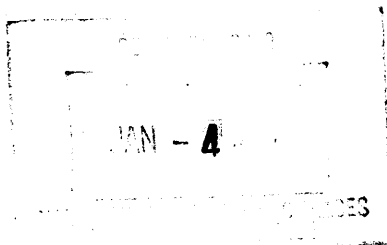


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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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. Property Name

historic name Millwood Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Eight Blocks bound by Argonne and Sargent Roads and by Euclid and Liberty Avenues  not for publication  
city or town Millwood vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Washington code WA county Spokane code \_\_\_\_\_ zip code 99212

063

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Allyson Brooks Signature of certifying official 12/21/00 Date  
Allyson Brooks, PhD. State Historic Preservation Officer  
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. Beal 2/2/01

Joe Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action

USSDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Property Name Millwood Historic District

County and State Spokane Co., WA

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>69</u>	<u>20</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
		<u>70</u>	<u>20</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:

n/a

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade

Domestic

Government

Health Care

Religion

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade

Domestic

Religion

Social

Transportation

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

Mission/Spanish Revival

Tudor Revival

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation concrete

walls wood, stucco, shingle, stone, brick, aluminum

roof asphalt

other shingle

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

Property Name Millwood Historic District

County and State Spokane Co., WA

**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.)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Planning

Exploration/Settlement

Social History

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1910-1950

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1910

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Harold Whitehouse, George M. Rasque, Charles E. White

Richard Eddy

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

Property Name Millwood Historic District

County and State Spokane Co., WA

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 20

UTM References

1	<u>1/1</u>	<u>4/7/8/4/2/8</u>	<u>5/2/8/1/2/7/2</u>	3	<u>1/1</u>	<u>4/7/8/8/4/7</u>	<u>5/2/8/1/2/7/2</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>1/1</u>	<u>4/7/8/4/2/8</u>	<u>5/2/8/1/4/5/8</u>	4	<u>1/1</u>	<u>4/7/8/8/4/7</u>	<u>5/2/8/1/4/5/8</u>

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 Bobbie Beese date 8-23-2000  
 organization \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number 3610 N. Sargent Road state WA zip code 99212  
 city or town Spokane

**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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name various telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
 street & number \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_  
 city or town \_\_\_\_\_

## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Millwood Historic District is a legacy from men who came west to run a paper mill and build a town. Its early history is representative of other Spokane Valley suburban communities, however, only Millwood developed into a showcase of middle class housing trends 1910 - 1949. During the first two decades of the twentieth century, the growing population of Spokane, Washington, transportation improvements and the Spokane River Valley's deceptively fertile soil encouraged many irrigation and industrial speculation schemes. Resources east of the Rocky Mountains were becoming depleted so in 1910, the Wisconsin based Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. was enticed to locate a paper mill on the south bank of the Spokane River about four miles east of the City of Spokane. Throughout the 1920's, the civic-minded Inland Empire Paper Company management cultivated an architecturally diverse business and residential community on lots platted in 1911 by a short-lived land speculation company. This community's appearance was influenced by the nearby brick-making industry and contemporaneous attitudes about the importance of good homes to society. House plan books provided the designs for most of the modest, but well designed and solidly constructed bungalow and eclectic revival style homes built on the tree-lined streets of the Millwood historic district.

The historic district is significant under criterion A. It was part of the movement west for resources such as land and timber as they became scarce and expensive in the East and Midwest. The district displays many of the characteristics of a company town. At the same time, its close proximity to Spokane and the many garages still intact in the district attest to its suburban subdivision characteristics. The construction materials of wood, brick, clay tile and stone are representative of the wide range of local resources and manufactured products. Lumber, cement, granite and a wide assortment of quality clay products all either existed or were produced within a few miles of Millwood.

The district is significant under criterion B. It took many men of different talents to shape the character of the town of Millwood. The settler-farmers, the local businessmen, the mill managers and the mill workers were united in wanting long-term progress and prosperity for the community. A few came and then moved on but most made the area their home for decades. Waldo Rosebush was general manager of the paper mill from 1921 until 1936: the years during which the majority of the district's buildings were constructed. His own home and garage, built among mid-sized and smaller homes, is the most unique and imaginative in the district. As a military man, a historian, a fire arms inventor and a supporter of community band music, Waldo Rosebush's contributions reached beyond the borders of Millwood.

The district is significant under criterion C. The residential portion of this neighborhood displays built examples of house designs sold through 1920's popular pattern books. Examples of the work of several specific architects are also represented within the district. Close to half of the buildings in this district were built with construction techniques developed in the early 1900's using clay tiles for solid masonry construction. These include houses, garages and commercial buildings.

### Prehistory

The earliest recorded settlement to occupy the land of the historic district was the winter camp of the Upper Spokanes. During the mid 1800's and before, the land later occupied by the paper mill was the center of a relatively large, scattered winter community. The river provided abundant salmon for drying. It also had the advantage of virtually never freezing due to its swiftness and interaction with the large underground aquifer beneath it. The fertile gravel and silt loam glacial till which makes up the broad valley floor supported abundant bunch grass for grazing horses throughout the winter. The land's broad fields and gentle slopes provided ample sites for the tepees of various family groups scattered around the area. There were also drying racks, sweat lodges and a race track.

### Early settlement

Antoine Plante, former fur trader with Hudson's Bay Co. brought the first European influenced culture to the area. He settled on the south side of the Spokane River about 2 miles east of the Millwood Historic District and established a ferry across the river around 1856.

In 1880, Civil War veteran Benjamin Lewis homesteaded land east of the Millwood Historic District location. This land would later be occupied by the paper mill. 1882 found J.S. Woodard and his family traveling by covered wagon from Kansas to the Spokane area. They bought 170 acres from the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1883. This land bordered the location of the Historic District on the south. The Warren brothers followed in 1883. E.P. Warren homesteaded land a little southeast of J.S. Woodard's land. M.F. Warren's land included the future site of The Historic District.

Two of J.S. Woodard's sons, Seth and Howard worked in wheat harvests from Spokane to Walla Walla. In 1903, Seth was able to purchase the land homesteaded by Benjamin Lewis from a Mr. Paddock for \$45 an acre. At the same time, Harry

Salmons, a refugee from the hail and drought of Kansas bought from Mr. Paddock the land west of Seth Woodard's. Mr. Salmons had been renting and farming this land for several years. It includes the 18.25 acres that would be platted as Millwood.

When the Coeur d' Alene-Spokane Railroad Company was planning its electric line in 1903, people in this area wanted it to run through what is present day Millwood. Seth Woodard and his father enticed the company with the donation of a right of way through their land. Seth took a Notary Public down the rest of the proposed route and signed willing landowners up on the spot. The railroad company put a station on Seth's land near present day Argonne Rd. and called it Woodard Station.

The first suburban telephone in the valley was solicited by Seth Woodard and installed in this area by Pacific Telephone in 1906 after he, Harry Salmons and eight other subscribers agreed to five-year contracts. A road was established in 1908 to run from one side of the valley (Dishman) to the other side (Bowie Rd. (Upriver Drive)). It ran down the property line between Seth Woodard's and Harry Salmon's land and was known as Woodard Road south of the river and Foults Road north of the river. In 1909, a steel bridge was built connecting the two. After 1920 when a new concrete bridge was dedicated in memory of the WWI Battle of the Argonne Woods, the road became known as Argonne Rd.

### Overview of Schemes

Regional conditions around 1910, encouraged many land speculation get-rich-quick schemes to focus on the Spokane Valley. In 1900, the City of Spokane's population was 3,6848. By 1910, the population had swollen to 104,402. The electric railroad, constructed from Spokane through the river valley to the city of Coeur d'Alene in 1903, and the increasingly affordable automobile allowed a trip from the valley to Spokane in less than an hour. It had previously taken a half day to get there by wagon. It was discovered that, mixed with the ubiquitous gravel under the still sparsely populated grasslands of the Spokane River valley floor, there was a very fertile silt-loam. With irrigation from the river, one of the many local lakes or the huge underground aquifer, this land would grow anything that the sunny, 120 day growing season would allow. The railroads and the rapidly flowing Spokane River made the broad valley floor attractive for industry also.

As Spokane's population soared, various land speculators began buying up valley land from farmers for modest sums and platting it into small acreage lots. Most platting plans included a promise for irrigation in addition to the standard utilities. By 1910 when the paper mill began construction, much of the surrounding area had already been platted. Pasadena Park (across the river from the mill) before 1908, Orchard Avenue (immediately to the west) in 1908, and Grandview (immediately to the east) in 1908. In Grandview, irrigation was not actually delivered until 1923.

### Establishment of Mill

Up until 1909, Woodard Station (Millwood) was growing and developing much like all other parts of the Spokane Valley. W. A. Brazeau, a man associated with the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co. of Wisconsin, traveled west in 1909 to recuperate his health and see the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition being held in Seattle. As his train neared Spokane, Mr. Brazeau chanced to pick up a Spokane daily paper. A headline announcing a million dollar paper mill for Spokane aroused his curiosity enough that he got off the train to look the situation over. Walter Brazeau was impressed with the land and the area's resources. Several weeks after the million dollar plan fell through, Mr. Brazeau secured an option and returned to Wisconsin to present the matter to his company there.

The Inland Empire Paper Co., funded by some local investment as well as Wisconsin paper capital, began construction of a new paper mill in 1910. At first, a Spokane real estate speculator, Wilbur S. Yearsley was the company's president and Walter Brazeau filled the positions of Secretary and Treasurer. The company rushed construction and began limited production on Sept. 1, 1911 with second hand equipment shipped in from Montana. Before long, the company installed new equipment and greatly expanded production. Inland Empire Paper Co. continued a policy of regular expansion through the 1920's and into the 1930's.

Major industrial construction and the new employees it attracted soon transfigured the rural farming area surrounding Woodard Station. The paper mill's developers wanted a new name for the district that would promote the new mill. S.T. Woodard explained the renaming process in a short history he wrote in the early 1930's: "Mr. D. C. Corbin, the builder of the Spokane International Railway was interested in various Valley irrigation projects and other developments among which was the Industrial Development Company. The Paper Company had decided on locating at Woodard's Station. So Mr. Brazeau, who was Secretary and Treasurer of the Paper Company, and the active organizer of the project with Wilbur S. Yearsley then President, called on Mr. Corbin to get his idea for a suitable name for the location. Mr. Corbin suggested Millwood as being appropriate, this being a combination of Woodard and Paper Mill ..."

The railroad insisted on Woodard family approval before it would change the name. When this was received, the station became Millwood and the fledgling town had a name.

## Industrial Development Company

On April 4, 1911, Wilbur S. Yearsley bought 18.25 acres of land from Harry Salmons. The deal included a mortgage for \$8,000 dollars. Interest payments were to be paid yearly for 5 years, then the note was to be paid in full on April 1, 1916. Six days later, April 10, 1911, Wilbur S. Yearsley sold these 18.25 acres of land to the Industrial Development Company for \$13,343.88 plus the assumption of the \$8,000 mortgage owed Harry Salmons. Mr. Yearsley was President of the Industrial Development Company at the time and Walter Brazeau was Secretary. The land was platted as Millwood on May 1, 1911.

Sales of the newly platted lots were apparently slow. The water system was begun but never completed. In 1918, Harry Salmons filed a foreclosure notice against the then bankrupt Industrial Development Company and owners of the few lots which had been sold claiming \$8,234.36 was still due him.

## Community Develops

Many of the mill's employees came from Wisconsin and other Mid-West paper and pulp mill areas. New businesses soon located near the mill to meet the needs of the new residents and their families. The area began to look like a company town. By 1911, Millwood had a lumber yard, restaurant, barber shop, general store and the Wiley hotel. 1912 brought the Millwood Hotel (still standing in the historic district) and the first Byram building.

Millwood, however, did not become a typical company town. Located near a large, established city, the paper mill was surrounded by independently developing subdivisions so Millwood was never isolated or exclusive. The steel bridge, built across the river in 1909, gave farmers in Pasadena Park and the prairies to the north easy access to the railroad. The businesses and post office when they opened were convenient to the Orchard Avenue and Grandview subdivisions as well. Fruit Growers built a packing plant next to the railroad sometime before 1920. About a year after the Spokane Valley State Bank opened in a temporary location, over 65 area stockholders financed the substantial brick and concrete building that still stands in the historic district. This bank served farmers, businessmen and other area residents in addition to the paper mill's workers for over 30 years.

Inland Empire Paper Company's Wisconsin investors were building a business for long term gain rather than quick, big profits. From the beginning, they planned to haul logs and pulp to the mill from a variety of sources and ship out finished paper. A mill operating under this philosophy was not vulnerable to the depletion of nearby resources in the way that mining and lumber facilities were so a more permanent community could be established.

By 1914, the paper mill was running double shifts at full capacity to supply the demand for paper. Almost two hundred workers were employed and nearby housing was scarce. Early in 1912, a cement plant had been built about two miles east of the Inland Empire Paper Mill. F. N. Walker of the Neely-Walker Investment Company was quoted in the March 22, 1914 Spokesman Review, "The one crying need in this industrial district is a building company to erect homes for the employees of these mills. Many are now living in tents and shacks and every available house within two miles of the mills has been taken." A March 16, 1920 Spokesman Review article announced the purchase by Inland Empire Paper Co. of 40 acres of farmland south of the mill. The company planned to "replat the tract, put in streets and a water system and offer the sites on easy terms to its employees". The same article also states, "The housing question is not as serious as it once was because in the last year approximately 50 employees purchased their own home in Pasadena Park or Greenacres within relatively easy access of the mill." It is also mentioned that, "some time ago the company negotiated for acreage west of the plant, but the deal was never consummated. Although the 40 acres purchased in 1920 was not developed as anticipated, this article indicates that management had for some time been thinking about helping workers to build and own homes.

Inland Empire Paper Company began to acquire many of the lots platted in 1911 by the Industrial Development Corporation. By 1923, the Paper Co. owned much of the platted town site. In the spring of that year, Inland Empire Paper Company appropriated \$40,000 dollars and established a revolving home loan fund to help their employees to build their own homes. They offered almost 70 lots for sale and had pattern books available at the mill to provide ideas or full architectural plans. Rails were laid from the mill across into this area so a steam shovel could be brought in to excavate basements. Nine homes were built both by managers and workers in this 1923 wave of building activity. At least seven were built when another wave of construction took place in 1926 and the sounds of major construction echoed through this district again throughout the summer and fall of 1928. Since the platted lots were small, most homebuilders bought two or more.

## Waldo E. Rosebush

Waldo E. Rosebush graduated from Alfred University, Alfred, New York in 1909. he began his career as a clerk with the Patten Fine Paper Company in Wisconsin. He left there to join Gen. John J. Pershing on his expedition against Pancho Villa in Mexico in 1916. He served in World War I in France where he became a major. He received a Pershing Merit Citation with Purple Heart. In November 1919, he came to Millwood as assistant general manager for Inland Empire Paper Co. He was named general manager in 1921 and served in that position until April, 1936.

Waldo Rosebush is probably most widely known in the Spokane area for his historical writings. In the early 1930's, he edited two major series of articles for the Spokesman Review Newspaper named "The Valley of the Sun." The articles in each series detail Spokane Valley history and are either written by early valley settlers themselves or by someone who had interviewed an early settler. In 2000, this collection of articles remains one of the most important sources of Spokane Valley history available. At the time of his death in 1961, Mr. Rosebush was a member of the board of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Mr. Rosebush was an avid gun collector, amateur gunsmith and inventor. This "modest man provided valuable counsel and assistance in assembling, restoring, and preserving" The Eastern Washington State Historical Society's Gun Collection which was on display for many years in the Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum, Spokane, Washington. (Dedication, "American Firearms and the Changing Frontier.") He presented his personal gun collection to the University of Wisconsin Historical Museum sometime around 1961.

His interest in history and guns lead naturally to his two major books. "Frontier Steel," tells the story of military weapons used in the conquest of the west. It talks of the Black Hawk war through the Mexican war and the Northwest Indian battles. It includes a stirring account of Colonel Steptoe's defeat Near Rosalia, Washington in May 1858. "American Firearms and the Changing Frontier" explains the basic principles of firearms in general. It then follows the improvements and advantages of specific weapons and the impact these had on United States History up until about 1900. Although these two books have long been out of print, judging by their price and availability as used or collectors books, they continue to be appreciated in 2000.

Mr. Rosebush's old hometown of Alfred also benefited from his civic mindedness and generosity. In his will, Waldo Rosebush left a small bequest saying, "I wish this income to be used for a music festival in the Village of Alfred, N.Y on some suitable day each year, say about commencement time."

As the 1930's depression progressed, financial pressures on The Inland Empire Paper Company reached a point where reorganization was necessary to keep it in operation. In April, 1936, Waldo Rosebush resigned as general manager. He went back to the military for a vocation and served the army as a civilian in Alaska and the Pacific before retiring to Appleton, Wisconsin. He would not, however, sell his beloved house in Millwood. He rented it to a local family and maintained his voting residence there. He returned to Millwood annually to vote and visit with his many friends in the area.

### Brick Plants

Clay deposits south of the Spokane Valley were used for brick making as early as 1880. By 1910, more than a dozen brickyards had been established. Most of these were small operations producing inexpensive, common brick used primarily as back-up brick.

In 1902, Charles P. Oudin and three other men started the American Firebrick Company 10 miles SW of Millwood's future town site. The small town of Mica was platted and a company hotel was built. In 1902, American Firebrick Company became the first company in the west to manufacture high temperature fire brick. They later produced other products such as Dennison interlocking blocks. The plant, which continues to produce brick in 1999 was listed on the National Historic Register in 1982 (#82004289).

Sometime around 1909, Washington Brick and Lime established a clay products manufacturing plant in Dishman, 2 Miles directly south of the Millwood site. In 1923, their products included: sewer pipe, drainage tile, flue lining, chimney pipe, canal-lining, segment sewers, interlocking tile, hollow building blocks, hollow partition tile, porch tile and clay shingles.

Local newspaper articles announcing individual construction projects name these local companies as primary sources of the clay building products used in building Millwood's brick and masonry buildings. The district derives much of its character and appearance from the 21 houses, 13 garages and 11 other buildings built with the many types, colors and textures of brick and tile products produced at these plants during the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's.

### Better Homes Movement

The national "Better Homes for America Movement" began in 1922, about six months before the first nine Paper Mill aided homes were constructed in the district. The movement emphasized good design, solid construction, modern, laborsaving equipment and artistic decoration. The movement continued on into the 1930's both nationally and in the Spokane area. A brief look at this movement, reveals attitudes and beliefs concerning the design and importance of the family home during the years in which most of the houses in the Millwood Historic district were built.

Spokane promoted 1922 Better Homes Week with such great enthusiasm that it secured second prize among the 961



communities that participated that first year. The Spokesman Review Sunday, October 8, 1922 paper devoted a complete section to Better Homes Demonstration Week. Most of one weekly issue of The Spokane Valley Herald was used to promote its ideals and activities. Spokane's Mayor, C. A. Flemming, proclaimed, "The home is the center and unit of American life, the fountain head of American ideals. In these days when disintegrating forces of various kinds threaten the security of the home, any movement which helps to counteract such forces should receive our united and hearty support. Such a movement is that by which the period from October 9 to 14 is set aside as "Better Homes in America Demonstration Week."

Now, therefore, I, as Mayor of Spokane, do designate the week of October 9 to 14 as "Better Homes Week" and call upon the people of Spokane to give particular attention to the very important matter of improving their homes."

Articles in the two newspapers had headlines such as: "Good Architecture in Home Real Economy in Long Run"; "Brick Gains as Aid to Economy - Is Cheapest In End"; "With Nation of Better Homes, All Problems Can Be Solved"; "Make Spokane City of Happy and Beautiful Homes Is Goal".

In addition to advertisements from furniture stores, paint stores, lumber stores etc., both newspapers had large ads from Washington Brick, Lime and Sewer Pipe Co. promoting home building of "BRICK AND HOLLOW TILE" to "save upkeep and depreciation", "save insurance", and "save fuel". Both papers also carried ads for "MODEL Home Plans and Service" "prepared by The Architects' Small House Service Bureau and endorsed by The American Institute of Architects and the United States Department of Commerce". The ads go on to state, "Complete Home Plans may be had at nominal prices due to an unusual co-operative method of production through the following practicing Architects of Spokane". A list of 11 of Spokane's most well known architects follows (including K. K. Cutter and Whitehouse and Price). The house located at 8918 E. Dalton, in Millwood's historic district matches a plan sold by The Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

In 1923, The Home Owners Service Institute published a book under the title of "The Books of a Thousand Homes: Volume I containing 500 plans of Moderate Cost 3 to 8 Room Houses: Working Drawings & Specifications Available". This book reports, "Symbolizing the spirit of home ownership and better built homes, on June 4, 1923, President Warren G. Harding officially opened at Washington D. C., a modernized adaptation of John Howard Payne's birthplace, the "Home Sweet Home" which inspired that wandering playwright and actor to write the immortal song first sung on May 8, 1823 ..." There is a picture in which then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, Chairman, Advisory Council of the second National Better Homes Week Committee breaks ground for the 1923 Washington D.C. demonstration "model" house. Four houses in Millwood's historic district match patterns found in this Home Owners Service Institute publication.

In his 1923 Better Homes Demonstration Week proclamation, Spokane Mayor Charles A. Fleming states, "The progress of a city, like the progress of a nation is measured by the quality of its homes. The better the homes, the greater will be the effort to preserve them." The paper mill managers encouraged an employee band, a baseball team and the employee supported Mutual Benefits Association. It is easy to imagine these same managers believing that it would benefit the workers, the community and, ultimately, the Paper Mill for the company to provide good house design pattern books and to assist employees to build and own their own quality homes.

### Millwood's Design Sources

The good design and artistic taste espoused by the Better Homes Movement includes both the craftsmanship championed by the Arts and Crafts Movement and an eclectic reliance on style details from somewhat romanticized English and European building traditions.

Many Americans served in Europe in WWI and saw building traditions on that continent first hand. Also, due to technological advances in printing, pictures of English and European architecture were more widely available at less expense. At about the same time, new developments in building technology allowed masonry building styles from these traditions to be less expensively copied. Around 1910 techniques were developed for cladding wood frame structures with a thin veneer of brick. Hollow, fired clay tiles were also developed the first part of the 1900's. These clay tiles provide the advantages of solid masonry with less weight and expense than that of solid brick walls. They can be directly covered with plaster on the inside of the wall and left bare or veneered with brick or stucco on the outside. The masonry buildings in the Millwood historic district are mostly constructed of clay tiles, however, one house and several garages are known to be wood framed with brick veneer.

The designs for most of the homes in the district appear to come from house plan pattern books. Five brick houses have been matched to specific designs. Several more of the masonry houses in the district, although not yet matched to specific designs, almost surely come from some kind of plan service. Many of the wood frame houses probably also come from various pattern books. At this point in time, however, a search through over twenty different pattern books of the period has determined mostly that Millwood's small houses, which generally are very representative of 1920's and 1930's housing have style and detailing which makes each of them unique.

A walk through the streets of the Millwood historic district is like a walk through the pages of one of the numerous nationally available house pattern books. Many of the pattern books published during the 1920's offer a mix of styles. Bungalow styles are mixed in with designs showing the influences of American Colonial styles, English and French cottages, Italian Villas, and Spanish influenced architecture. Many style types are presented in wood clapboard or shingles, brick or stucco. Walls are usually constructed of wood frame or terra cotta tile.

Some of the published house pattern books contain designs created by relatively established architects. The house at 3515 N. Hutchinson matches a pattern book design by Chicago architect, Charles E. White Jr., one of a handful of architects recognized for mastering the Prairie Style. ("A Field Guide to American Houses.") This red brick, hipped roof house can be viewed as being the natural result of applying updated Prairie Style characteristics to a four room, one story house with covered front porch. The contoured brick porch columns, closed brick porch rail and wide closed eaves give this modest house a low, sleek, modern appearance.

Spokane architect George M. Rasque designed the large, Italian influenced house at 3315 N. Dale. A 1927 newspaper article indicates that Mr. Rasque designed numerous houses but his newspaper ads depict him as an architect of institutional buildings. The Eastern Washington University Historic District (92001287, listed 10/01/92) contains a number of buildings designed by Mr. Rasque. The nomination form for this district states that George Rasque "built so many public buildings in Eastern Washington that he was informally regarded as State Architect for the area." Although a number of his institutional designs are on the historic register, few if any house designs are currently listed.

Two 1934 Spokane Valley Herald articles list Richard Eddy as the architect for the solid rock house at 8717 E. Liberty. Richard Eddy is listed as an architect in the Spokane City directory only for the years 1931 and 1932. He is listed 4 years as a building contractor and 3 years as a secretary. That he had some sort of architectural background, however, is confirmed by his listings in 1921 and 1922 as a draftsman for the prominent Spokane architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price.

The design for the half-timbered house at 3318 N. Marguerite reportedly returned from Normandy after World War I with its first owner Waldo Rosebush. Local stories consistently maintain that it is a replica of a specific house in Normandy, France. One of these stories suggests that when Mr. Rosebush was wounded, he was taken in to convalesce with the Norman family that owned the original. The well-known Spokane architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price was involved in the execution of this finely detailed house. In 1927, Mr. Rosebush returned to France for a visit. Sometime between 1928 and 1934, he built a romantic garden wall and medieval, French influenced, two story, double garage. The wall and garage, complete with secret tunnel connection to the house's basement, were a project nearly as large as that of the house. The garage is designed like a scaled down carriage house. The original plan shows a main room with a "stall" built into each of the south corners. The small size of the stalls and the height of the windows, however, make these "stalls" unusable for horses. The garage has a good sized upstairs room and a large basement. The tunnel runs from the northwest corner of the garage basement at an angle to the basement of the house.

### Social Life of community

The church, businesses and homes built within the bounds of the Millwood historic district became the center of much of the area's social activity. And much of that social life centered on the mill. In June of 1923 the employees' "Paper Makers Band" presented their first concert. They invited valley residents to concerts and dances and bought uniforms. The Paper Company built a Gazebo style band-stand for outdoor summer concerts. The Paper Company also built a baseball field and the Mill's Baseball team was one of the first formed each spring. The yearly company picnic usually included a trip to nearby Liberty Lake by electric railway for a day dedicated to food, games, band music, baseball and fun. The town's children spent summer days frolicking in the pool next to the band stand on the park-like paper mill grounds. The company supported the schools and the Presbyterian Church, and was involved in all major community ceremonies and holiday celebrations.

There were other social activities too. By 1920, Campfire Girls and Boy Scouts were regularly holding meetings, going on camp outs and enjoying the occasional banquet. Town women took turns hosting various church and other club or society luncheons. Family or friends initiated gatherings for birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, housewarmings, out-of-town visitors or just to spend time with friends. Out of town family and friends visited. Millwood families "motored" out of town themselves to visit friends, to picnic or camp at one of the many local lakes, or just to enjoy their autos and see the countryside. When shopping, banking or other errands beckoned, the housewife could dress up a little and walk to Millwood's business district. A wide selection of merchandise and services were available on the two-and-one-half to three blocks of shops. Sidewalks were great places to exchange greetings or to pause and chat with neighbors.

The Inland Empire Paper Company provided many of life's essentials including the town's water, firefighting equipment and the town's dump. The company initiated and administered the employee supported Mutual Benefit Association which recruited a Midwestern dentist, Dr. Neil Bayne to locate in Millwood.

## Incorporation

When the Industrial Development Company folded sometime before 1916, it stranded its customers with an unfinished water system. The Paper Company agreed to temporarily provide area residents with the much needed water. Valley irrigation finally reached Millwood in 1923 but as 1928 approached, the community needed its own domestic water system. Also, many people in the community felt that more of the local tax revenues should be spent on local needs.

On Saturday, Oct. 15, 1927, residents visited Byron's Confectionery and voted conclusively (75 for and only 5 against) in favor of incorporating Millwood into a Washington town of the 4th class. Eight men were chosen to serve as the town's first officers. Little is known of C.L. Ammerman, Councilman. Town officers that were employees of Inland Empire Paper Company were W.A. Brazeau, Mayor, F.W. Aucutt, Councilman and Joe Butler Jr., Clerk (each of these men lived within the district) and J.Y. Wilson, Councilman. Early settlers on the first council were Harry Salmons, Treasurer (he lived in the district) and S.T. Woodard, Councilman. Businessman, A.H. Byram, Councilman lived in an apartment next to his Confectionary store in the district. Six of the eight men elected made their homes within the bounds of the Millwood Historic District. Over the years, many Councilmen and several of Millwood's mayors have come from the homes of the district.

## Later Years

The board of directors of the Inland Empire Paper Company voted to construct a major expansion project in 1931. Sales of newsprint slowed as the depression wore on. Several of the historic district's paper company employees made numerous business trips throughout the country trying to arrange sales. Several Spokane Valley banks failed. Millwood's Spokane Valley State Bank, however, remained solvent. Businesses such as the Millwood Mercantile accepted eggs or fresh produce in exchange for other merchandise. Dr. Lyle Bailey, the town's doctor and surgeon exchanged his professional services for labor on the solid granite house he built in 1933. The paper mill had a new General Manager and Assistant General Manager in 1936. Several houses were built within the district throughout the 1930's.

Things remained fairly static during World War II, then four commercial buildings and a church classroom building were built in the district in 1946. Two brick houses were built on the edge of the district in 1949. A residential duplex and a few more small commercial buildings were built or remodeled in the early 1950's. Other than a few garages, there have been no new buildings built within the district since that time. A couple of houses and a wooden commercial building have been demolished

In 1960, Argonne Village shopping center opened about one mile south of Millwood's main business blocks. This new strip mall housed a grocery supermarket, a large drug store, and a small department store in addition to several smaller stores. A new hardware store was located nearby. The new stores were built in the center of a field with a large parking lot and were easily reached by car from several nearby communities. Over the next ten or fifteen years, one by one, Millwood's main businesses either closed or moved to the new shopping center. In 1978, seven of Millwood's twenty-eight commercial shop spaces were vacant.

## Millwood Today

Throughout the 1990's, the district's commercial buildings have slowly regained desirability as business locations. An empty building no longer remains empty for very long. In 2000, the businesses in the district include: A book publisher, a vacuum store, a trading card store, a collectibles shop, a bicycle shop, an award-printing business, a mail box/copy center, a soda fountain/book store, a bakery/espresso shop, a barbershop, several hair salons and a taxidermist.

Many of the homes in the district have been cherished for years. They are put on the market reluctantly and then often sell within days. Several have only had two owners and one is still in the family that built it. As time goes on, these homes are being bought less as an inexpensive place to live and more as quality, historic homes with interesting character in a pleasant neighborhood.

The Inland Empire Paper Mill continues to produce paper in 2000. The majority of its workers no longer live in Millwood. Most area residents, however, continue to pace their lives around the four times a day that the Mill's four-inch steam whistle blows. During a recent construction project, the whistle was out of operation and neighborhood residents barraged the mill with phone calls asking what had happened to the whistle and demanding that the reliable ritual be restored soon. The long low blasts continue to sound week days at 7 AM, 12 noon, 1:45 PM and 3:45 PM. (3:45 PM used to be fifteen minutes before the electric commuter train left the Millwood station each afternoon.) The familiar blast sounds both festive and comforting when heard above firecrackers and honking horns precisely at midnight each New Year's Eve.

Millwood remains the only incorporated town in the Spokane Valley. Although there is little other than a small sign at each border to tell an uninformed visitor that he has left the unincorporated valley and entered the town of Millwood, life for

Millwood's citizens is different from life in the rest of the Valley. In winter, Millwood's streets and back roads are usually plowed long before those in the surrounding areas. In the fall, citizens are encouraged to rake their leaves into the street where the town vacuum truck can collect them. A call to 911 can bring a long whistle from the town hall followed, in about five minutes, by volunteer fire fighters on one or two of the town's fire trucks. The taxes and water rates are a little lower in Millwood than most other places and a call to the town hall finds an interested listener who will try to help.

The incorporated town of Millwood, Washington has grown to a population of approximately 1600. Over the years, suburban growth in the Spokane Valley has joined together and obliterated most of the small communities that used to dot the valley floor. Because it is incorporated, Millwood has retained more of its identity than other parts of the valley. Because the land within the historic district was mostly filled before 1950, it represents an unusual concentration of historic homes and commercial buildings. Although the Millwood historic district houses a relatively small percentage of the population of the town of Millwood, it is slowly gaining recognition within the town, the Spokane Valley and the greater Spokane area as a showcase of historic buildings which provide a rare, special connection to the area's past.

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**Narrative Description**

The incorporated town of Millwood, Washington is located in the broad Spokane River Valley along the south bank of the river about four miles east of the city of Spokane, Washington. The Millwood Historic District occupies approximately 20 acres near the center of the incorporated town. The majority of the district occupies the land platted as Millwood in 1911. The district boundaries also include several residences built during the same time period as those in the platted area but located across a street from it. The district is made up of a concentration of 1920's, 1930's and 1940's houses and commercial buildings. The houses include a broad mix of modest sized, one, one and one-half, and two story bungalow and eclectic revival style homes. The district is bordered on the south by railroad tracks, the west by an early 1950's housing development, the north by mixed housing, and the east by a busy arterial across which lie the manicured grounds of the local paper mill. Approximately half of the buildings in the district are of clay tile construction. The remaining buildings are mostly wood frame.

The buildings in this district represent a wide diversity of styles. Many were built with solid masonry walls. Most of these are of hollow clay building tiles faced with brick. A few are finished with stucco and one is built of stone. Some of the homes are wood frame with exteriors of siding or shingles. The designs for many of the houses came from house pattern books. Two houses and one garage were custom designed by local architects. The design for another house came from France.

The district's one and two story commercial buildings occupy two blocks along Argonne Rd. and wrap around a block and a half on Euclid Ave. These mark the boundaries of the east edge and northeast corner of the district.

Behind the commercial buildings lie the tree-lined streets and well-tended lawns of the residential district. Although the area was originally platted into lots 50' wide by about 125' deep, almost every house is situated on at least two of these lots. The houses are generally set back from the sidewalk 20 to 30 feet. In many cases, an original, 1920's scale, matching garage sits a little behind and to one side of the residence. A grassy median strip planted with oak trees runs down the center of Dalton Ave. This avenue, bordered by sidewalks, runs east and west through the center of the district. Trees lining the sidewalk edge of each yard work with the center trees to create a canopy for motorists and pedestrians. Trees also line the sidewalk edge of most yards along each of the other streets in the residential portion of the district.

Several larger, more contemporary garages are interspersed throughout the district but these plain buildings are up-staged by the large trees and architecturally interesting houses so do not detract a great deal from the overall character of the area. Changes to some of the houses, usually concerning siding or window replacement, do not prevent them from contributing to the small town neighborhood atmosphere. In most cases, the original design is easily discernable since shape, scale, massing and adequate exterior finish details remain. 20 buildings located within the district's boundaries either were built after the period of significance or have been significantly altered.

Almost all of the homes and many of the commercial buildings in the district have basements and concrete foundations. Most of the homes have composition shingle roofs and most of the commercial buildings have flat asphalt roofs.

The most unique home in the district was built by one time Inland Empire Paper Co. general manager, Waldo Rosebush. This house at 3318 N. Marguerite, is reportedly a replica of one he saw in Normandy during WWI. The house is a well-crafted, beautifully detailed version of the stereotypical English half timbered country cottage. The composition shingle roofing is rolled at the edges in emulation of thatch. Mr. Rosebush hired the Spokane architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price to produce the construction drawings for his transplanted design. Whitehouse and Price was again engaged several years later to design the garage. The garage is a romantic adaptation of a medieval castle entrance complete with a false portcullis suspended over the heavy folding double garage doors. There is a "secret" tunnel between the garage and the house's basement. A garden wall of stucco covered clay tile connects the garage with the house and encloses the back yard. Two iron garden gates in arched, brick-edged openings and several similar window openings allow glimpses of the

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enclosed back yard from the sidewalk.

Like most of the homes in this district the two story, shallow pitch hipped roof house at 3315 N. Dale defies clear style classification. The March 12, 1926 "Spokane Valley Herald" pictures the front façade and states: "George M. Rasque, Spokane architect, designed the house. Its style is Italian, he says, with interior decorating in keeping with that style. The building is constructed of hollow tile and finished with stucco and a terra cotta trim." On June 26, 1927, Spokane's "Spokesman Review" pictures the rear façade under the headline "Beautiful Millwood Home Is of Attractive Spanish Design." The accompanying article states in part: "Mr. Brazeau's home is an ingenious and delightful adaptation of the Spanish type. George M. Rasque, the architect, has grasped the Spanish motive and worked it out in its completeness with all the success that might be expected of an artist who has constructed more than 200 small houses during the last two years." George M. Rasque is known mostly for designing institutional buildings. A number are listed on the National historic register including buildings at Eastern Washington State University, Cheney, WA. and Medical Lake Hospital, Medical Lake, WA. There are few if any houses designed by Mr. Rasque currently listed.

The beautifully designed and built one story Tudor-influenced solid stone house at 8718 E. Liberty was built in 1933 by the town's doctor and surgeon. Since this was during the depression, many of his patients did not have the money to pay for the medical services they needed. Doctor Bailey offered to exchange his professional services for labor on the house. A number of men worked off their bills building this house. Seventy-five truckloads of granite from the Empire granite quarry at Dishman were shipped the two miles north to the Millwood site. Local architect, Richard Eddy, designed the house and Dishman stonemason, H. G. Lettenmaier, supervised the stonework.

The split-level design of the Spanish influenced home at 8903 E. Dalton is rare in the 1920's. The front gabled, one story front portion of the home contains a living room which is entered from an arched vestibule five steps up from ground level. The flat roofed two story rear portion consists of two bedrooms and a bath (up two-thirds a level from the living room) and a dining room and kitchen (down one-third level and beneath the bedrooms). This arrangement allows one bedroom to extend over part of the ground level attached garage and puts the kitchen on the same level as the arched porch which extends across the rear and the length of one side.

Decisions concerning the contributing status of several of the buildings in the historic district were difficult to make. If a building had been built since 1950 or if remodeling had rendered an original building unrecognizable, the building could easily be judged noncontributing. Beyond this, two basic questions were asked. Was it relatively easy to disregard the alteration and discern what the original building had looked like? Did the alteration significantly change the scale, style or massing of the original building?

Several of the district's buildings have been re-sided. Windows have sometimes been replaced and additions have been built. If an alteration, i.e. a metal awning, solar panels, etc., could be relatively easily removed, it didn't disqualify a building from being judged contributing. New siding did not disqualify a building if the new siding looked similar to the building's original cladding or if the building's cladding played a small role in its overall style. Architectural details such as eave and soffit treatments, support brackets, window and door moldings, sidelights, etc. were considered to be very important. The replacement of windows with incompatible styles was overlooked if the majority of the windows were original or if scale, style and striking, significant decorative details remained part of the building. If an addition significantly altered the scale or massing of a building, i.e. doubled its size or more, the building was judged noncontributing.

Following is a complete list and brief description of the homes and commercial buildings that make up the Millwood Historic District:

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3204 N. Sargent, Contributing: 1946. This is a small, one story, cross-gabled, wood frame house with simple boxed eaves. The simple entrance is located on the side of the front-gabled portion of the house. A large, multi-paned, fixed window dominates the front façade under this front gable. There is a smaller window of the same style on the front wall of the side-gabled portion. The asbestos type shingles covering the walls are probably original. A matching garage behind the house retains its original doors and faces Euclid.

3208 N. Sargent, Noncontributing: 1939. The character of this Tudor influenced, wood frame house has been considerably altered by horizontally grooved aluminum or vinyl siding and replacement windows.

3305 N. Sargent, Contributing: 1949. This one story, red brick, hipped roof house is an interesting variation of the ranch style. A wing protrudes forward near each end of this house. The front end-wall of one of these wings is finished with a front gable over a large rounded bay containing five window panes. The front end-wall of the other wing holds a garage door under its front gable.

3306 N. Sargent, Contributing: 1926. The walls of this one story, stucco clad, Mediterranean influenced house are of tile masonry construction. The house retains its stucco, arched vestibule porch, its original windows and its original, spread out floor plan. The stucco on the main walls is currently covered with aluminum clapboard style siding. The small, original garage retains its stucco finish.

**DALE ROAD:**

3203 N. Dale, Contributing: 1923. This small, hipped roof, one story wood frame bungalow has a large, front clipped-gable, brick-piered front porch centered on its symmetrical front façade. The multi-paned casement windows are original. An original shed-like garage with vertical board and batten siding is located to one side on the rear property line.

3215 N. Dale, Contributing: 1923. This small, side clipped-gable wood frame bungalow retains its original side-lighted door. This door and the small wall bracket supported gable which shelters a simple stoop porch are the major design features. The house retains its size and shape and most of its original details. The two front windows have been replaced by aluminum sliders and one of these front windows has been reduced in size. The original clapboard siding has been replaced by asbestos shingles. The small matching garage has a large newer garage door.

3221 N. Dale, Contributing: 1918. This one and one-half story wood frame bungalow house was probably the first house built on a platted lot in Millwood. The half story formed by the front gable of the house extends over the full-width front porch where it is supported by four slender square posts. There is a small shed dormer on the center of each side and a small rectangular bay on the south side-wall. Original clapboard siding covers the first floor while wood shingles cover the gable ends and dormer walls. The window in the front gable end and a pair of windows in the north side-wall are replacements. A small, shed-like, wood frame garage, built behind the house before 1928, faces Dalton.

3305 N. Dale, Non-contributing: 1923. The original gabled hip roof has been raised one story on this wood frame bungalow. The first story retains its original windows, siding and porch. The newer second story portion sports 1970's style siding and windows and radically alters the basic massing. Because so much of the original has been preserved, however, the original house is easily discernable.

3306 N. Dale, Contributing: 1926. This multi-toned brick, cross gable, one and one-half story bungalow has Brick veneered hollow tile walls. Curved horizontal muntins form a semi-elliptical pattern across a prominent grouping of three windows and a smaller pair of windows on the front facade. It has a two-level closed rail porch. The upper level is sheltered by a front

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gabled porch roof which rests on two brick, pedestal-supported, battered wooden piers. Down one step, the lower level is shaded by a pergola.

3311 N. Dale, Contributing: 1920. Wide clapboard style aluminum siding has been added to this small, one story, wood frame, front-gabled bungalow. The house, however, keeps its original scale and simple bungalow styling.

3312 N. Dale, Contributing: 1931. This shingled, colonial influenced, wood frame cottage with steeply pitched side gable roof was built by the Presbyterian minister. It sports two front gabled dormers over a symmetrical front façade with an arched, closed, entry porch. Everything appears to be original except for a compatibly styled car port that has recently been added to the south side in front of the original garage. F. A. Coleman, contractor.

3315 N. Dale, Contributing: 1925. This large, custom, architect designed house has two story tile walls that are finished with stucco veneer. The shallow hipped roof and decorative molded terra cotta door surround show Italian stylistic influences. It was built with an attached garage. A second small wooden, flat-roofed garage was built sometime before 1928 and faces the back alley. The house is in excellent repair. The later enclosure of a front sleeping porch is only detectable with the aide of original pictures. George M. Rasque, architect.

3318 N. Dale, Contributing: 1923. This large, side gabled, one and one-half story bungalow was constructed of red brick veneered hollow tile walls. The roof decreases in pitch at the front house wall and then continues down to cover a full width front porch. A trio of multi-paned windows originally in the wide, front gable dormer have been replaced with two sliders and Solar Panels are prominently mounted on the roof. Most of the original material and character remains, however. This house may be a slight modification and mirror image of Plan No. 822, The Books of a Thousand Homes, Vol.1:500 Small House Plans, Home Owners Service Institute, New York, E.O. Krause, Architect. Meyers and Telander, Contractors. An attached, brick, parapeted flat roof garage was built a few years after the house.

**MARGUERITE ROAD:**

3303 N. Marguerite, Contributing: 1923. This is a solid looking, triple front gabled, one story wood frame bungalow. An enclosed solid brick porch railing steps up to the brick porch piers which support the prominent front gabled porch roof. The porch brickwork has been painted white. The large asbestos shingles covering the exterior are not original and the original double-hung front windows have been replaced with plain fixed glass. Most of the double-hung windows on the sides and back are original and the house retains its original mass, shape and most of its stylistic details.

3318 N. Marguerite, Contributing: 1923. This house is a detailed replica of a cottage seen in Normandy, France during WWI. It has a side clipped-gable roof with composition shingle roofing rolled at the edges to simulate thatch. The half-timbered exterior detailing includes purposely warped timbers. On the south side of the arched entry door, the roof extends to the first floor. A small diamond-paned eyebrow window overlooks an arched, board and batten front door. There is a massive exterior chimney on each end of the house. A balcony is cut into the north half of the back roof. Some of the main floor windows are wooden casements. Many of the house's other windows are diamond paned leaded-casements. It is believed that all are original.

A six and one-half foot high, brick-trimmed stucco garden fence encloses the back yard. The stucco wall merges into a castle-like double garage entrance which includes a false portcullis suspended over the heavy folding double doors. The steeply pitched, gabled hip roof rises above this striking entrance and a half timbered main exterior wall emerges to the south. The north or house side of the garage's front façade is faced with random course rock which continues as a four foot high garden wall until it joins the house. The wall and garage were built sometime between 1928 and 1934.

The house and garage were built by Waldo Rosebush who was the paper mill's General Manager during the time most of the district's construction took place.



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**HUTCHINSON ROAD:**

3209 N. Hutchinson, Noncontributing: 1945. The original wood shingles on this small, side gabled, one story wood frame house have recently been replaced by aluminum or vinyl siding. The scale and simple style details remain and the windows and door appear to be original.

3212 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1928. The walls of this one story house with composition hip roof and integral garage are constructed of exposed textured clay tiles. A north facing "sun porch" was added in the early 1930's. The garage was expanded forward with brick some time before 1942 to accommodate a longer car.

3216 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1928. This small, two story design was apparently influenced by English or French cottage architecture. It is constructed of tile with brick veneer. The south half of the house is two stories with a front gable and curved eaves. The north half is one and one-half stories with a side gabled roof and a dormer over the recessed entrance porch. There is a small, front facing bay window on the two-story half of the front façade. A small matching garage, probably also built in 1928 retains its original doors. Both the house and garage are in good condition but the house's windows have recently been replaced with similarly styled vinyl ones. The house's design matches Plan 291, *The Books of a Thousand Homes*, Vol.I:500 Small House Plans, Home Owners Service Institute, New York, George H. Schwan, Architect.

3303 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1926. This one and one-half story, clipped gable, red brick bungalow has a composition roof and brick veneered tile walls. White wrought iron posts have been added to support porch roof extensions built on each side of the original small arched porch roof. There is a small rectangular bay window on the south side. Most of the windows are original. A small wood frame garage that was built before 1928 sits just behind a 1960's vintage garage.

3304 & 3308 N. Hutchinson, Non-Contributing: 1951. This small, ranch style, wood frame duplex with attached garages is the last dwelling structure built within the district's boundaries.

3307 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1928. This two story, toffee-colored, Tudor influenced, brick cottage has tile walls with brick veneer and an imitation ceramic tiled roof. On the north side, the roof continues to first-story-level to cover an arched, open, entry vestibule. A matching garage built before 1934 sits to the rear on the south side of this house.

3310 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1928. This one story, side gabled, wood frame house has a plain boxed cornice with partial returns on the gable ends. A large stucco chimney decorated with randomly embedded vertical and horizontal brick pieces covers much of the house's front façade. The entry is emphasized by a shallow decorative gable with partial returns. This house has been re-sided with clapboard-style aluminum.

3315 N. Hutchinson, Contributing: 1926. This is a small, one and one-half story red brick, prairie influenced bungalow. It is constructed of brick veneered tile walls topped with a composition hipped roof with closed soffits and a rear hipped-roof dormer. A side-lighted front entrance opens off a closed rail entrance porch and full height contoured brick columns support the porch's hipped roof. Matches Plan 586, *The Books of a Thousand Homes*, Vol.I:500 Small House Plans, Home Owners Service Institute, New York, Charles E. White, Architect.

**ARGONNE ROAD:**

3201 - 3209 N. Argonne, Contributing: 1928. One story commercial building has masonry, (probably brick veneered hollow tile) walls and a flat asphalt roof. Decorative, molded, glazed terra cotta column faces separate each store-front. A large,

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corrugated metal, shed type awning hides the still intact top portion of the brown tapestry brick front facade. All of the transoms on the front façade have been boarded over. Several of the doors and the south side windows appear to be original. Initially, businesses in this building included: Post Office, Confectionery Store, Barber Shop, Electric Store, Hardware Store and Grocery Store.

Includes 9021 E. Euclid Ave. This south facing portion of the building was originally built as an apartment for the building's owner and his family. S. W. True, Contractor.

3209 N. Argonne, Contributing: 1928. This commercial building has brown brick veneered walls (probably over hollow tile). The one story single shop was built at the same time as and with identical styling to its neighbor to the south. The only real physical evidence of its separateness is the separate, flat asphalt roof as seen from aerial pictures. This building was built to be a meat market. S. W. True, Contractor.

3215 N. Argonne, Contributing: 1946. One story, flat asphalt roofed, brick and concrete block shop. When this narrow building was built between two older buildings, it completed the unbroken line of shop fronts on the town's main business block. The brick color, window and door size and placement blend with that of the buildings to its south. The building originally housed a hardware store.

3219 - 3223 N. Argonne, Contributing: 1921. This two story, toffee colored brick and concrete commercial building has brick veneered tile walls and a flat asphalt roof. The horizontal lines are accentuated by the exposed concrete window headers which stretch across most of the front and side of the building. The south fifteen feet of the front facade is dedicated to a Masonic temple entrance which is bordered by a pair of fully detached columns. Originally, a bank and mercantile store occupied the first floor and a combination community and Masonic hall was on the second floor. The basic structure and design of the building are still discernable. All of the transoms, all of the second floor windows and half of the main floor windows have, however, been removed and filled in with painted siding. The second floor continues to be used as a Masonic Hall in 2000. Meyers and Telander, Contractors.

3301 N. Argonne, Contributing: 1925. This is a two story, rectangular, red brick commercial building constructed of brick veneered tile walls. A simple, galvanized metal cornice hides a flat asphalt roof. Patterns of darker colored bricks which outline window groupings and accents of single, cream-colored tiles decorate the exterior. The shop corner-entrance is sheltered by a brick post and the southeast corner of the upper story. A door on the north side of the Argonne façade leads to two upstairs apartments. The building originally housed a pharmacy on the main floor. A dentist's office, a doctor's office and a small apartment shared the second floor. A fourteen foot addition was built onto the back in 1927. This building retains full integrity and retains its original doors and windows. George Marks, Contractor. A double garage in a grassy backyard faces the alley and was built in 1931.

On the North side of the building, a strip of grass twenty-five feet wide breaks the line of store fronts.

3307 N. Argonne, Noncontributing: This one story concrete block building with a flat asphalt roof is attached on the north side to narrow neighboring building. A rustic, shingled shed awning stretches across the top of this and the neighboring building.

3309 N. Argonne, Noncontributing: This narrow, deep building is finished with vertical board facing.

3311 N. Argonne, Noncontributing: 1920's. This one story, flat roofed wood frame building was originally a gas station and garage. In 1998 it was joined with the building on its north side and faced with thin brick veneer.

3315 N. Argonne, Noncontributing: Probably 1953. This one story, brick building with flat roof originally housed a bicycle shop. It is set back two to three feet from the sidewalk. In 1998, this building was combined with the building on its south

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side.

3319 N. Argonne, Noncontributing: This one story, rectangular, flat roofed building was originally a gas station. It has been extensively remodeled and now contains office space. This corner building is set back from the side walk about thirty feet on one side and about forty-five feet on the other. There is a small asphalt parking lot in front and on one side.

**EUCLID AVENUE:**

8800 Block of East Euclid, Contributing: 1946. This is a large, rectangular, multicolored brick church classroom building with a side hipped roof. Double doors on the east end of the front façade lead up to the upper floor or down to the basement floor. Four large, square multi-paned windows at ground level light basement rooms and four similar windows line up over the tops of these windows to light the upper floor rooms. Six of the seventeen upper floor windows have been replaced.

8800 Block of East Euclid, Noncontributing: 1923. The original portion of this Presbyterian Church was added to in 1927 and many times since. The interesting brickwork and wood detailing remains beautifully preserved but the windows and doors have been replaced and the original brown brick building makes up only a small portion of the mostly modern, mostly red brick church.

8911 E. Euclid, Noncontributing: This small, one story wood frame commercial building was probably built sometime in the 1950's or 1960's.

8917 - 8919 E. Euclid, Contributing: 1947. The front gable of a mostly concrete block building rises above a one story red brick storefront face in the old Millwood post office building. The doors and windows of this building appear to be original, but one of the three large, square front windows is currently boarded over. The Post Office was housed here from 1947 through 1976.

8921 E. Euclid, Contributing: 1946. This smaller, rectangular one story, hipped roof, red tapestry brick building has two doors and four large square windows. It originally housed a grocery and later held Doctor's offices.

9001 - 9013 E. Euclid, Noncontributing: 1940's and 1950's. One story, concrete block commercial building is probably a single façade covering several concrete block buildings built over time.

9015 E. Euclid, Contributing: 1928. This diminutive, hipped roof commercial building was built as a shoe repair shop. It's construction is red brick over masonry, probably hollow tile. A small, concrete block addition has been added to the back.

9017 E. Euclid, Contributing: 1946. This is a one story, flat roofed concrete block commercial building. The brick veneer on the front facade matches that of the building next store. This building originally housed a café and bakery. It is now combined with part of the building to its east.

9021 E. Euclid, 1928. Contributing: See 3207 N. Argonne for description.

**DALTON AVENUE:**

8704 E. Dalton, Contributing: 1928. Two arched window openings distinguish the front of this one and one-half story, side-gabled cottage. It is built of dark red brick over tile walls. Twin hipped roof wall dormers finish the front roof plane and short decorative shingling originates in each gable peak. The roof extends low in back to shelter a porch accessed by French doors on one side and a service entrance on the other. A one story wing with a flat parapeted roof extends forward on the

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west half of the house just to the depth of the front stoop. A small, one story flat roofed sun-room wing extends to the east. All of the windows appear to be original. The original garage which sits to the side and back contains a newer style double door.

8804 E. Dalton, Contributing: Built 1926. A wide, very distinctive porch dominates the front of this low, beige brick bungalow. It is built of brick veneer over wood frame. The porch's three, tall, massive square brick piers are joined at the base by closed brick railing and broad steps. Concrete caps topping these piers support short, one and one-half foot wide by one foot high square brick posts which unobtrusively support the broad low gable, creating the illusion that this roof floats over the posts. Six single French doors lead from the porch to the interior. A small matching brick garage sits on the east side.

8903 E. Dalton, Contributing: 1926. This wrought iron decorated, brick-trimmed, Spanish Eclectic house is built of stucco finished clay tile. The one story, front gabled front portion of the house has a tile roof. There is a small window with decorative balcony in the center of the gable. Below, a steel casement window balances the arched open vestibule entrance. A real balcony on the roof of the original, slightly lower level garage to the east has a wrought iron railing. The back portion of this structure is a full two stories with a flat roof. An arcaded porch across the back and part of the east side was added in 1932. A matching, stucco covered, concrete block double garage which was built sometime after 1942 has its original doors and is decorated by a mission style bell.

8910 E. Dalton, Noncontributing: 1928. This diminutive, cross-gabled gambrel roof Dutch Colonial style house is built of red brick veneer over clay tile. Close inspection reveals that the eastern half of this house is a recent addition, carefully designed in the original style. This home contributes its original style elements to the feel and diversity of the neighborhood. The original house, however, was substantially altered when a covered wooden side porch was removed, the buildings size was doubled and a new covered front porch was built across the newly extended front façade.

8918 E. Dalton, Contributing: 1928. This one story, cross gable house is built of tile walls veneered with multi-colored brick. The front entrance is through a sun porch on the house's north side. The house's windows are original. This house matches Design 6-B-19, Small Homes of Architectural Distinction, Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Inc.. The small matching garage was built before 1934.

E. 9009 Dalton, Contributing: Built 1912. This two story, front gabled wood frame rectangular building was originally built as a hotel. A simple shed roofed porch projects from the building's front façade. The building is basically in sound condition with its original doors and windows. Asbestos shingles cover the original, narrow lap siding. This building was moved here from its original location at N. 3301 Argonne sometime before 1925. The hotel rooms have been converted into apartments.

**LIBERTY AVENUE:**

8622 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1931. Brick piers and battered porch columns add a bungalow stylistic touch to a primarily colonial revival house. The porch and several dormers add multiple gables to a basically side gable roof. Repairs after a small fire in the sixties or seventies combined two of the small dormers into one and decreased the number of gables. Shutters flank 6/6 double hung windows on this shingled, wood frame house. F. A. Coleman, contractor.

8703 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1938. This cross gabled wood frame house is clad with wide shingle siding. The arched door, arched window, and arched vent on the face of the front gabled closed vestibule entrance hint at Tudor influence. One of the two, double hung window pairs on the front façade has been replaced with a single pane of glass. The original double garage sits in the rear.

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8710 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1926. This small, Mediterranean influenced, L-shaped cross gable house has stucco covered hollow tile walls. A very large, segmental arched window fills the protruding, front-gabled wall. A short stucco wall encloses a small, front entry courtyard in front of the side-gabled wall. This house has some of its original doors and windows and is in good repair. A small, matching garage sits behind on the east side of the house.

8717 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1933. This is a very distinctive, one story, solid granite house with tudor influenced details. Multiple chimneys, decorative roof irregularities and wings give this relatively small house an old-world, built-over-the-ages look. More interest is added by multiple roof lines and half timber accents. A short stone wall which originates at the edge of a windowless wing end wall encloses an entry courtyard. A large, multi-paned steel window dominates the house wall behind the courtyard. There is an attached garage on one end of the house and a massive car porte-cochere on the other. Everything is in original condition. Richard Eddy, Architect. H. G. Lettenmaier, Stonemason.

8801 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1939. This is a very simple one story hipped roof, shingled, wood frame house.

8809 E. Liberty, Noncontributing: 1927. Originally, this was a small, three room wood frame house. Several major additions have created a mostly newer two story side gabled house with a one story front gabled front wing. The historic portion of the house is not discernable but the scale and materials of the remodeled home blend well with the neighborhood.

8820 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1923. This tall, side gabled one and one-half story cottage is constructed of brown brick over hollow tile. Three gabled dormers are symmetrically arranged across a steeply pitched composition shingle roof with flared eaves. There is a long shed dormer on the back. A set of twin, double hung windows is symmetrically placed on each side of the centered, arched vestibule entrance. The original single car attached garage has been expanded to double width with carefully matched brickwork. An original portico on the east end has been enclosed to form a sun porch. A newer, single story, wood frame, wing has been added off the back of the original, narrow, rectangular floor plan. The design matches Plan # 557, The Books of a Thousand Homes, Vol.1:500 Small House Plans, Home Owners Service Institute, New York, Olsen & Urbain, Architects.

8827 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1927. This wood frame, side-gabled bungalow sits on a corner lot. A cross gable porch extends from the corner of the house south and east towards the street corner and relieves the house's underlying simple rectangular shape. The wood clap board siding and windows are original. The original wooden porch floor has been replaced with a concrete one. Harry Salmon built this house then moved into it from the house next door.

8903 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1910. This wood frame, front gable one and one-half story bungalow is the oldest building in the district. There is a leaded glass window in a small rectangular bay which is tucked under the open eaves on the east side. The front gable porch covers two thirds of the front façade. The windows are original. The lower portion of the siding has the appearance of log halves. Close inspection reveals that the clapboard siding above this, on the main portion of the wall has recently been replaced. This house was built by Harry Salmon across the street from the land he sold to be platted as the town site.

8905 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1949. This is a one story, dark, multi-toned red brick house with a hipped roof. The hipped roof covering the shallow front wing extends to cover the entrance porch beside it. There is a glass block sidelight on one side of the front door. A prominent exterior chimney and two large, fixed multi-pane windows (one on the front of the front wing and one on the front of the main structure) provide interest to the front façade. A matching, hipped roof double garage sits in back and a little to the side of the house.

9002 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1929. This cross clipped-gable brick bungalow is reportedly built of brown brick veneer over brick. All gable ends are finished in stucco and closed by full returns. A group of three windows on each side of the front

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entrance has a pattern of horizontal curved muntins. The front porch roof is supported by battered columns on brick piers. A small side porch with side-lighted door faces Hutchinson. This house retains its original windows and doors. A matching garage sits behind the house and faces Hutchinson.

9010 E. Liberty, Contributing: 1938. This one story, cross gabled, brick cottage is solid masonry (probably stone and brick veneer over brick). The east two thirds of the front façade is veneered with basalt rock. The front door is sheltered by a very shallow, arched, vestibule in the basalt portion. There is a large, arched multi-paned window near the front of the west, brick, side façade. The house retains its original windows and doors.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the Millwood Historic District is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled, "Millwood, Washington Historic District."

**Verbal Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the original townsite platted as Millwood, Washington, on May 1, 1911. Also included are seven lots across Liberty Avenue to the north and two lots across Sargent Road to the west. The date of construction, quality and social interactions during the district's period of significance connect the homes on these lots to the original platted area. The aerial view shown in picture number 16, circa 1934, shows the concentration of buildings within these boundaries which was surrounded by open fields.



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**Date Created/Modified**

August/24/2000

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**Content**

Photograph Information.

1. 3201 - 3313 N. Argonne, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington,  
December, 1999, From Euclid and Argonne looking Northwest.
2. 3301 N. Argonne and North side of Dalton Avenue, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County ,  
Washington December, 1999, from Dalton and Argonne looking West.
3. 9009 E. Dalton, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
Summer, 1997, on Dalton facing North.
4. 3216 N. Hutchinson, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Dalton and Hutchinson facing Southeast.
5. 8918 E. Dalton, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
February, 2000, Dalton and Hutchinson facing Southwest.
6. 8903 E. Dalton, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
February, 2000, Dalton facing Northwest.
7. 8804 E. Dalton, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Dalton and Dale facing South.
8. 3306 - 3318 N. Dale, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Dalton and Dale facing Northeast.
9. 3203 - 3221 N. Dale, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
Summer, 1997, Euclid and Dale facing Northwest.
10. 3315 N. Dale, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Liberty and Dale facing Southwest.

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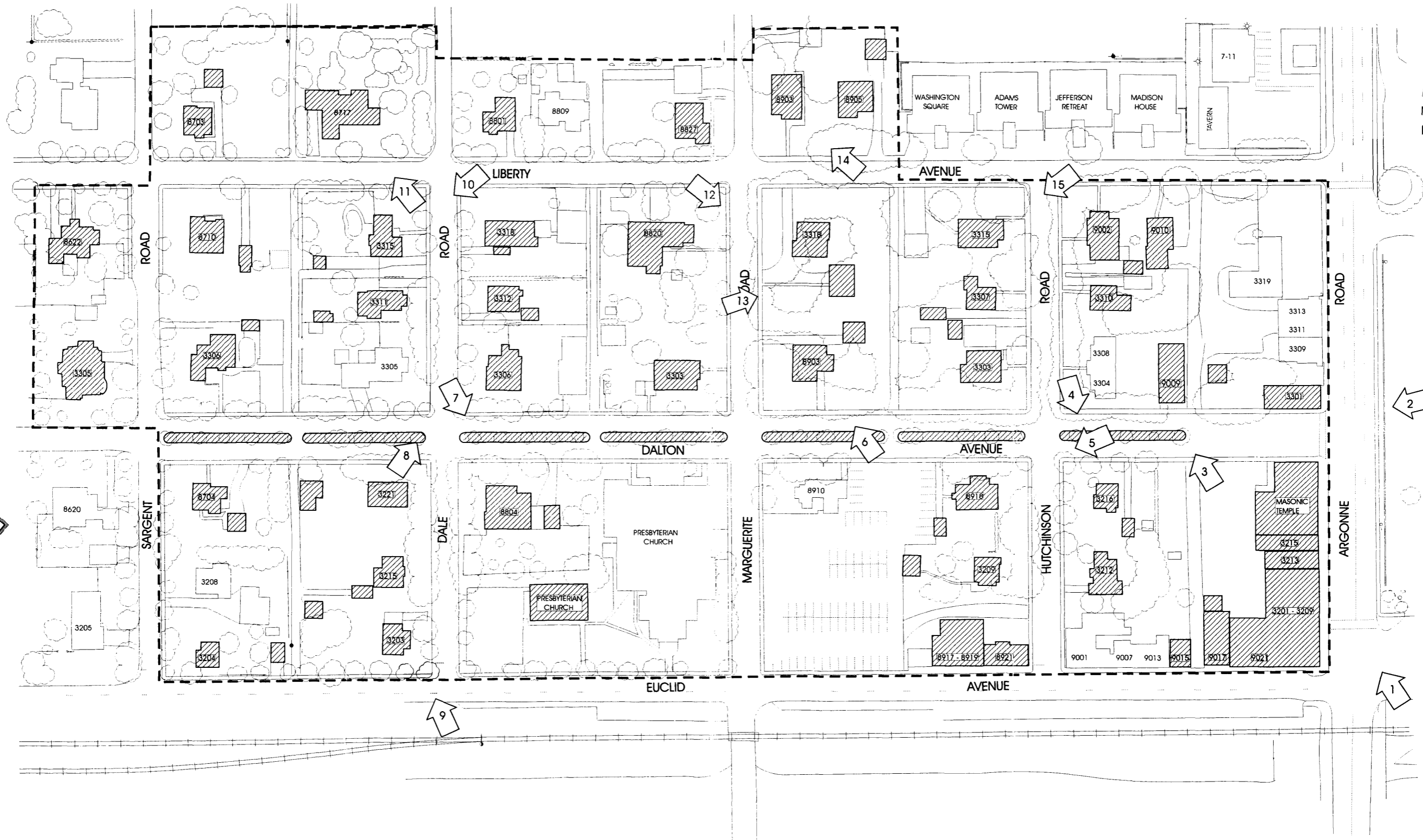
**Date Created/Modified**

August/24/2000

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**Content (Continued)**

11. 8717 E. Liberty, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Liberty and Dale facing Northwest.
  12. 3318 N. Marguerite, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
December, 1999, Liberty and Marguerite facing Southeast.
  13. 3318 N. Marguerite garage, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
March 1999, Marguerite facing East.
  14. 8903 E. Liberty, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
Summer, 1997, Liberty facing Northwest.
  15. 3315 N. Hutchinson, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
Spring 1998, Liberty facing Southwest.
  16. Aerial view of entire district, Millwood Historic District, Spokane County , Washington  
photographer unknown, circa 1934, facing East.
- Photo's 1 - 15 photographed by Bobbie Beese, 3301 N. Argonne, Spokane WA, 99212, original negatives are in her possession.



MILLWOOD, WASHINGTON  
HISTORIC DISTRICT