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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

HD 34

1. Name

historic N/A

and or common Mission Avenue Historic District

2. Location

street & number E. 220 - E. 824 Mission Ave. not for publication

city, town Spokane vicinity of

state Washington code 053 county Spokane code 063

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	n/a	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number See inventory forms

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc Spokane County Courthouse

street & number W. 1116 Broadway

city, town Spokane state Washington 99260

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1) Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources
title 2) Spokane's Historic Landmarks Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 1) 1978
2) 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☒ localdepository for survey records 1) Historic Preservation Office, Spokane City Hall
2) Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservationcity, town 1) W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd., Spokane Washington 99201-3333
2) 111 W. 21st Ave., KL-11, Olympia state Washington 98504-5411

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Introduction

The Mission Avenue Historic District is a seven block long residential neighborhood situated on a broad boulevard on the north side of the Spokane River one mile northeast of Spokane's central business area. The district is characterized by a cohesive group of late 19th and early 20th century houses that face the boulevard and the tree lined median strip which forms a natural canopy in the center of the street. Platted and first developed between 1884 and 1890 by Sylvester and Ida Heath and the Jesuits of nearby Gonzaga College, the district was the focal point of one of Spokane's earliest suburbs. Although parts of Mission Avenue have changed since World War II, with an increase in commercial buildings and multi-unit housing, the district maintains a higher degree of integrity than other parts of the boulevard and conveys the turn of the century architectural character that once distinguished the entire neighborhood.

Location

Spokane, founded in the 1870s, is located on the banks of the Spokane River which originates about 30 miles to the east at Lake Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The river passes through the center of town and drops in a series of spectacular falls which provided a major source of water power for mills and an incentive to the town's development. The original settlement grew on the south side of the river; but, as bridges were built in the late 19th century, the north side grew in population. Spokane is ringed with a series of steep bluffs which formed natural barriers to peripheral expansion. Consequently, settlers on both sides of the river concentrated homesites on the flat lands near the river. Browne's Addition to the west and the lower south hill were early neighborhoods. Shortly afterward, the near north side, location of the Mission Avenue Historic District, developed.

Physical Development

Mission Avenue and the surrounding neighborhood were platted in 1884 by Sylvester Heath. Within three years, land in the area also was acquired by Father Joseph Cataldo, a Jesuit missionary determined to build a college on the site. The development of the college signalled a construction boom in the Mission Avenue area. Contributing structures in the district were built from the 1890s to the 1930s; a majority of the homes were constructed in the last decade of the 19th century and the first decade of the 20th. Because so many of the district's houses were constructed within a relatively short time span, the boulevard reflects a cohesion that other neighborhoods in the city lack. A second smaller building boom dates to the years around 1910, when a number of bungalow and Craftsman style houses were built among the larger Victorian structures of the previous decades. Even so, many of the houses from the early 20th century retain design elements seen in their larger Victorian neighbors.

Architectural Character: Contributing Buildings

Forty-four of the 48 contributing buildings in the district are single family houses of frame construction, generally sheathed in horizontal wood siding, and reflecting the popular residential styles of the period. The houses, which all face the boulevard, range in size from one story to two and one-half stories, and are located on standard lots with small yards, ornamented with a variety of shrubs and deciduous trees.

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The district is distinguished by locally significant examples of Queen Anne (the dominant stylistic influence in the district), Colonial Revival, American Four Square, bungalow and Craftsman style houses. In addition, a Jacobean Revival style library, already listed in the National Register, is included within the district boundaries. As is typical of residential architecture from the period, many houses reflect a combination of styles best characterized as eclectic. But, regardless of style, the contributing houses retain a high degree of integrity and provide a good illustration of how architectural styles of the time were adapted to the materials, skills, and financial resources of the middle class of the Inland Empire.

Queen Anne style houses are the most numerous group in the district and reflect several variations on the theme. Generally, the houses are two and one-half stories, with intersecting gable and hip roofs, corner towers, bay windows, and front verandas. The house at East 803 Mission, built in 1901, is illustrative of the style with conical tower at the intersection of two gabled wings, decorative shingle siding alternating with clapboards, elongated brackets under the boxed cornices, and Palladian windows and bay windows across the facade. The houses at East 308 and East 807 Mission are from the same period but reflect a somewhat simplified Queen Anne influence with gabled wings projecting from a central hip roof block, porches with classical columns, and leaded glass windows. Later Queen Anne style houses tend to be smaller, often one and one-half stories, dominated by gabled upper stories and wraparound porches. Best described as Queen Anne cottages, these smaller homes are well represented by the house at East 413 Mission, built in 1896, which features typical Queen Anne features like alternating shingle and clapboard siding, a small turret, and bay windows all grafted onto a small cottage. Even smaller is the one story cube-like cottage at East 624 Mission which is transformed into a Queen Anne home by the addition of a large polygonal tower and a pedimented front porch.

Still other Queen Anne structures reflect the Colonial Revival influence. The house at East 328 Mission, for example, has a broken scroll pediment molding over the upper floor windows and a cameo window in the gable end. The veranda has a denticulated entablature supported by Tuscan columns. The house at East 630 Mission is even more notable for its combination of Queen Anne massing and colonial detail. A series of intersecting gambrel and gable projections are ornamented with "classical" moldings and the veranda is crowned with a pedimented and denticulated entablature with Tuscan columns. A more unusual example of combined Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influence is the house at East 610 Mission, which features rounded corner bays, a low pitched hip roof, and a veranda with grouped columns.

Almost contemporaneous with late Queen Anne style houses in the district are several large Four Square style houses. Although fewer in number than the Queen Anne houses, several well preserved examples include the house at East 227 Mission, a large, almost cubic house with a hip roof, boxed cornice, overhanging eaves and regularly spaced windows. A front porch, supported by Tuscan columns, spans the facade. The only ornament applied to the clapboard exterior is a simple fascia band that demarks the first and second stories and adds a strong horizontal emphasis to the building. The house at East 228 Mission is a Four Square influenced by the Colonial Revival, with pedimented dormer windows, six over one sash windows, a pedimented entry porch and square massing.

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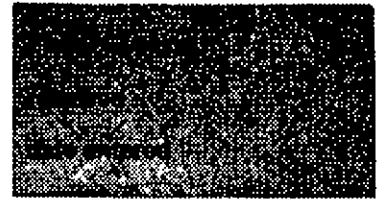
After 1910, new housing in the district was dominated by bungalows, one and one-half story houses with low pitched gables, widely extended eaves, and a variety of craftsmanlike detail. Despite the smaller size, however, some of the buildings were as carefully designed as their larger Victorian predecessors. Materials included stucco, brick, and river rock in addition to horizontal siding. Some houses, like the bungalow at East 702 Mission, incorporate half-timbering to convey a stronger craftsman influence. Likewise, the house at East 418 Mission is sided with clapboards except in the gable ends which are ornamented with stucco, half-timbering, and large brackets. A more modest bungalow is the house at East 811 Mission, constructed about 1902. The front gable structure is sided with clapboards on the lower story, shingles above, with a simple porch with exposed rafters. Smaller bungalows, however, have numerous craftsman features as well. For example, the house at East 518 Mission is a one story cube with hip roof, extended flared eaves, leaded glass windows, river rock porch and low hip roof dormers. Perhaps the most unique bungalow, however, is the house built at East 524 Mission Avenue. Completed in 1912 and designed by architect J.T. Levesque, the house is a fine example of a Craftsman style bungalow. The house is sided with vertical boards on the first story and features exposed rafters, an open trusswork porch, and exposed framing members that convey the structural qualities of the building.

The last group of contributing houses within the district are the small scale period revival houses, similar to bungalows in size with fewer craftsman details and an occasional historical allusion. The house at East 417 Mission, for example, is a rectangular block with hip roof and a bungalow style entry porch. The house at East 429 Mission reflects a Mediterranean influence with brick walls, tile roof, and arcaded porch. Period revival houses were constructed from the 1920s until the 1930s. In addition to the houses, the Jacobean Revival style Heath library (NRHP, 1980) and a brick school house with Art Deco ornament are included in the district as examples of institutional buildings that served the community before World War II. All the contributing buildings in the district are characterized by retention of original massing, profile, most historic siding and ornamental detail, and their general historic character. Only a few of the contributing buildings have been resided in non-historic materials, and in those few cases the buildings retain most of the features of their original style.

Non-contributing Buildings

The historic houses of the district are interspersed with several non-contributing elements. Non-contributing buildings can be divided into two classes. The first class includes single family houses constructed less than fifty years ago which are compatible in scale with the residential character of the district. These include five small scale residences, most constructed of brick and built in the 1950s. Because the buildings are small and low, they do not seriously detract from the historic character of the district.

The second class of non-contributing buildings is more intrusive. These include the five multi-unit apartment complexes constructed between 1969 and 1977. These buildings do not share the scale, materials, or design character of the district. Perhaps the most intrusive structure in the district is the semicircular three story concrete building that

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houses a home for the elderly. These intrusions break the rhythm of the district and detract from its historic character.

Landscape Features

An important unifying element of the Mission Avenue Historic District is the median which divides the boulevard and runs the full length of the district. The island is grassy and lined with black locust and honey locust trees. The street itself is unusually wide for Spokane (over 100 feet) and was the first boulevard in the city north of the downtown area to be divided by a landscaped median. The median strip is a central feature of the district and helps define it both visually and historically.

Integrity/Boundary Justification

Despite the ten non-contributing buildings, the general integrity and coherence of the contributing buildings and landscape features still convey a strong sense of the historic character of the whole area. The Mission Avenue Historic District possesses more integrity than other parts of the street or other streets within the neighborhood.

Nevertheless, some physical change has occurred within the district. One block of houses in the district have been demolished since 1940. The north side of the 600 block was cleared in that year for the construction of St. Aloysius Grade School, a masonry structure with art deco detailing. On the north side of the 700 block, land was cleared for the construction of the O'Malley nursing home. Other changes have been less dramatic. Many buildings have been converted to apartments or duplexes. In some cases, these buildings were allowed to deteriorate to a point where demolition was inevitable and new apartment buildings replaced the decaying older houses.

Mission Avenue runs from Division to Perry Streets, a ten block stretch. But only in the district has the boulevard retained integrity. East of Hamilton, trees have been removed, and new construction has created a serious break in the historic fabric. At Hamilton and Mission, a large new supermarket with expansive parking lot, a fast food restaurant, a car wash, and meat market creates a strong boundary. Beyond that intersection is a small cluster of historic homes near Mission Park, but the alterations and new construction effectively sever this small group from the district itself. Likewise, Mission Avenue west of the district suffers from new construction and a general loss of integrity.

The district is significant partly because of its character as a boulevard, and as such is limited to properties which face the boulevard. Nevertheless, the City of Spokane Historic Preservation Office completed a comprehensive survey of the Logan neighborhood to determine if any contiguous properties were eligible for inclusion in the district. Small groups of historic homes were discovered on streets parallel to Mission; but, in all cases, those small groups were physically separated from the large district by intervening properties which did not share the characteristics or the integrity standards of the district itself.

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Auxilliary Structures:

Carriage Houses, Garages, and Sheds.

In addition to the houses along Mission Avenue, 44 sheds, garages, and carriage houses stand along the alleys at the rear of the district property lines. In all but two cases, these subsidiary structures are small, utilitarian structures of frame construction, usually with vertical or horizontal wood siding. The typical shed is one story and measures 10'x20'. It is not known which sheds or garages are contemporary with the adjoining houses, although most clearly postdate original construction and others have been subsequently altered. In general, however, the sheds do not share the distinguishing historical or architectural features of the associated houses and do not contribute to the distinctive character of the residential district. Located along the alley and not visible from the boulevard, the sheds are clearly out of scale and character with the principal residences.

In two cases, however, original carriage houses have survived and make a strong contribution to the character of property in the district. The carriage house at East 228 Mission evokes the Four Square style of the main house, and include an iron weathervane and roof top finials. The carriage house at East 630 Mission has a gambrel roof which echoes the profile of the main house. Both of these structures are classified as contributing structures.

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Contributing Structures:	44 Houses	Contributing site: 1 median strip
	1 Library	
	1 School	
	<u>2 Carriage Houses</u>	
	48 Total	Grand total= 49
Noncontributing Structures:	10 Houses and Apartment Building	
	<u>42 Sheds, Garages</u>	
	52 Total	

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1890-1940 **Builder/Architect** See text and survey forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Developed in the late 19th century through the combined efforts of Spokane speculators and Jesuit missionaries, the Mission Avenue Historic District is the most intact remnant of one of the city's first residential suburbs, and includes a significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century houses located on one of the city's oldest landscaped boulevards. Seven blocks in length, the district is unified by the canopy of trees that divides the broad boulevard. Facing the street on either side are a variety of Queen Anne, Four Square, Craftsman, and bungalow style houses that reflect the substantial architecture of the period and the original suburban character of the area. While other parts of the boulevard have suffered from new construction, the district still reflects a period when the district was an impressive drive that formed the centerpiece of one of the city's finest residential neighborhoods.

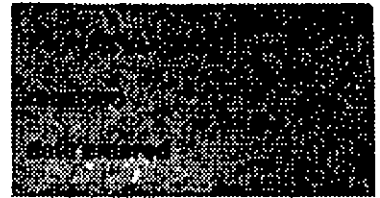
Historical Background and Significance

When the north side area was platted in 1884, Spokane had already grown from a small village with a handful of settlers in 1871 to a booming town blessed with ample water power, a center for railroads and the mining and lumber industries. Vast fortunes had been made in the mines in nearby northern Idaho and as far north as present day British Columbia. South of the city lay the rich Palouse wheat country and in the immediate vicinity were small apple orchards and truck farms. The original settlement grew around the south river bank, but as soon as bridges were built across the river, the north side became a favorite residential area because of its proximity to the downtown.

The first homes constructed on Mission Avenue were built in about 1890. But initial development of the area preceded that construction by a few years. The neighborhood was planned by both Sylvester Heath and Father Joseph Cataldo. The land on the north side of the boulevard was purchased and platted in 1884 by Heath, a prominent Spokane businessman and postmaster who made a fortune in stationary and paper goods and then expanded into the lucrative field of real estate speculation. About the same time, land on the south side of the district, located in the Sinto Additions, was acquired by Father Joseph Cataldo, famed Jesuit missionary to the Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce Indians. Cataldo acquired the site for the construction of a Jesuit college to provide a Roman Catholic education to families moving to the West.

With the establishment of Gonzaga College in 1887, the Mission Avenue area became the site of a series of Catholic institutions. In addition to the college, the Jesuits under Cataldo's supervision started Gonzaga Preparatory School to educate young men of high school age. In 1891, the Sisters of the Holy Names opened the doors of their Academy for Young Ladies in the same neighborhood, thus establishing a tradition of secondary education which continued for generations. St. Aloysius Cathedral, one of the most architecturally significant churches in the city, was built near the college in 1909.

The influence of the Jesuits was seen in the physical plan of the neighborhood as well as in the institutions they built. The Jesuits introduced a pattern of wide streets in the

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area (100 feet wide), reflecting popular trends in Europe and the cities of the eastern United States. The wide streets accommodated the mix of pedestrians, carriages, and streetcars that characterized the suburb. In addition, Mission Avenue became a gracious drive that increased the park-like qualities of the neighborhood.

Mission Avenue had a special role in the landscape history of the area. It was the first street north of the central business district to be landscaped with a tree lined median. So successful was the boulevard that in the early 20th century the Olmsted Brothers recommended that the city incorporate the existing street into a plan that would link the city's parks with boulevards.

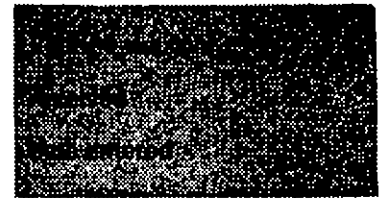
The wide streets and broad boulevard of the neighborhood became the heart of Spokane's Catholic community. Residents were attracted by the religious and educational institutions as well as the physical amenities of the area. In fact, the region was quickly labelled the "Holy Land" of Spokane in recognition of the large number of Catholic families who resided there.

But the district was not entirely the province of the Jesuits. Mission Avenue also was promoted by developers like Heath who sold lots along the boulevard and built a series of late Victorian houses in the popular styles of the day. Heath himself envisioned a stately suburban district and built his own home on the street (now destroyed).

The earliest residents were not the wealthiest men in the city but they were an important cross-section of successful and prosperous middle class business and professional leaders. For example, residents included Jasper Geesey, owner of a blacksmith business; Joseph Phillips, a mining man who became a city councilman and later a county commissioner; George Clark, secretary/treasurer of the Spokane Casket Company; and Leopold Wolff, bakery and restaurant owner. There was a doctor and druggist along with the owner of one of Spokane's favorite saloons. The real estate and mining businesses--two of the city's most lucrative industries--were represented by at least six men and four residents were active in the lumber industry. Three men in the district were associated with the railroads, not surprising in a city that was a railroad center for the region. Three building contractors and one of the city's most prominent architects--Julius Zittel--lived in the district as well.

As the 20th century progressed, smaller homes were constructed among the larger Victorian structures, and a more diverse group of residents joined the business leaders. The Mele family, who owned a fruit and produce stand in the Central Market, purchased a bungalow in 1923. The Scalors, who owned similar businesses in the three Westlake Markets, moved to the neighborhood in the 1920s. In addition, in the 1920s, district residents included a mechanic, a lumber company salesman, a furniture salesman, a meat market manager, and an agent of a finance company.

In 1913, with funds acquired from iron and steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, the Heath Branch Library was built on the northwest corner of Mission and Standard. The library, listed on the National Register, was designed by district resident Julius Zittel and was named for developer Sylvester Heath.

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The character of the district as a stable, middle class residential area remained relatively unchanged after the 1920s and new construction was limited to a very few houses. The last major building project before World War II came with the construction of St. Aloysius School, built in 1940 on Mission Avenue at the same time that the public elementary school in the neighborhood had closed its doors. It is included in the district as a contributing property because it signalled the continuing role of the Catholic Church in the fabric of the boulevard.

Architectural Significance

The architectural character of the Mission Avenue Historic District reflects the diversity of residential architecture from the period and includes significant examples of the Queen Anne, Four Square, Craftsman, and bungalow styles. Collectively, buildings in the district possess good integrity and form one of the largest and best preserved groups of housing from the period north of the river. The group gains additional significance because the boulevard continues to provide a historic unifying element to the street, reflecting the original character of the district when it was a gracious suburban drive.

The earliest buildings in the district were large houses designed in the prevalent Queen Anne style. Generally two and one-half stories, with clapboard and shingle siding, the houses feature intersecting gable and hip roof wings, with corner towers, bays, and broad verandas. The houses at East 803, East 807, and East 308 Mission are outstanding examples of the style and retain excellent integrity.

Contemporaneous with the Queen Anne houses were Four Square and Colonial Revival houses as well as a group of houses that reflected influences from all three idioms. Transitional Queen Anne houses at East 328 Mission and East 630 Mission combine the irregular plan of the Queen Anne with classical porch entablatures, scroll work in gable pediments, and unfluted Tuscan columns.

The square massing, symmetrical fenestration, and horizontal lines of the Four Square style are well represented in the district by the house at East 227 Mission. The hip roof and broadly extended eaves, boxed cornice and unadorned clapboard siding reflect the simpler, quieter styles of the early 20th century. Craftsman style houses and bungalows, smaller than the Victorian structures, were built among the larger Victorian houses in the second decade of the 20th century. One of the best examples of the Craftsman style in the district are the houses at East 702 Mission and East 418 Mission, with half-timbered gable ends, large brackets, exposed rafters and heavy porch posts. The bungalow at East 524 Mission is a particularly good example of the California style bungalow popular in the period. The Heath Library (Jacobean Revival) and St. Aloysius School (Art Moderne) are significant examples of institutional design from the first half of the century.

For the most part, the architects responsible for the designs of the houses are not known, although several builders lived in the area. In addition, Julius Zittel, one of the city's most important architects in the 20th century, lived in the district and designed the district's largest landmark. Surprisingly, Zittel's building--the most elaborate structure in the district--is not a house but a Jacobean Revival style library. The library is based on an English Renaissance manor house and thus accommodates a civic function in an appropriately residential character. Other structures designed by Zittel and his firm (Preusse and Zittel) include St. Aloysius Church, Gonzaga College, and Holy Names Academy.

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Recent History

In the years following World War II, Gonzaga University's enrollment grew. With this increase came a demand for more housing, particularly for married students, and many of the larger homes in the district were converted to apartments. Other houses were demolished and in their place new and architecturally undistinguished apartment buildings were constructed. At the same time, a number of commercial businesses grew on either side of the district creating distinct boundaries. Today the district is the last intact remnant of the boulevard which still conveys the historic character of the street.

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property less than 3 acres

Quadrangle name Spokane N.W.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	1	4	6	9	5	2	0	5	2	7	9	6	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

1	1	4	7	0	3	3	0	5	2	7	9	6	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

1	1	4	7	0	3	0	0	5	2	7	9	7	2	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

1	1	4	6	9	5	5	0	5	2	7	9	7	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
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state	n/a	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Scott Brooks-Miller Historic Preservation Office	Edited by Leonard Garfield Archaeology & Hist. Pres.
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organization	City of Spokane	date	March 3, 1986
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street & number	W. 808 Spokane Falls Blvd.	telephone	(509) 456-4378
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city or town	Spokane	state	Washington 99201-3333
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
Department of Community Development date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

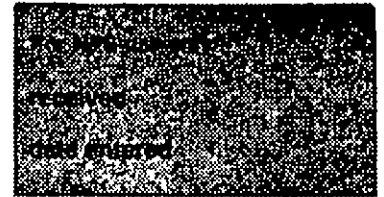
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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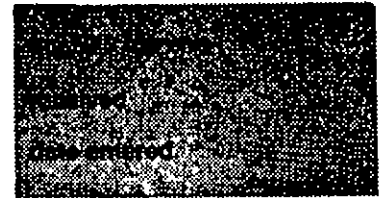
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City Directories of Spokane, R.L. Polk and Company, Spokane Public Library.

Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, 1913, Inland Printing Co., Spokane.

Spokane County Assessor's Office, Spokane County Courthouse.

Ticor Title Company Tract Books.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

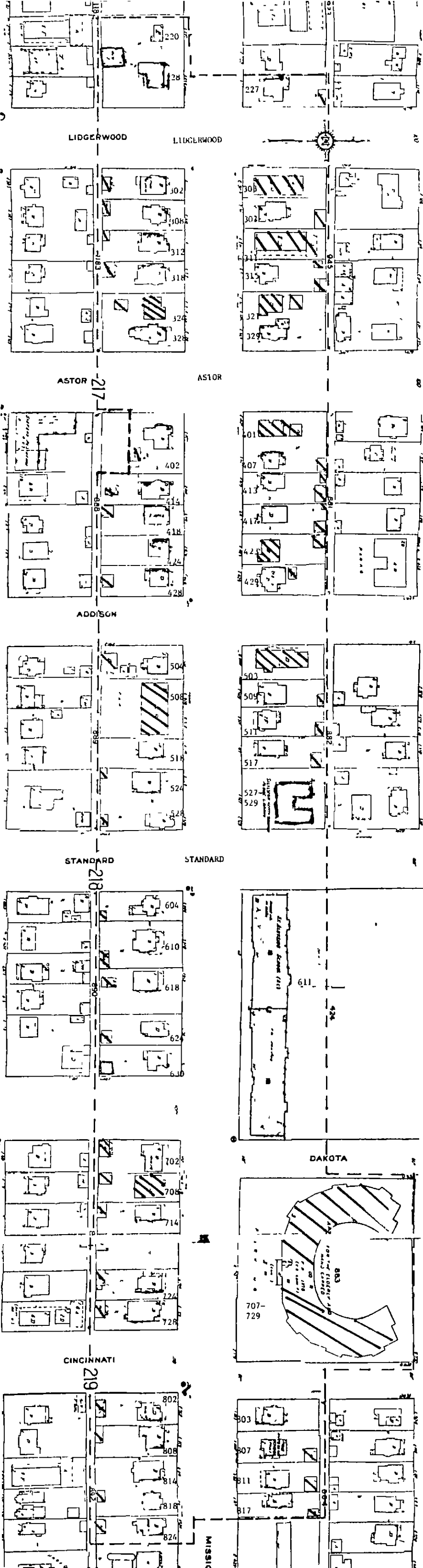
Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

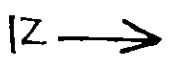
Verbal Boundary Description

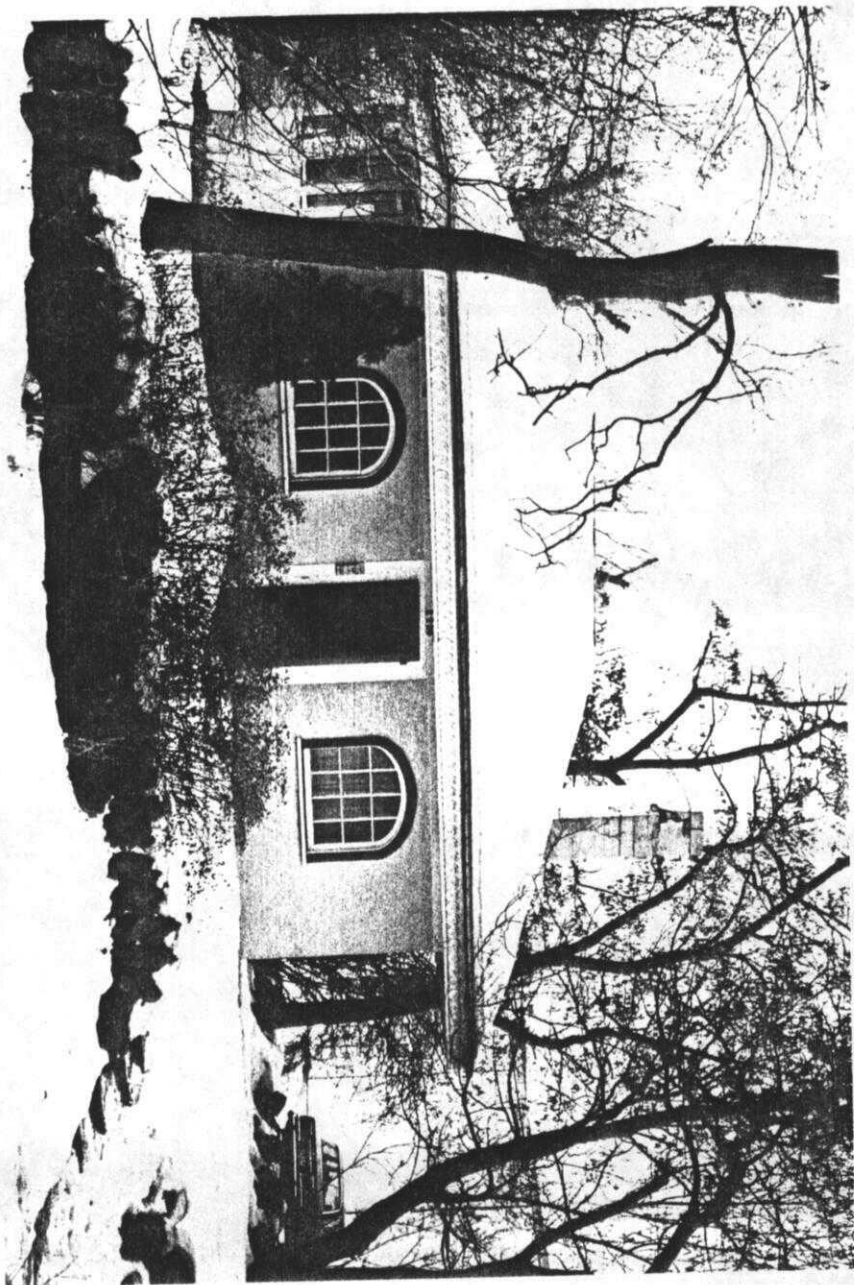
The Mission Avenue Historic District is a rectangular area described thusly: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot 5, Block E of the First Subdivision to Sinto Addition, proceed south along the west property line to the alley at the rear property line; proceed easterly along said alley to the east side of Astor Street and proceed north to the south property line of lot A+5, Block 20, Sinto Addition II (East 402 Mission Avenue); proceed easterly to the east property line of lot 2, Block 28, Sinto Second Addition; proceed northerly along east property line to north property line of said lot; proceed west to east property line of lot 3, Block 28, Sinto Second Addition; proceed north to the rear (north) property line of lot 10, Block 38, Heath's Fifth Addition; proceed westerly along alley at rear lot line to the western edge of Cincinnati Street; proceed north to Augusta Avenue; proceed west to Dakota Street; proceed south to a point parallel with alley between Mission and Augusta; proceed westerly along alley to the northwest corner of lot 12, Block 23, Heath's Addition II; proceed south to north property line of lot 6, Block E, First Subdivision to Sinto Addition, proceed westerly to point of beginning.



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, Washington

□ = Contributing structure
▣ = Noncontributing structure
— = Boundary

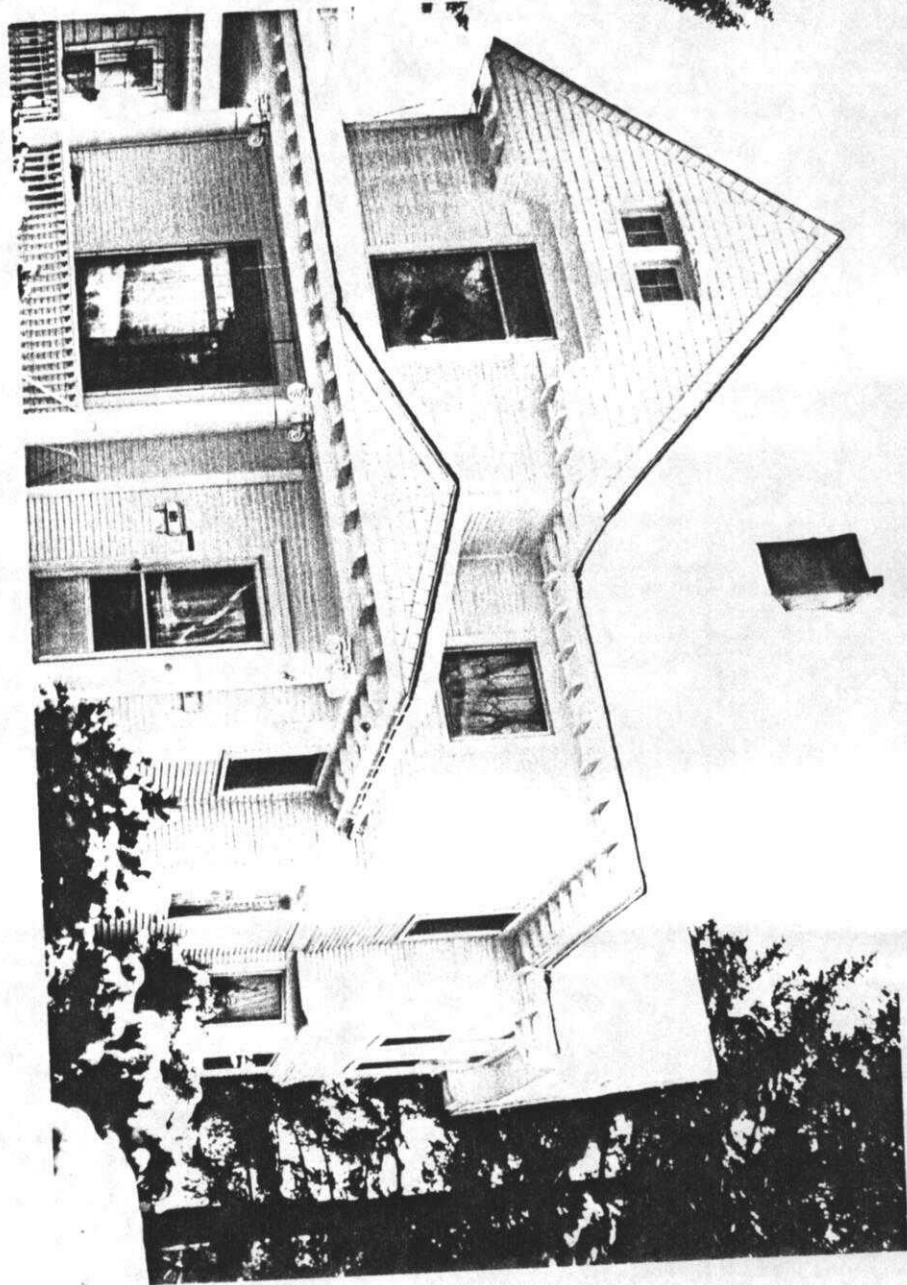




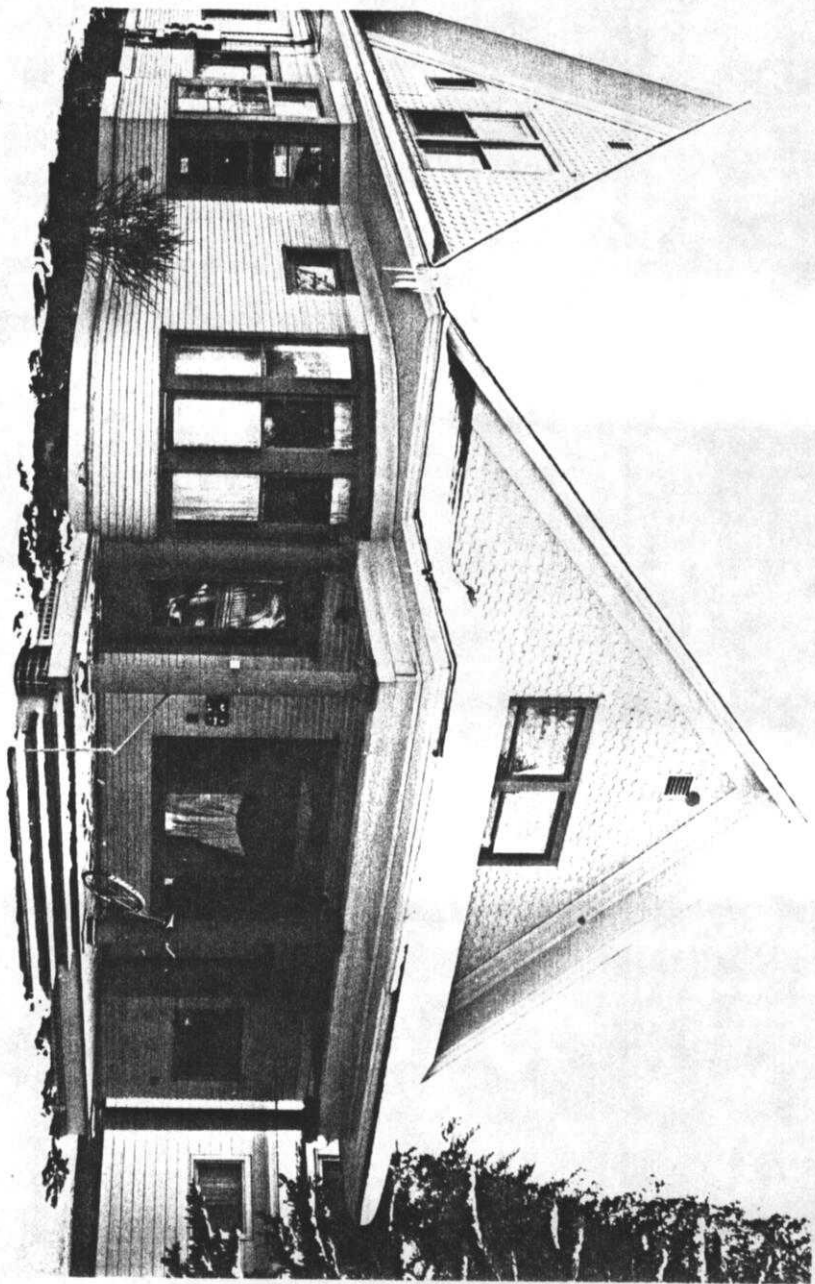
Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 220 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#2 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 228 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#3 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 308 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#5 of 51



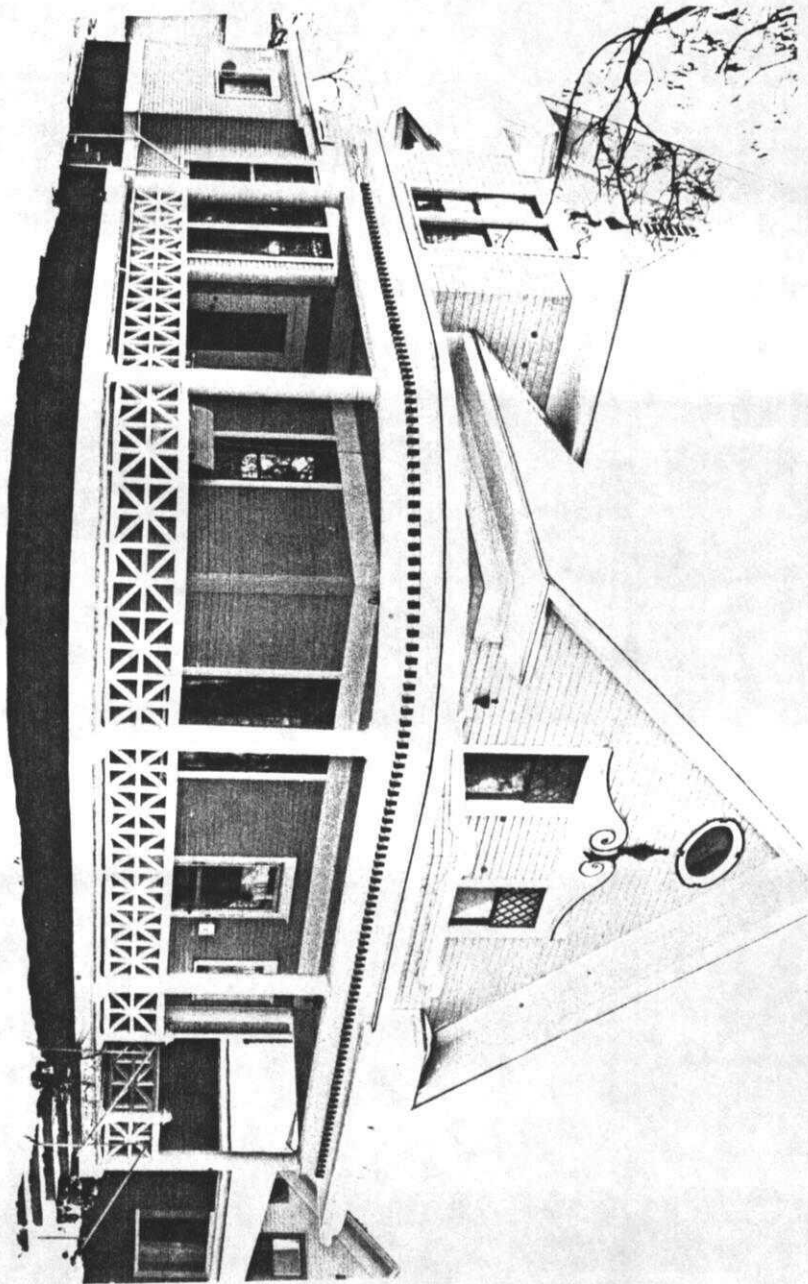
Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA

East 318 Mission
Looking South

Photo by E. Robeson

January 1, 1986, neg. at OAHF

#8 of 51

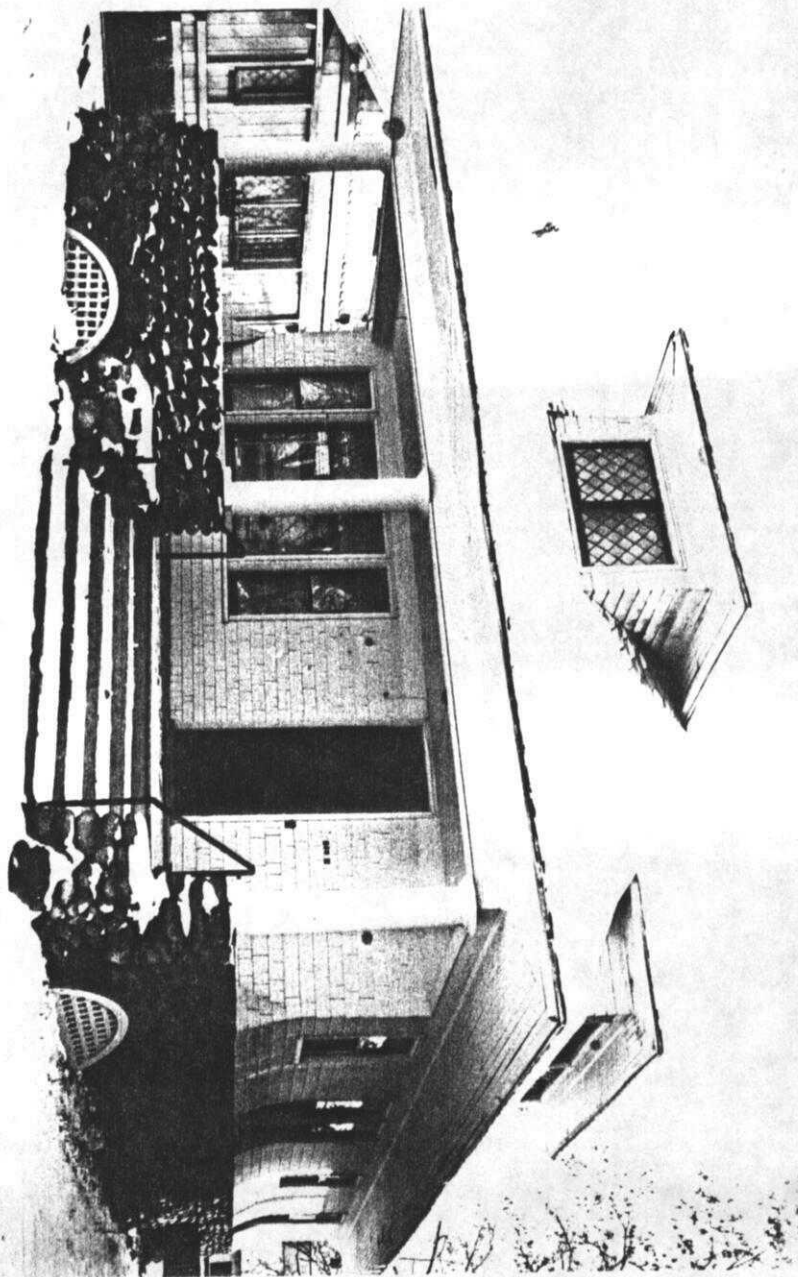


Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 328 Mission
Looking South West
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#10 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 418 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF

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Mission Avenue Historic District

Spokane, WA

East 518 Mission

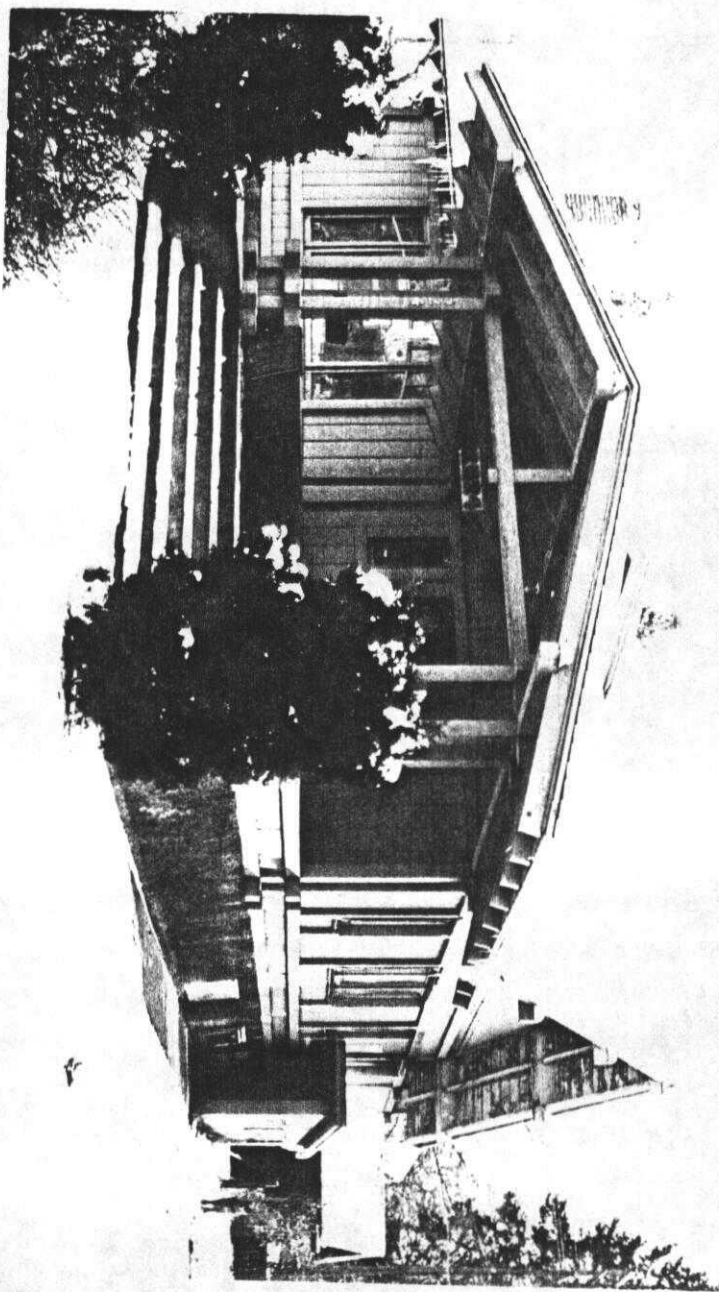
Looking South

Photo by E. Robeson

January 1, 1986

Neg. at OAHF

#17 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District

Spokane, WA

East 524 Mission

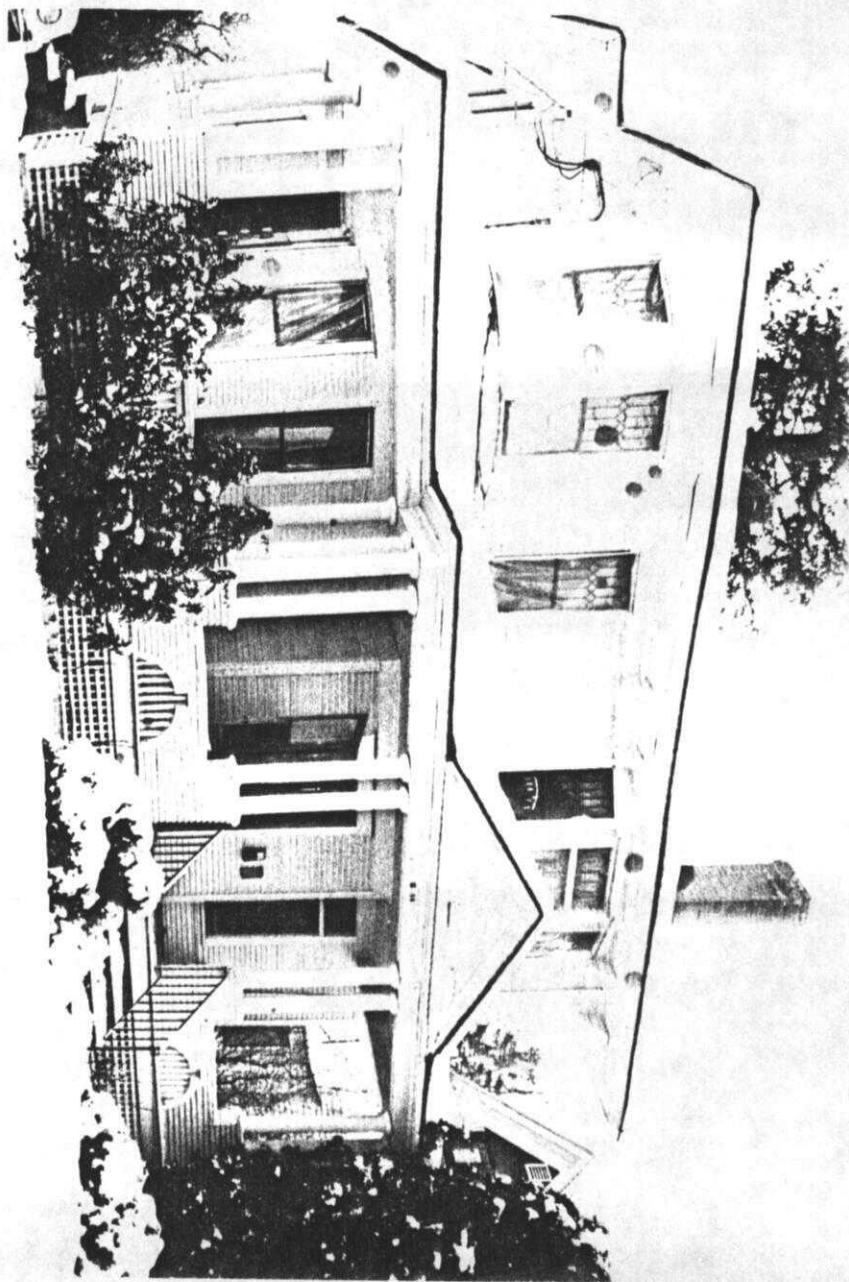
Looking South

Photo by E. Robeson

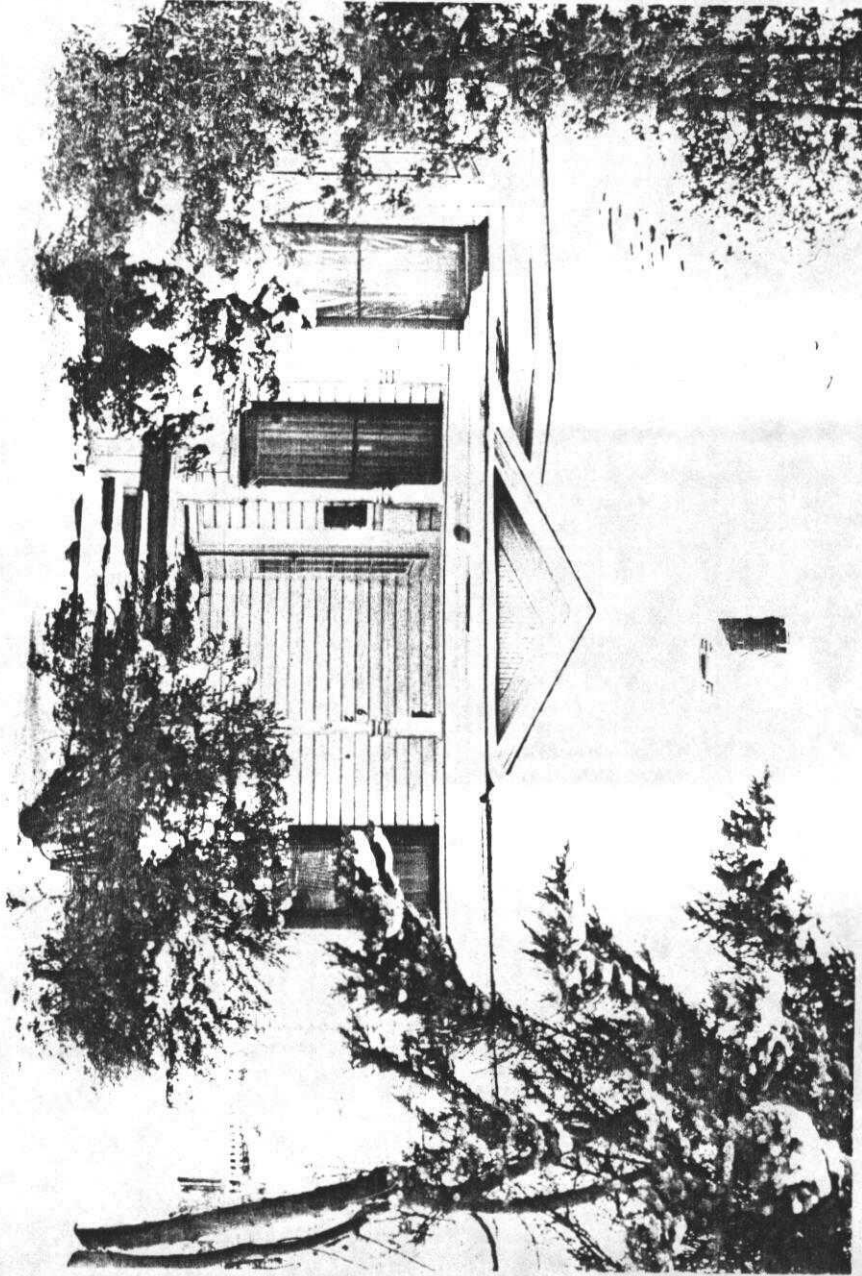
January 1, 1986

Neg. at OAHF

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Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 610 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#19 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District

Spokane, WA

East 624 Mission

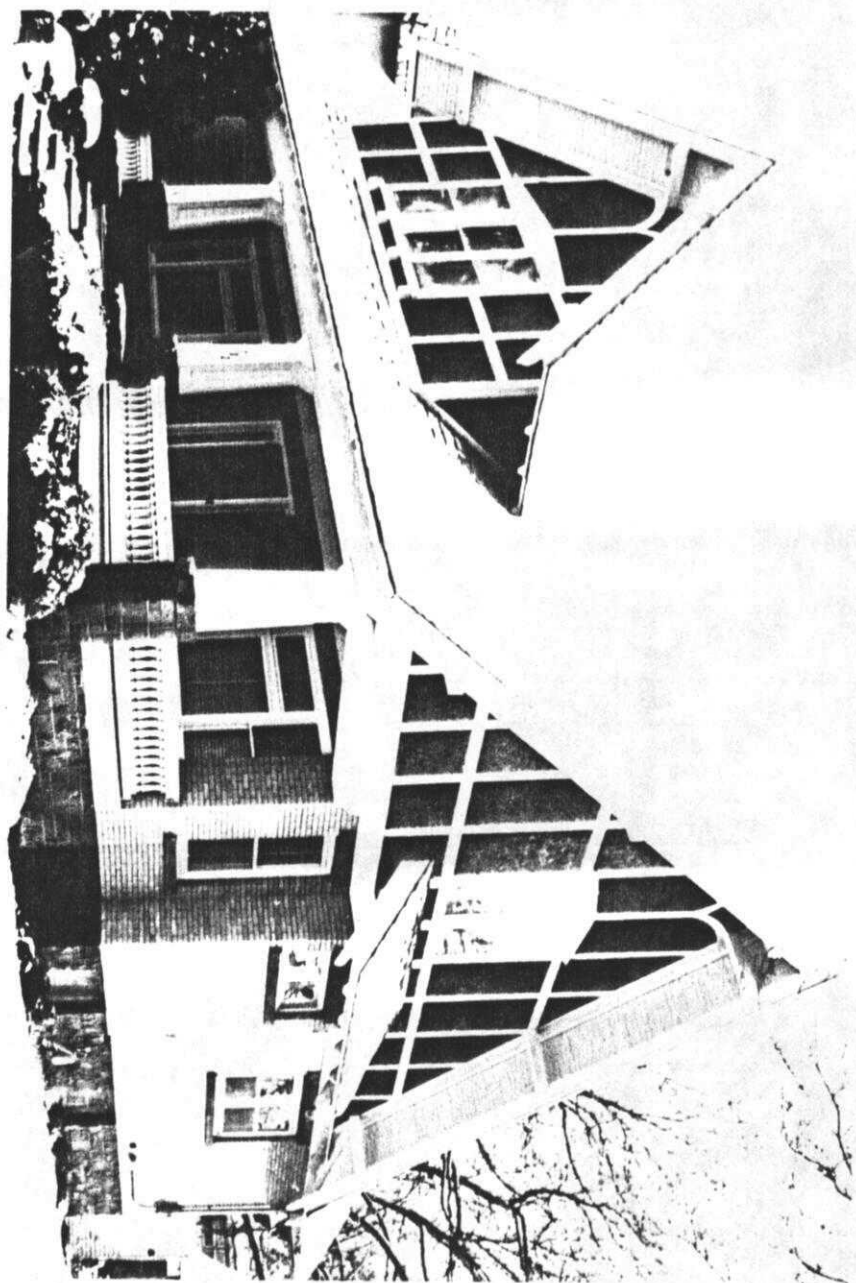
Looking South

Photo by E. Robeson

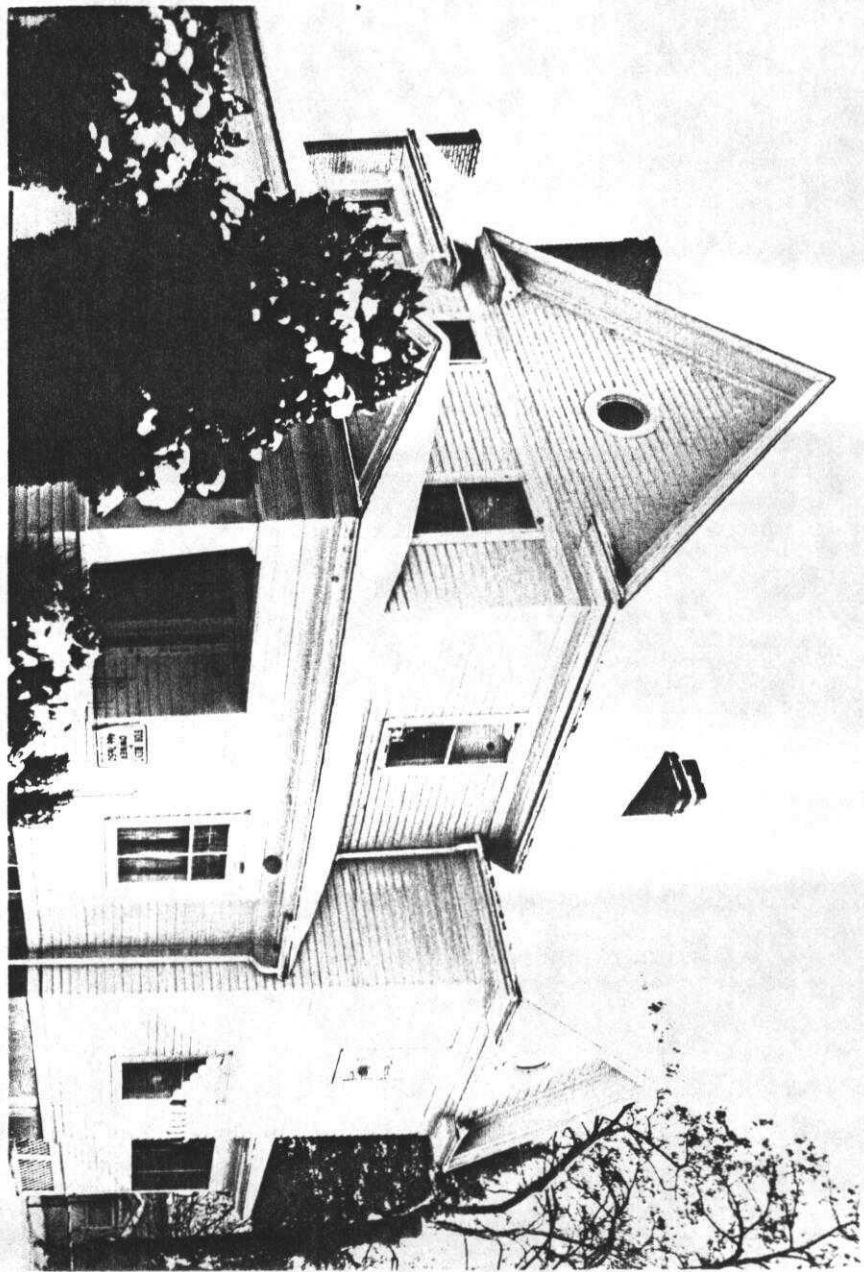
January 1, 1986

Neg. at OAHF

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Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 702 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#23 of 51

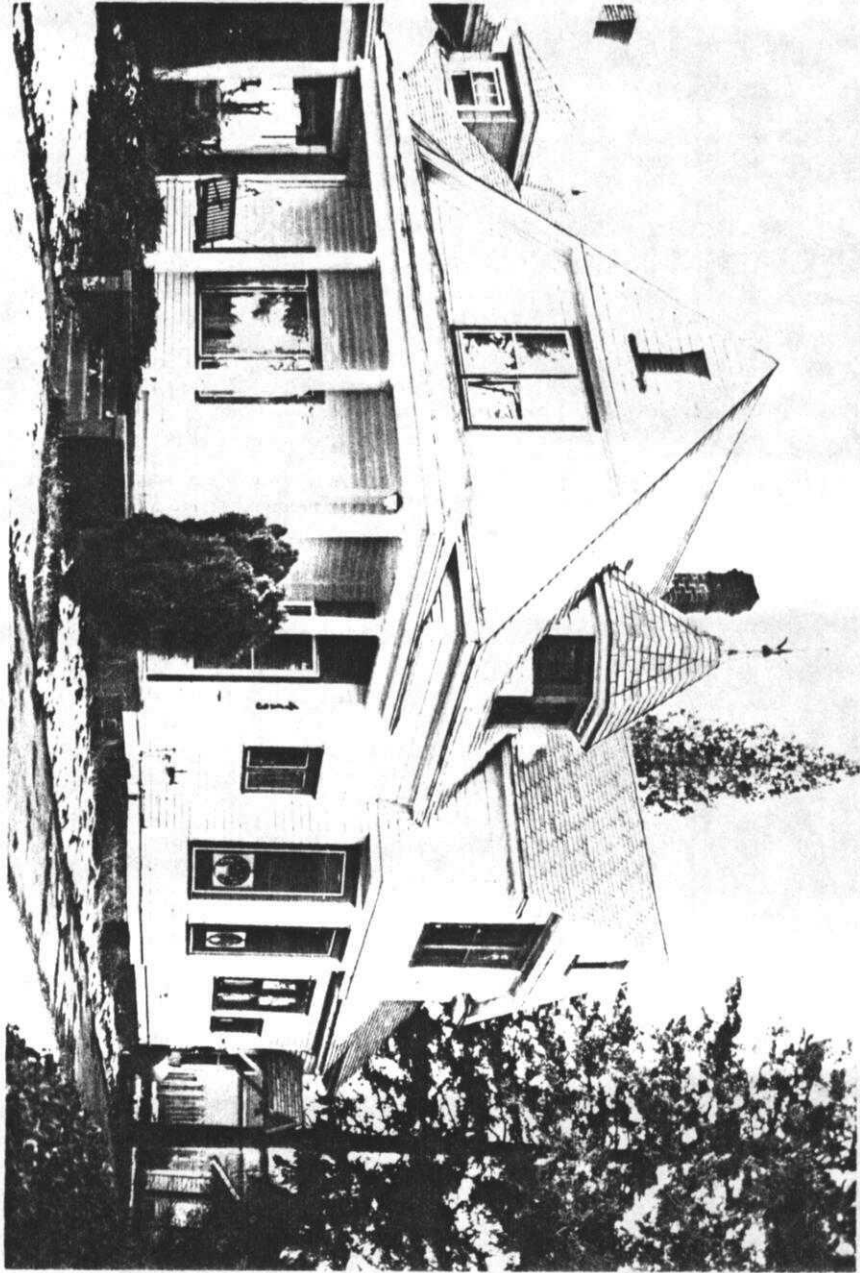


Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 724 Mission
Looking South
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Negative at OAHF
#25 of 51

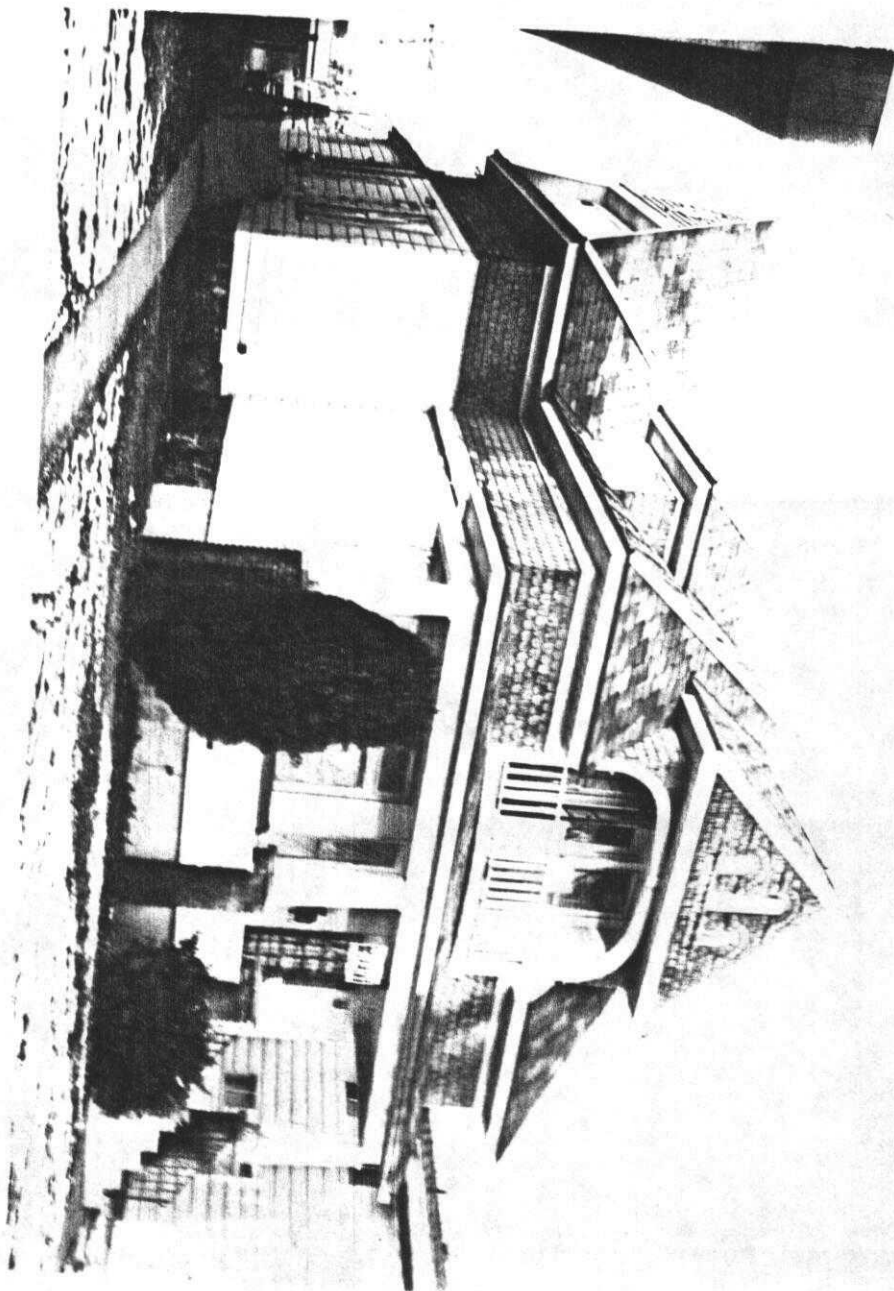


Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 807 Mission
Looking North
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986, Neg. at OAHF

#31 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA
East 413 Mission
Looking North
Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF
#43 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District

Spokane, WA

East 307 Mission

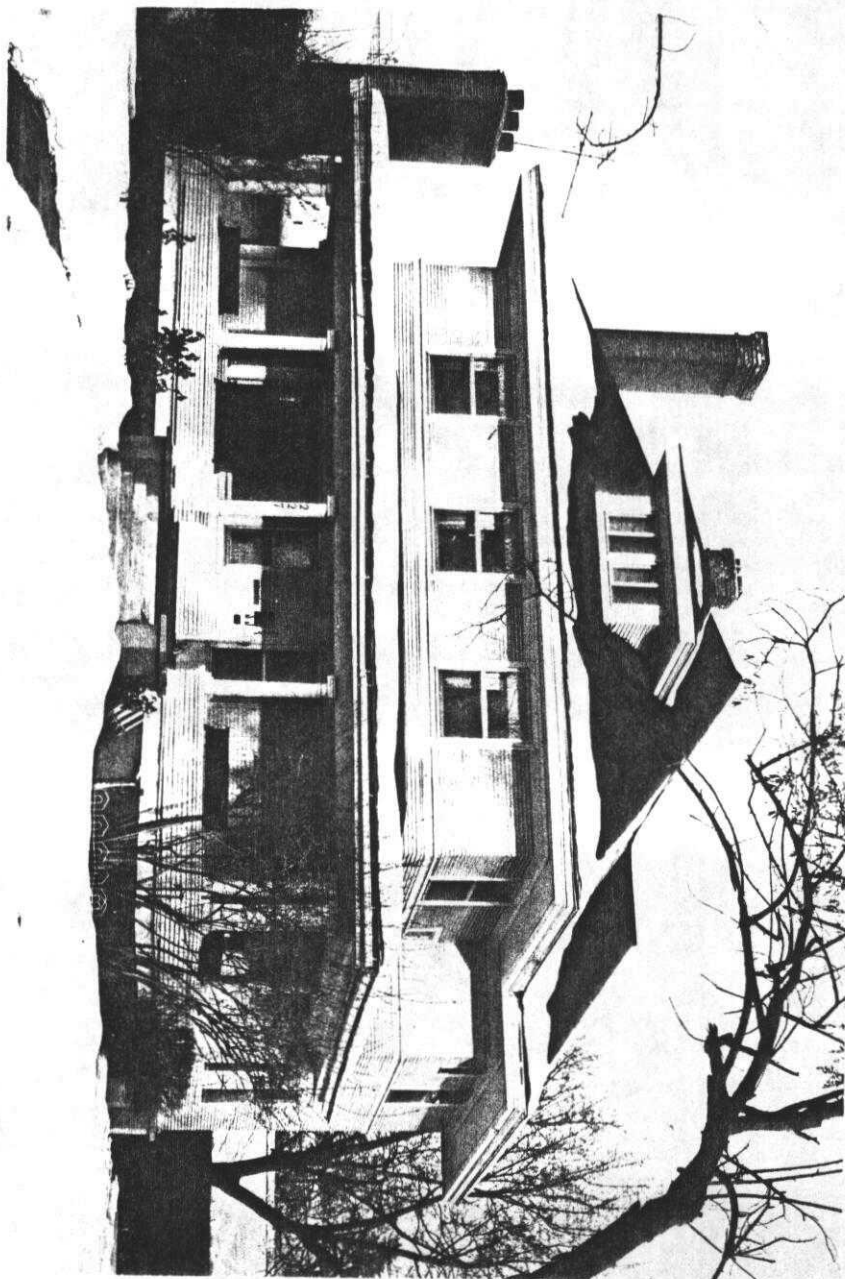
Looking North

Photo by E. Robeson

January 1, 1986

Neg. at OAHF

#48 of 51



Mission Avenue Historic District
Spokane, WA

East 227 Mission
Looking North

Photo by E. Robeson
January 1, 1986
Neg. at OAHF

#50 of 51

MISSION AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Selected streetscape photographs



Photo Taken FEB 26 1986
200 Hundred Block Mission Ave, Mission Ave.
Historic District. Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist. Pres. Office, Spokane, WA.
Photo facing the Northwest, demonstrating
northwestardly boundry of the Historic
District.

Photo taken FEB 26 1986
Mission Avenue Historic District
E. 227 Mission
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA
Photo taken facing northwest

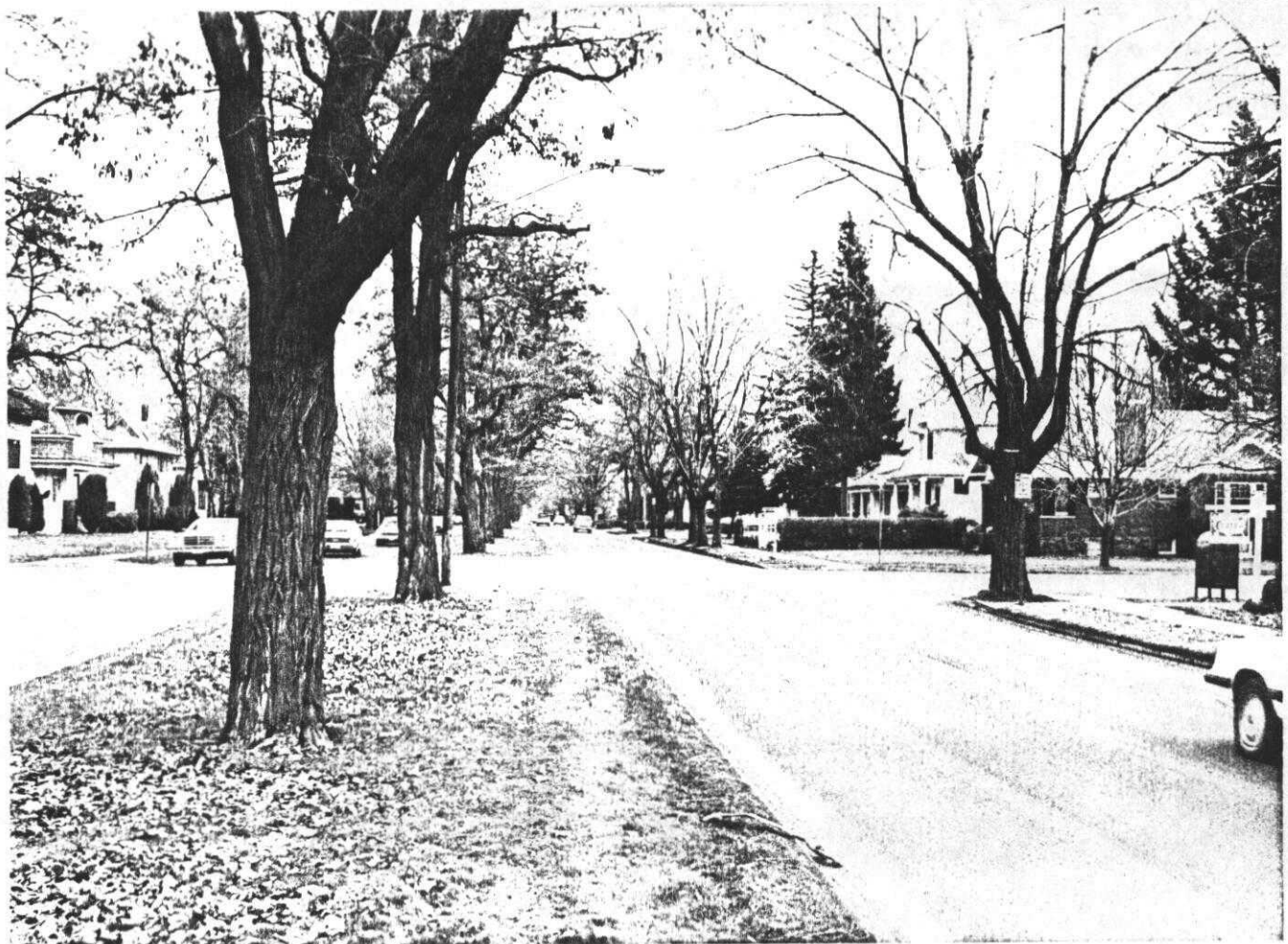


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 228 Mission

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.

Photo taken facing southwest

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

200 & 300 Block East Mission & Blvd,
Mission Ave. Hist. District, Spokane WA

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane WA

Photo taken facing East

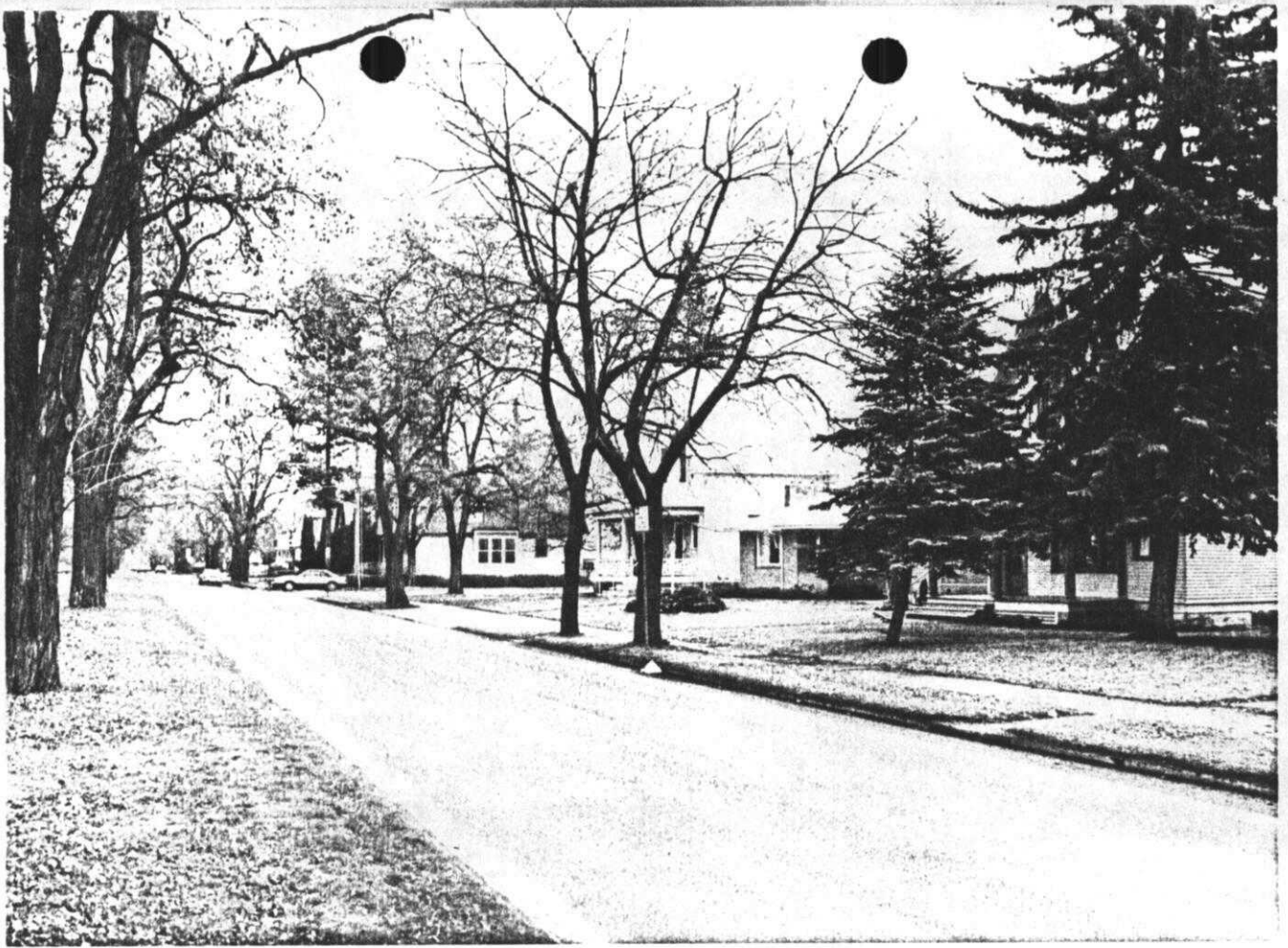


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
E. 300 Block

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.

Photo taken facing southeast

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

E. 308 & 312 Mission, Mission Ave
Historic District, Spokane WA

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative - Hist Pres Office
Spokane, WA

Photo taken facing South - Southeast



Photo Taken

FEB 26 1986

E 329 Mission Ave., Mission Ave
Historic District, Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane
WA
Photo taken facing the Northwest

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 400 Block
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.
Photo taken facing southeast &
showing the 400 block/south

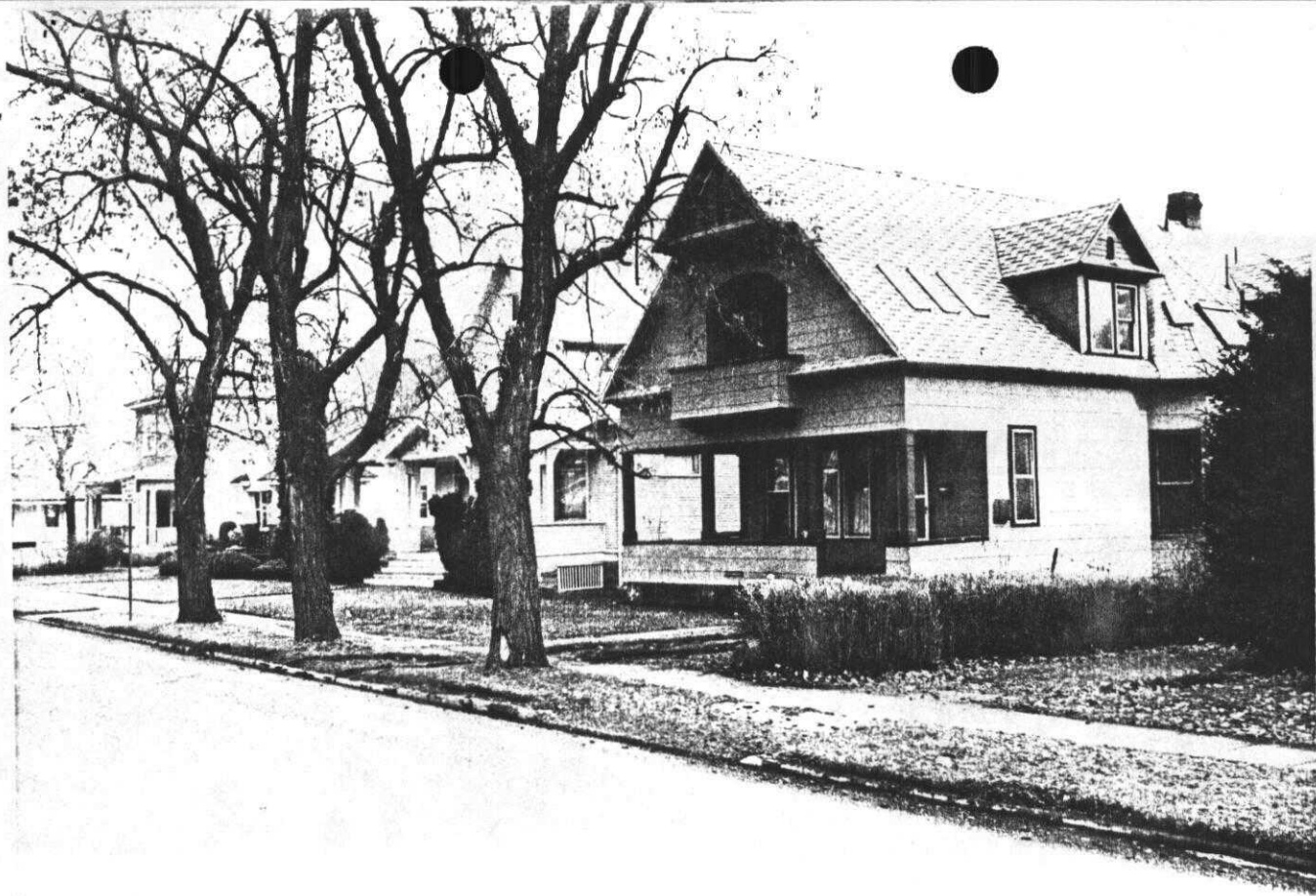


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 414 Mission, Contributing
Photo taken by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Spokane, WA. Historic
Preservation Office
Photo taken facing east and south

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

E. 504 Mission Ave, Mission Ave
Historic District, Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane
WA

Photo taken facing the Southeast



Photo Taken FEB 26 1986
East 511, 517, 525 Mission Ave., Mission
Ave Historic District, Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane, WA
Photo taken facing the Northeast

Photo taken FEB 26 1986
East 525 Mission Ave., Mission Ave Historic
District, Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane WA
Photo taken facing North

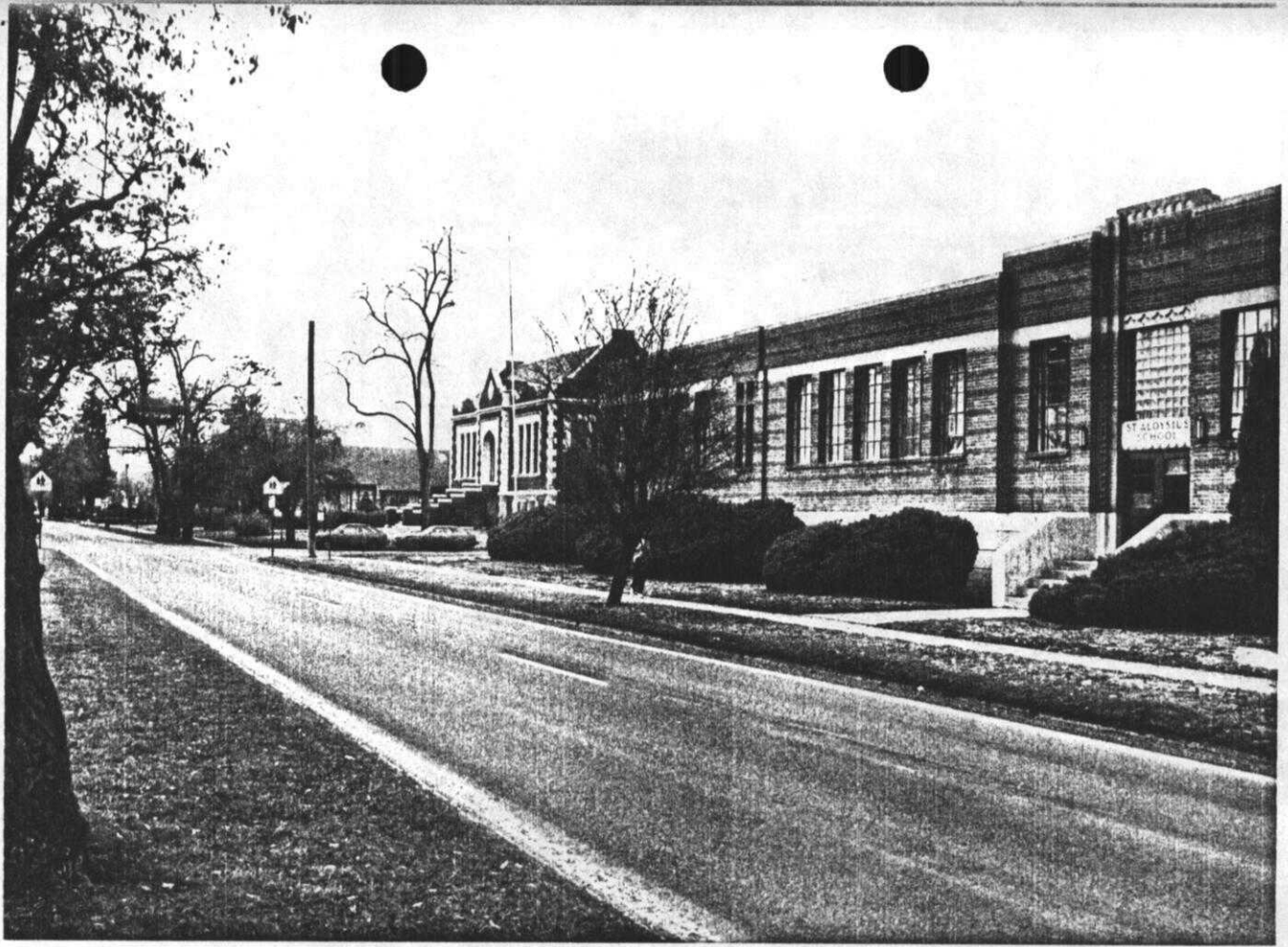


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

St. Aloysious School West End
East 611 Mission Ave, Mission Ave Historic
District, Spokane, WA

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane, WA

Photo taken facing the Northwest

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

E630 Mission Ave, Mission Ave Historic
District, Spokane, WA

Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller

Negative, Hist Pres Office, Spokane WA

Photo taken facing Southwest

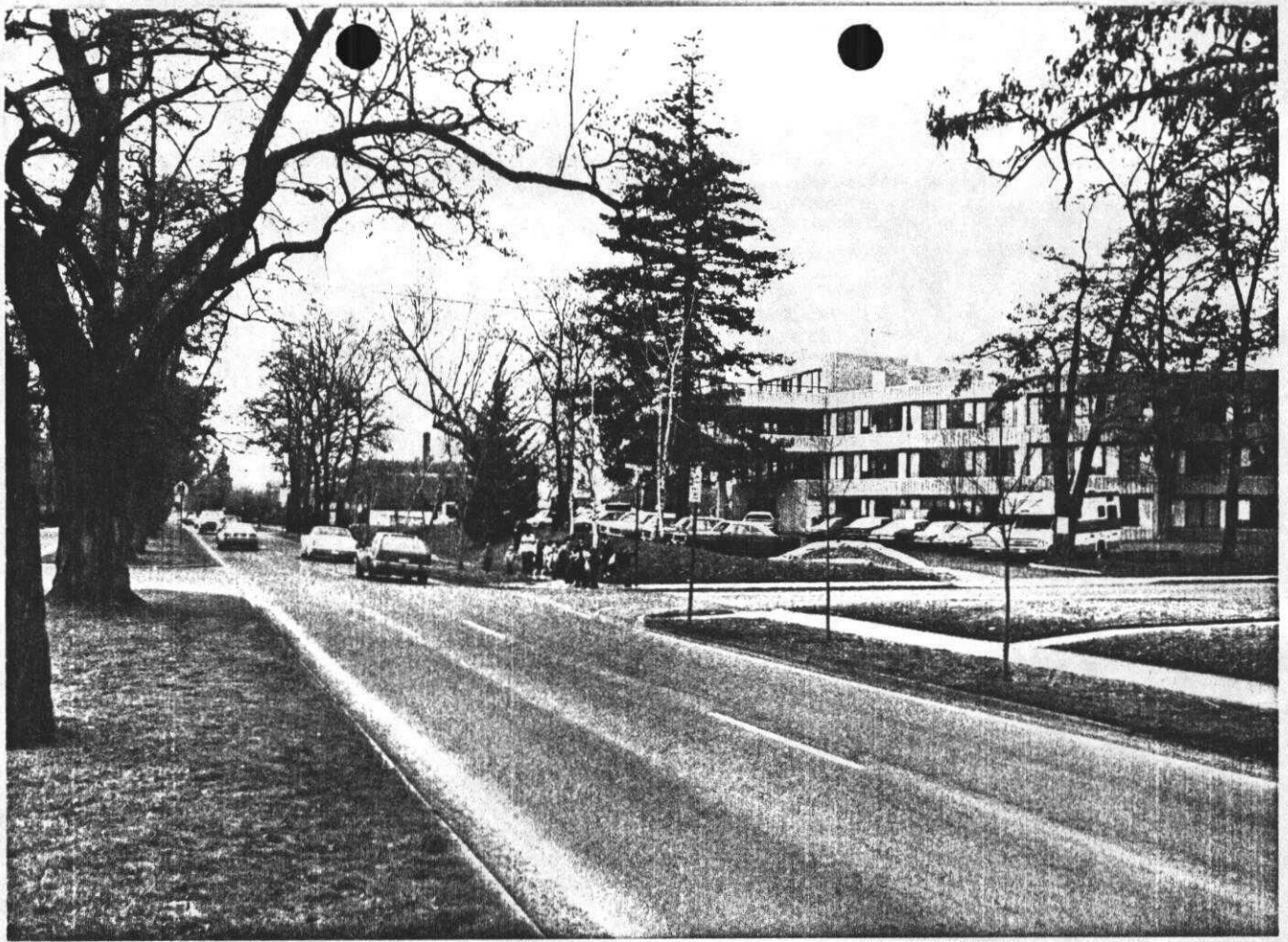


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

The O'Malley (nursing home) & 700
block, East Mission, with St.
Aloysius School in the distance.
Mission Avenue Historic District
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Spokane Historic Pres.Off
Photo taken looking northwest

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 800 Block
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.
Photo taken facing northeast



Photo taken FEB 26 1986

E. 803 Mission Ave., Mission Ave
Historic District, Spokane, WA
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative - Hist Pres Office, Spokane
WA
Photo taken facing North

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 817 Mission, Contributing
Photo taken by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Spokane, Wa. Historic
Preservation Office
Photo taken facing north and showing
the intrusion of the building on
Hamilton & Mission

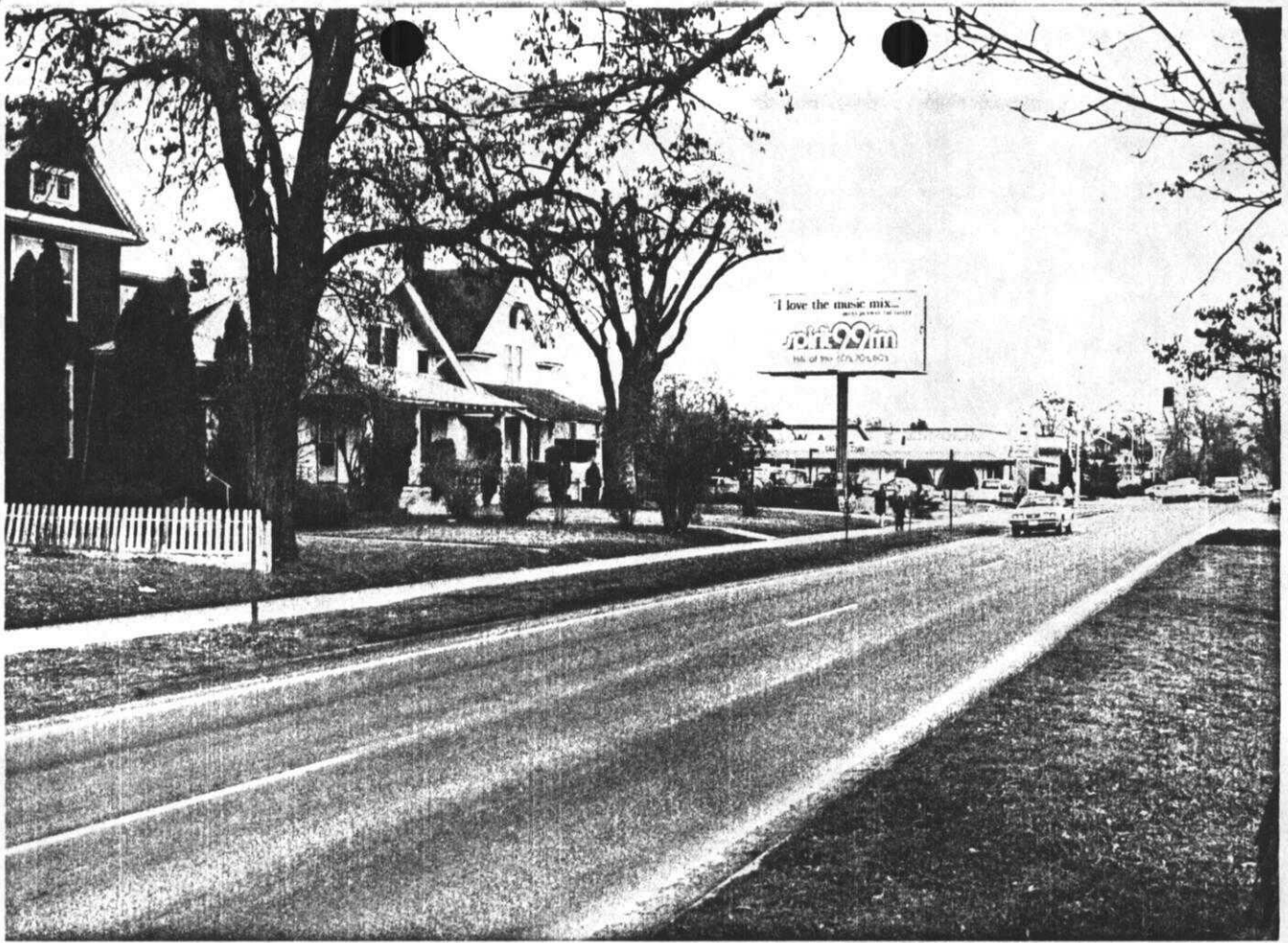


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 800 block on Mission, north
Photo taken by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Spokane, WA. Historic
Preservation Office
Photo taken facing north and east
showing approach to Hamilton
street from Mission

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 800 block on Mission, south side
Photo taken by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Spokane, WA. Historic
Preservation Office
Photo taken facing south and east
showing approach to Hamilton st
from Mission

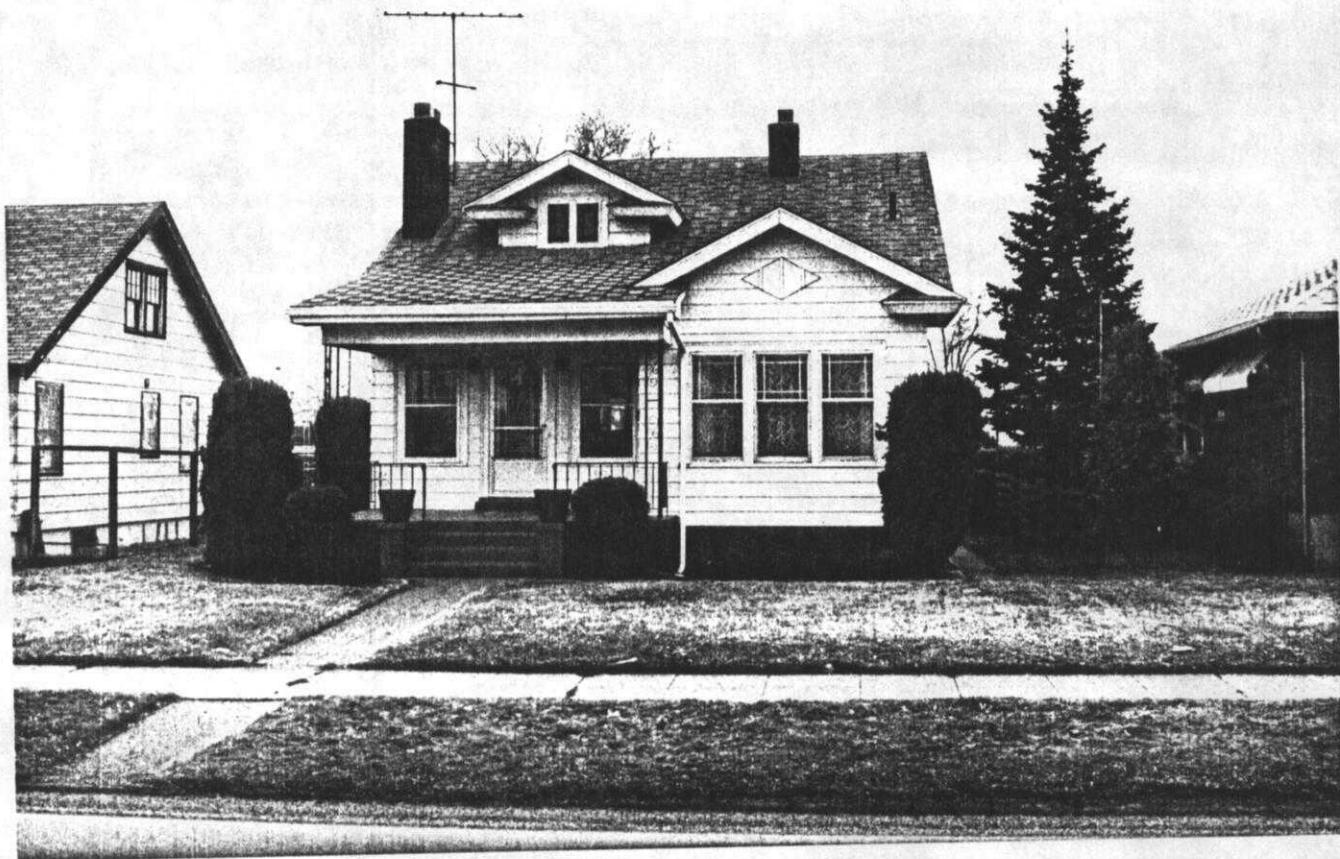


Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 814 Mission
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.
Photo taken facing south

Photo taken FEB 26 1986

Mission Avenue Historic District
East 824 Mission
Photo by Scott Brooks-Miller
Negative: Historic Preservation
Office, Spokane, WA.
Photo taken facing south