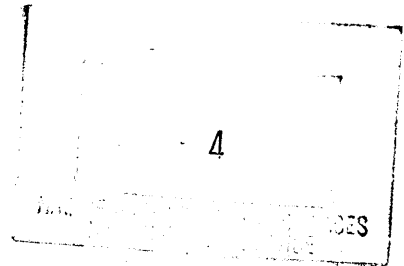


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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: City of Cheney
other names/site number: Central Cheney Historic District

2. Location

street & number: _____ not for publication
city or town: Cheney _____ vicinity
state: Washington code: WA county: Spokane code : 063 zip code : 99004

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (____ see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Alison R _____ 12/21/00 _____
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (____ see continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet
 determined eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall _____ 2/2/01 _____
Beall _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		contributing	noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	_ building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>62</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
_ public-State	_ site	-	-	sites
_ public-Federal	_ structure	-	-	structures
	_ object	-	-	objects
		<u>62</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a
 multiple property listing).
 N/A

No. of contributing resources previously
 listed in the National Register:
 3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions).

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
 COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty stores/business
 COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing/storage
 TRANSPORTATION: rail-related/road-related
 EDUCATION: school
 EDUCATION: library
 RECREATION/CULTURE: theater
 RELIGION: religious facility
 GOVERNMENT: city hall/fire station/jail
 GOVERNMENT: post office
 SOCIAL: meeting hall
 INDUSTRY: energy facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
 DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
 COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty stores/business
 COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant
 AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: processing, storage
 TRANSPORTATION: rail-related
 EDUCATION: administrative
 SOCIAL: fraternity/sorority
 RECREATION/CULTURE: theater
 RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions).

American Vernacular
Brick Commercial
Late Victorian
Mission Revival
Craftsman/Arts and Crafts
Collegiate Gothic
Romanesque Revival
Art Deco
International

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions).

foundation: stone, concrete
roof: built up, composition, tile, metal
walls: brick, stone, concrete, stucco, metal,
vinyl, asbestos/asphalt, vertical board,
horizontal wood siding

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Listing).

- 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.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply).

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions).	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE EDUCATION COMMERCE INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION RELIGION	1880-1950	
Significant Person	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
	Architect/Builder Kirtland Cutter, George Rasque, Archibald Rigg, Roland Vantyne	

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets).

9. Major Bibliographic References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
<input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual eligibility (36 CFR 67) has been requested	<input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency
<input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local government
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
	Specify repository: Cheney Planning Department

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: approximately 20

UTM References:

1	11	456460	5259350	3	11	456460	5259480
	zone	easting	northing		zone	easting	northing
2	11	456530	5259420	4	11	456520	5259530
							<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stephen Emerson
organization: Archisto Enterprises
street & number: W. 212 Dawn Avenue
city or town: Spokane state: WA date: July, 2000
telephone: (509) 466-8654
zip code: 99218

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items).

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name:
street & number: telephone:
city or town: state: zip code:

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Page 1

Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description

Introduction:

The Central Cheney Historic District is located in the city of Cheney, Washington, on land situated between the campus of Eastern Washington University, to the northwest, and the former Northern Pacific railroad tracks, to the southeast. This area is where the initial town grew up, geographically located between the two elements that largely defined the early development of Cheney. The elevation of the district rises from the railroad tracks upwards to the site of the college, which was built on the hill overlooking the downtown area. The district is roughly bordered by Fifth Street, on the northwest, "C" Street on the northeast, Front Street on the southeast, and "F" Street on the southwest. Some modern infill and other non-contributing properties were drawn out of the district, while other nearby contributing properties outside of the general boundaries were pulled into the district because of their close proximity and historical association.

The district consists of a wide variety of property types, including residential, educational, religious, commercial, and industrial properties. The commercial properties are generally located along and between First Street and Second Street, industrial properties along the railroad tracks, and residential properties to the northwest of the commercial center. A church and a school are located in the northern corner of the district. Residential properties include both single- and multiple-unit dwellings. The predominant style of the commercial properties is vernacular brick commercial. Most of the residential properties are representative of eclectic American vernacular architecture, with Victorian and Arts and Crafts elements being the most borrowed-from styles. Some more distinctive architectural styles are represented in the district, including Mission, Collegiate Gothic, Art Deco, International, and Romanesque.

Another definitive characteristic of the district is the wide range of economic levels represented by the various properties. This is indicative of the way that Cheney developed. Most businesses located along the major First Street axis, with cobblers and candy stores sharing the street with bankers and doctors. Likewise, in the residential areas to the northwest of the commercial center,

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

the houses belonged to those from all walks of life. No enclave for the wealthy ever developed, and neither were the homes of the working class relegated to the fringes of town. Simple front-gabled cottages were built within sight of two-story houses with Victorian porches. The nearby presence of the college also added to the egalitarian nature of the district. Off-campus housing for the students, as well as for the teachers, had to be modest enough to be affordable living alternatives. By 1950, the nature of the district had changed. Much of the regional economic wealth had shifted to other areas. Fewer of the town's influential people lived in large houses in the center of town. The economy had begun to shift, placing more emphasis on the college and its rapidly-growing population of students than farmers and railroad visitors. During the subsequent years, many houses were modified for the lucrative practice of rental to students. Homes of the district suffered due to the preponderance of long-distance ownership and the propensity to use only expedient methods to protect and extend the life of the structure. Additionally, older homes were often demolished to make room for the more valuable multiple-unit apartment. Likewise, the business center witnessed decay, as the commercial hub of Spokane grew and students failed to utilize many of the local enterprises. Larger stores and gas stations were located outside of the old commercial center, drawing traffic away from the sidewalks of the old town. Another major factor in this decline was, of course, the reduction of passenger traffic on the railroads, which reduced the need for hotels and restaurants. Yet another facet that must be considered, is the demise of the small farmer, with more lands coming under the stewardship of fewer people and shrinking the rural economic base that supported small farm communities like Cheney.

Integrity:

As described above, the Central Cheney Historic District is somewhat unusual both in the eclectic nature of the structures and for the variety of property types represented. The biggest drawback of the district is the loss of integrity, especially of materials, not just due to the usual onslaught of modernization, but also the changing nature of the neighborhood from a broad-based semi-rural

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

economy of resident-owners to a community catering to a rental market with a deteriorating central business district. New additions were attached to some houses and interiors were reconfigured for multiple-unit use. The most glaring changes are those of materials. Often asbestos panel or metal siding were applied to avoid repairing and painting old horizontal wood siding. Old wood shingle roofs were covered with newer composition material. In many cases, original wood sash double-hung or casement windows were replaced with metal sash units. The one ubiquitous material that usually does remain is the local basalt that most of the foundations are built of. The brick buildings of the old commercial center have suffered as well. The street-level storefronts of such structures are usually the first to be modified, as changing trends and tastes prompt owners to alter the appearance of their displays in order to attract more customers. Such modifications, occurring primarily to windows, doors, and wall cladding, are practically accepted as the rule for historic commercial storefronts. Upper levels of such properties, however, often retain their original architectural appearance and character. Unfortunately, commercial properties in the district are mostly one-story. As a result, the only readily visible elevation of these buildings is the modified storefront. Surviving cornices and parapet details, however, lend rhythm and continuity that project period values.

Due to the conditions outlined above, the integrity of contributing historic structures within the district is evaluated using criteria based less on the survival of original construction materials than on retention of original building plan, neighborhood configuration, function, and appearance. Several examples of this are given here: 1.) Commercial storefronts of First Street have been extensively modified but retain their original purpose, as well as their historic configuration of contiguous business "blocks." 2.) Working-class cottages have been covered with new cladding materials but retain their simple one-story gable-front appearance. 3.) More elaborate residences have been converted to multiple-unit tenancy and have been clad with new materials but retain their overall architectural plan and appearance. Structures within the district boundaries that have been altered to such an extent as to destroy their historic feel and character were deemed non-contributing, as were those new structures confined within the boundaries. Of course, a number of properties exhibiting excellent architectural integrity of both appearance and materials are found

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

in the district. It should also be noted that many buildings retain their original wall cladding behind newer applied material and thus could be rehabilitated. Furthermore, the significance of properties within the district is additionally based upon historical associations.

Below is an inventory of all individual properties in the district, including both descriptions and histories. Note that directional information regarding compass points can be confusing in this part of Cheney, which was oriented to the railroad instead of cardinal directions. Therefore, streets run diagonally as opposed to a true north/south, east/west orientation and none of the properties face a true direction. Also note that the designations "E" Street and College Avenue are used here. The original street name was "E" Street, but was later changed to Normal Avenue and still later to College Avenue.

Inventory:

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------|
| 1. | 325-327 First Street
Historic Name: Independent Order of Odd Fellows Building
Common Name: Body Language Tattoo, Shorty's Barber Shop
Year Built: 1904 | Contributing |
|----|---|--------------|

Description: This building is a two-story brick commercial structure with a basalt foundation and a flat built-up roof. The interior plan is still divided as originally designed, with commercial storefront space below and a meeting hall above. At the top of the front (northwest) facade is a straight brick parapet with a central semi-circular pediment. Within the pediment is the linked chain logo of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the year of construction, 1904. At the corners of the front facade are brick pilasters that rise above the level of the parapet. Along the edge of the parapet is a corbeled brick cornice, and below this are three decorative rectangular panels formed of protruding bricks. The four upper level windows of the front are wood sash double-hung with segmental brick arches. A string course of protruding bricks connects the

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

window arches. Also, a similar brick string course connects the sills of the windows. Immediately above the storefront level is a decorative line of brick dentils. The top of the storefront space is further delineated by an iron beam of the type that was often used to define storefront elevations. The beam is attached to the building by metal bolts that are disguised by metal rosettes. The storefront is divided into three panels by square wood posts. Some of the original wood sash display windows with large transom lights are retained, but the doors have been reconfigured and changed. All but one transom light space has been boarded over. Below the storefront windows the original brick walls are visible. A shed roof canopy, with wood shake cladding, has been attached to the storefront at the northeast end. On the northeast side, several basement window openings with brick segmental arches are partially obscured by the sidewalk. On the first floor level is a row of short wood sash casement windows with segmental brick arches and sills of brick headers. On the upper level of the northeast side is a row of tall wood sash double-hung windows with brick segmental arches and sill of brick headers which are connected by a string course of protruding bricks. At the northwest end of this wall is a faded sign painted on the brick surface in vertically arranged letters that spell "Garberg's," a former tenant of the building. At the southeast end of this wall is a large entry, with semi-circular brick arch, which formerly accessed a stairway leading to the upper floor of the building. The lower part of this has been bricked in. The upper part contains old wood sash casement windows with a half-circle transom light. To the right of this partially filled door opening is a bricked-in space that once contained a segmentally arched window. Two metal clad additions have been attached to the rear elevation, one of which contains the current stairs to the second level. Also on this elevation are two segmentally arched window openings, both covered with boards, and a wide segmentally-arched rear entry with boarded-over transom spaces above. The southwest wall has no fenestration. The interior of this building has been extensively modified for modern reuse.

History: This is one of only four surviving two-story brick commercial buildings in Cheney. It was constructed in 1904 on a site that had previously been occupied by a blacksmith shop in the 1880s. By 1904, however, the lot had been vacant for over a decade. The new building was

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

financed with funds raised by the Cheney Lodge No. 21 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a nationally prominent fraternal organization. Beginning in the early 1880s, and for many years afterward, the Cheney Odd Fellows could claim as members many of the wealthiest and influential men in the community. The Odd Fellows Building was designed by a committee selected by the Cheney lodge using input supplied by the contractors who completed the job. Contractors included Tom W. O'Dell and Peter Alf (masonry) and John G. Erickson (carpentry). The plans called for a typical two-story commercial building with commercial storefront space below and a meeting hall above. Not only did the Odd Fellows conduct their meetings on the upper level for many years, it was rented out for other functions and was one of the busiest gathering places in Cheney. When the building opened in 1904 the lower commercial space was rented out to H.H. Schultz and Sons, Clothiers. The space has continued to be occupied by a variety of businesses up to the current time. Many enterprises were short-term tenants, following a typical pattern of high turnover in the storefronts of developing communities. Some of the more long-lasting occupants include E.E. Garberg's General Store, C.A. "Abe" Batoroff's Hardware, Roy S. Hanson's Hardware, and the Safeway Grocery Store. An August 5, 1910 article published in the *Cheney Free Press* gives a rare description of an early storefront interior, in this case Garberg's General Store, which had just moved into the Odd Fellows Building:

The store room in the Odd Fellows hall is 50 x 80 feet and affords ample room and conveniences for the immense stock of goods that Mr. Garberg keeps on hand. The store is divided by a center partition consisting of shelving. On the right of this partition are kept the heavy and shelf hardware and tinware and on the left are kept the groceries, graniteware and crockery. The rear of this part of the room is taken up by paints.

In the 1960s, the commercial space was divided into several small storefronts. One later tenant was a Sears Outlet Store. In 1966, Walter A. "Shorty" Goodwin opened a barber shop in the building. One of the longest-running businesses to occupy the commercial space of the Odd

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Fellows Building, the shop remained open until his illness and subsequent death on May 26, 2000. In 1988, the Cheney Odd Fellows Lodge surrendered its charter and was dissolved. The upper level of the building has remained largely vacant ever since.

2. 401 First Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Fishers of Men Books
Year Built: ca. 1897

Contributing

Description: This is a one-story brick commercial structure situated on a street corner. It has a foundation of basalt rock. The flat built-up roof is surrounded by a short, flat brick parapet, below which is a cornice line of decorative brick corbeling. Two elevations of this building are visible. The secondary (southwest) side is largely intact, featuring a brick wall with two round-arched window openings and a rectangular, boarded-over door opening. The front of the building has been extensively altered, currently displaying shingled shed roof canopies above the plate glass door and windows and a faux stone wall below. Historic photographs of this building indicate that it once featured a cut-away corner entry with a round brick arch, enclosing a starburst glass transom light, and double wood and glass entry doors. To the left of the corner entry, on the front facade, was a round-arched brick window similar to those now visible on the secondary elevation. The interior of this building has been completely altered. A large vault that was once located inside has been removed, but the reinforced section of the floor which supported it is still visible.

History: This small brick building was constructed in about 1897 on a site that had previously been occupied by a wood-frame structure that had served as a hardware store for over ten years. Its first use was as a bank. By 1905 it had been converted into the local Post Office, which remained in the building for several years. By 1916 the Post Office had been moved and the building housed a boots, saddle, and cobbler shop. Thereafter, it has seen several commercial

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

uses. In 1939 it was the location of a restaurant. The storefront facade was probably remodeled in the 1960s or 1970s. In later years it was used as the office of the Cheney Realty company and it is currently occupied by the Fishers of Men Christian book store.

3. 404 First Street

Contributing

Historic Name: Fonk's Department Store

Common Name: AAA Superior Laboratory

Year Built: 1912

Description: This corner building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. It has a rectangular plan and appears to have been originally designed to contain two storefronts facing First Street, although several door openings, toward the rear of the building, face "F" Street. The brick wall of the front facade features several intact elements, including the brick segmentally arched door openings and several square casement windows with brick segmental arches and brick sills. This wall, as well as the front facade facing First Street is surmounted by a flat brick parapet with several string courses of recessed bricks. Below the parapet on the First Street facade, the building is adorned with a diamond-like pattern formed of protruding bricks. Below this, the building's storefront facade has been extensively altered, with newer steel sash display windows and metal and glass doors having been installed and one storefront entry having been eliminated. Above the display windows of the front is a flat metal canopy that runs the entire length of the block along First Street. The interior retains its original ceiling of decorative pressed tin square panels and an old hand-cranked freight elevator. Otherwise, the interior has been considerably modified for modern reuse.

History: This building was constructed in 1912 at a popular corner location that was previously occupied by wood frame businesses, including a saloon, a general store, and a grocery. This varied commercial use continued in the new brick structure, housing a general merchandise store and a hardware/grocery store in 1916. An historic photograph indicates that the Cheney Tailoring

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Company once occupied part of this space. At some point, the two storefronts were consolidated. For many years, into the 1970s, it housed the Fonk's Department Store. After this, it was the location of the Book and Brush, the re-located rendition of the former Cheney News Stand.

4. 405 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: Bill's Tavern
Common Name: Bill's Tavern
Year Built: 1902

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial building with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The plan is L-shaped, wrapping around the adjacent corner building to the right of the main entry. The rear of the building, facing the railroad tracks exhibits both brick and stone walls. The side that is visible facing "F" Street is a former commercial brick storefront. This elevation has a flat brick parapet and a cornice line of decorative brick corbeling. The brick segmentally arched window openings and the brick round-arched door opening have been filled in with wood and covered with metal bars. The primary facade of this building, facing First Street, has been extensively altered, with vertical wood siding covering much of the original brick. Historic photographs indicate that the current plain brick parapet was once surmounted by an elaborate corbeled brick parapet. The interior furnishings and decor of this building are largely representative of that found in historic saloons, but much of it has been replaced or altered over the years.

History: This building was built in 1902 on the site of a previous wood frame structure that housed a general merchandise store. The new building combined two business areas, forming an L-shaped configuration, with a storefront (forward) facing First Street and another (rear) facing "F" Street. The forward section was originally used as a bank, likely becoming the new location for the bank that was previous situated in the adjacent corner building. The rear section was occupied by a plumbing and hardware business. By 1916, the two sections had been consolidated

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

into a billiard hall which also offered tobacco, soft drinks, and the services of a barber. The serving of soft drinks indicate that this type of business, usually referred to as a saloon and serving alcohol, was operating during a dry period. In fact, research indicates that Washington State went dry in 1914, more than five years before the national imposition of prohibition in 1920. By 1939, prohibition had been repealed, but the saloon may have ceased operating during the interim. That year the building was a storefront of some kind. In 1940, it was purchased from Dallas Lyons by Bill Lee, who opened a tavern in the building. It has remained in business as Bill's Tavern, offering billiard tables and other entertainment, ever since. Ownership has remained in the family, with Francis Lee taking over from his father. The current owner, Dick Lee, is the son of Francis Lee and the grandson of Bill Lee.

5. 406-408-410 First Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name: Specialty Management Agency, Dr. Miller Optometry
Year Built: 1912

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The two side walls are largely obscured by adjacent buildings. The upper portion of the storefront facade remains intact. It consists of a flat brick parapet, with brick corbel supports, a wide frieze made up of protruding bricks arranged to form a herring bone pattern, and a lower section of plain brick wall. Below this is a horizontal iron frame section of the type that was a popular feature of storefronts during the early years of the twentieth century. This is basically an iron I-beam bolted onto the brick wall. The ends of the bolts are decorated with metal rosettes. Below this frame piece the front facade of this building has been extensively altered by the installation of plate glass display windows and aluminum and glass doors and the application of new cladding. All that is retained is the original configuration of three storefronts. Just above the display windows is a flat metal canopy that runs the length of the block. The interior of this building has been entirely altered for modern reuse.

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: This brick commercial building was constructed in 1912 on a site that had previously been the location of a succession of wood frame storefronts occupied by various businesses. It was originally designed to house three separate businesses, a configuration it still retains. In 1916, three enterprises were located in this building: A confectionary, with a candy factory in the back, a jewelry shop, and a clothes cleaning business. In 1939, these spaces were occupied by two stores and a restaurant. More recent occupants of these storefronts, which have experienced a large turnover of tenants over the years, include Vickie's Cafe and a drug store.

6. 407-409-411 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: Dr. Pomeroy Building, Moose Hall
Common Name: University Tavern, The Lemon Tree
Year Built: 1890

Description: This is one of only four two-story brick commercial buildings remaining in Cheney. It is rectangular in plan and has a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. Both side walls are plain brick with several segmentally arched windows at the second-floor level. The brick parapet of the roof is high in front and steps downward toward the rear. The upper half of the front (northwest) facade is nearly intact, although the central brick pediment of the front parapet wall was removed about ten years ago. The building has a corbeled brick cornice line, supported by short brick wall buttresses. Four segmentally arched brick window openings are placed along the upper level of the front facade, each containing a set of two rectangular windows. Two of these window sets appear to be wood sash double-hung and two are newer metal sash windows. The window arches and the brick sills are connected by string courses of protruding bricks. On the street level, the storefronts have been extensively altered through the application of metal sash windows, newer wood and glass doors, and new cladding materials, including vertical board. These storefronts are further obscured by a canvas canopy on one side and a decorative, wood-shingled mansard roof canopy on the other. The interior of the southwest storefront retains a remarkable high ceiling clad with square pressed tin panels that display a geometric design. Other

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

than this and a few visible brick walls the storefront interior has been thoroughly modified for modern reuse. The northeast half of the upper level contains several small rental apartments, while the other half has been gutted.

History: The Pomeroy Building was constructed in 1890 on a site that was previously the location of a wood frame storefront that housed a saloon. The building was financed by Dr. Francis A. Pomeroy, a surgeon who also became a prominent businessman and had much influence over the early development of Cheney. He was also active in civil matters, participating in the city council as well as serving a term as mayor of Cheney. Dr. Pomeroy opened a drug store in 1890, an enterprise that would develop into the Cheney Drug Company. The Pomeroy building was designed to house two storefronts at the street level and professional offices above. Apparently, Dr. Pomeroy maintained his office in the building. Until about 1908 his drug store was located in another building, while he leased the storefronts of the Pomeroy Building to other businesses, including a grocery and hardware store and a meat market. Remarkably, following the destruction of the original wood frame Cheney Normal School building in 1891, college classes were held in the Pomeroy Building for two years. In 1908, Pomeroy's drug store was located in the southeast storefront and the grocery and hardware store occupied the other storefront. At that time, the grocery and hardware store was owned by prosperous Cheney businessman E.E. Garberg. In 1910 he moved his business to the Odd Fellows Building and, by 1916, a restaurant occupied the space where his store had been. The Pomeroy Building was purchased by the Moose fraternal lodge in 1929 and subsequently that organization used the upper floor for its activities and leased the two storefronts as commercial space. The latter have been occupied by a number of businesses over the years including, until recently, Goofy's Tavern. During the last several decades the upper floor has been used as rental apartments.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

7. 414 First Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name: Showalter's Tavern
Year Built: ca. 1900, 1910

Description: This property is composed of two historic one-story brick commercial buildings that have been consolidated to house one business. Both structures have flat built-up roofs and basalt foundations. The building to the southwest is a small, narrow storefront with a flat brick parapet and a corbeled brick cornice line. Below this is a string course of soldier bricks, several string courses of protruding bricks, and a plain brick wall beneath this. The lower portion of the storefront facade has been extensively altered through the installation of new windows and cladding. The central door opening has been boarded over. A flat metal canopy that extends along the entire block is located above the modified part of the storefront. The building to the northeast has a flat brick parapet with an elaborate cornice line embellished with corbeled and tilted bricks to create a decorative visual texture and pattern. The plain brick wall beneath this is divided into three panels, each with a central Roman Numeral I design fashioned with protruding bricks. Below this brick facade is a horizontal iron I-beam storefront frame member, beneath which are several old storefront transom windows. Further down, the storefront facade has been modified by the installation of new windows, a metal and glass door, and stucco cladding. The flat metal canopy that runs the length of the block divides the original portion of the storefront facade from the altered portion. The interior of the building to the southwest retains an intact pressed tin ceiling, the panels of which display an elaborate design featuring cartouches and egg and dart. Some interior brick and rock surfaces are visible, exposed by remodeling. Otherwise, the interiors of both of these structures have been extensively modified.

History: The building to the southwest was constructed in about 1910 on the site that had previously been the location of a wood frame storefront that housed an office and, later, a barber shop. In 1916, this space was occupied by a billiard hall that included a cigar and tobacco shop.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

This building housed several business enterprises before being incorporated into Showalter's Tavern in about 1980. The other building comprising this property was constructed prior to the adjacent building, probably in about 1900. It was built on a site that was previously the location of one or more storefronts housing various businesses, including a confectionary, a meat market, and a millinery shop. A general store was located in this space until about 1916 when a restaurant and bakery moved in. Subsequently, a number of businesses have operated in this space. It became part of Showalter's Tavern in the 1970s.

8. 416 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: Griswold Building
Common Name: Cheney Library, Showie's Bistro
Year Built: 1883

Description: The Griswold Building is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. Although this building is highly significant due to its early date of construction, its architectural integrity has been severely compromised through the application of modern materials to the front storefront facade and the demolition of part of the upper story. An historic photograph indicates that the front once featured a tall second-story facade with a cornice composed of an overhanging corona and brick corbeling. Fenestration of the upper level facade consisted of four tall wood sash double-hung windows. The central two windows were paired beneath a semi-circular arch that probably delineated a half-circular window. The outer two windows were capped by smaller windows with segmental arches. During the 1960s, the upper-level facade was covered with stucco and gravel panels, giving the building a modern but blank-faced appearance. By the 1990s, the upper level of the building had deteriorated to the point that the top half of the structure had to be removed. The lower portion of the stucco wall was retained, resulting in a shorter building with much the same appearance as before the demolition. Former windows of the side elevations have also been removed or filled in. The

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

street-level storefront of the facade has been completely modified through the removal of the original recessed entry and the installation of modern aluminum and glass door and windows. A flat metal canopy that runs the length of the block is attached to the front facade. The interior has been entirely refurbished for modern reuse. The truncated upper level interior has been converted to office space.

History: This building was reportedly built by W.W. Griswold in 1883. According to some sources, it was the first brick building to be built in Cheney. The use of brick became ubiquitous in Cheney and other western towns as a protection against the threat of fire. The Griswold Building may be the same building that appears on an 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. The map indicates a two-story structure occupied by a saloon on the storefront level and a public meeting hall on the upper level. During the late 1890s, the Cheney City Council met in the upper hall. This arrangement continued until the new brick Cheney City Hall Building, on "E" Street, was constructed in 1890. The second floor of the Griswold Building continued to be used as a meeting hall until about 1905, during which time the lower level served various business, including a grocery, a general store, and a millinery (lady's hats) shop. In 1916 the building was occupied by a drug store. The storefront level was occupied by a number of business enterprises until the 1960s, when it became the Cheney Library. It was probably then that the building facade was covered with the stucco panels. In the 1990s, the upper portion of the building was demolished. It currently houses a restaurant.

9. 420 First Street

Contributing

Historic Name:

Common Name: Mobile PC Clinic

Year Built: ca. 1890

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The upper portion of the storefront facade is a nearly-plain brick wall, with

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

rectangular panels of recessed brick being the only decor. The cornice is a simple flat parapet with metal coping. The lower portion of the facade has been entirely modified through the application of newer display windows, a metal and glass door, and cedar panel siding. A flat metal canopy runs along the front of the building. The interior has been thoroughly modified for modern reuse.

History: This building was built in about 1890 on a site that was previously the location of one or more wood frame storefronts that served as a saloon and a jeweler's shop. The earliest use of this building seems to have been as a general merchandise store. It was subsequently occupied by a number of enterprises, including a soft drink and billiard establishment (1905) and a hardware store (1908-1916). More recently, it was the location of the Cheney News Stand during the 1960s and 1970s.

10. 422 First Street

Contributing

Historic Name:

Common Name: West Plains Karate

Year Built: ca. 1920

Description: This building is a brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The upper portion of the front facade features a stepped brick parapet and decorative striations of protruding bricks. These striations continue down the outside edges of the lower storefront level and exactly match similar striations on the adjacent Security National Bank/Mason's Lodge building. The storefront itself has been extensively modified by the application of newer display windows, a aluminum and glass entry door, and vertical board cladding. A flat metal canopy is attached to the front of the building. The interior has been extensively modified. In the basement, however, several original rock and brick foundation walls are visible.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: This building was built in about 1920 on a site that apparently remained vacant until 1908, when a small wood frame office occupied part of the lot. By 1916, a wood frame storefront, with a boots and saddle business, had been built on the site. The present structure was built some time after this. The matching brick striations on this building and the adjacent Security National Bank/Mason's Hall building indicate that the smaller structure was built to somewhat match the decor of the other. The building has subsequently seen extensive use as a commercial storefront. During the 1960s and 1970s it was occupied by Mosman's Clothier's.

11. 424 First Street

Contributing

Historic Name: Security National Bank, Mason's Hall

Common Name: Imperial Styling, Family Vision Center, Mason's Hall

Year Built: 1910 and 1924

Description: This property consists of two similar two-story buildings that were constructed at different times to create an "L" shaped building with a cohesive appearance. Both of these structures are representative of the brick commercial style and employ Classical Revival design elements. The older building, with the front elevation facing First Street and a long elevation facing "E" Street, is the more elaborate of the two structures. Basically, it is a rectangular brick building with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The roof is bordered by a flat brick parapet, below which is a sandstone entablature cornice with a widely overhanging corona and a plain frieze. The two primary brick walls of this building feature brick quoins at the corners and a striated surface, created by horizontal rows of indented bricks, on the lower level. Windows of the upper level are large wood sash double-hung, with multiple-pane upper sections. They have brick flat arches with decorative sandstone keystones and springers. A sandstone string course demarcates the upper level of the building from the lower, serving as a sill for the upper windows. Windows of the lower level are similar to those above, but lack the flat arches and the sandstone detail. Each has its own sandstone sill. The large window at the northeast end, however, is a former entry that has been converted to a window. It has a concrete sill. The main

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

entry is on the left side of the front facade. The wood and glass door, with side light, opens at the sidewalk level. It is a replacement of the original door, which was higher and accessed by masonry steps. Above the present entry door is a flat canopy below a large transom space which is filled with glass blocks. Basement window openings of the older building have been filled in. The adjacent, newer building, has only one primary face, which looks onto "E" Street. The original brick corner quoins of the older building delineate the place where the two structures were joined. The overhanging cornice of the newer building mimics that of its neighbor but is metal, not sandstone. Window openings of the upper level are nearly identical to those of the adjacent building, with sandstone details and string course sills. Two of the windows are wood sash double-hung, but a third has been filled in with glass blocks. There are two entries on the lower level. To the right is a storefront. Although the materials have probably been changed, this storefront retains its original configuration of a central wood and glass door flanked by large display windows. A wood shingled shed-roof canopy is a recent modification. To the left of the store front entry is the door that accesses the interior stairs to the building's upper floor, where the lodge meeting hall is. This glass and wood door is flanked by multiple-pane side lights. Set into the brick wall above this entry is a block of sandstone with the logo of the Masonic Lodge, featuring a compass and a square rule, carved into it. The side of this building facing the alley is clad with common red brick and has several plain openings with wood sash double-hung windows. The interior of both of these conjoined building has been extensively modified for modern reuse. The upper level of the newer building continues to be used as a meeting hall by the local Masonic Lodge.

History: This brick building was constructed in 1910 by the Security National Bank, a recently established competitor with the older National Bank of Cheney. The new business, rapidly rose to prominence under the management of R.H. McCartney and other local businessmen, including William Sutton, who served as president for a number of years. In 1910, the bank leased land from the local Masonic Lodge, a fraternal organization to which many of the town's wealthiest and influential men belonged. The well-known architectural team of Kirtland Cutter and Karl Malmgren were enlisted to design the new structure. The result was one of the more monumental

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

and impressive structures ever built in Cheney. The substantial sandstone cornice lent the building a sense of importance and permanence. The stone for this and other design details was quarried from a well-known quality source near Tenino, Washington. Local builder Ed Erickson put the plans of Cutter and Malmgren to practice and the bank was completed in early 1911. The main floor of the building was devoted to the business of the Security National Bank, while the Cheney Light and Power Company and the Cheney Telephone Company occupied the basement level. The upper floor spaces were rented to medical and business professionals. In 1924, the local Masons decided that they needed a new meeting place. They still owned property adjacent to the bank building. They determined to erect a new building that would be joined to the older structure to create a cohesive whole. The project was completed by general contractors Myers and Telander, of Spokane, who took care to replicate the design elements of the original Cutter and Malmgren plan. Although they used less expensive materials, installing a metal cornice instead of a sandstone one for instance, the result was a building that was faithful to the appearance of the older structure. The Mason's used the upper level of the new building for their ceremonies while the lower space was occupied by the offices and printing press of the *Cheney Free Press*, the local newspaper. The Bunnell shoe shop was also located in a part of this building during the early years. In 1928, the Security National Bank and the National Bank of Cheney merged, and the new institution moved into offices across First Street. Subsequently, the interior spaces of this property have been occupied by a number of businesses and professionals. The local Masonic Lodge continues to meet in the upper portion of the newer building.

12. 502 First Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name: A Creative Touch, Pathways to Progress
Year Built: ca. 1890.

Description: This corner building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The upper portion of the front storefront facade and the side of the

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

building adjacent to College Street remain fairly intact, with a simple flat brick parapet, a corbeled brick cornice line, and decorative rectangular panels of recessed brick. On the front facade, the upper wall sections are separated from the storefront and the plain brick wall of the southwest elevation by a string course of protruding bricks. The storefront facade, which partially wraps around the corner, has been extensively altered by the application of aluminum-frame doors and windows and vertical board cladding. A vinyl canopy has recently been attached to the front of the building. The interior has been extensively modified.

History: This building is part of a surviving block of three brick commercial structures that have been at this location since about 1891. This corner site was previously the location of a two-story Mason's Lodge meeting hall. The current building has seen many commercial uses over the years, including as a saloon, billiards hall, and boots and saddle shop. In 1939 it was occupied by a restaurant. It has since seen a large turnover in its use. At some point it was divided to accommodate two separate storefronts. During the 1970s it was the location of the State Liquor Store.

13. 504 First Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: The Book Recycler
Year Built: ca. 1890

Contributing

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. On the front facade, only a narrow section of original brick is visible on the outside edges. Most of the building's original brick cladding has been covered with concrete block in an effort to shore up structural deterioration. The storefront facade has been extensively altered through the application of aluminum and glass doors and windows. The interior has been completely modified.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: Like both of the neighboring structures, this building is part of a surviving block of three brick commercial structures that have been at this location since about 1891. It was constructed in about 1890 on a site that was previously the location of one or more wood frame storefronts that housed a general merchandise store and a restaurant. During its early years, this storefront successively housed several businesses, including a general merchandise store, a drug store, a drug and stationary store, a grocery and fruit store, and a moving picture theater. In 1939, it was being used as a bus and truck staging business. Since then it has had a high turnover rate, being occupied by a number of business enterprises.

14. 506 First Street

Contributing

Historic Name:

Common Name: First Street Hair Design

Year Built: ca. 1891

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. Most of the building's original brick cladding has been covered with concrete block in an effort to shore up structural deterioration. Only one narrow horizontal strip of original brick remains visible, just above the storefront facade. The storefront has been extensively modified by the application of modern doors and windows, vertical board and faux-brick cladding, and a shingled shed roof canopy. The interior has been completely altered.

History: This building is part of a surviving block of three brick commercial structures that have been at this location since about 1891. It was built on a site that was previously the location of a wood frame structure that was occupied by a saloon and billiards hall. For most of its history the present structure has been divided into two separate storefront units. It has served a number of different enterprises, including various offices, a barber shop, a jewelry store, a hand printing press, an electric printing press, and an ice cream manufacturing company.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

15. 513 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: Cheney Post Office
Common Name: American Armored Pawn Shop
Year Built: ca. 1929

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The sides of the building are clad with hollow ceramic tile blocks. The brick parapets of the sides step downward toward the rear. The original brick cladding of the front facade is visible above and to either side of the storefront. The front parapet is simple, with one central step. The storefront facade has been extensively altered by the application of newer windows and doors and vertical board cladding. A vinyl canopy has recently been attached to the front of the building. The interior has been completely altered for modern reuse.

History: Although this building was not constructed until about 1929, it appears to have been built on a stone foundation that existed as early as 1891. The basement is described on Sanborn maps as "stone basement for Dr. building," in 1891, "stone basement for brick building," in 1897, and simply "abandoned stone basement" until at least 1908. Apparently this building project was never completed. The 1939 Sanborn map places the site of the present building on the same site as the old abandoned foundation. The building does have a full dirt basement and a stone foundation. This building formerly housed the Cheney Post Office, but not until about 1939. Prior to this it was probably a commercial storefront, a use that was renewed when the Post Office was relocated.

16. 601 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company Office
Common Name: ADM Milling Company Office
Year Built: 1938

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a small one-story brick commercial building with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. It has a flat brick parapet, with metal coping, below which is a simple metal cornice line. The front entry is situated in the cut-away west corner of the square structure. The newer glass and metal door, with suspended flat metal canopy above, is accessed by poured concrete steps flanked by concrete half-walls. The main level windows are wood sash double-hung with large picture window panes below and smaller multiple-pane sections above. These windows are set into plain rectangular openings with concrete sills but no lintels or arches. Several basement-level casement windows are visible, some with wood sash glass panes and others filled with glass blocks. Behind this office building is a small square brick structure, with a flat roof, that once contained the electrical works for the nearby mill. The interior of the office retains original plaster walls and a large walk-in vault with the words "National Biscuit Company" printed on the door. An interior office once used by F.M. Martin retains its original brick fireplace and wood mantel, although the chimney has been removed.

History: This small but fashionable building was constructed in 1938 to serve as the business office of the F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company. For a time, Mr. Martin kept his own office here, in the room with the fireplace. Martin became one of Cheney's wealthiest and most well-known citizens through his activities in real estate, banking, and agriculture. His son, Clarence, was a notable supporter of the local college and would go on to be elected governor of the State of Washington. F.M. Martin began his grain milling operation in 1907 and expanded rapidly. His company not only developed the capacity to store large amounts of grain but also to mill it into wheat at the same location. The nearby Northern Pacific Railroad tracks facilitated this operation. Harvested grain could be brought to the storage elevators by train, milled into flour, and then shipped out to clients. One reason for Martin's success was his courting of federal government agencies, such as the United States Food Administration, as well as state institutions. In 1914, the company was awarded contracts to supply grain to "eight state institutions, the eastern and western hospitals for insane, the institution for feeble minded, penitentiary, reformatory and training school, soldiers and veterans' home." The Martin Grain and Milling Company remained in the Martin family until 1943, when the buildings and equipment was sold

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

to the National Biscuit Company, better known as Nabisco. The business was subsequently operated by several companies, including Ralston-Purina, Centennial Mills and, at present, ADM Milling Company. This building continues to serve as an office for the milling business, as it has since it was built.

17. Behind 601 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company, Nabisco, Ralston-Purina
Common Name: ADM Flour Mill
Year Built: 1918-1997

Description: This is a large complex composed of older poured concrete and newer metal-sided buildings. These structures were built at different times, replacing or supplementing earlier buildings. At the northeast end of the complex there is a cluster of round, engaged poured concrete storage bins. Situated across the top of these is a long access passage with metal sash multiple-pane casement windows. A six-story poured concrete elevator structure, with intermittent metal sash multiple-pane casement windows, is attached to the southwest end of these bins. Southeast of this is another cluster of poured concrete, round engaged storage bins which also have long access passage, with multiple-pane casement windows, along the top. This cluster is attached to the current main flour mill building, located to the southwest. This building is a five-story poured concrete structure that features large banks of metal sash multiple-pane casement windows on its three exposed sides. This flat-roofed structure has a flat concrete parapet, except for the southwest end, which has central parapet pediments facing in the direction of each primary elevation. Below the parapet there is a molded concrete cornice line. Southwest of the main mill is a large rectangular one-story, flat-roofed poured concrete building with a taller section in the south corner. The one-story section has a flat concrete parapet with intermittent stepped pediments and molded concrete cornice line below. The structure in the south corner is three stories high, with a crowning tower section that is four stories high. This tower features flat parapets with stepped pediments on each side. On two sides of the tower, facing northwest and

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

southeast, are molded concrete shields enclosing the capital letter "M." The buildings of this complex contain milling equipment and flour moving equipment such as augers and bucket elevators. Much of this equipment has been modernized over the years. More modern steel-clad buildings and modern ventilation machinery are attached to these older structures.

History: As noted above, F.M. Martin began his grain milling business in 1907. Cheney had several grain storage and milling facilities during its early days and acted as a regional center for concentrating supplies of harvested grain and processing flour. Such activity was a mainstay of the town's economy. As early as 1888, the Cheney Flouring Mills and the Northern Pacific Elevator Company operated large wood frame plants along the railroad tracks. By 1905 both of these facilities were gone, either destroyed by fire or demolished. In that year F.M. Martin owned a hay and grain warehouse in a large wood frame building beside the railroad tracks behind the Odd Fellows Building. By 1910 Martin still had the warehouse and had built his first flour mill on the site of the current facility. This was a wood frame structure, the central portion of which was four stories high, with horizontal wood siding and a monitor roof. This was the F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company. The operation was divided into three main sections: a central milling plant, with storage for harvested grain on one side and storage for processed flour on the other. Several years later the storage areas and the mill were expanded and a three-story grain elevator, of wood crib construction, had been added to the plant. In the mid-1910s, however, all of this burned. Undeterred, Martin rebuilt on the same site, this time with fire-proof poured concrete. By 1918, the current flour mill and the bank of grain elevators to the northeast had been completed, and the company was back in business. Other structures followed. In 1922 and 1933 additional and larger concrete elevators were added to the already standing bank. In 1924 the multiple-level concrete structure to the southwest of the mill was built. The tallest part of this building contained a feed mill. The machinery for this operation was removed in 1955. The rest of the plant continues to operate as originally designed, although modernization of the equipment has occurred. Other structures were added later, most notably a new bank of concrete elevators and accompanying tower, located at the northeast end of the complex, that was built in 1954.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

18. 705 First Street Contributing
Historic Name: Cheney Electric Light Works
Common Name: Leifer Apartments
Year Built: 1890

Description: This is a two-story brick commercial building with a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The three secondary sides of the Leifer Apartments are clad with common red brick, while the front facade is clad with brick that is covered with a stucco veneer. Lines incised into the stucco create the appearance of concrete or masonry blocks. The building exhibits some elements which give it a slightly gothic appearance, such as the castellated look of the front parapet and the segmentally-arched drip hoods of the windows. The front parapet features a cornice line of corbeled brick and several wall-mounted pilasters that rise above the level of the parapet. In two places the space between pilasters is filled with a raised section of the parapet. This design creates the castellated effect. The windows are tall wood sash double-hung with brick sills and the fore-mentioned drip hoods. The hoods and sills are covered with stucco in keeping with the stone-like appearance of the front facade. The central front entry is delineated by a semi-circular arch which rises above the height of the actual wood entry door. The door is flanked by five-pane glass side lights. Windows of the secondary elevations are similar in appearance to those of the front but lack the stucco cladding. The brick parapet of the sides is stepped downward toward the back. Several newer window and door openings have been opened into the secondary elevations, but the front of the building appears to be architecturally intact. A semi-subterranean brick building, with smoke stack, has been removed from the rear of the building. The interior of the Leifer Apartments has been extensively modified during its many years of use as a multiple-unit dwelling.

History: This structure was originally built in 1890 to house the Cheney Electric Light Works. Construction was reportedly financed by Lovis Walter, an early Cheney businessman who operated a harness and saddle company. The facility was the first of its kind to be located in the town and was a sign of prosperity. The machinery for producing electricity was located in the

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

basement of the building and in a semi-subterranean stone structure, with a fifty-foot smoke stack, behind it. Power was created by burning fuel, perhaps coal or oil, and using the steam produced to turn two "incandescent dynamos." The lower level of the main building was designed for use as storage or commercial space and was divided into two separate sections for this purpose. The upper level seems to have always been used as a multiple-unit residential rental. In 1897 the upper floor was occupied by "tenements," while the lower commercial spaces were used for storage and as a carpenter shop. This use was continued at least until 1908. By 1916, the electrical works had moved elsewhere and the commercial spaces were occupied by an undertaker and a picture framing business. In 1939 a soda bottling company was located in a portion of the building, while another space was used for storage by the local telephone company. By this time the rear stone structure and smoke stack had been removed. At some later date, the entire building was renovated for use as rental apartments, a use that continues at the present time.

19. 402 Second Street Contributing
Historic Name: Ratcliffe Ford
Common Name: Bonanza Ford
Year Built: 1948

Description: This is a large concrete block automotive shop building with an attached office space and showroom addition. Both the shop and the showroom structures have flat built-up roofs and concrete foundations and floors. The shop portion has large metal sash multiple-pane windows and several roll-up vehicle entry doors. The high roof of the shop is supported by long wood truss units. The showroom portion is partially clad with brick and is encased in large metal sash display windows. The interior building has been only slightly modified and is still used as an automobile shop and office space.

History: The site upon which this building sits was once the location of a brick-clad wagon shop and a residence. The wagon shop was removed in about 1895 and the house was probably

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

demolished prior to the construction of the current building in 1948. The building represented a major expansion of the Ratcliffe Ford business, which had long been located on the same block and northeast of this structure. That enterprise, which originally sold and repaired agricultural implements and wagons, was founded by C.A. Ratcliffe in the 1890s. The business is currently operating under the name Bonanza Ford and the building is still used for the purpose it was originally designed for, automotive servicing and sales.

20. 420 Second Street Contributing
Historic Name: Ratcliffe Ford
Common Name: Bonanza Ford, Auto Licensing
Year Built: 1917

Description: This corner building is a large automotive shop and office/showroom structure with a flat built-up roof and poured concrete foundations and floors. Most of the one-story structure appears to be built of brick walls covered with stucco on the exterior. The southwest section, however, is an addition, with walls of poured concrete, also covered with stucco. The primary facade faces southeast and features largely intact fenestration, including a central storefront space with recessed entry, several swinging wood and multiple-pane glass vehicle entry doors, and large wood sash display windows with boarded-over transom spaces above. The northeast elevation also contains large wood sash display windows, but some of these have been boarded over or replaced. The interior of this building is mostly unaltered and is still used for automotive repair and storage. The central storefront space has been modified.

History: This structure was built in 1917 at a location that had long been used for agricultural implement service and sales and, in later years, for automotive service and sales. In 1884 several wood frame buildings occupied the site, including an agricultural implement store and a wagon shed. By 1890 this space was occupied by Frank Brothers, agricultural implement dealers, a

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business that operated out of a wood frame building that had recently been constructed on the site. A windmill supplied water for the enterprise. By 1897 this building had been purchased by C.A. Ratcliffe, who ran an agricultural implement and lumber business. Subsequently, Ratcliffe added several smaller buildings to the site, including lumber sheds and a shingle shed. The windmill was replaced with a well and hand pump. In 1916 the business reflected the transformation from horse to automobile and was described as "Agricultural Implement and Auto Storage." A 400-gallon gasoline tank had been installed beneath the nearby street. The new brick and concrete structure built in 1917 replaced all of the previously existing buildings. The new structure was divided into a storage garage with a 35 car capacity, a repair shop, and an agricultural implement storage area. In later years, the business became exclusively an automobile associated enterprise. The central storefront is a later modification. It has been occupied for many years by an licensing business. Although ownership has changed hands, this building continues to be used for automotive storage and repair. The sales portion of the enterprise was transferred to the newer adjacent building when it was built in 1948.

21. 421 Second Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Cheney Cinema
Year Built: ca.1908

Contributing

Description: This corner property is composed of two adjacent, one-story brick commercial buildings, originally facing onto "E" Street, that have been consolidated to house one business. Both structures have flat built-up roofs and basalt foundations. The storefront facades of both buildings are similar in appearance, both having flat brick parapets and simple corbeled brick cornice lines. The building to the northwest is made more ornamental through the use of light and dark bricks to form a herring-bone pattern below the cornice. The lower portions of both storefronts have been thoroughly compromised through the application of wood panel and faux-brick cladding and the installation of metal sash display windows. The northwest elevation is a

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plain brick wall with two recently cut entry openings, one rectangular and one with an elliptical arch. Older door and window openings have been bricked in. The interior of this property has been completely modified as a result of fire and adaptive reuse.

History: The two structures that this property is comprised of were built on a site that was the location of a wood frame warehouse from the early 1880s until about 1905, when it was converted to use as rental rooms. The current buildings were probably constructed in about 1908. In 1916 the northwest building was occupied by the Cheney Post Office and the southeast building was used as a moving picture theater. A newspaper article indicates that the Post Office first opened in a new building at this location in 1908. The article indicated that the new facility was "modern and the service will now meet the demands of the rapidly growing community." The two buildings housed separate businesses for many years and may have been consolidated during the 1960s, when Savage House Pizza occupied the site. Fire damaged that enterprise in the 1970s and the interior was remodeled. It was unused for several years before recently being reopened as a movie theater, a use that has historic precedent at this location.

22. 505 Second Street
Historic Name: Cheney Interurban Depot
Common Name: Fiesta Charra Restaurant
Year Built: 1907

Contributing

Description: This building is a one and one-half-story, side-gabled structure with a basalt foundation and a metal mission-style simulated-tile roof. An original brick chimney that once was perched on the gable crest has been removed. Two wood frame gabled dormers, with wood ventilation louvers, are situated on both the northwest and southeast sides of the roof. The widely overhanging eaves of the front (northwest) side are supported by wood brackets. The wide eaves of the side elevations are supported by wood knee braces. To the rear of the building there is a flat-roofed brick addition, nearly as long as the main structure. On the northeast elevation, a one-

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story wood frame addition with a shed roof has been added. Below the gable crest on this side is a wood ventilation louver. The primary elevation of the building faces northwest and has both intact and altered fenestration. A brick canted bay window structure protrudes from this elevation. One window of this feature has been converted to a door opening, but the other two windows are intact. These are large wood sash double-hung windows with multiple-pane upper sections, brick flat arches, and granite sills. Two other original windows, distinguished by their granite sills, remain on the front elevation. Two original door openings of the front, with brick flat arches, have been bricked in. Two other window openings lack brick flat arches and are probably newer additions. To the north side, a large flat-arched opening that may once have served as a vehicle entry door, has been filled in with a door and large display window. On the building's southwest elevation, two original double-hung windows with brick jack arches and granite sills remain. Between these is an original door opening with brick flat arch. Below the gable crest of this side is a wood ventilation louver with a granite sill. On this side of the rear brick extension is a former vehicle entry opening that has been partially filled in to make a window.

History: This building was constructed in 1907 to serve the Cheney branch of Washington Water Power's interurban railroad system. The Cheney line connected the town with the main regional hub, Spokane. Carrying both passenger and freight traffic, the railway provided a significant economic boost to the developing community. Electrical power for the trains was provided by the nearby Washington Water Power Substation, located in a nearby brick structure that has since been removed. The original depot building was built on a previously vacant site adjacent to the Cheney City Hall. It contained office space, a freight room, and a waiting room. The building was surrounded on three sides by wood loading docks and platforms. In 1922, the interurban line system was abandoned, largely as a result of the rising dominance of the automobile. Subsequently, the depot served as a passenger bus, or "auto stage," station until at least 1939. By that year, a large storage area had been built onto the back of the building. For over twenty years, during the 1960s and 1970s, the building was the site of a nursing home for the elderly. It has since been occupied by several restaurants.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

23. 506 Second Street Non-Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1970

Description: This is a one-story modern apartment complex built in an "L" shape. It is a wood frame structure with a front cladding of randomly-coursed sandstone blocks and metal sash windows and doors.

History: This building occupies a site that was previously the location of a one-story wood frame boarding house that was once called the Knox Hotel and, subsequently, the Kelly Hotel. By 1916 this building had been converted into an undertakers facility. The current modern apartment complex was built in about 1970.

24. 518 Second Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1897

Description: This building is a large two-story residential structure with a composition roof (applied over wood shake in 1966) and a basalt foundation. This wood frame structure has a side-gabled plan with a wall dormer facing the front (southeast) side. The house has asbestos siding that was applied over wood shingle in 1966. A shed-roofed dormer is centrally situated on the roof of the front (southeast) facade. Below this is a central entry porch with two doors. This porch is sheltered by a shallow-pitched gabled canopy with support posts clad in metal siding. The deck of the porch has been re-built with plywood. Most of the wood sash windows of the house, including double-hung, casement, and picture, are intact but are covered with metal storm

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

windows. On the southwest elevation there is a secondary entry, with an old wood and glass door with multiple-pane side lights and a small gabled canopy.

History: This residence was originally built in 1897 as a one-story single-dwelling residence. Since then, additional sections have been added to create the present two-story structure. Because of its size and multiple entrances, it is likely that it was expanded for use as a multiple-unit residence, perhaps as rentals for college staff members or students. The first major addition was built in about 1916, when the southeast portion of the house was constructed. Other less significant additions have been made since 1939. The building underwent a major renovation in 1966, when a new roof and cladding was applied.

25: 604 Second Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1889

Contributing

Description: This wood frame building is a one-story single-residence house with a front gable and wing plan. The composition roof was applied over a wood shingle roof in 1975. The foundation is basalt. Aluminum siding was applied over original horizontal wood siding in 1975. There is a shed-roofed extension in the rear. All original windows have been replaced by metal sash windows. The front porch, a poured concrete platform with a flat metal canopy, is a more recent addition. Although this house has been extensively modified through the application of modern cladding and the construction of additions, it retains its original gable and wing configuration.

History: This house was originally built in 1889 as a single dwelling structure with a simple gable and wing plan. Two front porches and an attached garage were added shortly afterward. The house underwent major renovation in 1975, when new wall and roof cladding was applied. It was

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probably at about the same time that the original garage was removed and the current metal-sided garage built.

26. 608 Second Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1907

Contributing

Description: This is a wood frame single-dwelling house with a front-gabled gambrel roof, a roof style that is rare in Cheney. The foundation is basalt. The original wood shingle roof cladding has been covered with composition shingle. The roof is flared at the lower eaves and at the angle of the gambrel bend. The gable face features a pair of wood sash double-hung windows and is clad with diamond imbrication on the upper section and by shingle imbrication on the lower section. A shed-roofed dormer, a recent addition, is attached to the northeast side of the roof. The lower first-story exterior of the house is clad with horizontal wood siding. The front of the house features a nearly full-width porch with a hip-roofed canopy supported by turned wood posts. The space directly below the canopy eaves is decorated with wood spindle work frieze. A simple board and rail balustrade borders the wood porch deck, which is skirted with horizontal wood siding. Concrete steps, with wrought iron railings, accesses the porch. The rear section of the house is one-story with a shed-roofed dormer, with multiple-pane casement windows, perched above it. A secondary entry is located on the northwest side of the building, consisting of a multiple-pane glass and wood door that has multiple-pane side lights. This entry is sheltered by a small gabled canopy supported by knee braces.

History: This building was constructed in 1907 and has been in use as a single-dwelling residence ever since. Its simple plan, a rectangular structure with an open front porch has been retained. The architectural integrity is excellent. The only changes have been the addition of the shed-

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roofed dormer, the removal of a tall brick chimney in the rear, the replacement of the original lattice-work front porch skirting, and the removal of some cookie-cutter detailing below the spindle work of the porch. Reportedly, an early resident of this house was A. Brown, of the local Brown and Holter car dealership.

27. 614 Second Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1910

Contributing

Description: This building is a one and one-half story wood frame single-family dwelling with a composition hipped roof and a basalt foundation. The plan is rectangular with a single hip-roofed dormer gracing each slope of the building's hipped roof. The widely overhanging eaves of the roof feature exposed rafter ends, as do similar eaves on the dormer roofs. A brick chimney is located to the back of the roof crest. The exterior walls are clad with narrow horizontal wood siding. A corner front porch is situated beneath the roof, which is supported at the corner by a square wood post. The porch is contained by half-walls clad with horizontal wood siding. The current wood steps that access this front porch are a replacement. There are two wood and glass entry doors facing the front porch space. Windows are all original wood sash and include large picture windows, casement windows, and double-hung windows. Behind this house is a small front-gabled garage clad with tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding. The roof is extensively deteriorated, with composition material partially covering wood shingles. This garage retains its original wood swinging vehicle entry doors. Overall, this property exhibits good architectural integrity.

History: This house was built in 1910 on a site that had long remained vacant. The associated garage was built in 1915. Except for the application of composition roofing over wood shingle, a common treatment of old roofs, neither of these buildings has ever been significantly altered.

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28. 616 Second Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1880

Description: This house is a saltbox style, wood frame residential structure with a concrete block foundation, asbestos siding, and a composition roof. Windows include both wood sash double-hung and wood sash casement. The front facade features two symmetrically placed double-hung windows and a central wood and glass entry door. The door is approached by a small poured concrete stair flanked by wrought iron railings. Above the door is a small gabled canopy supported by knee braces. An original brick chimney and the original front porch have been removed.

History: Built in 1880, this modest house is one of the oldest structures in Cheney. A small back porch was added to the structure in about 1897 and a full-width front porch, with hipped roof, square posts, and a turned wood balustrade, was added in about 1910. Between 1960 and 1963, the house was moved from its former location on the lot directly adjacent to the northeast. At that time it was lifted off of the original basalt foundation and placed upon a new concrete block foundation. Also at that time the front porch was removed. Shortly after the move the original narrow horizontal wood siding was covered with asbestos cladding and the wood shingle roof was covered with composition material. Subsequently, the small entry canopy and concrete steps were added.

29. 413 Third Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1903

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This wood frame house consists of a one and one half-story front gable with a one-story side gable wing. It has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. A brick chimney is centered on the crest of the front gable. The exterior walls have been covered with horizontal asbestos panel siding since at least 1960. Windows of the front facade are wood sash double-hung, covered with metal storm windows. Most windows of the other elevations have been replaced by metal sash units. The front entry is contained in a small gabled enclosed vestibule. There is an enclosed gabled porch addition at the rear of the house.

History: This house was built in 1903 on a site that had previously been vacant. The original construction included on the front gable portion of the building, with a full-width open front porch. By 1939, the enclosed back porch had been added. Between then and 1960, the gable wing was added and the full-width front porch had been removed and replaced with the current vestibule. This small residence has long been used as a rental property.

30. 414 Third Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1910

Non-Contributing

Description: This is a wood frame house with a one and one-half story gable front and a one-story side gabled wing. A smaller front gabled section, enclosing an entry vestibule extends toward the street from the side gable. The house has a composition roof with boxed eaves. The foundation of the older part is basalt, while the foundation of the newer entry vestibule appears to be brick. The original horizontal wood siding has been covered with vertical board siding. Apparently, all of the original windows of the house have been replaced by metal sash casement windows, including those of the attached canted bay window of the front facade. The doors have also been replaced.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: Although many of the old houses in Cheney have been modified, especially through the application of new cladding material, this house is an example of a building that has been altered to such a point that the original structure, built in about 1910, can barely be discerned. Original wood sash double-hung windows of the house and the bay window have been removed. The horizontal wood siding has been covered with vertical board that does not in the least resemble the original. Additionally, the front porch, which was not original but was probably added in the 1940s, has been enclosed and its most distinguishing features removed. The addition of the front porch, which at the time was the only significant modification of the original plan, did not detract from the overall appearance of the building. This front porch, borrowing from Craftsman elements, featured a gabled canopy, with diamond imbrication in the face, and battered wood support posts mounted on massive brick piers. This house has served as a rental unit for many years.

31. 506 Third Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1941

Contributing

Description: This is a simple rectangular one-story, side gabled house with a composition roof and wide horizontal wood siding. The overhanging eaves feature exposed rafter ends. There is a brick chimney on the rear slope of the roof. The lower part of the foundation is basalt, while the upper part is poured concrete. The windows are wood sash double-hung, except for one large picture window on the front facade. The wood and glass front entry door is accessed by a set of high poured concrete steps with wood rails. Above the porch is a small gabled canopy supported by two square wood posts.

History: This modest residence was probably placed here as a rental space for students of the nearby college. The unusual configuration of the foundation indicates that this house was built

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on the old stone foundation of a previously existing building. The 1939 Sanborn map shows a different structure on the site, indicating that the change probably occurred when the current house was built in 1941. The previous house on this site had stood since at least 1905.

32. 515 Third Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1970s

Non-Contributing

Description: This is a two-story modern wood frame apartment building with a composition roof and a concrete foundation. The walls are clad with vertical board siding and the windows are metal sash casements.

History: This apartment building is an example of modern infill encroaching on the central residential district of Cheney. As the student population of the university expanded, small rental houses began to give way to larger multiple-unit residences such as this. The construction of these modern facilities in the central area usually necessitated the removal of earlier structures. The site of this building was previously occupied by a two-story wood frame house that had been built in about 1890.

33. 522 Third Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Peterson Apartments
Year Built: 1917

Contributing

Description: This side gabled one and one-half story bungalow has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. On both the front and rear slopes of the roof are large shed dormers, the faces of

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

which are stuccoed and half-timbered. The widely overhanging eaves feature exposed beams and rafter ends. A full height brick chimney is attached to the northeast elevation and penetrates the eaves at the gable crest. Fenestration includes both wood sash double-hung and wood sash casement. Some of these windows have multiple-pane upper sections. Wall cladding is wood shingle, with stucco on the dormer faces and on the gable upper faces. The half-width front porch is situated beneath the roof and has a simple wood balustrade. The wood front steps with wood rails is a replacement of an earlier stairs that were much wider. Situated on the roof above the front steps is a decorative gabled pediment. The front door is an old wood and glass type. To the left of the main front porch is a recently added wood porch and door. On the back (northwest) side of the house are several porches and extensions with shed roofs. Of these, only the north corner porch is not original. Just south of the house is a poured concrete garage that has been excavated into the ground. The face of this garage is built of rusticated concrete blocks. The old wood swinging vehicle entry doors remain intact. This structure, as well as a concrete retaining wall around the front lawn, was probably built at the same time as the house.

History: This bungalow-style house was built in 1917 on a site that had been long occupied by a Baptist Church of masonry construction. As early as 1908, that structure was described as "old." The church was demolished in about 1915. Most likely this house was originally built to house a single family, one which was probably well-to-do economically. Like other large houses in this college community, however, this house was eventually divided into multiple-unit housing to take advantage of the opportunity to rent space to students. Such a transition necessitates alterations to the structure, such as the addition of new stairs, porches, and entries. At the present time, this building is vacant and in decrepit condition. Most of its historic architectural elements, however, remain intact.

34. 413 Fourth Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Luttrell House
Year Built: 1910

Contributing

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a one-story wood frame house with a composition hipped roof and a basalt foundation. The plan is rectangular with a small pop-out bay window on the northeast side. The original tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding has been covered with asbestos panel siding. There is a hip-roofed dormer with a ventilation louver on the roof's front slope, and two brick chimneys further back. The roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. This building has a cut-away corner front porch, situated under the roof, which is supported at the corner by a post. The porch has been rebuilt. The single front window is a large wood sash double-hung with decorative leaded partitions in the upper section. Other windows of the house are wood sash double-hung as well, but without the decorative panes. An original open porch which wrapped around the rear and northeast elevations of the house has been removed. Its stone foundation is still visible.

History: This house was built in 1910 on a lot that had long been vacant. It has since remained unaltered except for the application of asbestos panel siding over the original horizontal wood siding, and the removal of a covered wrap-around porch, the stone foundation of which is still visible. This modest house was originally built as a single-family dwelling. Unlike many similar houses in Cheney, this house has not recently served as a rental unit.

35. 422 Fourth Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Merriman House
Year Built: 1895

Contributing

Description: This is a two and one-half story residence with brick wall cladding and a composition roof. The front-gabled plan is unusual. Behind the main southeast facing front-gabled section is a smaller gabled section. There is a brick chimney on the northeast slope of the main gable, and another near the end of the rear gable. A full-height gabled extension faces northeast. Even the

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

main gable faces of this building, which also feature cornice returns, are brick clad. The foundation of the main house is unusual, consisting of basalt covered with a stucco-like layer of plaster which is inscribed with lines to give the appearance of concrete blocks. The two-level hip-roofed front porch dominates the front facade of the building. The upper level is a sleeping porch with horizontal wood siding and several pairs of wood sash double-hung windows. The deck of the open porch below is poured concrete, on a foundation of concrete blocks, with poured concrete steps. The upper level of the porch is supported by square posts. The porch also features a stick work balustrade and a stick work frieze between the support posts. A two-story canted bay window, with a hipped roof, is attached to the northeast wall of the house, situated beneath a gabled wall dormer. Wood sash double-hung windows fill the faces of the bay. Adjacent to the bay window is the main gable wing of the house. This juxtaposition creates an exterior niche, with double-hung windows practically looking into each other. On the other side of the gable wing is small gabled wall dormer, piercing the eaves, with a double-hung window. The northwest elevation is largely a plain brick wall, with four double-hung windows toward the rear. The rear of this house has undergone extensive modification. An older extension has a high rock and concrete foundation. Other additions of the rear are wood-frame reconstruction with metal sash windows. The interior of this house has been largely altered for reuse as a multiple-unit apartment building.

History: This house was built in 1895 on a site that had long been vacant. When first constructed the building had a covered front porch of only one story. There were two small enclosed porches attached to the rear of the structure. In about 1915, a wide covered porch was added to the back of the building. The upper level of the front porch was built after 1939. Subsequently, the rear additions have been extensively rebuilt. Except for these changes to the rear, this house retains its basic shape as defined by the substantial original brick construction. Although this building was first constructed as a single-family residence, it has long been in use as a multiple-unit rental, bowing to the increasing demand for off-campus student housing.

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36. 519 Fourth Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1882

Description: This house is a two-story wood frame building. The basic plan is a front-gable with gabled wings to each side. A corrugated metal roof has been applied to the southwest side of the roof, while the older composition shingle covers the northeast facing roof surfaces. The foundation appears to be basalt that has been covered with asphalt to create a more uniform appearance. The exterior walls are clad with wide tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding and corner boards. The house displays a variety of window shapes, including double-hung, casement, and a diamond-shaped fixed sash window on the rear elevation. Most of these are not the original wood sash; they have been replaced by metal sash units. The front elevation features a wide porch with a hip-roofed canopy. Round turned posts, with decorative cookie-cutter brackets, support the canopy. The porch deck is bordered by a low open rail with turned wood balusters. The front entry door is an old wood and glass type with dentilated moldings around the panes of glass. At the rear of the house there are several gabled and shed-roofed extensions, some of which are probably original. On the northeast elevation, this house is connected to the adjacent residence by a side-gabled breeze way. As is typical with such converted houses, the interior spaces have been extensively altered for reuse as a multiple-unit rental. To the rear of this structure is a one-story wood frame building, with a long narrow plan, that contains several small dwellings and a number of garage spaces. The side-gabled roof, as well as a wider hip-roofed section at the southwest end, is covered with corrugated metal. The older northeast end has a stone foundation and narrow horizontal wood siding, while the rest of the structure has a poured concrete foundation and wide tongue-and-groove horizontal wood siding. Most of the original wood sash double-hung and casement windows have been replaced with metal sash units. The vehicle entry doors have all been replaced with newer materials.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: This house is an example of a large single-family dwelling that has been converted to a multiple-unit rental. The original structure is quite old, built perhaps as early as 1882. The building has undergone surprisingly minimal modification over the years, with the metal roof and metal sash windows presenting the most jarring departure from the historic appearance. The house has been used as a multiple-unit rental for many years. The long structure to the rear of the house first appears on Sanborn maps as a long shed. By 1916 it had been reconfigured into a long garage with a dwelling attached to the northeast end. The dwelling-unit at the other end of this structure was attached after 1939. This back-yard facility may have been originally designed to directly serve one or both of the nearby Fourth Street houses. At some point, however, it was converted to take advantage of the demand for student rentals.

37. 520 Fourth Street
Historic Name: Cheney High School
Common Name: Fisher Building
Year Built: 1931

Contributing

Description: This is a two-story brick school building with a poured concrete foundation and a daylight basement. It is an excellent example of institutional architecture employing elements of the Collegiate Gothic Style. Indicators of that style visible on the building include castellated parapets, pointed arches above the entry doors, brick pilaster wall buttresses, and decorative window tracery. The main structure is rectangular with two ornamental tower extensions to the front which contain the primary entries. The high brick parapet of the flat roof is flat with intermittent crenellations, each with a diamond-shaped terra cotta applique beneath it. This parapet is broken by the two entry towers facing southeast and two slightly extended sections, centrally located on the southeast and southwest elevations, that mimic towers. The bottom of the parapet is delineated by a metal cornice line featuring square modillions with rosettes. The tall rectangular windows of the primary walls below the cornice are metal sash multiple-pane

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

casements with terra cotta sills. The spaces between the two rows of first and second level windows are decorated with square brick panels with terra cotta block appliques at the corners. Above the daylight basement level is a beveled terra cotta water table. Beneath this the brick work is horizontally striated. Basement windows are metal sash casement. The most elaborate decor of the building is contained in the two front entry towers. The tower to the left of the front facade, like its identical counterpart on the other end of this elevation, is a castellated parapet with terra cotta trim. The central terra cotta detail at the top features an open book and torch motif. Below this parapet is the metal cornice line, with modillions and rosettes. Under the cornice line is a large metal sash multiple-pane window with a terra cotta sill. Further down is the massive terra cotta door surround of the entry, which features shield and ribbon designs in the upper panel, and a high recessed Tudor arch. The upper space within the arch is filled with windows framed with wood tracery that defines multiple pointed arches. The aluminum and glass double entry doors, with transom lights and side lights, are not original. On either side of the door surround, at the corners of the tower, are brick pilaster wall buttresses with beveled terra cotta caps. The entry is accessed by poured concrete steps flanked by brick half walls with terra cotta saddle coping. The false tower at the center of the front facade is extended slightly from the main wall. The parapet employs terra cotta trim similar to the entry towers and contains a terra cotta frieze containing the words: "Cheney High School." A similar false tower, without the lettered frieze, is situated on the southwest wall. The secondary elevations of this building present an appearance similar to the front but without the elaborate entry towers. The rear elevation, however, is largely obscured by a brick addition that was attached in about 1952. More recently a one-story wood frame addition has been attached to the southwest wall. Many historic elements of the interior remain, including terrazzo floors, hardwood plank floors, and plaster walls.

History: The Cheney High School building was constructed on a site that was previously occupied by the Cheney Public School building. That building was a two-story brick structure with a three-story central tower that featured a pyramidal roof. It was completed in 1893, two years after the original Normal School building burned. For three years college classes were held in the Cheney Public School building while the new Normal School building was constructed. After

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

1896, the older building assumed its original purpose of educating elementary and high school students. In about 1910, a new high school was built, temporarily alleviating crowding. The increasing population of school children outgrew these facilities, however. In 1931 the old Public School building was demolished and the present structure was built on the same site. The new High School building was an impressive Collegiate Gothic brick facility designed by prominent Spokane architect George Rasque, who at the time was the favored builder of public structures in Washington State. When the high school was once again moved in 1967, this building became the Cheney Junior High School. At present it is called the Fisher Building, after long time Cheney High School principal George Fisher, and has been used for administrative purposes since 1974. Although additions have been attached to the building, obscuring some exterior surfaces, it retains excellent overall architectural integrity and remains a good example of institutional structures of the time.

38. 523 Fourth Street
Historic Name: Dr. Pomeroy House
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1910

Contributing

Description: This building is a two-story wood frame house with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The plan roughly forms a "T," with a forward side-gabled section and another gabled section forming the base of the "T." The roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and knee braces at the gable ends. A brick chimney is centrally located on the crest of rear gable. Each of the main slopes of the gables, above the front and side elevations, features a large shed dormer, with wood shingle surfaces and four multiple-pane wood sash casement windows. A front porch canopy is situated just below the roof eaves. The hip-roofed canopy is supported at the ends by knee braces. The front porch itself is narrower than the canopy and is set beneath a gabled pediment supported by square posts. The old wood and glass entry door is

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

flanked by the closed half-wall rails of the porch. On either side of the main entry are single wood sash double-hung picture windows. The upper sections are divided into decorative shapes by lead came. Most of the other windows of this house are original wood sash double-hung. There is a long porch canopy attached to the northeast side of the building. The original deck appears to have been removed and two wood supports replaced by round metal posts. The canopy of this porch is a combination of a shed and hipped roof, with a central decorative gabled pediment. At the rear of the house is a two-level under-the-roof porch. The upper level is a sleeping porch with multiple-pane wood sash casement windows. Below this is an enclosed front porch area with two rows of fixed wood sash windows. The southwest elevation has only a few windows and faces the adjacent house, to which it is connected by a gabled breezeway. This property is partially bordered by a basalt wall which becomes a retaining wall as it approaches the rear of the property. The interior of this building has only recently been modified for reuse as rental apartments.

History: This house was built in about 1910 on a vacant lot adjacent to an older house with which it has long been associated. Construction was reportedly financed by prominent Cheney business, professional, and civic leader Dr. F.A. Pomeroy, who was highly instrumental in the early development of Cheney. The original plan of the house has not been significantly changed since its construction. Although the side porch deck has been removed, the original canopy is still intact. This house retains excellent architectural integrity.

39. 419 Fifth Street
Historic Name: Philena Apartments
Common Name: Sigma Phi Epsilon
Year Built: 1929

Contributing

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: The Philena Apartments is a two-story, brick-clad apartment building with a flat built-up roof and a poured concrete foundation. It is an excellent example of Romanesque architecture. The building plan consists of a central rectangular section flanked at each end by wings that protrude toward the front and back. The high foundation encloses a semi-daylight basement lit by multiple-pane rectangular casement windows. At the northeast end of the building the foundation contains a storefront featuring large display windows and a multiple-pane wood and glass door. A shed roof canopy, with mission-style roof tiles, is situated above the storefront display windows, while a newer, elongated canvas canopy marks the storefront entry. The brick cladding of the Philena Apartments is laid in a variation of English Bond, employing dark and light colored brown brick in such a fashion as to create diamond shaped patterns. Alternating protruding bricks add a textural appearance to the walls, as well. The most elaborate elevation of the Philena Apartments is the front (north west). Design elements visible on this side of the building are repeated on the other elevations, but lack the terra cotta trim. The cornice features a widely overhanging corona, with a row of pointed finials above and scroll-type modillion brackets below. Beneath this is a plain frieze. Perhaps the most striking features of the front elevation are the two-level window panels with round arches. Within each panel are a pair of round-arched windows, at the upper level, and rectangular windows, at the lower level. The windows are wood sash double-hung, with multiple panes in the upper sections. These window panels are elaborately trimmed with ivory-colored glazed terra cotta. The spaces below the upper round arches and the twin arches of the windows are distinguished by decorative terra cotta shields and ribbons, while the sides of the windows are bordered by engaged terra cotta columns. Under the central windows is a decorative terra cotta panel with a two-dimensional balustrade-like appearance. Below this is a plain entablature. The central entry of the front facade consists of twin round-arched windows, as described above but longer in vertical length, and the double wood and multiple-pane glass doors below. Above the entry doors is a terra cotta panel with the word "Philena" inscribed into it. The doors are flanked by concrete pedestals which support decorative wrought iron lamp posts. Evenly spaced between the major window panels are smaller windows with round brick arches and brick sills.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

The interior of the Philena Apartments includes the storefront area, individual apartments, hall ways, office space, and a central foyer and stairway. Decor of the interior is low-key. Painted wood wainscoting denotes the hallways. Most of the hardwood plank floors are covered with carpeting. The central stairway foyer is lit by the exterior round-arched windows. Some interior foyer doors are of the multiple-pane French type. An old hexagonal wrought iron light fixture hangs from the highest point of the stairway foyer. The original room configuration of the Philena remains largely intact.

History: The Philena, constructed in 1929, is one of the earliest apartment buildings, as opposed to single-room-occupancy buildings, to be built in Cheney. It was built by Spokane architects Archibald Rigg and Roland Vantyne. In the past it has been the home of numerous faculty members of the college. It was financed by prominent local businessman and soon-to-be Washington State Governor Clarence D. Martin, who requested that the building be named for his mother, Philena. Cheney banker and flour mill owner F.M. Martin was the father of Clarence Martin and the husband of Philena. This building retains a remarkable degree of architectural integrity in both its interior and exterior appearance. It has continuously served as a multiple-unit residence since its construction, maintaining a close association with the nearby college. It is currently owned by a student fraternal organization.

40. 524 Fifth Street

Contributing

Historic Name: Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ

Common Name: Cheney Christian Church

Year Built: 1915

Description: This building is a one-story brick church with a stone foundation and a composition roof. The plan consists of a central gabled section, a hip-roofed section at the southwest end of this, a gabled extension facing southeast, and a bell tower at the northeast end of the main gable

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

section. Widely overhanging eaves with knee-braces and exposed rafter ends give the building an Arts and Crafts appearance. The foundation of the southwest end and the northwest side is composed of granite, perhaps salvaged from the Normal School Administration Building that had burned in 1912. The rest of the building has a basalt foundation. A beveled concrete water course runs along the top of the stone foundation. The foundation is high enough on the northwest and northeast sides to contain newer metal sash casement windows at the basement level. The brick walls of the church are intermittently buttressed by attached stone and brick pilasters. The main bank of wood sash stained glass windows is located on the gabled northeast end. The large central window features a semi-circular brick arch. To either side of this are rectangular stained glass windows. Similar rectangular stained glass windows also grace the sides of the central gabled section. All of these are protected by recently-applied plexi-glass bubbles. Fenestration of the hip-roofed section at the southwest end of the building includes several rectangular wood sash double-hung stained glass windows. Most of the church windows have brick flat arches and sills of brick headers. The double doors of the main entrance to the church are located on the southeast side of the bell tower. The tower consists of a square turret with a truncated pyramidal bell cast roof. Below the eaves, the tower is clad with wood shingles. This section of the tower contains large wood ventilation louvers. Below this, and above the wood and glass entry doors, is a decorative brick-work panel. High poured concrete, double-sided steps, placed perpendicularly to the entry doors, access the primary church entry.

History: The Cheney Christian Church traces its beginnings to the first congregation of the Disciples of Christ, or Church of Christ, to be established in Spokane County. The idea of creating the church was championed, in 1885, by Mrs. J.A.C. Merriman, a staff member at the recently founded Cheney Academy. As a result of her efforts a missionary evangelist, A.W. Dean of Colfax, was sent to Cheney, where the new church was formally chartered on March 28, 1886. In 1889, the congregation purchased the lots upon which the current church building now stands. The first structure on the site was small, white wood frame building. By 1911, the membership of the congregation had grown to several hundred. The church continued to prosper during the next few years. The old wood structure was sold and moved and the present stone and construction

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

of the current brick building was begun in 1914 and completed in 1915. Due to the cost of the construction, the congregation incurred a heavy debt. This, coupled with general hard financial times in the late 1920s, led to numerous difficulties which the church members and leaders had to overcome. As an interesting side note, several war veterans who had been stricken by the deadly flu epidemic of 1918-1919 were housed in the basement of the building and successfully nursed back to health. By 1920, membership of the congregation had fallen to only 48. Subsequently the church rebounded and experienced a revival of evangelistic ardor. The mortgage for the building was finally burned in 1943. Despite further economic troubles and an aging congregation, the church has rebounded from every crisis and continued to maintain an active and committed membership. The Cheney Christian Church is the only remaining church structure in the Central Cheney Historic District. At least two have been demolished in past years.

41. 202 "D" Street Contributing
Historic Name: Kelly House
Common Name: Stiffler House
Year Built: ca. 1890

Description: This is a one-story wood frame house with a basalt foundation and an applied metal roof. Aluminum siding has been applied over the original horizontal wood frame siding. The basic plan of the house consists of a central side-gabled section with gabled extensions on either side, creating a cruciform shape. Several additions have been made to this original plan. The southeast-facing gabled extension features a canted bay with three wood sash double-hung windows and a hipped roof. On the southeast facing end of the main gabled section there is a pair of wood sash double hung windows with non-functional metal shutters. At the east corner of the house is an open porch with a shed roof supported at the corner by a square wood post. A wood and glass entry door accesses this porch. At the north corner is an enclosed porch with a shed roof, two wood sash double-hung windows, and a wood and glass entry door. At the south corner

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

is another open corner porch with a shed-roofed canopy and square support post. A wood entry door, with multiple-pane windows, accesses this porch. Another enclosed addition is located at the west corner of the house. A former garage is attached to the northern corner of the house. The vehicle entry bay has been covered with the applied aluminum siding and the interior garage space has been incorporated into the house. This building retains much of its original plan and most of the original wood sash windows, including both casement and double-hung.

History: This modest house was constructed in about 1890 at a site previously occupied by a smaller dwelling. A number of additions have been made to the original cruciform plan, but most of these alterations occurred at an early date. The recently applied materials of the roof and exterior walls cover original features. Reportedly, the property was purchased by local minister Joshua Herron and his wife Amanda in 1880. Herron built several wood frame structures on the lot, including an office for the *Northwest Tribune*, an early Cheney newspaper. Between 1890, when the house was first built, and 1916, several porch-like additions were attached to the original structure. The attached garage had been built by 1939. The house was occupied for about 65 years by local businessman and civic leader Ruby Kelly and his wife Agnes, who operated several boarding houses. Recently the house was extensively remodeled through the application of modern cladding and the closure of the vehicle entry bay of the garage, which then became a part of the house interior.

42. 213 "D" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1891

Contributing

Description: This building is a one and one-half story wood frame house with a composition roof.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

The original plan was a front gable with gable wing. Several additions have made since construction. The applied asbestos panel siding that clads the older portions of the building probably hides original horizontal wood siding. The original portions of the house have basalt foundations, while newer additions have poured concrete foundations. The front gable face features a canted bay with three windows, one of which is an original wood sash double-hung. Other windows of the house include both intact wood sash double-hung and newer metal sash windows. An enclosed shed-roofed front porch sits in the corner between the front gable and the gabled wing. This porch once featured multiple-pane display windows, but these have been covered, or removed, and replaced with vertical board siding. On the southeast side there is a modern shed-roofed addition with vertical board siding and a concrete foundation. To the back of the gable wing is an older gabled addition with a stone foundation. Recently a garage has been attached to the eastern corner of the building.

History: This residence was built in 1891 as a simple gable with wing dwelling, lacking the current porches and canted bay window. By 1897 the plan had been expanded to include the bay window, the front porch, and the rear gabled addition. By 1905 several small additions had been made to the rear of the house. This configuration was maintained until at least 1939. In recent years new cladding has been applied, a new addition and attached garage were added, a tall brick chimney was removed, and the front porch was rebuilt. This former single-dwelling residence is now a duplex.

43. 214 "D" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1926

Contributing

Description: This is a small wood frame one-story house with a simple rectangular front-gabled plan. It has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The original horizontal wood siding has

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

been covered with horizontal aluminum siding. All windows appear to be newer metal sash double-hung. The newer wood front entry door is sheltered by a small shed-roofed canopy supported by wrought iron bars. The original brick chimney of the roof crest has been removed.

History: This modest house was built in 1926 on a site that had long been vacant. The simple rectangular plan has never been altered, but cladding and window materials have been replaced or covered over. This house may have been constructed as a rental for college students and is currently in use as such. An associated wood frame garage in back of this house was torn down in 1979.

44. 217 "D" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1910

Contributing

Description: This house is a one-story rectangular front-gabled structure with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. A brick chimney is situated on the crest of the roof. The wide eaves of the roof feature exposed rafter ends. The original horizontal wood siding has been covered with vertical metal siding. The face of the front gable is clad with wood shingle and fish scale imbrication. Centered in this gable face is a wood sash multiple-pane casement window. Below this is a full-width front porch with a hip-roofed canopy, supported by square wood posts, and a wood deck. All windows of this house appear to be wood sash but have been covered with metal storm windows. Most are double-hung. A large picture window to the right of the wood and glass front entry door has an upper section with rectangular multiple-panes. At the rear of the house is an enclosed back porch with a shed roof and newer metal sash casement windows.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: This modest house was built in 1910 on a site that had long been vacant. The only change to the simple rectangle and front porch plan was the addition of the enclosed back porch, which probably occurred shortly after 1939. Recently the house has been re-shingled and vertical metal siding applied over the original horizontal wood siding. As part of that work, an original brick chimney was removed, leaving one other chimney intact.

45. 220 "D" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1927

Contributing

Description: This is a one-story wood frame residence with a simple rectangular front-gabled plan. The roof is clad with composition shingle and the foundation is poured concrete. The wide eaves of the roof feature exposed rafter ends. The horizontal wood siding of this building was probably applied over earlier, narrower horizontal wood siding. The old wood and glass front entry door is sheltered by a small gabled canopy supported by decorative wood brackets. Concrete steps access the front door. To either side of this door are single wood sash picture windows with multiple-pane upper sections. Most other windows are metal sash double-hung. A full-height brick chimney is attached to the northwest side of the house. At the rear of the building is a nearly-full-width enclosed back porch. At the northwest end of this porch is a rear entry with an old wood and glass door flanked by multiple-pane side lights. Above this entry is a small gabled canopy supported by wood brackets. A small front-gabled garage, with swinging wood vehicle entry doors, composition roof, concrete foundation, and horizontal wood siding, is located behind the house.

History: This modest dwelling was built in 1927 on a site that had long been vacant. Except for the application of new cladding material, this house has not been modified since construction. It is typical of small rental houses in Cheney. The garage was also built in 1927.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

46. 310 "D" Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1920

Description: This is a one-story wood frame front gabled house with a deteriorated composition roof and a basalt foundation. Its narrow rectangular plan and simple room configuration are characteristics that define the so-called shotgun house. Until recently, this building was clad with horizontal wood siding and featured rows of multiple-pane casement windows on each side elevation. The walls have since been covered with plywood panel and vertical board siding. Most of the casement windows have been boarded over, while a few have been replaced by new metal sash windows. The front facade exhibits a typical shotgun house appearance, with the door (a modern replacement) on one side and a single window (a metal sash replacement) on the other. The full-width front porch, another common feature of shotgun houses, has a hip-roofed canopy, with exposed rafter ends, supported by square wood posts.

History: Shotgun houses such as this were a common sight in western working-class neighborhoods of the early 1900s. They were often rented out. This modest house has been rented to students of the nearby college for many years. It was likely originally constructed for this purpose. This building had undergone little modification until the recent application of wood panel siding and the removal or covering of some windows.

47. 111-115 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name: Cheney City Hall
Common Name: Old City Hall
Year Built: 1890, 1955

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This property consists of a two-story brick commercial building, built in 1890, and a one-story brick commercial building that was attached to the front and side of the earlier structure in 1955. The older building has a flat built-up roof and a basalt foundation. The lower level is obscured by the new construction and an addition to the adjacent Cheney Interurban Depot. The visible walls are mostly plain brick. The front facade contains two sets of rectangular metal sash casement windows, each with a small square metal sash casement window above it. This front wall is not original. At some point the front of the building was demolished and rebuilt to put the structure at a greater distance from the street. This may have been done in 1955 when the new addition was attached. The newer one-story building that wraps around the older structure also has a flat built-up roof; the foundation, however, is concrete block. In fact, this whole structure is concrete block, the brick surface being an applied veneer. Rows of indented bricks give the walls a horizontal striated appearance. Windows are rectangular metal sash casement. They are divided into smaller rectangles of various sizes by metal muntins. The front facade is embellished by a plain terra cotta string course that runs along the tops of the windows, terra cotta sills, and a terra cotta border around the recessed entry. Several additions of various age are attached to the rear of both of these buildings. The interior of the older structure has been extensively modified for reuse as storage space and, on the upper level, apartments.

History: The older, two-story portion of this building long served as the Cheney City Hall, and was built for that purpose in 1890. The previous city hall building had burned in 1883, and for several years the city council met on the upper level of the Griswold Building on First Street. The 1890 building was designed to house the city council chambers and municipal offices on the upper floor and the Cheney Fire Department, and its hose cart, on the lower level. By 1897 a separate one-story jail, inside a fenced compound, had been built behind the building, as well as a fire bell tower. A few years later this jail was removed and a new brick jail was built onto the back of the city hall building. The fire bell tower was moved to the corner rooftop of the original structure. The Cheney Fire Department had acquired new equipment by 1916, including another hose cart and a chemical truck "on wheels" which was probably pulled by either horses or firemen. By 1939, a small office and a barbershop had been built to either side of the front facade

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

of the City Hall. The Cheney Fire Department then possessed motorized hose, chemical, and hook and ladder trucks. This building remained relatively unchanged until the early 1950s, when the City Hall, jail, and the fire department were moved to new quarters. In 1955 the newer one-story addition was built. At some point, either prior to or during this construction, the facade of the old city hall was demolished and rebuilt at a greater distance from the street. The longest tenant of the newly refurbished structure was the Inland Empire Telephone Company. Today the lower level seems to be used for office space and storage, while the upper level has been converted to apartment space.

48. 114 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name: American Legion Post No. 72
Year Built: ca. 1931

Description: This building is a one-story brick commercial structure with a flat built-up roof and a concrete foundation. The current building seems to have originally been designed as two separate units, one deeper than the other. It is even conceivable that they were built at different times. The upper cornice lines of both sections are identical, however, consisting of a flat brick parapet and a simple corbeled brick string course. The two primary storefront sections are divided by a brick pilaster. The storefront facades have been compromised through the installation of newer doors and display windows and the application of vertical board cladding. The recessed entry configuration on one storefront has been retained, however. The interior has been extensively modified.

History: This structure was built, in about 1931, on a site that had formerly been the location of several small structures, including brick and wood frame buildings, that were occupied by a

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

variety of businesses and offices. It has been occupied by a number of storefront business enterprises over the years. The current owner, American Legion Post No. 72, has been in the building for several decades.

49. 215-217 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1910

Description: This is a one-story wood frame house with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The plan consists of two forward-facing gables connected by a central side gabled section. The original narrow horizontal wood siding has been covered by new wider horizontal siding. The overhanging eaves are boxed, hiding original verge boards and exposed beams and rafter ends. Wood sash fenestration includes double-hung and multiple-pane casement.

History: The eastern portion of this house was built between 1908 and 1916 and was first used as a photography studio. By 1939 the other section had been attached to create a duplex. The addition was probably made to take advantage of the opportunities for rental to college students, which is still the primary function of the building.

50. 220 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name: Sigma Nu
Year Built: ca. 1897

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a two-story wood frame house with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. It has an unusual plan, with a central square section, with a pyramidal roof, and two gabled extensions that face northeast and northwest. Symmetrically located between the two wings is a north-facing corner entrance to the house. This cut-away corner creates a canted bay window effect on the second level. Below this, the corner space where the original front entrance was located had been filled with a window and a new entry door has been placed in the space where and adjacent window had been located. Stretching between the extended gable wings is a wrap-around front porch with a shed roof canopy. A central decorative triangular pediment is situated on the canopy roof, facing north. The canopy is supported by turned wood posts. The partial balustrade is a recent addition. At the lower level the exterior walls are clad with narrow horizontal wood siding and the upper level is clad with wood shingle imbrication. All of the original wood sash double-hung and casement windows appear to have been replaced by vinyl or metal units. There is a gabled wall dormer on the southwest side. An enclosed back porch on the southeast wall has had several additions attached to it, including two open back porches. Behind this house is a one-story wood frame building consisting of a side gabled section with two gable wings extending to the rear. This structure has wood shingle cladding, a composition roof, and exposed rafter ends. The windows are metal sash replacements.

History: This house was originally built in about 1897 as a single-family residence. Its size and appearance indicate that it was built for well-to-do owners. When first constructed it consisted of the basic central square section with wings and an enclosed back porch on the southeast side. The wrap-around front porch was added in about 1905. Other additions were made to the rear elevations in about 1916 and, more recently, these additions have been modified or rebuilt. Most likely the front door was moved, sometime prior to 1959, from the original corner location under the pediment to an adjacent location that was formerly occupied by a window. The interior has been extensively modified for modern reuse as a multiple-unit rental. Despite alterations, this house retains the striking historic appearance of its primary facades as viewed from the north. It is currently occupied by a student fraternal organization.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

51. 221 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1904

Description: This one-story wood frame house has a simple front-gabled rectangular plan with a cutaway porch at the west corner. The roof is composition and the foundation is basalt. The exterior walls are clad with horizontal aluminum siding, which was applied over the original horizontal wood siding. The overhanging eaves are boxed with aluminum cladding. Original wood sash double-hung windows have been retained and are presently covered with metal storm windows. Most of the double-hung windows have multiple-pane upper sections. Due to elevation change, the foundation of the northeast side is high and encloses a daylight basement space with two casement windows and a secondary entry. Above this, there is a pop-out shed-roofed bay window. The cutaway front porch has a square support post in the corner. An iron coal chute door is still visible on the northwest side.

History: In the late 1890s, this site was the location of "scattered lumber piles." Although real estate records state that this house was built in 1904, no building appears here on Sanborn Maps until 1939, indicating that the house was either moved from another location or it was built at a later date. Whatever the case, the basic plan has not been altered since 1939 and the original appearance remained intact until at least 1960. Since then, new cladding materials have been applied which have significantly altered the appearance. The original horizontal wood siding and battered skirt of the exterior walls have been covered with aluminum horizontal siding. The exposed beams, verge board, and brackets of the gable eaves, as well as the exposed rafter ends of the side eaves, have likewise been covered by aluminum cladding. The wood sash windows appear to remain intact. This modest house was probably originally built as a single-family dwelling. It remains so, but at present is probably rented.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

52. 302 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name: Dr. Johnson House
Common Name:
Year Built: 1915

Description: This building is a one and one-half story bungalow with Arts and Crafts characteristics. A modern one-story office structure has been attached to the southeast side. The plan of the house is a rectangular side gable with a full-width, under-the-roof front porch. The roof is composition and the foundation is basalt. The widely overhanging eaves feature exposed beams and rafter ends. There are two forward-facing dormers on the roof. The one to the left is a large gabled dormer with vergeboards and a pendant at the gable crest. The cladding of this dormer is stucco and false half-timbering. There are two wood sash double-hung windows in this dormer with multiple-pane upper sections. The smaller front dormer to the right also features vergeboards, a pendant, and stucco cladding. This is a former sleeping porch/balcony that has been filled in with metal sash windows. The roof over the front porch is supported by battered square wood posts which rest upon massive basalt piers. The wood deck of the porch is bordered by an open rail with a plain balustrade. The central front door is flanked on either side by large wood sash window panels. These consist of large central picture windows, with multiple-pane upper sections, and double hung window, also with multiple-pane upper sections, on either side. The lower portion of the house, below the front roof line, is clad with narrow horizontal wood siding. The large gable faces of the side elevations are clad with stucco and half-timbering like the front dormers. These elevations contain several intact wood sash double-hung windows with multiple-pane upper sections. There is full-height brick chimney that pierces the eaves near the crest of the gable, attached to the southeast side elevation. On the the northwest there is a shed-roofed pop-out with wood sash double-hung and casement windows. On the roof of the rear of the house is a shed-roofed dormer with shingle imbrication and double-hung windows. Below this is an enclosed back porch with a shed roof. The modern dental office addition is attached to the

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

southeast wall of the house, with an interior entry which allows passage between the two buildings. The addition is an elongated, rectangular wood frame structure with wood and stucco siding and brick trim. It has a flat roof, a concrete foundation, and metal sash casement windows. The interior has been modified for modern reuse as a multiple-unit dwelling but does retain some interior wood work features.

History: This large bungalow was built in 1915 on a site that had previously been occupied by a smaller wood frame house. The design is typical of this style, employing Arts and Crafts elements such as steeply pitched roof, wide eaves with exposed rafter ends and beams, and the wide front porch with battered wood supports mounted on massive basalt piers. This house retains much of its original historic appearance and materials. The most glaring detractor is the attached modern dental office. Even this, however is connected to the house at only one point. Additionally, the office is associated with Dr. Oscar Johnson, a dentist who was perhaps the house's longest occupant and practiced out of the office for a time. The office building itself was constructed in 1959 and elongated by an extension in 1973.

53. 305 College ("E") Street

Non-Contributing

Historic Name:

Common Name: Beta Theta Pi

Year Built: ca. 1900

Description: This is a two-story wood frame building with a composition roof and a basalt foundation that is not currently visible. The basic plan is a side gable with projecting gable fronts at each end. Wide wood panel siding has been applied over what was probably horizontal wood siding or asbestos panel siding. All original windows appear to have been replaced by metal sash casements. An original front porch, located between the projecting front gables, has been replaced by a glassed-in mezzanine. The interior has been extensively remodeled for use as a fraternity house.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: Although this building largely retains its original plan, it has been so extensively remodeled through the application of new material that it bears little resemblance to the large house that it once was. The size of the structure indicated that it may have always been a multiple-unit residence. Recent modernizations, however, have removed the original appearance and character.

54. 317 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1940

Description: This concrete block building is a two-story structure with a flat built-up roof and a concrete foundation. Its plan is vaguely "L" shaped. Windows are metal sash casements with concrete sills. The corners of the extended western corner section are rounded.

History: This building has a surprisingly modern appearance despite its early construction date of 1940. It displays elements of the International Style, including flat roof, rounded exterior corners, and horizontal rows of metal sash windows. Although not a particularly beautiful structure, it retains excellent architectural integrity and is one of few buildings in Cheney that reflect this architectural style. Its size indicates that it was probably always a multiple-unit rental, one of the earliest built in Cheney. It was remodeled in 1969 for use as fraternal organization housing, when common dining facilities were created and other room configuration changes made. It is currently vacant.

55. 320 College ("E") Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1902

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a one- and one-half story wood frame house with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The unusual plan features a central hip-roofed section with two gabled extensions. The original wood horizontal siding has been covered with aluminum horizontal siding that replicated the historic appearance. The most striking feature of this residence is the central tower, above the front entry, with its steeply-pitched four-sided pyramidal turret. The entry itself features a multiple-pane wood and glass door as well as multiple-pane side lights. Above the low brick porch of the entry is a canopy, with a broken bed pediment, supported by square wood posts. Windows of the house are mostly wood sash double-hung with multiple-pane upper sections. A hip-roofed dormer is situated on the southwest side of the roof slope. Two similar dormers are situated on the back side of the roof. Also to the rear, a hip-roofed enclosed back porch is attached to the house.

History: This house, which features a rather elaborate plan, was built in 1902, probably for a well-to-do single family. At some time this residence has been associated with Mr. Holter, of the local Brown and Holter automobile dealership. Although new cladding materials have been applied to the roof and walls, the building retains much of its historic style and appearance. The design works well as a cohesive whole, but is actually the result of several alterations. The house originally had a wrap-around front porch, but this was removed prior to 1939 and replaced by a small enclosed front porch. The impressive turret and entry pediment were constructed at a later date.

56. 113 "F" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name: Cheney Travel
Year Built: 1925

Contributing

Description: This is a two-story poured concrete and wood frame commercial structure that exhibits some Art Deco stylistic elements. The box-like, rectangular plan is accentuated by the

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

relative absence of windows on the secondary elevations. The foundation is poured concrete and the roof is flat. The lower level walls are concrete, while those of the upper level are of wood frame construction. The overall application of stucco gives the exterior wall surfaces a uniform appearance. A mild Art Deco effect is achieved in the full-height pilasters and central triangular parapet of the front facade, the vertical concrete wall buttresses of the sides, as well as the diamond shaped appliques placed below the plain cornice of the front parapet. Fenestration of the secondary elevations is limited to a few newer metal sash casement windows on the second level. On the upper level of the front there are three large metal sash casement windows. Below this, the storefront is sheltered by a recently applied shed-roofed canopy that is clad with wood shake. The storefront has been extensively modified and covered with vertical board siding but retains the central recessed entry configuration. To the left of the display windows is a wood door accessing the interior stairs that lead to the second level. The upper interior has been remodeled for use as apartments. The lower storefront interior has likewise been extensively altered.

History: This commercial building was constructed in 1925 at a location that had previously been occupied by successive livery and feed stables. In 1939, this building had a small one-story masonry addition, attached to the northwest corner, that has since been removed. The combination of concrete and wood frame construction is rare in Cheney, as is the application of Art Deco design elements. This building has seen use by various business enterprises, including a bakery, a pawn shop and, according to some accounts, a moving picture theater. The upper level was converted to apartments at some point and the storefront exterior has probably been remodeled a number of times.

57. 213 "F" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1902

Contributing

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This one-story wood frame house has wide, wood panel, horizontal siding and a composition roof. The foundation is basalt that has been covered with a veneer of concrete. The plan is a gable front with gable wing. There is a pair of metal sash double-hung windows in the front gable wall. The front entry door, the large metal sash picture windows, and attached flower box of the front side-gabled section are all new construction. The northwest elevation retains four wood sash double-hung windows, with multiple pane upper sections, and a full-height brick chimney that penetrates the eaves of the roof. Windows of the other elevations are newer metal sash casements. A shed-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house. Behind this building there is an old front-gabled garage, with vertical board siding, composition roof, and a newer metal vehicle entry door.

History: This house was built in 1902 as an identical twin to its adjacent neighbor at 219 "F" Street. The plan and materials of both these buildings have been altered over the years. Both have had original canted bay windows of the gable front removed, and both have had additions attached to the rear. Additionally, both originally had open front porches, along the side gable, that were enclosed some time after 1939. This house has seen a number of different wall cladding materials, including horizontal wood siding, stucco, asbestos panel, and the current wood panel siding. The doors and most windows have been replaced, most notably the multiple-pane wood sash casement windows of the side gable have been replaced by the current large picture windows. The garage in the back was built in 1922 and is mostly intact.

58. 216 "F" Street
Historic Name: Rosenzweig House
Common Name: Rosenzweig House
Year Built: ca. 1895

Contributing

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a two-story brick house that is nearly identical to its neighbor to the northwest. It consists of a forward-facing front gable with a side gable wing. The roof is composition and the foundation is basalt. A one-story front porch is situated in the angle formed by the intersection of these two wings. This porch has a hip-roofed canopy supported by turned wood posts with cookie-cutter decor at the upper corners. The balustrade of the wood deck has been removed. Three wood sash double-hung windows are located in the front gable face. These have segmentally-arched hooded drip molds and sills of brick headers. The old wood and glass front entry door also has a segmentally-arched hood. A transom space above the door has been filled. Above the porch, on the side gable is a small gabled wall dormer, with a double-hung window, that penetrates the eave of the roof. A similar wall dormer and window is visible on the southwest wall, as are two segmentally-arched double-hung windows. The northwest elevation also has two segmentally-arched double-hung windows, as well as a recently installed full-height concrete block exterior chimney. A one-story gabled wood frame addition has been attached to the back of the house, with composition roof, vertical board cladding, concrete foundation, and metal sash casement windows.

History: The story of this house is intertwined with its nearly identical neighbor to the northwest. The original builder is unknown, but both of these structures were obviously designed by the same person. Real estate records indicate that these houses were built in 1886. They do not appear on Sanborn Maps, however, until 1897, suggesting a later date of construction. Nevertheless, these buildings were among the earliest brick houses to be built in Cheney. The brick was reportedly fired at the local plant that once operated on part of the current grounds of Eastern Washington University. These vernacular style houses are excellent examples of early brick making and design employing common, or red, brick. In 1928, these houses were acquired by the Rosenzweig family and have been occupied by their descendants ever since. The original footprints of these houses were identical gable and wing plans. Both of them had rear wood frame additions attached at an early date. These newer portions have been modified over the years, but the original brick portions retain remarkable architectural integrity.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

59. 219 "F" Street Contributing
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: 1902

Description: This one-story wood frame house has wide asbestos panel horizontal siding and a composition roof. The foundation is basalt that has been covered with a veneer of concrete. The plan is a gable front with gable wing. A brick chimney is located on the roof at the juncture of the two gables. A shed-roofed addition has been attached to the rear of the house. The front gable wall retains a wood sash, multiple-pane casement window. The front entry door and the windows of the side gable are metal sash modifications that took place before 1966. The walls are clad with wide asbestos panel siding. Four wood sash double hung windows are retained on the northwest elevation. Other windows of the secondary elevations are metal sash replacements. There is a front-gabled garage behind the house with composition roof, wood tongue-and-groove horizontal siding, and new entry and vehicle entry doors.

History: This house was built in 1902 as an identical twin to its adjacent neighbor at 219 "F" Street. The plan and materials of both these buildings has been altered over the years. Both have had original canted bay windows of the gable front removed, and both have had additions attached to the rear. Additionally, both originally had open front porches, along the side gable, that were enclosed some time after 1939. Prior to 1966, the original wood siding was replaced by asbestos panels and multiple-pane wood sash casement windows of the enclosed front porch were replaced with metal sash windows. The garage behind the house was built in 1950.

60. 220 "F" Street Contributing
Historic Name: Rosenzweig House
Common Name: Rosenzweig House
Year Built: ca. 1895

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Description: This is a two-story brick house that is nearly identical to its neighbor to the southeast. It consists of a forward-facing front gable with a side gable wing. The roof is composition and the foundation is basalt. A one-story front porch is situated in the angle formed by the intersection of these two wings. This porch has a hip-roofed canopy supported by turned wood posts joined at the top by a spindle-wood frieze. The porch is bordered by an open rail with turned wood balusters. Three wood sash double-hung windows are located in the front gable face. These have segmentally-arched hooded drip molds and sills of brick headers. The old wood and glass front entry door also has a segmentally-arched hood. A glass transom light is located over the door. Above the porch, on the side gable is a small gabled wall dormer, with a double-hung window, that penetrates the eave of the roof. A similar wall dormer and window is visible on the southwest wall, as are two segmentally-arched double-hung windows. The northwest elevation also has two segmentally-arched double-hung window. A design feature that differentiates this house from the similar adjacent structure is distinctive cornice line, just below the eaves, created by alternately indented bricks. A shed-roofed enclosed back porch, with composition roof and poured concrete foundation, has been attached to the rear. This portion of the house is clad with vertical board siding and is accessed by a modern sliding glass door.

History: The historic context of this house is identical to the neighboring brick residence at 216 First Street. Both structures retain excellent architectural integrity of both materials and design.

61. 303 "F" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1910

Contributing

Description: This one-story wood frame house has a rectangular hip-roofed plan, with a gabled extension in the rear and an enclosed hip-roofed porch attached to the east corner. It has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. Exposed rafters are visible beneath the overhanging

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

eaves, the ends of which are covered with fascia boards. Asbestos panel cladding has been applied over what was probably horizontal wood siding. The front facade features a full-width front porch, situated beneath the roof, with square wood support posts, a wood deck, and concrete steps. A decorative gabled pediment is centered on the roof above the front porch. The front entry is an old wood and glass door. On the southeast elevation is a full-height brick chimney that penetrates the eaves of the roof. The southwest and southeast sides of this corner house have retained original wood sash picture windows with the upper sections divided into smaller decorative shapes by lead came. Most of the other windows are wood sash double-hung. They have been covered with metal sash storm windows. Windows of the enclosed back porch addition are metal sash casements. An old garage behind the house was replaced by new construction in 1975.

History: Real estate records indicate that this house was built in 1903, but the building does not show up on Sanborn maps until 1916, denoting a later construction date. The enclosed rear porch replaced a smaller open porch some time after 1939. The asbestos panel siding was applied prior to 1960. Three wood frame outbuildings that were once located at the rear of the building have been removed. The present modern garage was built in 1975. This house has always served as single-family residence. The original plan has largely been maintained and, aside from the application of asbestos siding, this house retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

62. 306 "F" Street
Historic Name: Lowe House
Common Name: Alpha Phi
Year Built: 1904

Contributing

Description: This residence is a two-story wood frame building reflecting Queen Ann design elements. The plan is rectangular, with a central hipped roof and gable wings projecting to the front, rear, and side elevations. A wrap-around front porch completes the basic plan. The house

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The walls retain the original narrow horizontal wood siding and shingle imbrication of the gable faces. Three of the gabled wings, excepting the rear wing, rise over two-level canted bays. These gable faces have pairs of small wood sash casement windows just below the spindled starburst gable trim of the crest. A semi-circular upper level balcony, with conical roof and wood balustrade, is located at the north corner of the building. This house features a variety of wood sash windows, including double-hung, picture, and casement. The elaborate front porch, which spans the front elevation and wraps around the corners, is a distinctive component of this house. The porch roof is hipped, with a decorative triangular pediment above the front entry. Ornamentation of the porch, employing wood balusters, C-shaped brackets, and wood spindle work give the house a delicate and airy appearance. The lower skirts of the wood porch deck are hidden by wood lattice. Behind the house is a gabled, one and one-half story former carriage house with a composition roof and horizontal wood siding.

History: This house, constructed in 1904, is considered one of the best examples of Queen Anne architecture in Washington State. Despite interior alterations undertaken to facilitate its use as a multiple-unit dwelling, this house has retained a high degree of architectural integrity both of appearance and materials. It was originally built as a single-family residence for semi-retired farmer David Lowe and his wife Bessie. While continuing to occasionally visit their farm east of town, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe led a life of civic and social activities. Husband and wife both died in the 1930s and the property was inherited by Bessie's sister, Helen Ware, in 1937. At that time, Mrs. Ware followed the lead of others home-owners in the college town and converted part of the house for use in boarding students. Such multiple use has continued in varying degrees throughout the building's later history. Although this has resulted in numerous modifications of the interior, the house has also seen several attempts to restore original interior features such as the wood work. The exterior has been well-maintained and retains much the same appearance as displayed in early photographs. At present the Lowe House is occupied by the Alpha Phi sorority, continuing its long association with the students of the college.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

63. 309 "F" Street Contributing
Historic Name: Reuter House
Common Name:
Year Built: 1903

Description: This wood frame house is a one and one-half story building with a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The basic plan is a gable front with gabled wing. A small hip-roofed dormer, with a small casement window, is located on the front slope of the side gable wing. The original narrow horizontal wood siding has recently been covered with horizontal vinyl siding. A shed-roofed front porch is located in the angle inside the two gabled wings. The porch features wrought iron canopy supports, a wood deck, concrete steps, an old wood and glass entry door, and a small multiple-pane wood sash casement window. A number of wood sash double-hung windows have been retained, but most are currently covered with metal sash storm windows. A shallow, canted bay window is situated in the gable front. Above this is a double-hung window recessed into an arched space. Windows of the other gable faces are recessed into a semi-triangular space. The application of the vinyl siding was done in a way which retains these unusual gable designs. The new siding did, however, obscure decorative stick work above the windows in the faces of the side gable section. At the rear of the building is a hip-roofed addition.

History: This house was built in 1903 and, except for the hip-roofed rear addition which was built in 1964, retains its original plan. The primary alterations to its appearance are the result of vinyl siding being applied over the original narrow horizontal wood siding. A concrete patio and a garage behind the house were built in 1963. This house has always been used as a single-family dwelling. It was reportedly once occupied by the family of R.W. Reuter, owner of a local creamery and cheese factory.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

64. 318 "F" Street Contributing
Historic Name: First F.M. Martin House
Common Name: Stradling House
Year Built: 1903

Description: Like the neighboring Lowe House, this building is a two-story wood frame residence employing Queen Anne style elements, although to a lesser degree. The foot-print of the two houses are almost identical, suggesting a common designer. The slightly earlier Martin house differs in its more vernacular appearance and more modest ornamental components. The central hip-roofed section is truncated by a flat roof at the top. Two-level gabled extensions radiate from the front and sides of the central portion. Two of these feature canted bays like those of the Lowe House. Also like the Lowe House, the Martin house has a wrap-around front porch, with a hip-roofed canopy, that is canted on the east corner. The porch of the Martin House is far less ornate, however, with turned wood support columns and a simple open wood balustrade. Above the two porch entries are decorative wood pediments. The house has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The wall cladding consists of horizontal wood siding and shingle imbrication in the gable faces. These gable faces are further distinguished by pentroofs and stained-glass casement windows. Some of the windows have been replaced by aluminum frame units but most are original wood sash. These include casement, picture, and double-hung windows, some with multiple-pane upper sections. A one-story gabled wood extension forms the rear of the building. Exterior architectural integrity of this house is excellent. The interior has been subject to some modification, but not as much as the Lowe House due to the fact that the Martin House has been continuously maintained as a single-family dwelling.

History: The F.M. Martin House is significant as fine intact example of an upscale vernacular residence employing modest Queen Anne design elements. It is also significant for its association with the F.M. Martin Family, whose members lived in the house for a number of years. It was built in 1903, perhaps for F.M. Martin himself. Mr. Martin was a successful businessman who had established a grain warehousing business in the 1890s. In 1907 he built a wood frame flour

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

mill. His firm, the F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company, grew to be one of the more successful enterprises in Cheney. When the original mill burned it was replaced by larger concrete facilities, many of which remain in use today, operating by a succession of companies since the sale of the business in 1943. Martin's son Clarence also rose to prominence, serving as governor of Washington State during the 1930s. One reason this building has maintained its historical appearance has been its continued use as a single-family dwelling that was never reconfigured for use as a multiple-unit rental.

65. 319 "F" Street
Historic Name:
Common Name:
Year Built: ca. 1910

Contributing

Description: This one-story wood frame house has a composition roof and a basalt foundation. The roof is hipped with a flat top. The rebuilt front porch has a gabled canopy with square support posts. Asbestos panel siding has been applied over the original wall cladding. Windows of the front facade include wood sash double-hung and large picture windows with upper sections divided into decorative shapes by lead came. The northwest elevation features a full-height brick chimney with diamond shaped brick tapestry work. Also on this elevation are wood sash double-hung and casement windows and a hip-roofed dormer, with two wood sash double-hung windows, on the roof. At the rear of the house is a shed-roofed back porch which is half enclosed and half opened. A new shed-roofed addition at the rear of the southeast side has metal sash casement windows. Behind the house is an old side-gabled shed, with a composition roof, basalt foundation, wood sash, multiple-pane casement and double-hung windows, and horizontal wood siding.

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

History: This house was built between 1908 and 1916 on a site that was previously occupied by a one-story wood frame dwelling. The construction date of 1903, shown on real estate records, is probably when the first house was built. When this house was first constructed, and until at least 1939, it had a full-width covered front porch. At some point this was removed and replaced with the current small front porch. The back porch was either expanded or rebuilt. The addition on the northeast side has been more recently attached. The rear additions and the removal of the front porch are the most apparent departures from the original plan of this house. The current asbestos siding was applied some time prior to 1960. The associated gabled shed is probably as old as the house and is architecturally intact.

66. 506 Front Street

Contributing

Historic Name: Northern Pacific Railroad Depot

Common Name: Burlington Northern/Santa Fe Railroad Depot

Year Built: 1929

Description: This Mission Revival Style railroad depot is a one-story brick building with a narrow rectangular plan consisting of three connected side-gable sections. The central section is higher than the others and has a short gabled extension facing to the southeast. Mission Style elements include the tile roof, the stucco veneer of the exterior walls, and the round-arched openings of the southwest section. The foundation is poured concrete. A tall brick chimney rises from the northeast end of the central section. Original fenestration includes several wood doors, with multiple-pane windows and transom lights, and a number of wood sash multiple-pane casement windows. The interior of the depot has been modified for modern use but retains the original plaster walls and wood wainscoting. Overall, this building retains excellent architectural integrity.

History: The railroad is of profound importance to the history of Cheney. Not only did the first arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in 1881, provide the economic impetus for a developing community, it led to the financing and establishment of a college of education in the town. It can

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7. Narrative Description (Continued)

be said that the railroad and the college, which developed into Eastern Washington University, as well as the local grain-growing economy, were the pillars upon which the growth of Cheney was founded. This depot was built in 1929 on the site of an old wooden depot that had been built in about 1890. The new structure contained three main areas: an express and baggage room, a ticket office, and a waiting room. The function of the depot changed after the days of extensive passenger rail service had passed. It now serves as storage and office space for the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railroad, and continues to retain its association with the history of railroading in the region.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

The Central Cheney Historic District is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the growth of small towns in the wheat-growing regions of eastern Washington. Cheney is typical in many ways to other towns of the area which served as industrial, social, and business hubs for an economy based on agriculture and goods and services for the rural population. The growth of Eastern Washington University adds another aspect to Cheney that most small wheat field towns lack. Represented within this eclectic district are properties which are associated with all the various facets of life in such a community as Cheney, whose existence revolved around the college, main-street businesses, the railroad, and the residential neighborhoods in which the populace lived.

The district is also eligible under Criterion C for the wide variety of architecture, domestic, commercial, and industrial, and the many styles which are represented. Some of the properties within the district are high-style showpieces, while most are vernacular examples of the kind of architecture favored during the period of early town growth in eastern Washington. While some properties have retained their original historic appearance, due to conscientious owners, most of these buildings have undergone changes which are reflective of the evolving nature of such small town landscapes, environments that are fast disappearing from the American scene.

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Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

The city of Cheney, Washington, is located along a geographic transition zone, with basalt scablands and wooded wetlands below, at the level of the railroad tracks, and rolling Palouse hills above. During the early years of the nineteenth century, Native American Indians grazed their horses on the plentiful bunch grass of the hills, and camped, fished, and gathered roots in the channels of the scablands. During the 1850s, warfare and treaties relegated most of the Indian inhabitants of the interior Pacific Northwest to reservations. Fur traders and miners had already made inroads into the region, but the removal of the perceived threat of Indian attack quickened the influx of white settlers. Stock raisers were the first to significantly utilize the grasslands of eastern Washington, but town-building did not receive the necessary impetus until the arrival of large numbers of farmers. Pioneers were attracted to the Cheney vicinity by the availability of water from nearby springs, and timber, as well as the close proximity to the Palouse soils of the hills, where dry-land wheat farming had proven to be successful. A small settlement grew at this location during the 1870s. The community first was called simply Section 13, after its designation on land survey maps. The last major Indian wars in the interior Pacific Northwest occurred in 1878; frightened Cheney residents built a make-shift fort on Cronk's Hill, north of the present town. In the late 1870s, the name was changed to Willow Springs and then to Depot Springs, perhaps in anticipation of the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Because of the overwhelming importance of having a railroad through town, some communities named themselves after prominent railroad men. Thus, for a short time Cheney was called Billings, after railroad financier Frederick Billings. Civic leaders finally settled upon the name of Cheney, after Benjamin P. Cheney, an official of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The bestowment of this honor certainly paid off, for it was Mr. Cheney who donated \$10,000 for the establishment of an academy which later became a State Normal School and, subsequently, Eastern Washington University. It was this school, along with the railroad and the thriving wheat industry, which served as the three cornerstones of Cheney's early development and growth.

The town of Cheney was platted in 1880, and the first log house was reportedly built that year for Mr. Charles Careau. This four-room structure was moved several times and eventually demolished. When this building was finished, others were under construction, both log and wood

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Section Number _____ Page 79

Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

frame. The tracks of the Northern Pacific railroad were laid through Cheney in 1881. When the track-laying crews reached the center of town, work stopped and a great celebration ensued. The economic impact of the railroad was immediate. Area farmers had access to a ready market. Cheney became a thoroughfare for travelers from across the country. As the number of both permanent arrivals and passersby increased, businesses were required to provide services for these people. Hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, mercantile stores, saloons, horse stables, farm equipment stores and the like appeared. Residential houses were also going up. George Engle, an early resident of the area, stated that "in '82 and '83 a great many cheap houses were built in Cheney." These were the small working-class houses that continue to be part of the Cheney environment. Prosperity brought by the railroad would soon lead to the construction of more substantial homes for the town's wealthier citizens. The trappings of social veneer also grew up in the form of schools, churches, and meeting halls. The first brick building, located on First Street, was constructed in 1883 by W.W. Griswold. Part of this building still stands. The emerging community received another boost when the Benjamin P. Cheney Academy opened on April 2, 1882. It was located in a two-story wood frame building constructed on the hillside overlooking the center of town, on the site now occupied by Showalter Hall. The growing prominence of Cheney led it into competition with the nearby economic hub of Spokane. A dispute over the location of the county seat, which occurred in the 1880s, is well known. The city of Spokane emerged as the victor, however, largely due to its more central location for the concentration of wealth derived from resource extraction throughout the region. Cheney continued to prosper as a developing small community due to its three pillars of support, the railroad, agriculture, and the academy.

By 1884, central Cheney had emerged as a collection of mostly wood frame businesses clustered along the axis of First Street. Other buildings faced the railroad, while single-family houses dotted the nearby vicinity. Several large structures provided services for horses and wagons, the mainstay of the local agricultural economy. Businesses along First Street ran the gamut of early services and sales enterprises. Two hotels, the Commercial and the Oakes, catered to visitors.

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Section Number _____ Page 80

**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

Saloons could count on a steady supply from the City Brewery, located along the railroad tracks. A public hall on the upper level of the brick Griswold building provided a community meeting place. A wood frame train depot handled passenger and freight service. At this time, only about a dozen of the buildings in Cheney were made of brick or stone. Much of the brick used in this early construction was fired locally. The first such community brickyard was begun in 1881 by Charles Careau. Fire was an ever present danger and struck on numerous occasions. This fact, and the general practice of razing old structures to build new, resulted in continual reconfiguration of the town's appearance during its developmental years.

Like other early western towns, Cheney endeavored to protect itself from fire. One way to do this was to build structures of masonry, a practice that became increasingly common. Another necessity was the creation of a fire protection system. In 1884, the town maintained a series of water storage cisterns along First Street. Water could be taken from these using force pumps that required the efforts of 16 men to operate. When fire appeared, common citizens were required to run the pumps, as there was not yet even a volunteer fire department. It is likely that, at this early date, water to fill the cisterns was pumped from nearby sources such as springs.

Between 1884 and 1888, the population of Cheney apparently dropped from 1500 to 800. By 1888, the appearance of the central business district had changed little. Some buildings had burned or been razed; others had been constructed. Two large grain facilities had been erected along the railroad tracks, the Northern Pacific Elevator Company and the Cheney Flouring Mills. Similar, yet larger and more modern, structures continue to dominate the Cheney landscape today. The site of the future Martin Milling Company was occupied by the Bavaria Brewery, owned by Joseph Weber. Two new hotels, the Western and the Hirst, had opened for business. The water cisterns along First Street had been replaced by "inexhaustible" wells accessed by manually-operated force pumps. The town had acquired a single hose cart but still had no regular fire department.

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

The largest of Cheney's numerous central business district fires occurred in April, 1889. Forty-five homes and businesses were destroyed. By 1891, several blocks of the northeastern portion of central Cheney remained vacant. The new Cheney Hotel, located near the railroad tracks, was under construction. Earlier hotels were gone. The old rail depot had been replaced by a brick structure. Other brick structures had also been built by 1891 in response to the threat of fire. Among these were the Cheney City Hall, on "E" Street, and D.F. Percival's First National Bank, located on the south corner of "E" Street and First Street. The latter featured a mansard roof and a distinctive corner turret. Also, a brick building had been erected which housed the Cheney Electric Light Works, which provided power to the town. The installation of its own electric light system was a major advance for the town. The fire department had not been improved, however, still possessing only one hose cart. The supply of water had been improved, though, through the construction of a pumping station at Fish Lake, three miles distant, which directed water through iron pipes to a reservoir near the town. Water from the reservoir was used to supply fire plugs which were placed around the central part of Cheney.

As noted above, the Benjamin P. Cheney Academy opened in 1882. This property, on the hill overlooking the business center and the railroad, became the defacto northwestern boundary of the town. Houses for faculty members began to appear below the institution. Gradually, a residential neighborhood was created, both by construction expanding from the city center and from the college. By 1900 this area had been largely filled in with both modest working-class residences and those of the more wealthy citizens of the town. The academy itself had undergone a financial crisis during the 1880s, but in 1890 it was chosen as the site for the first State Normal School in Washington. Several similar institutions, created to train elementary and high school teachers, were later established throughout the Pacific Northwest. The college would undergo further difficult times in the future, threatened by fire and funding cutbacks. Citizens of the town fought to keep their school, however. Local administrator and politician William J. Sutton was instrumental during the early battles to keep the college going. When the original wood frame academy building burned in 1891, Mr. Sutton was at the forefront of successful efforts to fund

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

a new building. For two years the Normal School operated in the upper level of the Pomeroy Building, on First Street. When the Cheney Public School building was completed in 1893, college classes were held there. A new stone and brick Normal School structure was finished in 1896 and, despite further funding problems, the institution was able to add new buildings by 1907.

Like other towns of the Pacific Northwest, Cheney's development was slowed by the financial crisis of 1893. In 1897, the town had changed little since 1891. Several blocks cleared by fire remained vacant. An abandoned stone foundation, built in the early 1890s and remaining vacant throughout the decade, also seems to point to economic decline. The brick Cheney Hotel, near the railroad depot, was the only remaining upscale hotel in town. Several boarding and lodging houses continued to serve visitors. The residential district between the college and the commercial center continued to slowly fill in with houses, but many vacant lots remained. By 1905 town growth remained sluggish. Several larger houses had been constructed, however, as well as the two-story brick Odd Fellows Building. There were a few other signs of future prosperity, including two long-term businesses, C.A. Ratcliffe Agricultural Implements and the F.M. Martin Hay and Grain Warehouse. These two enterprises would develop into some of Cheney's most lucrative businesses. By 1905, the town had enlarged its volunteer fire department to about 18 men, but still possessed only one hose cart. During the first decade of the twentieth century, Spokane experienced a period of phenomenal growth and probably siphoned off much of the regional wealth. Cheney's population, on the other hand, increased slowly, reaching about 1400 by 1908. The Normal School continued to grow, however, providing a continued impetus to build houses in the residential district. While the commercial center still saw a number of serious fires, the danger was lessened by the expansion of the volunteer fire department. This organization had grown to about 25 members and another hose cart and a hook and ladder truck had been added to the equipment. The source of the town's water had been changed from Fish Lake to deep wells.

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Section Number _____ Page 83

**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

By 1916 a degree of prosperity had returned to Cheney. The Washington Water Power Company had connected the town to their regional interurban electric train network. F.M. Martin had opened his first grain milling and storage facility. A new bank, the Security National Bank, opened in a new brick building designed by Spokane architect Kirtland Cutter. Along with the older Cheney National Bank, this gave Cheney two major financial institutions. Several fraternal lodges, including the Odd Fellows and the Masons, were thriving and boasted many affluent members. Most of the historic buildings in the Cheney district were in place by this time, including solid business blocks along First Street and most of the houses in the residential district. The local electric company, in the current Leifer Apartments building, had shut down as the town was connected to the regional power grid. The fire department had been modernized with new equipment, providing improved protection for structures in the town. The Normal School had survived yet another crisis. The main building, constructed in 1896 to replace the original academy building, had burned to the ground in 1912. Due to efforts of William Sutton and Normal School president Noah Showalter, a new building had been completed in 1915. This structure, called the Administration Building at the time, was later renamed Showalter Hall. The new building became the central focus of a new era of prosperity for the school. During the following ten years, an aggressive building program greatly expanded the campus, assuring that the institution would continue to be a basis for growth and development for Cheney.

During the 25 years following 1915, the development of Cheney remained fairly static. There were several factors behind this, including the world-wide economic depression and the general decline of small rural western communities. By 1939, the central commercial district of Cheney had changed little. It still consisted of several connected blocks of brick buildings that provided a variety of goods and services. Significant changes included the construction of a new building to house the Ratcliffe Company, which now catered to automobiles, a new Cheney High School building designed by Spokane architect George Rasque, and the construction of the new F.M. Martin Grain and Milling Company Plant, a complex of concrete structures to house what was at the time the most prosperous enterprise in Cheney. The Normal School continued to expand and

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

exerted more and more of an impact on the community. As off-campus housing became increasingly popular, more houses were built for rental purposes and other older residences were converted to multiple-unit use. This demographic shift was exemplified by the Philena Apartments, which were completed in 1929 at a location adjacent to the Normal School.

Following the 1940s, Cheney's economy entered a period of decline, a pattern reflected in many other small rural communities of eastern Washington. Some industries continued, providing some employment and wealth to the immediate vicinity. Business and industrial activity was more and more drawn to the central hub of Spokane, however. Cheney's biggest asset during these years was the college, which had been upgraded from a normal school to a state college of education and, eventually, a state university. As the institution grew larger, it did bring in some residents and shoppers. A growing trend, however, was to attend classes at the college and live in Spokane, which offered a greater variety of goods and services. Thus, the central business district of Cheney suffered. Storefronts experienced a large degree of failure and turnover, leading merchants to try to attract attention by altering the old and worn out buildings of the commercial center. For many years, little attention was paid to the historic appearance of older structures. Significant commercial buildings were demolished without much thought. Residences too were removed or significantly altered, often in an attempt to create more multiple-unit housing to attract student renters. Cheney's downtown core suffered another blow in the 1960s, when Interstate Highway 90 was built north of the town. Prior to this, Cheney had been on Federal Highway 10, which routed cross-state traffic right down First Street. The construction of the new interstate reduced the amount of main street traffic, economically damaging many businesses.

By the 1990s, attitudes toward historic structures in Cheney had begun to change, and a greater desire to preserve the past developed. Although the central Cheney vicinity had suffered severely from changes due to neglect and modernization, there was a recognized need to document and protect what was left. The structures chosen to be in the Central Cheney Historic District do not reflect a perfect capsule of the historic period. Indeed, the mark of change can be seen in nearly

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

7. Narrative Description (Continued)

all of these buildings. The uneven character of the district boundaries reflect the fact that the specter of demolition has been apparent over these city blocks for years. What is left is genuinely significant, however, for several reasons. All are associated with the growth of Cheney as a community. These associations are intertwined with the three factors that determined the early growth of the town, namely the railroad, rural agricultural activity, and the college. Some of these structures are also significant as intact examples of architectural styles, primarily vernacular, of the formative period of the American West. The Central Cheney Historic District provides a physical and historical link with the town's economic mainstay, Eastern Washington University, and the district's character of mixed uses and mixed social ranking is entirely representative of Cheney's development.

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

9. Major Bibliographic References (Continued)

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Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington

9. Major Bibliographic References (Continued)

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10. Geographical Data

Additional UTM References

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 2. | 11/456530/5259420 | 14. | 11/456910/5259480 |
| 3. | 11/456460/5259480 | 16. | 11/456840/5259220 |
| 4. | 11/456520/5259530 | 17. | 11/456800/5259260 |
| 5. | 11/456490/5259560 | 18. | 11/456840/5259300 |
| 7. | 11/456680/5259480 | 19. | 11/456790/5259340 |
| 8. | 11/456720/5259500 | 20. | 11/456720/5259260 |
| 9. | 11/456740/5259480 | 21. | 11/456740/5259240 |
| 10. | 11/456770/5259500 | 23. | 11/456670/5259200 |
| 11. | 11/456790/5259480 | 24. | 11/456690/5259240 |
| 12. | 11/456740/5259400 | 25. | 11/456590/5259320 |
| 13. | 11/457800/5259360 | 26. | 11/456570/5259280 |

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the irregular polygon whose vertices are marked by the designated UTM reference points. Due to lack of adequate space, only four of

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

these reference points are shown on the accompanying USGS map. Other reference points are marked on the sketch map attached to this nomination.

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above is the result of several attempts to define a sensible boundary that would not be all encompassing but would include the essential elements of the railroad and the commercial sector at one end and the college at the other, with the intervening area occupied by residential buildings of various types and styles. The natural boundary would simply be the rectangle formed between Fifth Street and the railroad tracks and between "F" Street and "D" Street. This makes a neat corridor stretching from the college campus to the railroad. Upon closer examination, however, it was seen that great inroads had been made by modern infill in this central town core. It was decided, therefore, to reconfigure the boundary to separate out, where possible, the modern properties. At the same time, some properties slightly outside the original rectangle were pulled in. The result was a district that contained the desired ingredients, as stated above, but was highly irregular. This was thought to be the best approach for a neighborhood that has long been besieged by modernization. Some non-contributing properties remain within the district boundaries. This was necessary to avoid an even more piecemeal configuration. The boundaries describe above come closest to the goal of defining a district containing primarily structures built during the historic period of significance and, additionally, of properties that were associated with the various themes of the district.

11. Photographs

1. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
327-327 First Street, looking south

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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11. Photographs (Continued)

2. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
401 First Street, looking east

3. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
404 First Street, looking north

4. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
405 First Street, looking east

5. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
406-408-410 First Street, looking west

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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11. Photographs (Continued)

6. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
407-408-409 First Street, looking south
7. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
414 First Street, southwest building, looking west
8. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
414 First Street, northeast building, looking west
9. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
416 First Street, looking west

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Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

10. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
420 First Street, looking west
11. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
422 First Street, looking west
12. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
424 First Street, front section, looking west
13. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
424 First Street, rear section, looking west

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Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

14. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
502 First Street, looking north

15. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
504 First Street, looking west

16. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
506 First Street, looking west

17. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
513 First Street, looking east

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

18. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
601 First Street, looking east

19. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
601 First Street, southwest section, looking south

20. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
601 First Street, northeast section, looking east

21. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
705 First Street, looking east

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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11. Photographs (Continued)

22. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
402 Second Street, looking north
23. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
420 Second Street, looking west
24. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
421 Second Street, looking south
25. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
505 First Street, looking east

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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11. Photographs (Continued)

26. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
518 Second Street, looking north
27. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
604 Second Street, looking north
28. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
608 Second Street, looking west
29. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
614 Second Street, looking west

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**Central Cheney Historic District
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11. Photographs (Continued)

30. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
616 Second Street, looking west
31. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
413 Third Street, looking
32. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
414 Third Street, looking north
33. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
506 Third Street, looking north

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

34. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
515 Third Street, looking south

35. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
522 Third Street, looking west

36. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
522 Third Street, excavated garage, looking north

37. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
413 Fourth Street, looking south

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

38. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
422 Fourth Street, looking west
39. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
519 Fourth Street, looking east
40. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
520 Fourth Street, looking north
41. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
520 Fourth Street, entry detail, looking northwest

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

42. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
523 Fourth Street, looking south

43. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
419 Fifth Street, looking east

44. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
419 Fifth Street, entry detail, looking southeast

45. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
419 Fifth Street, northwest elevation, looking west

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

46. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
524 Fifth Street, looking west

47. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
202 "D" Street, looking west

48. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
213 "D" Street, looking north

49. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
214 "D" Street, looking west

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

50. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
217 "D" Street, looking north

51. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
220 "D" Street, looking west

52. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
310 "D" Street, looking south

53. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
111-115 "E" Street, looking north

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Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

54. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
114 "E" Street, looking west

55. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
215-217 "E" Street, looking northeast

56. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
220 "E" Street, looking south

57. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
221 "E" Street, looking east

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

- 58. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
302 "E" Street, looking west

- 59. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
305 "E" Street, looking north

- 60. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
317 "E" Street, looking west

- 61. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
320 "E" Street, looking south

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Central Cheney Historic District Spokane County, Washington

11. Photographs (Continued)

62. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
113 "F" Street, looking east
63. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
213 "F" Street, looking north
64. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
216 "F" Street, looking west
65. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
219 "F" Street, looking north

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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

11. Photographs (Continued)

66. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
220 "F" Street, looking south
67. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
303 "F" Street, looking north
68. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
306 "F" Street, looking west
69. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
306 "F" Street, looking south

United States Department of the Interior
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**Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, Washington**

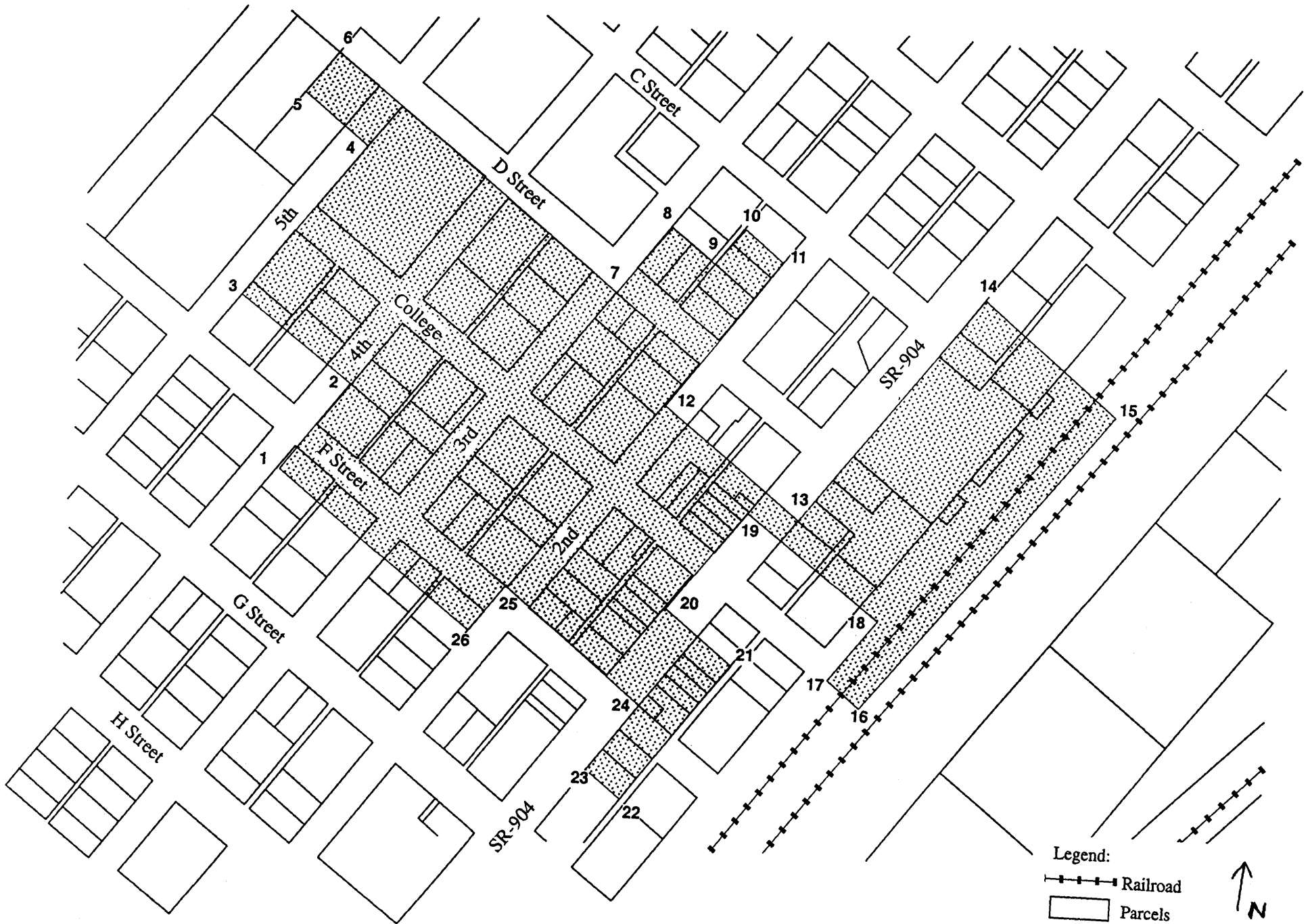
11. Photographs (Continued)

70. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
309 "F" Street, looking north

71. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
318 "F" Street, looking southwest

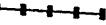
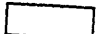

72. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
318 "F" Street, looking west

73. Central Cheney Historic District
Spokane County, WA
Stephen Emerson
May, 2000
W. 212 Dawn, Spokane WA
319 "F" Street, looking east



Sketch map of Central Cheney Historic District with numbered UTM references.
 CHENEY, WA

Legend:

-  Railroad
-  Parcels
-  Proposed Historic District

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