Wilbur House
35 - Cobblestone House at 1105 N. Bowdish Road

Map 3

8 - Cobblestone House at 17508 E. Sprague Avenue
9 - Vera Water and Power Well House at 601 N. Evergreen Road
10 - Cobblestone House at 11901 E. Broadway Avenue
11 - Cobblestone House at 11813 E. Broadway Avenue
12 - Cobblestone House at 807 N. Locust Road
13 - Stone House at 8717 E. Liberty Avenue
34 - Cobblestone House at 14201 E. Valleyway Avenue
35 - Cobblestone House at 1105 N. Bowdish Road

Map 4

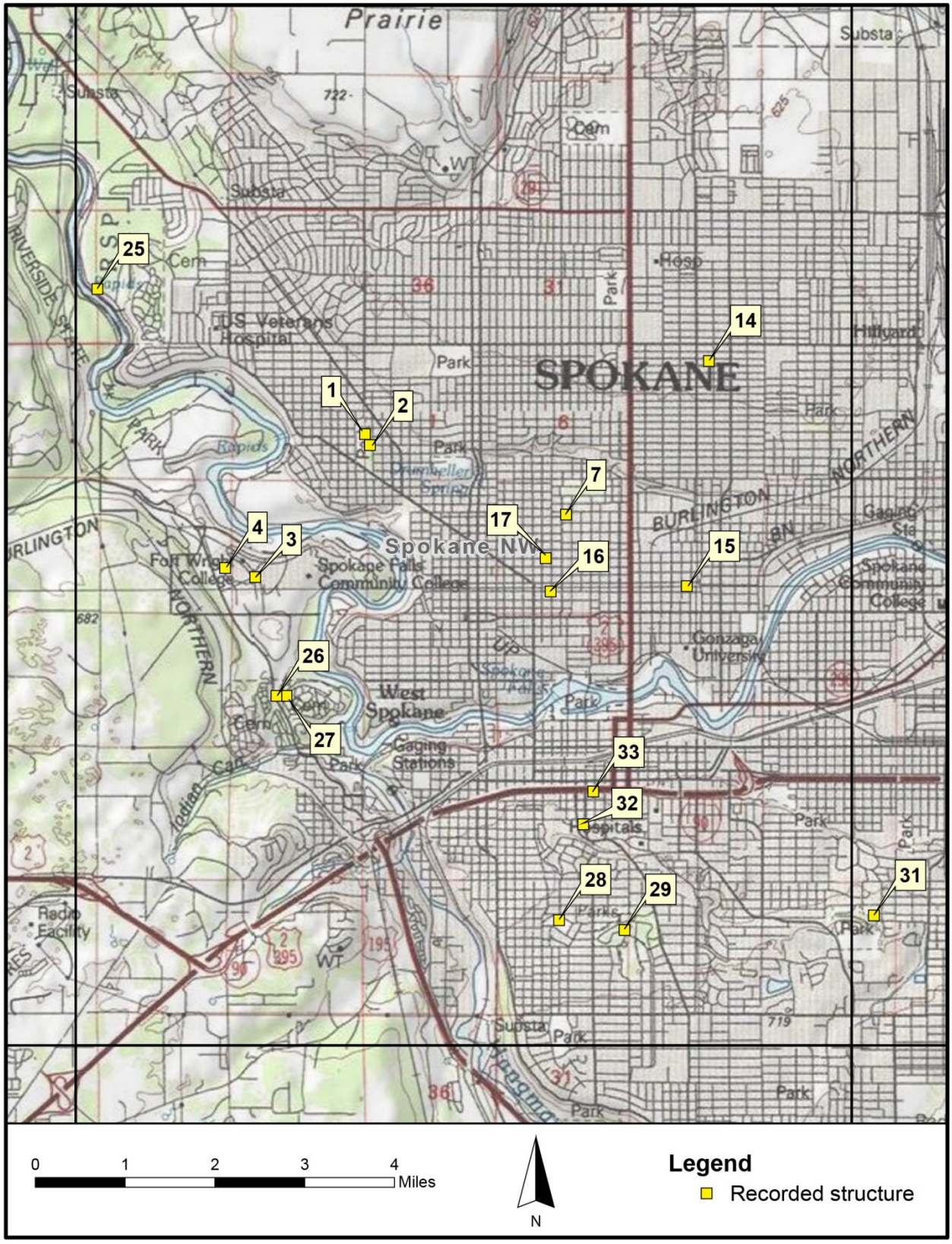
18 - Glen Tana Farm Stone Walls
19 - Rutter Parkway Stone Structures
20 - Resthaven Stone Monument

Map 5

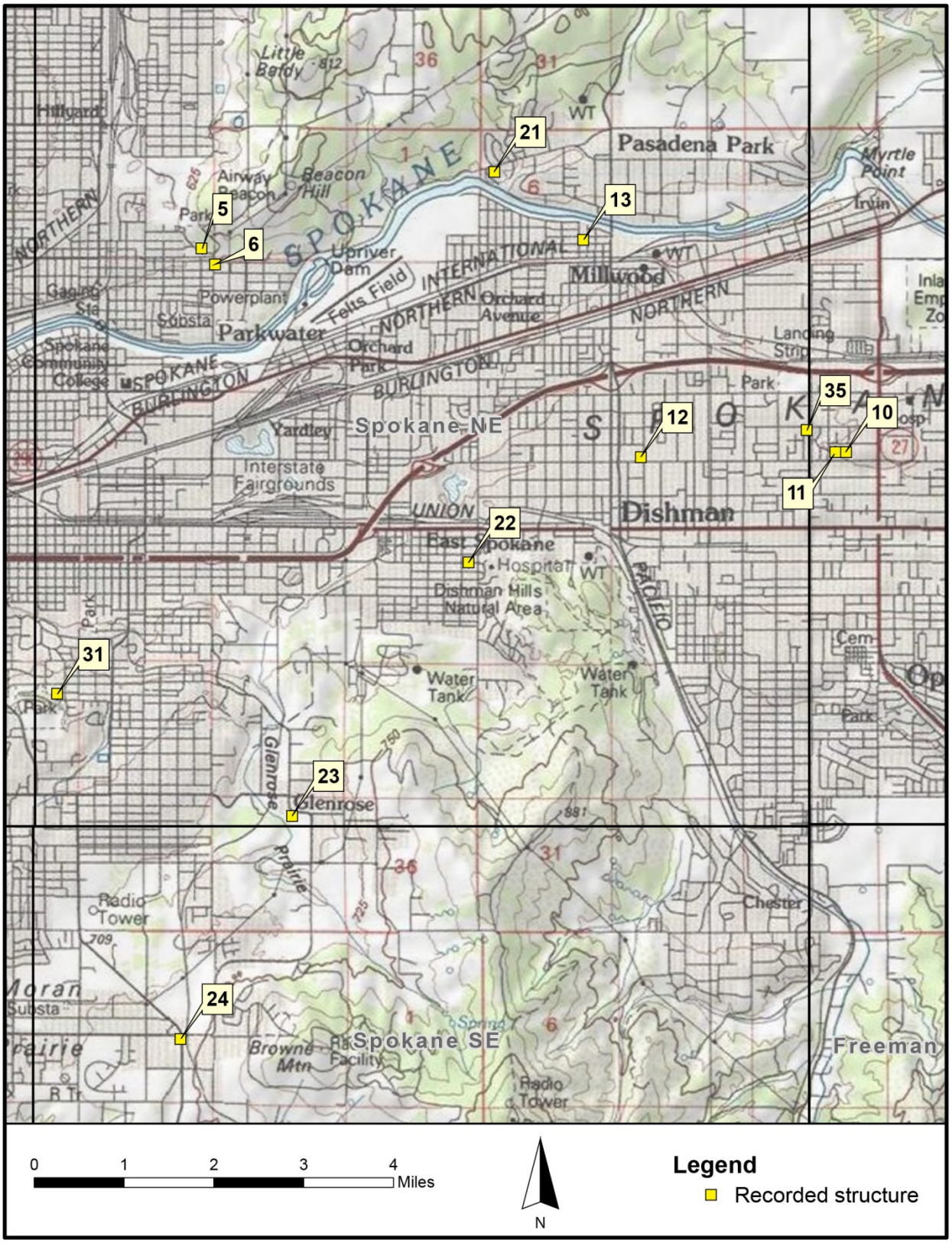
30 - Eastern State Hospital Livestock Barn

Map 6

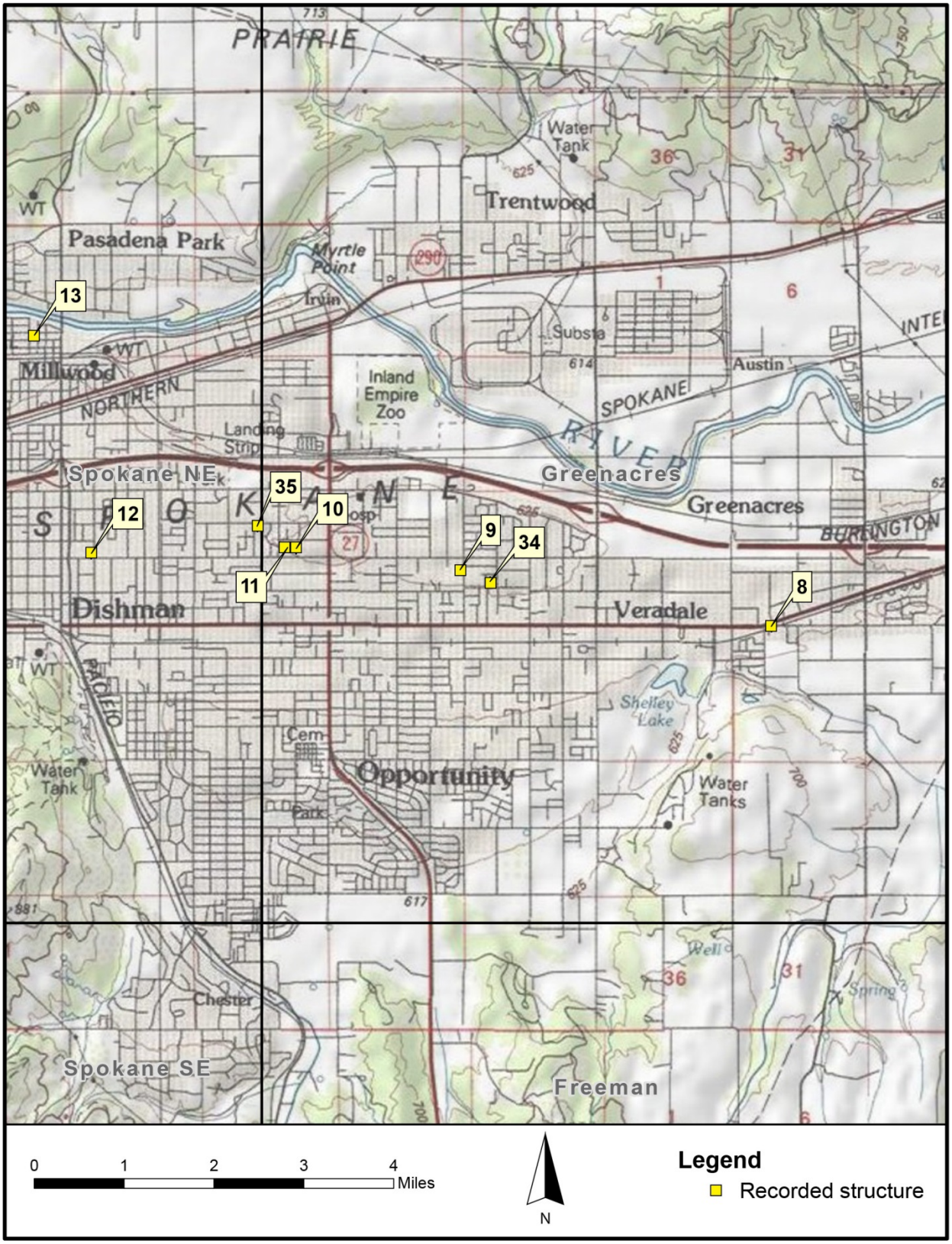
36 - Herculean Pillars, Eastern Washington University



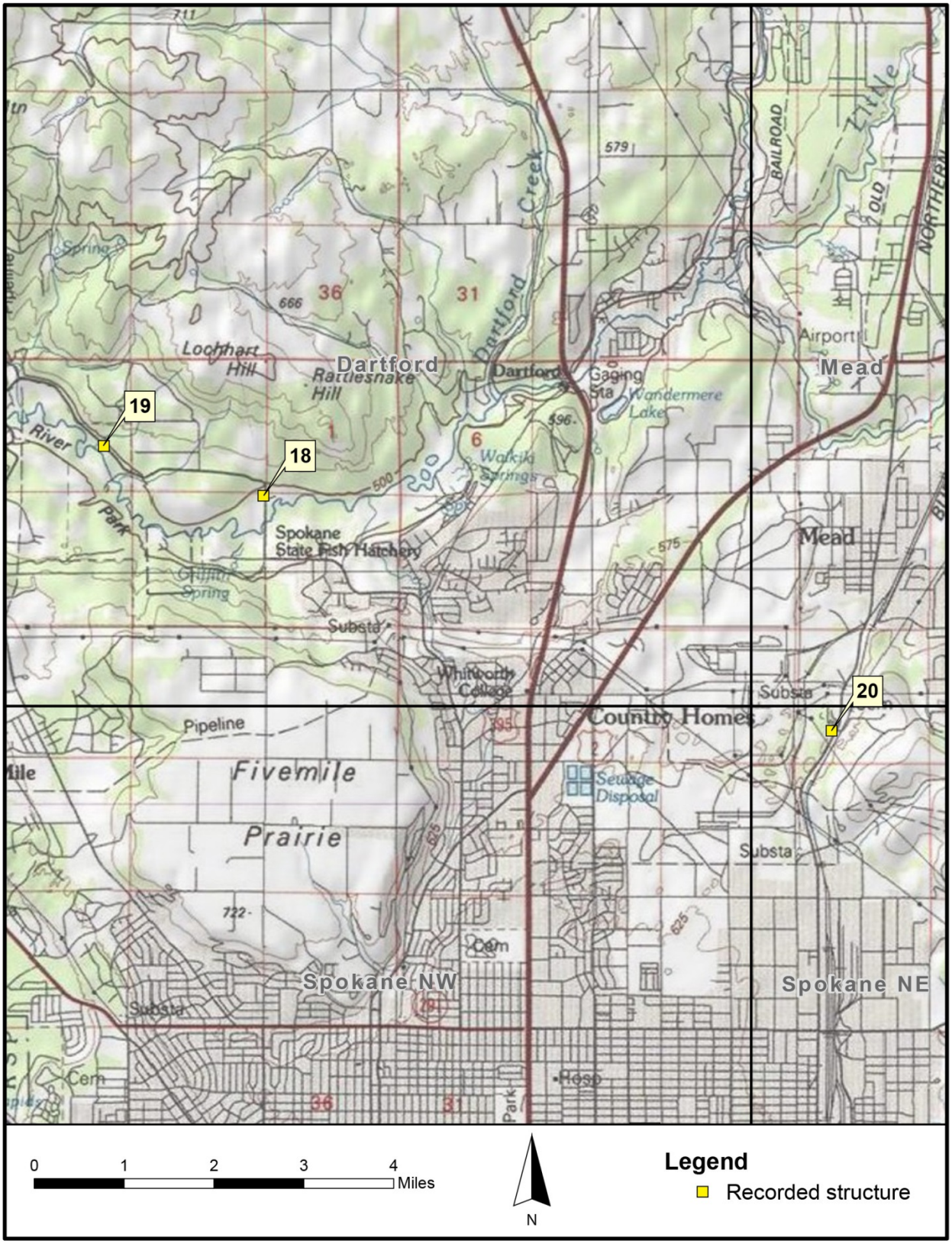
Map 1: Northwest Spokane



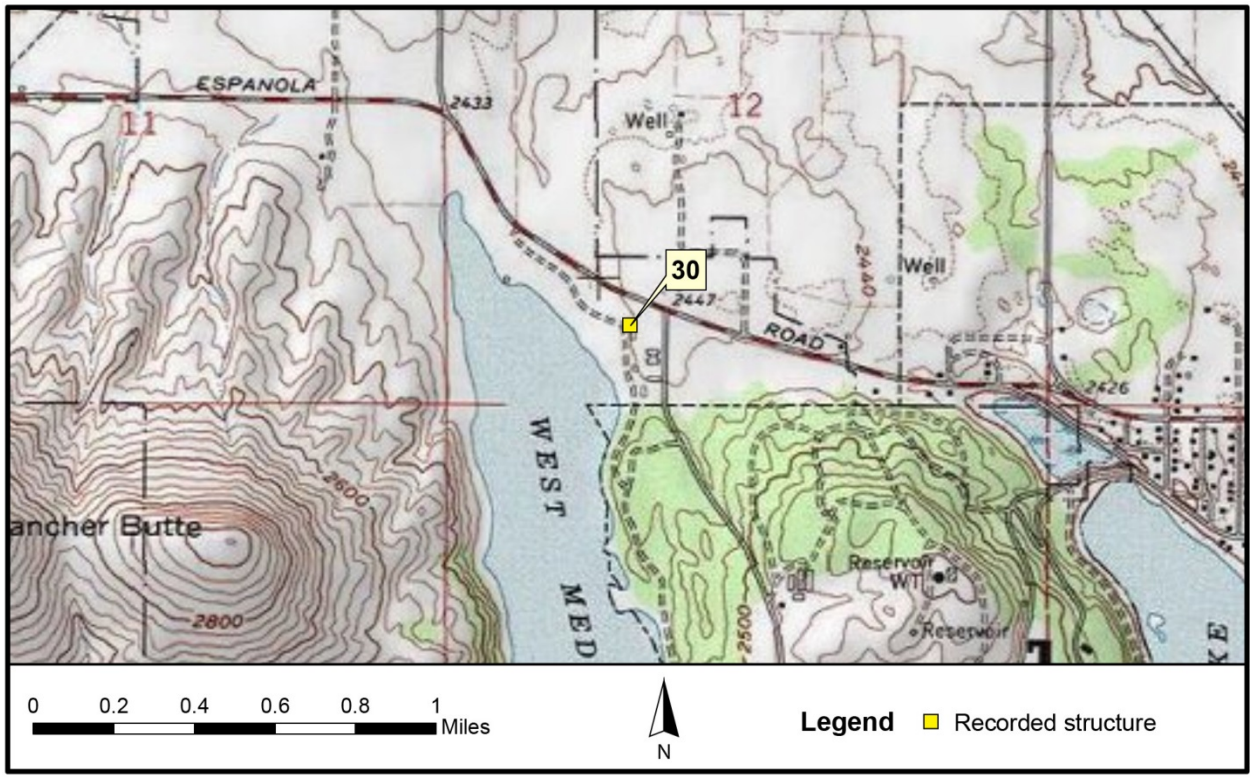
Map 2: Northeast Spokane



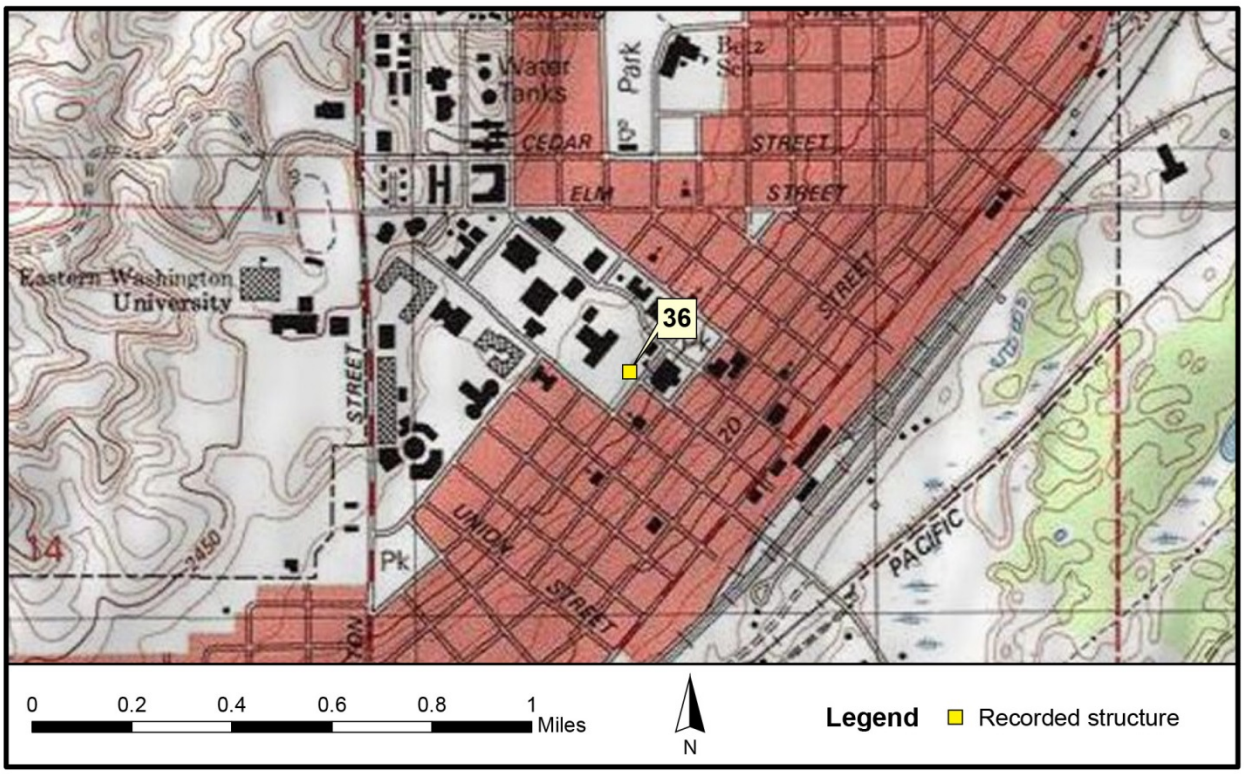
Map 3: Greenacres



Map 4: Dartford



Map 5: Medical Lake



Map 6: Cheney

Figure 10: Audubon Park fireplace

1. Audubon Park Girl Scouts Fireplace:

This rock structure is a 12-foot high fireplace consisting of a large chimney stack and a horse-shoe shaped base that flanks the round-arched firebox. The entire exterior surface is clad with oval and round cobblestones carefully placed so that very little of the mortar that binds them together is visible. The core is probably a mix of concrete and aggregate. All of the stones used in the veneer are uniform in shape and size, and consist nearly entirely of granite cobbles. The only departure from this pattern is in areas that were repaired during a 1999 restoration. More of the mortar is visible in these areas as well. Most of the repair work was applied to the perimeter of the firebox and to the shoulders of the chimney. A stone plaque is placed about 3 feet directly above the firebox, with the incised words: *Camp Fire Girls – 1936 – Audubon District*. Another plaque, made of brass, is placed immediately above the firebox, with the bas-relief words: *Audubon Park Fireplace – Restored and Rededicated July 8, 1999*. A small, detached, concrete bench is situated just to the left of the firebox.

Audubon Park was established in 1907, situated on land donated by John A. Finch and Frank P. Hogan. Finch also donated land for the adjacent Finch Elementary School. The Spokane Arboretum is also named after Finch. He was a successful businessman and investor, and a partner of A.B. Campbell, for whom the Campbell House at the MAC is named. Hogan was a real estate investor and also a philanthropist. He donated much of the acreage of Manito Park. Audubon was among a group of parks established by the City's founding fathers, parks that preceded the Olmsted Brothers recommendations. The 1908 Olmsted Brothers report describes the park as fairly rustic, with the surrounding residential neighborhood not fully developed. The park lacked a circuit drive. Luckily the recommendation to replace many of the ponderosa pines

with deciduous trees was not heeded, for the tall trees are a distinctive element of the park landscape. The five north side troops of the Girl Scouts Audubon District raised money for the construction of the fireplace, which was built by the Spokane Park Board. The fireplace was dedicated around June 20, 1936. By 1999, the structure was suffering from neglect. Many of the stones were missing or loose, and the edifice had been tagged with graffiti. A restoration was undertaken using funds provided by the Spokane Parks and Recreation Department and the Northwest Neighborhoods Council. The small bench was installed nearby as well. The fireplace retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as an example of cobblestone stone masonry, and possibly under Criterion A, for its association with Audubon Park, one of the city's earliest parks.

Figure 11: Audubon Park Restroom

2. Audubon Park Restroom:

This cobblestone building has a gabled roof covered with a standing seam metal roof that features exposed rafter ends, knee braces and fascia boards in the gable eaves. The exterior walls are clad with uniform round or oval stones, mostly granite. The stones were carefully placed so that very little mortar is visible. There are three entries, one at each end for boys and girls facilities, and one on the north elevation that accesses a central utility and maintenance room. The central door has an extension of the roof as a canopy, supported by knee braces. Each entry is flanked by cobblestone half-walls. There are five windows, one each near the boys and girls entries, and three on the south elevation. They are horizontally aligned with stone segmental arches. They were once larger, and rectangular, but at a later date they were partially filled in with cobblestones. The lines between the original openings and the filled in portions are visible.

The remaining opening at the top is filled with ornamental cinderblocks with spaces for allowing light. These replace what were probably originally vertical iron bars.

The Audubon Park restroom is similar in design to other facilities in older Spokane parks, although most of the others are built of basalt rubble (See Glass Park restroom below). This restroom is probably associated with the older ones constructed in 1920, such as at Corbin and Hayes parks. Others were built in 1948, as at Glass and Byrne parks. As with other cobblestone buildings, this structure has places where loose cobbles were replaced or repaired, often with less carefully selected and uniform stones, and sloppier mortar work. Like other Spokane park restrooms, the windows of this one have been partially filled in and partially replaced with ornamental cinderblocks, as described above. Otherwise, the building retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as an example of cobblestone stone masonry, and under Criterion A, for its association with Audubon Park, one of the city's earliest parks.

Figure 12: Greystones, Mukagawa College/Fort George Wright

3. Mukagawa College/Fort George Wright, Greystones:

This building is a 1-story basalt structure with an irregular plan consisting of the main side-gable portion and two prominent front-gabled extensions to the east façade. Two other gabled extensions to the rear (west) are later wood frame additions. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has moderately-wide unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends and

exposed purlins in the gables. Most of the exterior wall surfaces of the original building are clad with rough cut basalt stone of a grayish hue. Although uniform in color, these basalt blocks are a variety of random rectangular shapes, with convex, light-colored mortar clearly visible. These stones also comprise a massive, full-height exterior chimney that penetrates the eave. The only exception to this stone exterior is in the gable faces of the two front-facing wings, which are clad with board and batten wood siding. One of the rear extensions is clad with clapboard siding, while the other, the longer of the two, is clad with vertical board siding. The foundation of the entire building is poured concrete. Windows of the primary building are wood sash with multiple horizontal lights. The sills are of prefabricated concrete. The most unusual window is a round one created by basalt vousoirs arranged in a circle, situated on the back side of the building. Windows of the gable additions are modern casement types. The primary entries are centered in the faces of the two front facing gables. They contain double sets of wood panel doors. Above each of these entries is a hip-roofed canopy supported by knee braces. An under the roof canopy stretches between the two front-gabled extensions, supported by square wood posts. A single wood panel entry door is centered below this canopy. At the center of the rear is another wood panel door, placed beneath a gabled canopy. All entries are approached by poured concrete steps.

Fort George Wright was designed as a replacement for Old Fort Spokane, located at the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. As a military reservation, the new site was occupied from 1897 to 1958. The City of Spokane, trying to recover from the financial crisis of the early 1890s, met all of the required provisions of land, water rights, and funding. Construction began in 1896. Intended as a regimental post (four battalions) it was never expanded to that size and saw use by only two battalions, limiting its effectiveness. Most of the buildings were completed by 1906, but other structures continued to be built until closure of the fort in 1958. Fort George Wright was closely associated with the Spokane community's social life. In the 1930s, portions of the fort property served as quarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). During WWII the base served as one of two major fatigue hospitals in the Northwest. It was declared surplus in 1961, and most of the property and buildings were occupied by Fort Wright College of the Holy Names, while other portions became part of the campus of Spokane Falls Community College. More recently, the Holy Names College transferred ownership to Mukagawa College. The Greystones building was constructed in 1938 by members of the CCC, who had proven to be masters of stone masonry. The building served as the post tavern and exchange and later as the Holy Names College Administration Building. Despite some modern additions, it continues to retain excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A, for its association with Fort George Wright and as a contributing property of Fort George Wright National Historic District.

Figure 13: Fort George Wright, paint and oil storehouse

4. Fort George Wright, Paint and Oil Storehouse:

This building is a stone structure with a rectangular, front-gabled plan. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has moderately wide, unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends and fascia boards. The exterior walls are built of basalt rubble. The random nature of the stone's placement, their non-uniformity, and the rough and haphazard placement of the mortar, all give this building a primitive appearance. The mortar has been roughly repaired in places, and some walls appear to have been white washed in the past. The windows, all on the east side, have been boarded over, and have concrete sills. There is a wood panel door at each end, both placed beneath a short, shed-roofed canopy supported by knee braces. The foundation is obscured, but probably is made of poured concrete.

This building was one of the later structures built at Fort George Wright, which was established in 1897 and abandoned in 1957. The paint and oil storehouse was completed on November 24, 1934. The stone construction was due to the flammable nature of its contents. It was part of a complex of utilitarian buildings away from the primary activities of the fort and away from the public eye. Thus there was no attempt at ornamentation or even at a neatly constructed stone building. The style was vaguely influenced by the Craftsman Style, but expressed only by the presence of open eaves, exposed rafter ends, and knee braces in the entry canopies. During the Holy Names College years it was utilized as an art gallery. It currently houses the Fort Wright Museum, open by appointment only. The primary alteration of the building is the filling in of the windows. But this is a situation that can be reversed. Otherwise the building retains excellent integrity of its historical appearance and original construction materials.

It is currently noted as a "secondary" structure in the Fort George Wright Historic District nomination, but should be considered a contributing element of the existing Fort George Wright National Historic District.

Figure 14: Minnehaha Park stone building

5. Minnehaha Park Stone Building:

The primary central portion of this building is a 2-story structure with a front-gabled, rectangular plan. The front façade faces south. To either side are shed-roof extensions, the one on the west being 2-stories, while the east extension is 1-story. The building has a standing seam metal roof that has rather short, enclosed eaves. A corbelled brick chimney emerges from the west slope of the roof. Both gable faces are clad with wood shingles. The rest of the structure is built of rough cut mortared basalt. Window openings are framed by stone voussoir lintels that form segmental arches, and stone sills below. The windows are currently covered by wood shutters and louvers. Wide wood panel doors are situated at the front and back of the main building. The extensions to either side once housed men's and women's restroom facilities. The building is partially built into the sloping hillside. To accommodate the slope, the building is flanked by stone retaining walls, and the back of the building is only 1-story high.

In her memoir *With History Around Me*, Lois Valliant Ryker writes that the stone house at Minnehaha was built by Edgar J. Webster, who arrived in Spokane in 1882 with hopes of practicing law. He invested his money in real estate and mining and evidently became wealthy. He acquired seventeen hundred acres just northeast of the city, in the Minnehaha and Ross Park Additions. He attempted to create a sort of resort, building a dance hall and a tennis court. He sold most of his land, but continued to maintain forty acres as a park. According to Ryker, he lived in the stone building for a while, but latermoved into town. In 1913, he sold the remaining

Minnehaha land. The stone building may have been built using granite quarried from the nearby outcroppings, although there is no evidence of a large scale quarrying operation in the vicinity. Perhaps the rock came from the large quarry near Dishman, east of Spokane. Photographs indicate that the stonework is the work of a master stonemason who knew how to cut and place large granite blocks. It seems clear that the wings once used for park restrooms are later additions, although they were built in a harmonious fashion to match the earlier work. More recently the building is locked up and probably only used for storage. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture, as an outstanding example of early granite stonemasonry and stone building construction in Spokane.

6. Stone House at 4408 N. Havana Street:

This house is a 2-story stone house with a semi-rectangular plan. The roof is semi-pyramidal, but flat at the peak to form a sort of mansard look. There are also two primary gables, facing to the north (front) and the east. The roof is covered with composition shingles. Two tall brick chimneys penetrate the roof on the south (rear) and west slopes. The bell cast eaves are widely overhanging and are unenclosed, with exposed rafter ends and fascia boards in the gables. The exterior walls are constructed of mortared blocks of cut granite, coursed in relatively orderly fashion. The foundation is granite as well. The gable faces are clad with wood shingle imbrication. Windows of the upper level are vinyl sash with concrete sills. Windows of the lower level are vinyl sash as well, with concrete sills but these windows are placed beneath brick segmental arches. The front elevation features a full-width, 1-story canopy with a flat roof, with exposed rafter ends. It is supported by square posts resting on piers of mortared basalt rubble. The porch deck is wood. The property is bordered by a low wall of dry stacked basalt rubble with higher piers at the front gate. In some places the wall is lower, or nonexistent, the result, according to the current owner, of pilfering.

According to real estate records this house was constructed in 1897. Due to its similarities to the Minnehaha stone building, discussed above, it may have been built by Edgar Webster. It was

Figure 15: Stone House at 4408 N. Havana Street, Spokane

occupied for many years by Hugo Bartholomew, a carpenter, who lived here from at least 1958 to 1983, twenty five years. Mark T. Webb, a teacher for Spokane Public Schools, purchased the house in 1984 and stayed until 1995. The current owner is Debra Rebel. Regardless of its history, this building, like the Minnehaha building, is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture, as an outstanding example of early granite stonemasonry and stone building construction in Spokane County.

Figure 16: Peanut Brittle House at 2624 N. Wall Street, Spokane

7. Peanut Brittle House at 2624 N. Wall Street:

This residence is a 1-story wood frame building with a semi-rectangular plan. It has a cross-gabled roof, with gables extending forward, to the west, and to the south. The roof has a very shallow pitch and has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, exposed purlins in the gables, and fascia boards. It is covered with standing seam metal roofing. A full-height, exterior masonry chimney penetrates the eave at the peak of the south-facing gable. The foundation is poured concrete. A wide front porch canopy is offset to the right side of the front façade. Like the house, the gabled roof has an extremely shallow pitch and features exposed rafter ends and purlins. The canopy is supported by massive brick piers. The porch deck is covered with square red tiles, and bordered by masonry half walls. Exterior wall surfaces are clad with clinker brick and mortared cobbles, creating an effect that is often called "Peanut Brittle." This appearance is achieved by combining brick with cobblestones. In this case the cobbles are not uniform but a combination of various sizes, from small cobblestones to boulders. Most but not all of the cobbles are granite. In this case, the cobblestones form the base of the walls. They segue from

larger stones to smaller. Gradually the bricks predominate, with only occasional stones, rising until the wall becomes brick exclusively. At the bottom the cobbles are randomly placed, sprawling out from the bottom of the walls, simulating a natural appearance. Most of the "Peanut Brittle' masonry is employed in the front porch piers and half walls of the front porch and in the massive exterior chimney. Other exterior wall surfaces of the house are clad with wood shingles. Windows are wood sash and include both double-hung and fixed picture types. Beneath the front porch canopy is a tri-partite Craftsman window, with a picture window flanked by double-hung units. Towards the back of the south wall, beyond the exterior chimney is a short gabled extension with a bank of glass window blocks.

This residence was constructed in 1918. Building permit archives indicate that this house was associated with the Ballard Plannery, which sold plans for hundreds of brick cottages in Spokane. The first owners of this house were probably Desla S. Bennion and his wife Edna. Mr. Bennion rose to the position of President/Manager of the Northern Paper Stock Company, based in Spokane. In 1931 the house was purchased by local dentist Charles W. Johnson, who married his wife June in 1939. Mr. Johnson apparently died in 1940, leaving the house with June. Mrs. Johnson lived in the house until 1989, working various jobs, including millworker, glazier, and cabinet maker. The house went vacant for a year and, in 1991, it was purchased by Mike T. Mohondro, a manager at Fred's Appliance, and his wife Sheila. In 2001, William Oleaga bought the house and, in 2003, remodeled it. This is probably when the present wood shingle siding was applied. The house is currently owned by Lidia Khala.

This house displays many classic features associated with a Craftsman Bungalow, including the shallow-pitched roof with widely overhanging, unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends, purlins, and fascia boards, the nearly full width front porch canopy with massive masonry supports, and the full height exterior masonry chimney. Craftsman Style windows include the tripartite window of the porch and the inglenook windows flanking the chimney. As noted above, the exterior shingle cladding is probably a recent addition. Nonetheless the house retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials, especially the Peanut Brittle stone and brick work. It is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as an example of a house associated with the Ballard Plannery, one of the most prominent designers of brick homes in early Spokane.

Figure 17: Cobblestone House at 17508 E. Sprague Avenue

8. Cobblestone House at 17508 E. Sprague Avenue:

This residence is a 1-story wood frame and cobblestone building with a rectangular plan. The roof is very low-pitched, hipped with gables at either end is covered with composition shingles. The eaves are short and unenclosed, revealing a former parapet wall with stepped crenellations, implying that the roof was formerly flat. Exterior wall surfaces are clad with mortared cobblestones. The stones are mostly granite; they were not as carefully chosen as with other examples of the craft. They are less uniform and more randomly placed. The mortar is mostly out of sight, but not as carefully hidden as with better crafted examples. The foundation is invisible, but is probably poured concrete. Windows, fixed sash and double-hung, include both vinyl and wood sash units. They have prefabricated concrete lintels and sills. A full-height exterior cobblestone chimney is placed on the north elevation, penetrating the eave. The central wood panel front (east) door is approached by a poured concrete porch with cobblestone cladding. Above is a short flat-roofed canopy supported by metal posts resting on concrete piers. Attached to the back of the house is a shed-roofed addition, with vertical board siding and sliding glass doors.

For many years this house was a neighbor of Greenacres Court trailer park. It was built in 1925. The earliest known occupants were Ernest C. Johnson and his wife Carmelita. Mr. Johnson was employed many years as a fireman for the Northern Pacific Railway. In 1976 the house was purchased by Florence Cater, a retired person who also lived in the building for many years, until at least 1989. Because of the partially obscured crenellations just below the eaves, it is likely that this building once had a flat roof with battlement parapets. The pitched roof may have been added to solve problems with leakage. As noted above, this house does not seem to have been built with as great of care as many other examples. It may have been a do-it-yourself job. It's

hard to tell. This and the roof alterations probably preclude National Register of Historic Places for this house, one of the few such cobblestone houses failing to qualify.

Figure 18: Vera Water and Power well house at 601 N. Evergreen Road

9. Vera Water and Power Well House at 601 N. Evergreen Road:

This cobblestone pump house consists of a round tower and attached side-gabled wing on the east side of the tower. While the rock walls are load bearing, the tower interior is gunnite-lined for strength. The tower is approximately twice the wing's height with a medieval appearance. The tower top is crenellated and obscures the flat roof. A cobblestone string course encircles the tower midway between the crenellation and the evenly spaced, small porthole openings with cobblestone casings. The front (south) façade of the tower has an oversized, round-arched doorway with large cobblestone vousoirs. The arch of the wooden door is vertical planks segmented by raised horizontal planks and a raised chevron above the header. The wooden cross-buck double doors only provide pedestrian traffic through the right leaf which opens from the right; the left leaf is fitted at mid-height with a large metal pipe which extends forward into the ground in a segmented curve. To each side of the doorway is a segmentally arched window opening with large cobblestone vousoirs. Recessed, vertical, wooden plank insets, mounted in wooden frames, cover the openings. On the west elevation is an identical third window opening, as well as a fitted pipe which enters the ground diagonally below the window.

The side-gabled wing has a wood shingle roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. On the wing's front (south) elevation is a single leaf cross-buck pedestrian door, and to the east of the door is a square window opening fitted in the same manner as those on the tower. The east elevation and much of the south elevation are currently overgrown with vegetation.

External, free-standing, steel equipment cabinets extend upward to the eave on the north elevation, impairing visual examination.

The cobblestone structure was built in 1906 for use by Vera Electric Water Company prior to the company's 1908 incorporation. Donald K. McDonald was one of the organizers. Veradale was named after his daughter. Upon incorporation, the company expected to supply irrigation water to 10-acre tracts and domestic water to 40-acre tracts by means of a system which included this pump house. Some have presumed that the pump house builder was a prominent masonry craftsman by the name of Hans Vinge (though this may be confused with Vinge's construction of the later cobblestone office building). While the tower always housed the well and pumping apparatus, it is likely that the gabled wing was originally a residence and office for superintendents, who augmented their supervisory duties by farming nearby land. Although the system remains in use today, it was converted in 1957 from low pressure to high pressure. This pump house was a significant part of the irrigation and domestic water delivery system which supported the growth and development of the Spokane Valley in the Vera area, a role maintained to the present. The Vera Pump Station was accepted to the National Landmarks of the American Waterworks Association in 1977. Due to its excellent integrity and significance, this building appears to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criterion A, for its association with the development of irrigation in the Spokane Valley, and Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 19: Cobblestone House at 11901 E. Broadway Avenue

10. Cobblestone House at 11901 E. Broadway Avenue:

This residence is a 1-story cobblestone building with a complicated roof plan that includes the main gable front on hip roof, with the gable facing south, a gabled extension from the rear portion of the west elevation, and two gabled porch canopies facing east and south, that accommodate the wrap around porch. The roof is covered with composition shingles. A corbeled brick chimney emerges from the back slope. The unenclosed eaves are wide and feature exposed rafter ends and double sets of exposed purlins in the gables. Exterior walls of the gable faces are clad with vertical board siding. All other exterior surfaces are of neatly coursed and mortared cobblestones. The front porch wraps around the southeast corner of the house. The two gabled canopies are supported at the corners by massive cobblestone piers. The poured concrete porch is bordered by horizontal rails that connect the canopy supports and intermediary cobblestone piers with concrete coping. The windows are wood sash and include a mix of both picture and casement types. Most have prefabricated concrete lintels and sills. A full-height, exterior cobblestone chimney is attached to the west elevation. The lower half is battered and wide, culminating in a prefabricated concrete mantle from which the main chimney rises. The south (front) entry door is wood panel with glass windows. Cobblestones are also incorporated into the landscaping, evident in the low terraced walls.

This house was built in 1918. It was occupied for many years by Vincent M. Moore and his wife Marjorie. Mr. Moore was a vice president of the Modern Electric and Water Company. In 1983, ownership of the house passed to the Moore's son Jack and his wife Betty. Jack, who passed away in 2016, was a devout Christian with a long career of service as President of the Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall. He worked managing warehouses with his brother-in-law Harold Pierre for over 35 years. In 1990, perhaps planning on retirement, the Moores sold the house to David and Elaine Welk. Currently the house is owned by an investment company, meaning it is probably a rental. This house is one of the most elaborate and well-crafted cobblestone houses in

the valley. Components like the exposed rafter ends and purlins, the wide front porch with massive stone piers, and the exterior masonry chimney are all classic traits of the pervasively popular Craftsman Style. The house retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as a prominent example of the phenomenon of cobblestone architecture that thrived during the early years of irrigation in the rocky soil of the Spokane Valley.

Figure 20: Cobblestone House at 11813 E. Broadway Avenue

11. Cobblestone House at 11813 E. Broadway Avenue:

This residence is a 1-story cobblestone building with a complex roof plan consisting of a side-gabled major portion with a large front gabled canopy, facing south, a shed-roofed bay on the east elevation, and a shed-roofed extension facing west. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has wide enclosed eaves with exposed purlins in the gables. A corbelled brick chimney emerges from near the crest of the main roof. The exterior walls are constructed of mortared cobblestones, mostly granite. Some exterior wall surfaces where stone is lacking, such as in the gable faces and the lower portion of the south (front) façade are clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The front canopy is full-width, with the gable crest extending all the way back to the crest of the main roof. The canopy is supported at the forward corners by square wood posts resting on cobblestone piers. The central front entry contains a double set of French doors and is flanked by two large picture windows. Most of the other windows are sliding units and feature prefabricated concrete sills and lintels. One window on the north elevation contains glass blocks. Cobblestones are also incorporated into the landscaping, forming retaining walls that create several terraces south of the house.

This house was built in 1920, and was occupied by medical doctor George S. Velonis for so many years it can rightly be called the Velonis House. When the record is picked up in 1956, the house was occupied by Dr. Velonis and his wife Helena. Helena apparently passed away in about 1970, but Dr. Velonis stayed on, retiring in 1984. He was still there in 1995. Currently the house is owned by Nick Abariotes and is probably a rental. Like its neighbor to the east, this house is one of the best examples of high style cobblestone architecture in the Spokane Valley.

Although it lacks the Craftsman Style features of the adjacent house, described above, like the exposed rafter ends, the massive porch piers, and the exterior masonry chimney, it remains a wonderful example of the stone mason's craft. Despite the front porch remodel which altered its appearance, and the installation of vinyl sash windows, the outstanding and durable stone work just barely push this house into the status of National Register eligible. It is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as an excellent example of the phenomenon of cobblestone architecture that thrived during the early years of irrigation in the rocky soil of the Spokane Valley.

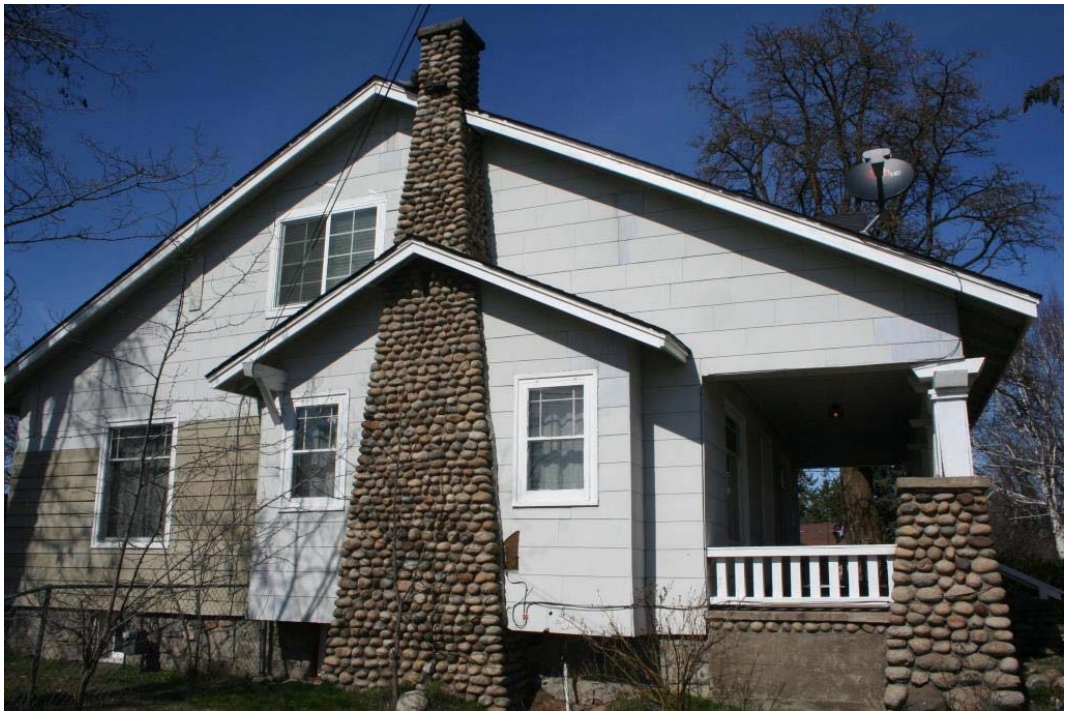


Figure 21: Cobblestone House at 807 N. Locust Road

12. Cobblestone House at 807 N. Locust Road:

This residence is a 1½-story wood frame residence with a rectangular side-gabled plan. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has moderately-wide enclosed eaves. A gabled dormer is placed on the front roof slope. The dormer walls are clad with vertical board siding, but the other exterior surfaces are clad with asbestos panel siding. The foundation is mortared granite rubble. The east (front) elevation features a full-width under-the-roof front porch. The porch roof is supported by square wood posts that rest on massive cobblestone piers that have concrete coping. The concrete porch deck is bordered by wood balustrades. Concrete steps of the porch are flanked by cobblestone half walls with concrete coping. A gabled enclosed porch is attached

to the north elevation. Probably the most interesting feature of this house is the full-height external cobblestone chimney of the south elevation. The chimney rises through the middle of a gabled bay. It is battered so that it gradually narrows toward the top. It penetrates the eave of the bay and, further up, the eave of the main roof. Windows are all vinyl sash replacements. They include two picture windows looking onto the front porch and a horizontal casement window in the dormer. Other windows are mostly double-hung.

This house was built in 1915. The earliest known occupants were Thomas B. Yates and his wife Alpha, who lived there in 1956. Mr. Yates was a supervisor of Ancient Order of United Workmen, a fraternal organization. He lived in the house until 1974, when the house was purchased by Victor Cooper and his wife Joy. Subsequently it was occupied by a succession of owners, and occasionally went vacant. It is currently owned by Cassandra Smith. The masonry exterior chimney, with flanking inglenook windows, and the full-width front porch with massive stone piers, are early indications of the still evolving Craftsman Style. But it lacks the classic exposed rafter ends and knee braces of that style. Despite the striking appearance of the cobblestone features, this house is ineligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places due to alterations, especially the installation of vinyl sash windows and the covering of original clapboard with asbestos panels.

Figure 22: Stone House at 8717 E. Liberty Avenue

13. Stone House at 8717 E. Liberty Avenue:

This residence is a 1-story stone building with a complex plan consisting of a central side-gable portion, oriented east to west, flanked by front-gabled portions, roughly forming an H. Furthermore, a hip-roofed garage is attached to the west elevation and a flat-roofed porte-cochere attached to the east elevation. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has short enclosed eaves. Three stone chimneys, each with brick fire pots, emerge from the roof, one at

the north peak of the main front gable wing, one on the north side gable roof, and one on the south side gable roof. The exterior walls are constructed of large pieces of roughly broken granite mortared together, giving the building a rustic appearance. While some gable faces are clad with horizontal wood siding, others vary. The eastern front gable face is clad with stucco and half-timbering, a small gabled canopy on the north (rear) elevation is similarly clad, as is a gabled wall dormer on the east elevation and a shed-roofed wall dormer on the west elevation of the west side of the primary front gable, which is completely constructed of the same granite as the other exterior walls. The walls of the attached garage are granite as well. The garage has two roll-up wood panel vehicle doors. The south (front) entry is contained within a short gabled vestibule attached to the eastern front gable. The house has yet two more wall dormers, on the east and west sides of the eastern front gable. The rear entry is situated beneath the back half-timber dormer and is partially enclosed in a stone-walled courtyard. Windows are multiple-pane metal sash fixed and casement types. They have wood beam lintels and concrete sills. The flat roof of the porte-cochere is supported by two stone piers. Stone half walls forming a courtyard enclosing a portion of the front of the house. Behind the house is a fireplace and chimney constructed of mortared cobblestones.

This building falls into the Tudor Style category, primarily due to the steeply pitched roofs, the half-timbering, the multiple gables, and the massive chimneys with decorative chimney pots. It was designed by Richard Henry Eddy, who was born in Lewiston, Idaho, in 1900, and died in Seattle in 1987. He worked as a draftsman at the prominent Spokane firm of Whitehouse and Price until he opened his own firm, Eddy, Carlson & James, in 1954. He is noteworthy for designing numerous church buildings throughout the Northwest. The 1934 construction date of this house means it was probably completed while he was working for Whitehouse and Price.

It was built for Lyle J. Bailey and his wife Inez. Inez appears to have died in 1981, but Lyle stayed on until at least 1991, a term of over 60 years. One source indicates that Mr. Bailey was a pharmacist with an office on Argonne Road, in Millwood. However, the Polk Suburban Directory doesn't mention that fact, instead noting that he owned Bailey's Service in the 1950s and early 1960s, then owning Bailey's Furniture during the late 1960s, and finally retiring in 1971. Since 1995, the house has been owned by William and Gayle Shuckhardt. Regardless of its occupants, this house is an outstanding example of the stone mason's skill in cutting and fitting large blocks of rough cut granite. And it was the design of prominent Spokane architect Richard Henry Eddy. It retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. As such, it is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture. Furthermore, it is a contributing property of the Millwood National Historic District.

Figure 23: Glass Park Restroom

14. Glass Park Restroom:

This basalt rubble building has a gabled roof covered with a standing seam metal roof that features exposed rafter ends and knee braces and fascia boards in the gable eaves. The exterior walls are clad with uniform pieces of broken basalt. The stones were carefully placed so that very little mortar is visible. There are three entries, one at each end for boys and girls facilities, and one on the north elevation that accesses a central utility and maintenance room. The central door has an extension of the roof as a canopy, supported by knee braces. Additionally, there is a windowless gabled dormer above the central entry with exposed purlins and fascia boards.

The gable face is clad with wood shingles. Each entry is flanked by cobblestone half-walls. There ae five windows, one each near the boys and girls entries, one on the south elevation, and two on the north wall, flanking the central utility entry. They are horizontally aligned with stone segmental arches. They were once larger and rectangular, but at a later date they were partially filled in with basalt rubble. The lines between the original openings and the filled in portions are visible. The remaining opening at the top is filled with ornamental cinderblocks with spaces for allowing light. These probably replace what were originally vertical iron bars.

This building was built in 1948 during the second wave of stone restroom construction at Spokane City Parks. The first wave of such structures was in 1920, not long after the Olmsted Brothers released their report. The first restroom facility of this type and style was part of an Olmsted plan for Cannon Hill Park. Spokane Parks superintendents were later heavily influenced by the Olmsteds and adopted their affinity for rustic structures utilizing natural local materials, especially stone and wood. As the City of Spokane expanded its suburban

neighborhoods it set aside a number of small rectangular parks that fit into the orderly grid plan that was adopted for most early neighborhoods. They were used primarily as playgrounds for children, but often also contained ball playing fields and sometimes, wading pools. In the last decade or so, the original iron bars were removed from the windows openings and the windows were shortened in height and partially filled in with ornamental cinderblocks. More than likely this was done for security reasons. Other than this, and modernization of the interior plumbing facilities, the building retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. Therefore it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Figure 24: Stone House at 527 E. Nora Avenue

15. Stone House at 527 E. Nora Avenue:

This residence is a 1½-story wood frame building with a semi-rectangular plan and a large circular turret that dominates the building. The pyramidal hipped roof is covered with composition shingles and features bell cast eaves that are enclosed from below and have ornamental brackets beneath. A brick chimney emerges from the north slope of the roof, near the peak. Hip-roofed dormers are placed on the south (front), east, west, and north (rear) elevations. The front dormer contains a single wood sash double-hung window, while those to the sides each contain three similar windows. The rear dormer has three such windows. The dormers also have bell cast bracketed eaves. The sides of the dormers are clad with wood shingles. The turret also has bell cast bracketed eaves. The roof of the turret rises steeply to a point where a metal finial is mounted. The upper level of the turret contains three windows similar to those of the dormers and is also clad with wood shingles. Exterior wall surfaces of the main level are clad with mortared rough cut granite stones. They are carefully fitted together and separated by convex beaded mortar joints. The foundation is hidden, but may be stone as well.

The windows of the main level are mostly wood sash double-hung, except for a few that are fixed sash. One window overlooking the interior stairway features leaded glass framework. In general the windows feature jack arches of light-colored brick, firebrick quoins, and prefabricated concrete sills. The wide front porch stretches from the edge of the turret to the west side of the façade. It has a hip-roofed canopy with bell cast eaves similar to those of the rest of the house. A gabled pediment is situated over the center of the canopy. The canopy is supported by round wood columns that rest on piers of light-colored brick. The piers are connected by balustrades with turned wood balusters. The porch deck is wood as are the steps, which are flanked by granite half-walls with concrete coping. The front entry contains an old wood and glass door. On the rear elevation is an enclosed back porch, also clad in granite and with eaves similar to those of the rest of the house. On both the east and west elevations are pop-out bays with shed roofs, each containing two windows similar to the others.

This house was built in 1906. Among the earliest owners were John B. Albi and his wife Mary. They can be traced at this address as far back as 1912. Mr. Albi's occupation is listed as fuel contractor. The Albis left in 1929. During the 1930s, a succession of three different families lived in the house. Occupation stabilized in 1939, when the house was purchased by Joseph Bombino and his wife Michelina. The Bombinos owned a business in the Spokane Valley called the Gay Tavern. By 1955, however, the bar was not listed as theirs. Shortly before1962, Mr. Bombino passed away. Michelina went to work as a cashier at the Crescent Department Store. In 1971, the house was bought by Isabelle Coleman, a nurse at Sacred Heart Hospital. She lived at the home until the early 2000s, sometimes with her daughter Kathy. The current occupants are Elizabeth DeViveiros and Mylissa Coleman. It is likely that the latter is related to the earlier owners of the house.

This house is an excellent example of high style masonry in early Spokane. There are few houses like it. The fanciful application of various types of masonry, including brick, fire brick, granite, and concrete sets it apart from other stone houses. The use of convex beaded mortar joints, which create a rope-like appearance, to differentiate the granite stones is unusual, especially in domestic architecture. The style is classic Victorian, leaning towards Queen Anne, with its prominent turret, the spindle wood balusters, and wide bell cast, enclosed eaves with brackets. The window surrounds are also remarkable, with their application of three types of masonry. On the exterior, the house appears to be completely intact. It retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. As such, it is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

16. Cobblestone House at 903 W. Nora Avenue:

This house is a 1½-story wood frame building with a rectangular plan. The front gabled roof is covered with composition shingles and has moderately-wide enclosed eaves with cornice returns in the gables. Most exterior wall surfaces are clad with wood shingle siding. However, the gable faces are clad with asbestos panels. All the windows of the original portion of the house are wood sash and include both fixed and double-hung types. The most striking feature of the house is the cobblestone used in the foundation and the porch. The foundation is unusually high, reaching up to the lower edges of the largest windows. A basement window is visible on the east elevation, with cobblestone vousoirs. The under-the-roof, full-width front (north) porch features round posts resting on cobblestone-clad half walls. The porch is wood, as are the steps, which

are flanked by cobblestone-clad half walls. A modern addition with an off-set gabled roof is attached to the rear (south) elevation. It has modern vinyl sash windows, a new door with concrete steps, wood shingle siding, and a poured concrete foundation.

This house was built in 1904. Among the earliest owners were William A. Davidson and his wife Ola, who were in the house at least by 1923. Mr. Davidson was a veterinarian with the U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry. In 1943, the house was purchased by Denver and Mary McLeod. Mr. McLeod was the proprietor of McLeod's Cut Rate Pharmacy. Beginning in 1947, the house was associated with the family of Robert Turnley and his wife Nettie. Sometimes the couple lived in the house, while at other times they apparently rented it. When Mr. Turnley died in

Figure 25: Cobblestone House at 903 W. Nora Avenue

1967, Mrs. Turnley returned to the house to live there until 1971, when the property went vacant. A succession of owners and occupants followed. The current owner, Scott Stevens, arrived in 2006. Despite the cobblestone features, this house is not eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places because of the replacement of all original windows with vinyl sash units and the attachment of the significant addition on the rear of the building.

17. Stone House at 829 W. Mansfield Avenue:

This residence is a 1½-story wood frame building with a rectangular plan. It has a bell cast hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The widely-overhanging eaves are enclosed with soffits and supported at the corners by metal brackets, instead of wood knee braces. Hip-roofed dormers, also bell cast, are placed on all four elevations. Those facing the north (front), east, and west contain banks of three multiple-pane, wood sash casement windows, while the

south dormer contains two separate multiple-pane, wood sash double-hung windows. Exterior wall surfaces are clad with basalt rubble, with the mortar so well concealed that the rock appears to be dry stacked. All corners of the house are ornamented with rough-cut granite quoins. There are two massive basalt chimneys along the west elevation, both partially exterior and penetrating the roof just inside of the eaves. The foundation is poured concrete. The house has a massive under-the-roof front porch, supported by basalt piers with granite quoins resting on basalt half-walls with rough-cut granite block coping. The porch deck and steps are constructed of wood frame. Windows of the main level are wood sash and include both fixed and casement types.

These windows all have granite block sills and decorative granite quoins. The old wood and glass front door is placed in the center of a canted bay vestibule, flanked by sidelights in the canted walls, with a stained glass transom above. At the southwest corner of the house is a cut-away formerly open porch that has been filled in and clad with wood shingles.

Figure 26: Stone house at 829 W. Mansfield Avenue

This house was built in 1905. The earliest residents tracked were Joseph F. Hocking, who purchased the house in 1913. Mr. Hocking owned the Hocking Drug Company. He apparently had several wives in succession. The longest lasting was the last, Helen, who assumed ownership of the house in about 1941. The house appears to have remained in the Hocking family until 1950, when it was bought by Chris and Edna Lauesen. Over the next several decades the house changed hands several times, sometimes falling vacant. The current owners, Terry and Marilyn Barr, purchased the house in 1975. Mr. Barr worked as a glazier at several glass companies.

This house is an eclectic blend of several styles and vernacular designs. The wide, enclosed eaves with brackets beneath hint of an Italianate influence. And despite the early 1905

construction date, the house definitely presciently displays characteristics that would, in the next several decades, be associated with the Craftsman Style, such as the wide (but not open) eaves, several tri-partite windows, the full height masonry chimneys and, especially, the full-width front porch with massive masonry canopy support piers and half walls. The use of rough cut granite blocks and the basalt rubble mimicking a dry stacked appearance represent advanced skills in the art of stone masonry. The house retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials and is clearly eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 27: Glen Tana stone walls

18. Glen Tana Farm Stone Walls:

These cobblestone walls flank both sides of the lower end of Rutter Parkway, just before the road crosses the Little Spokane River, and then segues into Waikiki Road. The walls are built of cobblestones of non-uniform shape and size, and the mortar is often sloppily applied, distinguishing it from more artful cobblestone structures where the selected rocks are uniform in shape and composition, and the mortar is applied in such a fashion as to leave it almost invisible to the eye. In addition to the walls, there are several portals that flank openings or gates. These are rectangular in cross-section and consist of a wide pier atop a narrower pedestal. Damaged areas indicate that these were built around a concrete core. In many places the walls are crumbling, the stones falling loose, due to the less than diligent nature of the original construction. There are also several instances of bad repair, with the mortar carelessly applied.

These humble walls have an illustrious past. They were built around 1900 by Thomas Stuart Griffith. Mr. Griffith was a Canadian who arrived in Spokane in 1888, where he and L.T. Benham established the firm of Benham and Griffith, one of the first wholesale grocery

businesses in the inland northwest. He was most famous, however, for Glen Tana farm, with which the stone walls are associated. This farm was renowned across the entire country for its modern dairy practices and sanitary features. He was also widely known for the kennels he operated on the farm, where he raised dogs that won medals throughout the United States, especially his collies. He was the first president of the Spokane Kennel Club, which still exists, commemorating Griffith on its web site. Mr. Griffith died in 1934, and the farm passed to his daughter, who later became Tannis Semple. Eventually, the Witherspoon family of Spokane married into the Semple family and the descendants still live on the property. Large portions of the walls are gone and what is left is in poor condition, probably precluding National Register of Historic Places eligibility under Criterion C, architecture. However, the walls are probably eligible, under Criterion A, for their association with Thomas Griffith's Glen Tana Farm, one of the largest and most prominent dairy and kennel operations in the northwest.

Figure 28: Rutter Parkway Stone Structures

19. Rutter Parkway Stone Structures:

The Rutter Parkway is an automobile route between Waikiki Road, to the east, and Nine Mile Road, to the west. It meanders along the Little Spokane River, crossing it on a bridge at about the mid-point. There are two types of stones structures along the route, all consisting of granite. One type consists of unusual narrow and long broken pieces placed in the ground on the margins of the road to serve as guard barriers, but without rails. They are placed along steep banks and at curves. The appearance of half-circular drill holes at the edges of these rocks indicated that they were created by hand using the feather and wedge method discussed above. Another type is the placement of granite retaining walls, battered against slopes at the road shoulders, a more traditional use of the rock. These walls are mostly dry stacked.

Soon after Washington Water Power completed its efforts on the Nine Mile Hydroelectric Power Plant in 1930, construction of another type began to the east of the dam, along a former one-lane dirt road. This narrow passage had been three "stub" roads known as the Sturnan, the Keenan, and the Dorset roads. It appears that they may not have provided a throughway from one main road to another. Instead, these stub roads were so narrow that turnouts were available where one car was required to back in so that another car could pass. Late in the 1930s, a project was begun to widen this road, straighten some of its curves, and ensure that it linked the road north to Colville from Spokane, the properties around the Spokane Country Club, and the road alongside the power plant, present-day SR 291. This project was undertaken as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) effort. The WPA was a part of President Roosevelt's New Deal. The intent of the executive order, signed in 1935, was to put those in need of economic relief to work on public projects.

Local agencies or communities applied for a project's approval, and after receiving approval, work could begin using materials supplied by the applying organization. Salaries were provided by the WPA. Much of the labor on WPA projects was conducted by the Civilian Conservation Corps, a quasi-military organization that employed mostly jobless young men. Spokane County and the Five Mile Township joined with the WPA for this road project, which was approximately five and three-quarters miles long. County equipment could be used for some aspects of the work. However, private individuals also supplied some vehicular equipment and materials for the project as the township had no funds. Due to this lack of capital, some materials had to be improvised. Local quarry owners donated rock for retaining walls where slopes were steep, and large granite pieces to be placed upright as posts along outer curves to mark the road edges. R.L. Rutter, who had a country home near the road, donated trees, shrubs, and vines to be planted beside the road and on the slopes. He was a Spokane businessman active in several investment and commercial ventures, including banking and life insurance. Rutter's civic involvement in the road project extended beyond the contribution of trees and vines. He spent a great deal of time supervising the road crews and actively monitoring the work. In recognition of his unfailing efforts, the county commissioners named the road Rutter Parkway in 1937. The Parkway designation meant that speed limits could be imposed on the road, and it was in keeping with similar titles on roads following along the Spokane River. Subsequently, Rutter Parkway was declared a state secondary highway making gasoline tax monies eligible to be used for oiling the road. It has since been paved. Rutter Parkway is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as an excellent example of stonework conducted to enhance roadbuilding, and under Criterion A, for its association with Depression Era projects conducted by federal agencies like the WPA and the CCC.

20. Resthaven Stone Monument:

This stone monument is unusual in that it is a single granite monolith that is roughly shaped, polished on one side, and partially buried in the sandy soil. Its source is unknown; it may be a glacial erratic, or rafted in during the Ice Age floods. The surrounding earth is mostly sand, making it ideal for digging graves, especially when such efforts were accomplished by hand. Incised into the granite are the words "RESTHAVEN – A TRIBUTE TO THE OLD AGE PENSION LEAGUE." Close by is a flagpole with a concrete base. Scattered over a rather limited area are several graves marked with small granite headstones. Among the names: "Laura

B. Hostetler, June 16, 1865-Jan. 6, 1942," "Franklin Derr, 1866-1941," and "Provence, David. M., 1863-1940, Ella J., 1866--." Most of the grave markers at Resthaven are missing. They usually consisted of nothing more than individual bricks, often unmarked, or small metal markers, usually with the labels missing. Of the six remaining individual grave markers, three are formal headstones (as noted above), two are bricks with illegible names, and the sixth is a metal marker, replacing a stolen headstone, with information labels. For years Resthaven was practically forgotten, hidden in thick vegetation and immature ponderosa pines. Recent logging has made the site visible from the nearby highway, stripping the secrecy away from this little known burial ground.

Figure 29: Resthaven Stone Monument

Note that, of the deceased persons mentioned above, Ella appears to not be there; sometimes people just move on with their lives. It's actually quite common. Another possibility: there was just not enough funding to pay for a stone mason to engrave the final date. That is because Resthaven was primarily a cemetery for indigent, mostly elderly persons, who often died penniless at institutions. Resthaven is the little known neighbor of Evergreen Cemetery, directly to the north. There are many markers of indigent persons there as well, often represented by small metal markers, single bricks, or simply lost. But Evergreen was also used by residents of the Mead vicinity, and there are many elaborate grave markers. At the northwest corner is a fenced area which contains the graves of military personnel, including some veterans of the Civil War.

Resthaven shows up on a 1910 plat map of what was then known as Hillyard Masonic Cemetery. It is labeled as "The Odd Fellows Plat." But there is no evidence that the Odd Fellows ever buried anyone there. It apparently remained inactive until 1939, when it was rededicated as Resthaven, for use by the Old Age Pension League. About 200 persons attended the ceremony, during which a seven-foot-tall granite stone was unveiled. Representing the Ball and Dodd Funeral Home at the ceremony were Mrs. John Bruce Dodd and Howard Ball, who presented the

plot to Mel Butler, president of the Old Age Pension League. This organization was active in Spokane from at least as early as 1934 to at least 1959, during which they conducted numerous fund raising drives and social gatherings, such as picnics in local parks. Burials were interred at Resthaven between September 12, 1939 (Nels Nelson) and July 16, 1950 (unknown) but not after that final 1950 burial. The reason is unknown.

Ordinarily cemeteries are not considered eligible for the National Register. The Resthaven Stone Monument, however, derives its significance as an excellent example of stone masonry craftsmanship executed on a single monolith, with rough natural surfaces juxtaposed with the smooth face and expertly incised wording. It is, therefore, eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 30: Blakely Gardens

21. Blakely Gardens:

The centerpiece of the Blakely Gardens is first seen beyond an expansive yard of mowed grass, with a few scattered trees adding to the scene. Four cobblestone retaining walls separate three grassy terraces, with a long shrubbery hedge along the top. These retaining walls lack any coping, like most of the other walls, and rise up flush with the lawns. To the left of the terraces is a graceful cobblestone bridge rising above a series of pond features. The ponds are curvilinear and separated by cobblestone walls with concrete coping. The bottoms of the ponds are smooth concrete. The bridge is a shallow arch, with cobblestone spandrels and cobblestone vousoirs outlining the arch. The bridge is a Luten bridge, a filled spandrel arch type named after bridge engineer Daniel B. Luten. It can be described as a concrete or masonry arch, filled spandrel, single span bridge. The spandrel walls, the semi-circular arch barrel, and the deck are made of poured concrete. The spandrel walls and abutment walls are clad with cobblestones. The

interior spaces of the bridge, within the spandrels, are filed with earth and rock. The abutments of the bridge feature cobblestone piers and cobblestone balustrades, both capped with concrete coping with small cobbles impressed into the sides. Flanking the central terrace and bridge, on both sides, are concrete causeways and stairs, with cobblestones placed beneath the landings of the steps. These causeways are bordered by cobblestone walls, embellished with piers at the various landings, all with concrete piers that have small cobbles impressed into the sides. These two causeways access the upper gardens, where there are more cobblestone piers with concrete coping and ornamental landscape plantings. To the right of the upper gardens, another causeway of cobblestone and concrete walls and steps leads to an upper vantage point, where the gardens and the surrounding natural landscape can be viewed. Also visible from the lookout is the poured concrete wall that probably served to dam a reservoir of water to be made available to the pools beneath the bridge. The reservoir was situated so as to be visible only from the far side of the gardens. To the right of this uppermost causeway is a small, flat-roofed cobblestone building, with square windows, of a scale that would make it ideal for use as a playhouse for children. Along Hodin Road, which once served as the entrance to the gardens, cobblestone walls remain. They are similar to the walls of the garden proper, mostly without coping, and forming balustrades along portions of the route. The cobblestone craftsmanship of the Blakely Gardens features is excellent, with little mortar visible between the stones. In a few places the mortar has crumbled and stones have come loose. As usual, repair efforts do not match the original skill, with the mortar haphazardly applied. But most the rock and concrete features have remained in excellent condition for over 80 years.

Hodin Drive marks the former entrance to the Blakely Gardens, which were created at the behest of Henry M. Blakely, owner of the former Blakely Dry Gods Company located on Riverside Avenue in Spokane. The builders of the garden's stone features were obviously skilled craftsmen, but at this point their identity is unknown. Mr. Blakely purchased the property in 1922, planning to build a house and surrounding ornamental gardens and structures. He never built the house but the gardens were developed on an elaborate scale, including rock walls, an arched stone bridge, statuary, water features, and numerous ornamental plantings. For several years the gardens were open to the public and became a tourist attraction. Henry Blakely died in 1943 and the grounds fell into disuse. A modern house was placed on the property in the 1950s. In 1959 most of the land was purchased by George M. Hodin, who subdivided the original estate for real estate development. Subsequently several modern homes were constructed on the property. Some garden features have been restored but are all private property at the present time. The former entry on Hodin Road retains some cobblestone walls and balustrades, but this no longer leads to the gardens proper. An alternative route on an un-named road allows access. Permission of the owners is advised. The Blakely Gardens are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as outstanding examples of masonry craftsmanship employing locally acquired cobblestone rocks. Although the rock features and grounds are now regularly maintained, they continue to retain the integrity of their historic appearance and original construction materials.

Figure 31: Stone House at 7408 E. 4th Avenue

22. Stone House at 7408 E. 4th Avenue:

This residence is a 1-story wood frame building with a rectangular plan. The front-gabled roof has a shallow pitch, is covered with unusual aluminum shakes, and has short, enclosed eaves. A brick chimney emerges from near the roof crest. Most exterior wall surfaces are clad with a veneer of randomly-placed flagstones with mortared joints. The gable faces are clad with vertical board siding. The foundation is poured concrete. Both the front (north), rear, and side porches approach wood panel doors and are accessed by poured concrete steps with railings. The windows are a combination of vinyl sash sliding and double-hung units.

This house was built in 1946 and was owned by Harold M. Alexander by at least 1956. Mr. Alexander lived in the house from then until the mid-1990s, making him by far the longest lived occupant of the house. In many ways this house is a typical WWII-era Cottage, with its modest boxy shape and shallow pitched roof with short enclosed eaves. The stone veneer is unusual however. Flagstone cladding was not nearly as popular as other types of stone, such as basalt, granite, and cobblestones. Mr. Alexander's occupation is listed as truck driver. He owned his own trucking company in 1960, retiring in 1976. There is nothing to indicate that he was experienced in stone masonry, so it can reasonably be assumed that he contracted for this house to be built. The primary modification to this residence is the replacement of original windows with vinyl materials. The stone trumps the vinyl, however. Due to the durable nature of the stone veneer and the integrity of the walls, as well as the rarity of its use, this house is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 32: Pernsteiner Stone Farmhouse

23. Pernsteiner Stone Farmhouse:

This farmhouse is a 1½-story building with a rectangular plan. The front-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The knee-braces of the moderately wide eaves have recently been replaced by similarly shaped wood brackets. Exposed rafter ends are covered with fascia boards. A basalt rubble chimney has been recently removed. Most exterior wall surfaces are clad with mortared basalt rubble. The foundation appears to be basalt rubble as well. The faces of both gables are clad with modern aluminum horizontal siding. On the north (front) elevation is a full-width, under-the-roof front porch, supported by wood posts placed atop basalt rubble piers with concrete coping. Basalt half-walls connect the piers. All windows have been replaced with vinyl sash units and include fixed, double-hung, and sliding units. A formerly open back porch, inset into the southeast corner, has been filled in with horizontal aluminum siding and has a modern sliding glass door.

This house is part of an assemblage of agricultural structures located near a bend in Glenrose Road, on the prairie of that name. The farm was established by Kilean Pernsteiner, an immigrant from Bohemia whose family came to the United States in 1884. They farmed in Wisconsin. At a young age Kilean headed west, like many ambitious Americans. Kilean married and started a family before ending up in Spokane. He was able to buy the Glenrose Grocery and Feed Store, which he managed until he sold it in 1919. The money allowed him to buy a piece of farmland on Glenrose Prairie. He constructed a barn and other farm buildings, but he hired a professional stonemason, Mr. Melius, to build the farmhouse. Other buildings were added to the farm over the years, including a granary, chicken barns, shop, milk house, and a metal hog house. The operation of the farm would pass into the hands of two of his sons, Charles and Joseph. Joseph's son, James, would later live in the stone house as well, but by the 1990s it had become a rental. Today the farm is mostly inoperative, but many of the original structures are intact. The house is

still occupied, and has undergone some renovations. Nonetheless, it retains sufficient integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture. Furthermore, it is a contributing component of the National Register eligible Pernsteiner Farm.

Figure 33: Palouse Highway Mullan Road Marker

24. Palouse Highway Mullan Road Marker:

This monument is a pyramid formed of uniform, fist-sized cobbles, mostly granite. It has a slightly truncated peak. The stones are carefully mortared so that they appear to be dry stacked. Centered on the west side of the monument is a trapezoidal granite stone with these words incised into it: "M-R, Military Wagon Road, located by Captain John Mullan, A.D. 1858-A.D. 1862, Crossed the Highway Here, This Location Monument Erected By Washington State Historical Society, 1922."

Similar pyramidal monuments, as well as monolithic stone ones, are located throughout Spokane County. A number of them are strung out along the route of the road, which went from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton in Montana, utilizing several alternative routes at various times. The road was not heavily used, soon being replaced by civilian wagon roads. Most remnants of the road have now vanished, leaving only these monuments to mark the general path of the trail. This particular monument is special, due to the writing on the granite stone: "Captain John Mullan . . . crossed the highway here." Mullan and his men must have been shocked and discouraged to have built a road by hand all this way, only to discover a paved highway at this point. Humor aside, this monument retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials and is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 34: Aubrey White Parkway Rock Walls

25. Aubrey White Parkway Rock Walls:

There are nine surviving historic segments of the Aubrey White Parkway, as well as two entry portals. The parkway begins at a portal near Downriver Golf Course, travels along the steep bluffs on the east side of the Spokane River, makes a turnaround at the Seven Mile Bridge, and then comes back down the west side of the river to another portal at the south end. The rock walls are constructed of basalt. They were installed employing a technique called dry stacking. The process involved transporting locally quarried basalt rubble to the work site, and then painstakingly choosing appropriately shaped and sized rocks to be assembled, like a jigsaw puzzle, to create an aesthetically pleasant appearance. This work was accomplished so well that it was not necessary to use mortar to secure the walls. Yet they are surprisingly stable; most of the walls are intact after over seventy years. The places where loose or collapsing rocks were replaced with new rock, the difference in the craftsmanship is striking. The newer portions of rock are not as uniform and not as perfectly laid; often mortar was used to ensure stability. In places, newer walls made of different materials were built, sometimes replacing historic segments of the walls. Alternate modern materials utilized in these modern repairs include cobblestones, poured concrete, and concrete crib walls.

The two entry portals each consist of two stone structures placed on either side of the road. Like the walls, they are constructed of basalt. But, in the case of the portals, a different technique is used. Because the portals are free-standing structures, without the advantage of being staggered into a slope, mortar was required to ensure stability. The stones used in the portals are roughly cut and present a more uniform appearance than the rubble used in the walls. The mortar is neatly placed and pointed. The portals rest upon poured concrete platforms. At both locations,

one of the portals has a concrete block embedded in it. The words "Aubrey L. White Parkway" are incised into these blocks.

The Aubrey White Parkway winds through Riverside Park, on both sides of the Spokane River. It is named for Aubrey Lee White, who arrived in Spokane in 1889, just in time to cash in on the opportunities presented in rebuilding the town after the Great Fire. After attaining his financial security, largely through mining investments, he turned his interest to gardening and the endeavor which would become his true legacy: the development of parks within and around Spokane.

Aubrey White was inspired by the 1908 report issued by the Olmsted Brothers landscaping firm. The report advised the City to create a system of recreational parks and scenic parkways, much of it to be located in the gorges of the Spokane River. Although influential, even to the present day, little was done to bring the report's recommendations to fruition. Aubrey White took up the effort as his personal crusade. Around 1929, he successfully convinced the City to issue a $1,000,000 bond to create a fund for acquiring land for parks. Through his efforts, the Spokane Parkways Association was formed. During the 1930s, when the Great Depression threw many out of work, Mr. White and the Association enlisted labor made available by New Deal social programs to build the parks and roads

The Aubrey White Parkway and adjacent rock features were built by members of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Company 949, affiliated with the Fort George Wright District. The 949th was established in 1933 and by fall had constructed their own quarters, Camp Seven Mile, located on the west side of the Spokane River, just south of the Seven Mile Bridge. Buildings included barracks, offices, mess hall, library, recreation room, workshops, and latrines. But their most lasting effect has been in the creation of various parkways, including Aubrey White Parkway and Rutter Parkway.

Work on the Aubrey White Parkway was begun in 1936. Much of the labor was manual pick and shovel work, courtesy of the CCC Company 949. In a contemporaneous newspaper article, Mr. White describes the road building process in great detail, paying particular attention to construction of rock walls on the steep slopes east of the river. Here, the problems were "one, the building of retaining walls at the base of slopes above the road, to bar earth slides; second, the building of barriers or guard rails on the outside of the road as a safety measure." He explains the prevailing National Park Service policy of using locally available rock and timber to construct these features. The timber guard rails were removed long ago, but many of the rock walls remain. They now share the road with more recently built retaining walls that, in some places, have replaced the historic structures. And the historic walls have been badly repaired in places. Nonetheless, the intact portions of the Aubrey White Parkway rock walls, as well as both portals, are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as excellent examples of stonemasonry used in the construction of roads, and also under Criterion A, for its association with Depression era projects conducted by federal agencies like the CCC.

Figure 35: Riverside Memorial Park Caretaker's House

26. Riverside Memorial Park Caretaker's House:

This building is a 1½-story wood frame building with a long rectangular plan. It is gabled at each end, double gabled at the front (south) elevation. On each of the east and west sides there is a central gabled wall dormer. Smaller gabled dormers are situated toward the back half of the roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has wide unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends, fascia boards, and knee braces in the gables. Most exterior wall surfaces are clad with wood shingles with half-timbering. There are numerous banks of wood sash casement, multi-paned windows. The most striking feature of the building is its stonework, consisting of mortared rough cut basalt interspersed with basalt rubble. The stone is used in half-walls along the building's exterior walls, which are topped with concrete coping. Basalt pilasters occupy the corners of the building. Near the rear of the building, on the west elevation, is a full-height exterior chimney that penetrates the eaves. The chimney is also constructed of mortared rough cut basalt and rubble. There are several entrances with wood panel doors. The entry on the east elevation is accessed by poured concrete steps with basalt half-walls with concrete coping.

The cemetery was established by the Riverside Park Cemetery Association on November 27, 1914. The Articles of Incorporation were signed by a number of Spokane's most prominent citizens, including John A. Finch, A.W. Witherspoon, and Thomas J. Meenach. The name of the cemetery was changed to Riverside Memorial Park in 1962. The Caretaker's House was designed by the architectural firm of Rigg and Vantyne. Before teaming up in the early 1900s, Archibald G. Rigg and Roland Vantyne both worked for Julius Zittle, one of Spokane's busiest architects. The partnership between Rigg and Vantyne produced some of the city's finest buildings, including the Shriner's Hospital, the Symons Building, St. Luke's Hospital, Edgecliff Sanatorium, and the Riverside Mausoleum. The Caretaker's House was probably built soon after

the 1931 construction of the nearby mausoleum. It later became the cemetery office headquarters and it currently serves as a utility building. It is an excellent example of the use of locally acquired materials (stone and wood) in a Craftsman design. It retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. As such, it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as a contributing feature of Riverside Memorial Park, one of Spokane's oldest and most prominent cemeteries.

Figure 36: Riverside Memorial Park Cinerarium

27. Riverside Memorial Park Cinerarium:

This is a simple rectangular building with a gabled roof. The exterior walls are constructed of mortared basalt rubble, randomly coursed with the mortar quite visible. The roof is covered with wood shakes and has a clay tile roof ridge. The eaves are wide and unenclosed, revealing no exposed rafter ends or purlins. There are three thick wood panel doors, on three sides, and two window openings that are covered. All fenestration is protected by iron bars.

A cinerarium is a building where cremated remains are kept. Such buildings are also known as mausoleums. The other mausoleums at the cemeteries along Government Way are much larger. This one is probably the oldest, as well as the smallest and least ornamental. Nonetheless, it appears to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an intact example of basalt rubble building construction, and under Criterion A, as a contributing feature of Riverside Memorial Park, one of Spokane's oldest and most prominent cemeteries.

Figure 37: Cannon Hill Park Stone Bridge

28. Cannon Hill Park Stone Bridge:

The bridge is a Luten bridge, a filled spandrel arch type named after bridge engineer Daniel B. Luten. It can be described as a concrete or masonry arch, earth-filled spandrel, single span bridge. The semi-circular arch barrel and the deck are made of poured concrete. The spandrel walls and abutment walls are clad with cobblestones. The interior spaces of the bridge are filled with earth and rock. This bridge is one of two identical structures at Cannon Hill Park. In 1886, J.T. Davie moved his brick yard from Hangman Creek to the present location of Cannon Hill Park. He and his partner, Henry Brook, purchased 80 acres of land from Calvin Robertson. The next year, Davie and Brook began operating the first mechanical molds to be used in the Inland Empire. Before this, all bricks had been molded by hand in wooden forms. The new technology allowed the partners to increase their production to an astounding three million bricks in a year. By the time of the disastrous 1889 fire, most of the brick structures in downtown Spokane were made of Davie's brick. By that time, Davie himself had temporarily retired, having sold his interest in the Cannon Hill yard to Henry Brook.

Henry Brook continued to operate the Cannon Hill brick yard, partnering with J.H. Spear. Brook and Spear would later go on to form the Washington Brick and Lime Company, based in Clayton, Washington. By about 1905, the easily extracted clay at the Cannon Hill yard was exhausted. The scarred land lay vacant for several years, owned by the estate of Boston capitalist Charles Francis Adams. In 1908, Mr. Adams donated 13 acres for use as a park, and the site was to be called Adams Park. At about this time, the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects, out of Brookline, Massachusetts, were retained to undertake an evaluation of the Spokane park system. They made many general recommendations for expanding the parks

network. Contrary to public perception, Manito Park is not an Olmsted Brothers concept, although it was built in the rustic, organic style for which the Olmsteds were known. Other parks, such as Hayes Park and Corbin Park, did reflect the ideas and plans of the Olmsted firm, but most of their recommendations never reached fruition, although John Duncan continued to be influenced by the company that selected him to guide the Spokane park system. The Olmsted Brothers' plan for Cannon Hill Park (by then it had been named for banker A.M. Cannon) was the one most adhered to. They called for an asymmetrical and curvilinear park with ponds, walkways, and natural plantings. Rustic stone structures would include a comfort station with pergola-like wings and two stone bridges that would cross a stream between ponds. The plan map was published in the *Spokesman-Review* and later built mostly as depicted in the sketch. Although a falling water table has resulted in one pond, not two, and left the bridges spanning dry land, the park nonetheless reflects the Olmsted Brothers' park design ethos to a remarkable degree. The two bridges and other stone structures in Cannon Hill Park were reportedly built by master stonemason Domenico Peirone, who is noted later, in the discussion of the Wilbur House. Due to the excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original building materials, this bridge is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture, as well as Criterion A, for its association with the early years of Spokane Parks development, especially that which was influenced by the Olmsted Brothers firm.

Figure 38: Manito Park Stone Bridge

29. Manito Park Stone Bridge:

This stone bridge is a much larger version of the bridges at Cannon Hill Park. Like those, it is a Luten Bridge, an earth-filled spandrel arch type named after bridge engineer Daniel B. Luten. It can be described as a concrete or masonry arch, filled spandrel, single span bridge. The semi-circular arch barrel and the deck are made of poured concrete. The spandrel walls and abutment walls are clad with cobblestones. The interior spaces of the bridge are filled with earth and rock.

Manito Park, centrally located on Spokane's South Hill, is considered by many to be the city's premier park. It is indeed one of the oldest and arguably the most beautiful, offering the greatest variety of attractions. Contrary to the beliefs of some, Manito is not an Olmsted Brothers design; it preceded the 1908 report of that firm. However, its use of landscaping and the application of local stone to create a rustic environment reflected the ideals of the Arts and Crafts movement. It was originally referred to as Montrose Park because of the wild roses that grew among the basalt features of the naturally beautiful landscape. In 1903 it officially became Manito, a Native American word. The 90 acres of land was donated by a variety of wealthy benefactors and prominent companies. It came under the jurisdiction of the City of Spokane which, in 1907, formally established a City Park Board. Under the first Park Supervisor, Charles Balzar, who promoted the park with concessions, a dance hall, an open air theater, a playground and, most spectacularly, a zoo, which at one time held as many as 165 animals, some from exotic environments. In 1932, the economic woes of the Great Depression prompted the closure of the zoo. John Duncan succeeded Balzar in 1910 and, in over 30 years of service, Duncan largely developed most of the park's most popular features. Duncan Gardens is named for him.

In 1907, parks and gardens promoter Aubrey White succeeded in convincing Spokane voters to favor the creation of a board of park commissioners, supported by an annual levy. Mr. White became the first president of the board. One of its first actions was to invite the services of the Olmsted Brothers. This would eventually lead to the great expansion of the parks system. As a result of the Olmsted's recommendations, Manito's roads were paved and widened, a level playing field was created, and large lawns were planted. Many of the improvement features employed the use of the naturally abundant basalt to construct buildings, retaining walls, and the Manito Park Stone Bridge. These features were reportedly built by master stonemason Domenico Peirone, who is noted later, in the discussion of the Wilbur House. The Manito Park bridge is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, architecture, as an excellent example of the stonemason's craft employing local basalt. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as a contributing element of one of Spokane's earliest and most beloved parks. It is presently listed as a contributing feature of the Manito Park and Boulevard National Register listing.

30. Eastern State Hospital Livestock Barn:

This building is a long narrow stone building with a side gabled roof. Most of the roof is covered with wood shingles, although portions are covered with corrugated metal. Along the ridge line are five gabled cupolas with louvers and shingle roofs. The moderately wide eaves feature exposed rafter ends and fascia boards in the gables. Besides the end gables, gabled wall dormers are centrally placed on both sides of the roof. The gable faces are clad with horizontal wood planks. The walls are constructed of blocks of rough-cut granite of various sizes and randomly placed with mortar. Square window openings are evenly spaced along each of the length-wise walls and in the upper portions of the gables. Double sets of wooden doors are situated below each dormer face. The foundation is probably granite.

When Washington became a state in 1889 it had only one mental hospital, the Western State Hospital for the Insane at Fort Steilacoom. This presented a transportation problem for patients located on the eastern side of the state. A Board of Commissioners had been appointed in 1886

to select a location for a new facility. Aside from Medical Lake, sites considered included Spokane Falls, North Yakima, Dayton, Pomeroy, Waitsburg, and Colfax. Prominent locals, such as Stanley Hallet of Medical Lake and D.F. Percival of Cheney, promoted the Medical Lake site. Donated land and ease of transportation access made the location tempting.

But what may have tipped the scales in the decision making process was the supposed medicinal properties of the waters of Medical Lake. Health spas and resorts thrived along its shores. This source of well-being was considered so important that when the first hospital wards were built, both fresh and lake water were plumbed into the rooms. Although Eastern State Hospital for the Insane was created by legislative act in 1888, the first building was not constructed until 1890, the same year Medical Lake was incorporated as a town, and the first patients did not arrive until 1891.

Figure 39: Eastern State Hospital Livestock Barn

John M. Semple, M.D., was selected as the first superintendent. In May, 1891, the first 20 patients arrived from Western State Hospital for the Insane and over 100 more came in July. By 1918, when the facility's name was changed to the more sensitive Eastern State Hospital (ESH), there were over a thousand patients living on the grounds. As the number of patients increased, more facilities were created to accommodate the influx. A second wing for men was built in 1894. This process continued until, by 1932, the main hospital structure had mushroomed into a long line of connected wards facing east toward the town of Medical Lake. Other wards and utility buildings were located behind (west of) the main structure, including Semple and Linden Hall, Pine Lodge, and the auditorium, all of which still stand today. Most other early hospital buildings were demolished prior to 1948.

During the earliest years, a prime mission of ESH, as well as its companion institution Lakeland Village, further south, was to provide for its own subsistence needs by cultivating crops and raising livestock. Indications of the success of such endeavors can be found in a survey of Washington State mental institutions issued in 1948. The report states that "Eastern State Hospital is situated on a plot of 1,600 acres: 810 in cultivation, 45 in buildings and grounds, the balance in native pasture (rocks and brush)." Water for irrigation was pumped from West Medical Lake. The primary use of land was probably as grazing pasture for livestock. In more recent decades, ESH has departed from its role in providing its own sustenance, and most of the agricultural and grazing land has been either leased or kept vacant.

The Eastern State Hospital Livestock Barn is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of the use of mortared cut granite blocks in architecture, using locally acquired materials. It is also eligible under Criterion A, as a contributing component of a future Eastern Washington NRHP District as one of two state institutions that has been at the forefront of psychological medical care.

Figure 40: Ralston and Sarah Wilbur House: 2525 E. 19th Avenue

31. Ralston and Sarah Wilbur House (Wilbur-Hahn House) 2525 E. 19th Avenue:

This property is comprised of three buildings, the residence, a former caretaker's cottage, a semi-subterranean garage, as well as various landscape elements. The buildings are situated at the lower edge of a steep escarpment of basalt, partially built into the hillside. The residence is a wood frame structure with an irregular plan and a complexity that is difficult to grasp. The house has no less than ten gables, including two of different heights at each end of the main east-west side gable, two main gables facing to the front (north), a lesser gable on a west side extension, facing north, and three gables facing to the south (whew). The house is 1½-stories with a partial daylight basement level below, compensating for the steep hillside.

Other than the multiplicity of the gables, the most striking feature is the stone cladding of most of the exterior walls, consisting of mortared basalt rubble, some of which is vesicular. Several exceptions to this are the gable faces and the southeast corner portion of the house, where wood shingles serve as exterior cladding. The shallow-pitched roofs are covered with composition shingles and have extraordinarily wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, extended exposed purlins, and ornamental verge boards in the gables. Two massive basalt rubble brick chimneys emerge from the roof, while a third is a full-height exterior basalt structure attached to the west elevation, penetrating the gable on that side of the house.

The front façade is dominated by a full-width porch with a veranda with plain wood balustrades. To the left side the exterior wall is completely clad with basalt rubble below the gable face. It contains five segmentally arched openings with basalt vousoirs, three above and two below. The right side of the front is separated into two parts by tall stone piers, the left side containing a wood veranda and the right side encompassing an opening through which steps with stone half walls accesses a secondary entry in the west wing. The main front entry is placed to the left of these steps, at the lower level. It contains a wood and glass panel door. The aforementioned exterior chimney dominates the west elevation. Three smaller gables face the rear, where two more secondary entries are located. As noted above the southeast corner walls are clad with wood shingles. The house features a number of window shapes and configurations, all with wood sashes. Some are rectangular. Many have segmentally arched wood lintels. Many are classic Craftsman Style tripartite types, containing a central fixed sash picture window flanked by multiple-pane casement units.

Figure 41: Dog house, Wilbur-Hahn House

The caretaker's cottage is a one-story structure with an L-shaped plan consisting of a side gable with a gabled extension to the north. The roof is similar to that of the house, with a shallow pitch and wide eaves with exposed rafter ends and purlins. Like most of the residence, the cottage is clad with mortared basalt rubble, albeit less artfully laid, with more of the mortar exposed than with the house. The windows include both rectangular and segmentally arched types, similar to the house, all with wood sashes. The garage is built into the hillside below the caretaker's cottage, with a poured concrete surface above it. The garage faces east. It has two wide vehicle entry doors and two tripartite windows with segmentally arched lintels. An interesting feature of the garage, attached to the northeast corner, is a half-circular basalt-clad dog house with an open rectangular entry.

There are many rock landscape features. Prominent among them is the basalt rubble wall with two gateways that parallels the street to the north of the house, and an elevated concrete

causeway with basalt rubble walls that extends from the stone wall to the house. This was the former front entry, but it is now in poor repair and is no longer used, a rear entry now serving its purpose. Other basalt rubble landscape features include a 3-tiered circular birdbath/planter, a circular basalt turret with a bridge of basalt vousoirs leading to its rim, and a number of stone steps, retaining walls, and rock gardens.

The buildings and the landscape features of the Wilbur-Hahn House are the work of several master craftsmen. The house was probably designed by Gustav A. Pehrson, who worked as a draftsman and architect for the prominent firm of Cutter and Malmgren. Pehrson was a personal friend of Ralston Wilbur, the home's first owner. Many of the stone landscape features, and perhaps the house itself, is the work of master stonemason Domenico Peirone. The landscape itself was designed by E. Charles Balzer, who also served as Spokane's first Superintendent of Parks. It is likely that he and Peirone collaborated in the creation of many of the stone and landscape features at Manito and Cannon Hill Park.

The house was built in 1916 for Ralston Wilbur, a mining equipment salesman. It is unclear how such a man could acquire such a magnificent estate, but three months later any money problems he had vanished when he wed millionaire heiress Sarah Peterson Smith. Her money allowed them to add more features to their home. Ms. Smith, who had been previously married and divorced, was wed to James Smith in 1908. Smith came to be the principal shareholder of Hecla Mining Company. When he promptly died the same year, Ms. Smith came into the money. Subsequently, in 1916, Wilbur pressured Sarah Smith to marry him, making himself a wealthy man. He was a notorious womanizer, however, and the marriage was short lived. In 1919, the Wilbur property was sold to pharmacist William Whitlock who, in turn, sold the house to Rudolph and Sylvia Hahn, in 1924. Hahn was an eccentric who claimed to be a doctor, but was actually a charlatan who became wealthy as a purported "electro-therapeutic technician." He gave extravagant parties and neighbors complained about the excessive noise from his radio speakers. In 1945, the Hahn's sold the property to Spokane physician Dr. Frank Ditto and his wife Stephanie. The Ditto's spent lavishly on the buildings, which had suffered from neglect. For several years the property was owned by Spokane attorney Pat Stiley. The current owners are Mark and Diana Graham.

The Wilbur-Hahn House is one of the most elegant and authentic examples in Spokane of the Craftsman Style of architecture which was becoming popular in the 1910s and would become the dominant residential style in the City by the 1930s. A departure from the stuffiness of previous Victorian residences, the Craftsman Style harmonized with the aesthetic ideals of the Arts and Crafts Movement, which emphasized organic construction that clung to the ground and the use of natural, local materials including wood and stone. The Wilbur House is the epitome of the rustic Craftsman look. Diagnostic features present in the house and other buildings include the wide eaves with exposed rafter ends and purlins, the massive chimneys, the wide front porch, the tripartite windows and, of course, the rustic basalt rubble stonework. The house retains remarkable integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. As an outstanding, indeed, one of the best, examples of the Craftsman Style, the Wilbur-Hahn House deserves its status of being a listed National Register of Historic Places property. It is listed on the Spokane Register of Historic Places as well.

Figure 42: IBM Building, 799 and 801 S. Stevens Street

32. IBM Building, 799 and 801 S. Stevens Street:

These two mid-century modern buildings are joined together by a skywalk and share a number of design characteristics. Both buildings are 3-stories high and are constructed of steel and concrete. The building at 801 S. Stevens Street has a parking garage area on the bottom floor. Both have flat built-up roofs with eaves and parapets. Both buildings have small penthouses on the top of the roof. The exterior surfaces of both buildings are of two types. Some are divided into compartmentalized rectangles, defined by concrete walls, containing large steel sash windows. Others are 3-story sheer walls, curvilinear in cross-section, that are completely clad with randomly placed mortared basalt rubble.

The 799 S. Stevens Street half of this complex of two commercial buildings was constructed in 1965. The other half, at 801 S. Stevens Street, was built in 1979. The first occupant was the International Business Machine Corporation (IBM). That company was approaching the zenith of its success, before it was largely eclipsed in later decades by the success of personal computers developed by companies like Microsoft and Apple. IBM stayed until about 1985, sometimes sharing office space with other businesses, including the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Oregon Automobile Insurance Company. Through much of the 1990s the building apparently was vacant, for unknown reasons. In 1998, Itronix Corporation took over. Itronix was another high tech company associated with computers. Since 2010, the primary tenant has been Inland Imaging, which has shared the space with other health care related businesses. The most recent company to share office space in the building is Keller Williams Realty.

Figure 43: Detail, IBM Building

The architectural firm that designed the IMB Building was Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates. It was formed in 1960 by prominent Seattle architect Paul Hayden Kirk, with two of his partners, Donald S. Wallace and David A. McKinley. Kirk graduated from the University of Washington in 1937 and partnered with several other architects until 1950, when he opened his own sole proprietorship in Seattle. He became a protagonist of Mid-Century Modern styles, especially the International Style, with its flat roofs, bands of windows, and angular geometric shapes. He later distanced himself from the International Style, declaring it to be "an architecture which has been imposed on the land by man." He developed an "increasing tendency towards complex structural detailing". This approach is reflected in the design of the IMB Building, with its contrast of stark angular concrete and the fractal appearance of the basalt walls. During the 1950s he won several awards and many accolades. Kirk, Wallace, and McKinley also designed Streeter and Morrison halls at Eastern Washington University, as well as the Washington Mutual Savings Bank Building in Spokane. Mr. Kirk retired in 1979 and died in 1995.

The IBM Building is one of the foremost examples of Mid-Century Modern Architecture in Spokane. It retains outstanding integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. Its use of the ancient building medium of stone in conjunction with modern architectural techniques executed in concrete, create an appearance that is at once stern and pleasing to the eye. In technical terms, the building can be described as an example of Brutalism, seen in the concrete grid work, and Neo-Expressionism, as reflected in the curvilinear rock walls. The IBM Building is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 44: Westminster Church

33. Westminster Church, 411 S. Washington Street:

The Westminster Church has a traditional cruciform plan, formed by the main north/south gable, with a smaller gable facing west, and the semi-circular apse facing east. Two towers with square cross-sections are placed at the northeast and northwest corners. The northwest tower is the taller of the two. Both have flat roofs with crenelations, or battlements. The exterior walls are constructed mostly of massive rough cut granite blocks, mortared and randomly coursed. The stones of the west side come from quarries along the Little Spokane River and are a coarsely crystalline light grey. The stone around the window and doors of the west side and the entire north side are from a quarry at the north end of Silver Lake, near the town of Medical Lake.

Some details, such as window vousoirs and door surrounds, are built of polished granite blocks. Most windows and doors have semi-circular Romanesque arches constructed of stone vousoirs. They have stone sills as well. The main entries are in the lower level of each tower, facing north, and contain double sets of wood panel doors with half-circle stained glass window transoms above. A few windows of the middle level are rectangular, with stone lintels and sills. The main window of the north elevation is centrally placed in the north gable. It is a large Romanesque arch with stone tracery that creates a rose window at the top of the archway. There are also two distinctive round windows at the third level of the northwest tower, facing west and north. The west elevation is dominated by the west-facing gable that contains a Romanesque arch and rose window similar to that of the north side. Attached to the south elevation of the church proper is a flat-roofed 2-story addition. The addition is built of brick but the west elevation has a stone veneer of rough cut granite similar to that of the church. A stone pediment is centrally placed in

the roof parapet, flanked by stone battlements. Like the church, the windows are a mix of Romanesque arches and rectangular openings. The entry is centered on the west elevation and has double steel frame doors beneath a half-circular stained glass transom window. The secondary south and east elevations of the addition are clad with common bond brick and contain double-hung windows with brick sills and lintels.

Henry Cowley came west in the in the 1870s to assist Henry Spalding in his protestant mission among the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho. In 1874, Cowley and his wife Abigail moved to the Spokane area to start a school for both whites and Indians. In 1879, the Cowleys and a group of his followers established the First Congregational Church at the Cowley home. A small wood frame building was constructed at the corner of Sprague Avenue and Bernard Street, in what is now downtown Spokane. That building was destroyed in the Great Spokane Fire of 1889. The congregation rallied, and constructed a new church at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Washington Street. The church opened in1891, featuring stone walls and a tall round turret with a conical roof at the northwest corner. In 1893, First Congregational merged with Westminster Presbyterian, thereby becoming the largest church in the city. The congregation continued to grow and, in 1927, the building was enlarged. The round turret was completely replaced by a tower with a square cross-section and battlements at the top. A smaller, similar tower was built at the northeast corner. Over the years, after demographic shifts, and a few doctrinal disputes, the church evolved into the current congregation, Westminster United Church of Christ.

Westminster Church is an example of the Romanesque Style of ecclesiastical architecture, which preceded the Gothic Style. Instead of the pointed arch, Romanesque buildings employ the round arch, which effectively limits the height of buildings and affords less airy space for windows. The architects who designed the Westminster Church were John K. Dow and Worthy Niver. While Niver is almost unknown in Spokane, Dow is regarded as one of the City's most prominent architects. Among other accomplishments, Mr. Dow designed the August Paulsen Building, The Metals Building, the Bennet Block, and the Great Western Building. Although religious properties are ordinarily not eligible for the National Register, exceptions are made in the case of architectural distinction. Westminster Church is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of high-style Romanesque church architecture, as a remarkable achievement of stonemasons, and as the signature work of the architectural partnership of J.K. Dow and Worthy Niver.

Figure 45: Cobblestone House at 14201 E. Valleyway Avenue

34. Cobblestone House at 14201 E. Valleyway Avenue:

This cobblestone house is a 1½-story with a somewhat irregular plan consisting of the main side-gabled portion, with a projecting 1½-story gabled dormer over the south-facing front porch, and an attached 1-story hip-roofed extension to the north. The roof is covered with composition shingles and features exposed rafter ends, knee braces, and fascia boards. A brick chimney emerges from the back slope of the side-gabled roof. Exterior wall surfaces are constructed of cobblestones of somewhat irregular size, except for the dormer and gable walls, which are clad with coursed wood shingle imbrication. The central front dormer extends forward to act as a canopy over the front porch. The dormer/canopy is supported by two wood posts resting on cobblestone piers. The concrete porch steps are flanked by cobblestone half walls with concrete coping. The central entry contains a wood panel door with adjacent side lights. Above the door is a wood segmental lintel. Wall surfaces adjacent to the entry are clad with wood shingles, not cobblestones. The same is true for a secondary entry on the east elevation of the hip-roofed extension. The windows of the lower, cobblestone, level include a variety of types. To the left of the front entry is a tri-partite window with a picture window flanked by double-hung units. To the right of the entry is a double set of double-hung windows. Another set of two double-hung windows is located on the east elevation. The other windows of the lower level are single double-hung units. All of the windows of this level penetrate the cobblestone walls and feature cobblestone vousoirs that create segmental arches above the windows. Windows of the upper level have simple wood surrounds. In each gable is a double set of double-hung windows. The windows of the gabled porch canopy form a triple set, with the central window higher, similar to a palladium window, but without the central round arch. The central window is double-hung, while the adjacent windows are fixed. All original windows of the house have been replaced by vinyl sash units, some with decorative multiple panes.

This residence was built in 1909 and is one of the oldest cobblestone houses in the Spokane Valley. Some sources suggest this house was built for Donald K. McDonald, one of the organizers of the Vera Electric Water Company, founded in 1908. His daughter was the namesake for the town of Veradale. Stronger evidence indicates that McDonald lived at another cobblestone house, several blocks away at 15103 E. Valleyway Avenue. Mr. McDonald lived at multiple locations and it is possible that he lived in both houses. Whatever the case, it is certain that in 1956 this house was occupied by Leo D. Elliott, a salesman, and his wife Lorraine. Mr. Elliott apparently passed away and by 1960 the house was owned by Elliott's wife, Lorraine. Subsequently, after 1970, the house passed through the hands of a number of owners, including Vicky M. Dalton, former Spokane County Auditor. During the 1990s, it appears the house stood vacant for several years. When it was purchased by the current owner, Linda Rae Osmonson, it was in an advanced state of decay. Ms. Osmonson has given the house a thorough and fairly accurate rehabilitation. Aside from the installation of vinyl sash windows, this building retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. Although vinyl materials tend to disqualify a building from listing on the National Register of Historic Places, this house's unique cobblestone construction trumps the vinyl restriction and is, therefore eligible under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 46: Cobblestone House at 1105 N. Bowdish Road

35. Cobblestone House at 1105 N. Bowdish Road:

This east facing residence is a 1½ -story cobblestone structure with a side-gabled plan consisting of the rectangular main house and a 1-story, flat-roofed extension to the south. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has clipped gables and unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends, exposed purlins, and fascia boards. A rectangular brick chimney emerges from the central roof crest. The front roof slope features a central gabled dormer, while the rear roof slope

has a nearly-full-length shed-roofed dormer with a central gabled pediment. Exterior walls of the lower level are built of uniformly sized cobblestones, 100 per cent of which are granite; carefully selected. Throughout the lower level, cobblestone walls and windows are surrounded by concrete framework. Exterior wall surfaces of the upper level gables and dormers are clad with coursed wood shingle imbrication. The wide front porch has a gabled canopy supported by wood posts resting on concrete piers. The walls of the porch deck are cobblestone and placed within a concrete framework. They form half walls between concrete piers. The concrete steps are flanked by concrete half walls. The central front entry is flanked by tri-partite windows with central picture windows flanked by wood sash double-hung units. Other windows of the house are wood sash and include fixed, double-hung, and casement types. An enclosed stairway vestibule, with stucco walls and a shed roof is attached to the south end of the rear elevation. Behind the house is a front-gabled garage, also with cobblestone walls, shingles in the gables, and a composition roof with exposed rafter ends and purlins. The two vehicle entry doors contain roll-up metal doors. On the south elevation of the garage is an incinerator with a tall, exterior cobblestone chimney.

According to research conducted by Don Rhodewalt, who lived in this house in the 1990s, this residence was built by a Mr. Feldstadt in 1923, although real estate records list the built date as 1921. A Norwegian immigrant, he was a cabinet maker by profession, but apparently also built stone houses, including several in an area that became called the Feldstadt Subdivision. He also farmed cantaloupe. The modified rear entry stairs to the house were reportedly built by him when he visited Norway for three years and needed to provide access for a caretaker. It was also Mr. Feldstadt who built the workshop/garage behind the house, with its cobblestone walls and incinerator (real estate records indicate this building was constructed in 1946). By 1956, the house had become primarily a rental, and it was occupied by a long succession or persons, usually for only a year or so at a time. In 1970 it went vacant and remained so for almost a decade. Following 1980, it was occupied by a succession of owners instead of renters but, again, their tenures were short. Don Rhodewalt and his wife Janice Samish bought the house in about 1995, and he embarked upon his research of cobblestone houses in the Spokane Valley. Unfortunately, cancer took his life before he could finish a significant portion of his research. The home is currently owned by Jason and Carey Walker.

Further research conducted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission reveals that Mr. Feldstadt's real name was Einar O. Fieldstad. He was born on December 12, 1881, in Aarnes, Norway. He was naturalized as a U.S. citizen at Spokane on June 10, 1911. He had brought along his wife Anna when in arrived in the country in 1904. His family lived in this Bowdish Road house by 1930. His occupation was officially listed as house carpenter. But he was also an expert mason, working with both stone and brick. He graduated from cobblestone houses to brick buildings like the St. Aloysius School, in Spokane, and the Ferry County Jail, in Republic. Mr. Fieldstad's crowning achievement was as general contractor for the construction of the granite Vista House on Mt. Spokane in 1933.

This house is no ordinary Spokane Valley cobblestone house. It is one of few whose builder and original owner are specifically named. The selection of the individual stones that make up the walls is exquisite, done with more care than in most similar buildings. They are all about the same size, egg-shaped, and all of granite, without exception from what I could see. Also, the use

of concrete framework to divide the walls into separate panels, and as window and door surrounds, as well as porch piers, may be unique to this house. It also exhibits some classic Craftsman Style features, such as the wide unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends, exposed purlins, and fascia boards, the wide front porch canopy supported by massive masonry piers, and the tripartite windows of the front. Aside from the minor alterations on the rear, this house, as well as the workshop/garage, retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is undoubtedly eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture.

Figure 47: Herculean Pillars, Eastern Washington University

36. Herculean Pillars, Eastern Washington University:

These are two stone structures that flank the main pedestrian entrance to the University. They are constructed of massive granite blocks of rectangular and square shapes, mortared into place. The blocks are rough cut and randomly coursed. Two 12-foot high square pillars flank the walkway, each with a square stone capital. Metal plaques on both pillars read "Erected by the Alumni Association and Students - 1915." Each pillar has an adjoining 20-foot long wall with a curvilinear section, concluding with a stone pier. The semi-circular portions of the wall contain curved granite benches.

These stone structures stand on 5th Street facing down College Avenue into the heart of the Cheney central business district. They form the old, now largely symbolic, entrance to the campus when most students and visitors arrived on foot from the railroad depot at the other end of College Avenue instead of by automobile as is the case today. A walkway leads north from

the pillars to the main entrance of Showalter Hall. The pillars and attached benches are constructed of rough cut granite blocks salvaged from the rubble of the old Cheney Normal School building, which burned in 1912. This was not the only use of the rescued granite blocks. Several blocks away, at City Park, they serve as the base of the granite Veterans Memorial obelisk. Furthermore, they turn up in various walls and retaining walls throughout central Cheney. The Herculean Pillars are a contributing component of the Eastern Washington University Campus National Historic District due to their association with the original Cheney Normal School building, their further association with Showalter Hall, and their lengthy function as both a physical and symbolic gateway between the city of Cheney and the college campus.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations concerning individual National Register eligibility are stated above. It is further recommended that a registry be created documenting rock structures throughout Spokane County or, perhaps, a Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) of stone resources in the county. This report barely scratches the surface, for there are hundreds of rock structures out there. The register could be something as minimal as a list with photographs, to provide at least a starting point for researchers in the future. Hopefully, further work will lead to recording such structures on state HPI forms. Another recommendation would be to create a list of the various stonemasons, as well as do-it-yourselfers, which were responsible for the construction of Spokane County stone structures. Other possibilities are the development of a driving tour, or the creation and maintenance of a website devoted to stone structures in the county. As to the staffing and funding necessary for such ambitious undertakings, I am at a loss to even attempt suggestions. These are matters that this and future Commissions might take up when time and resources become available.

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