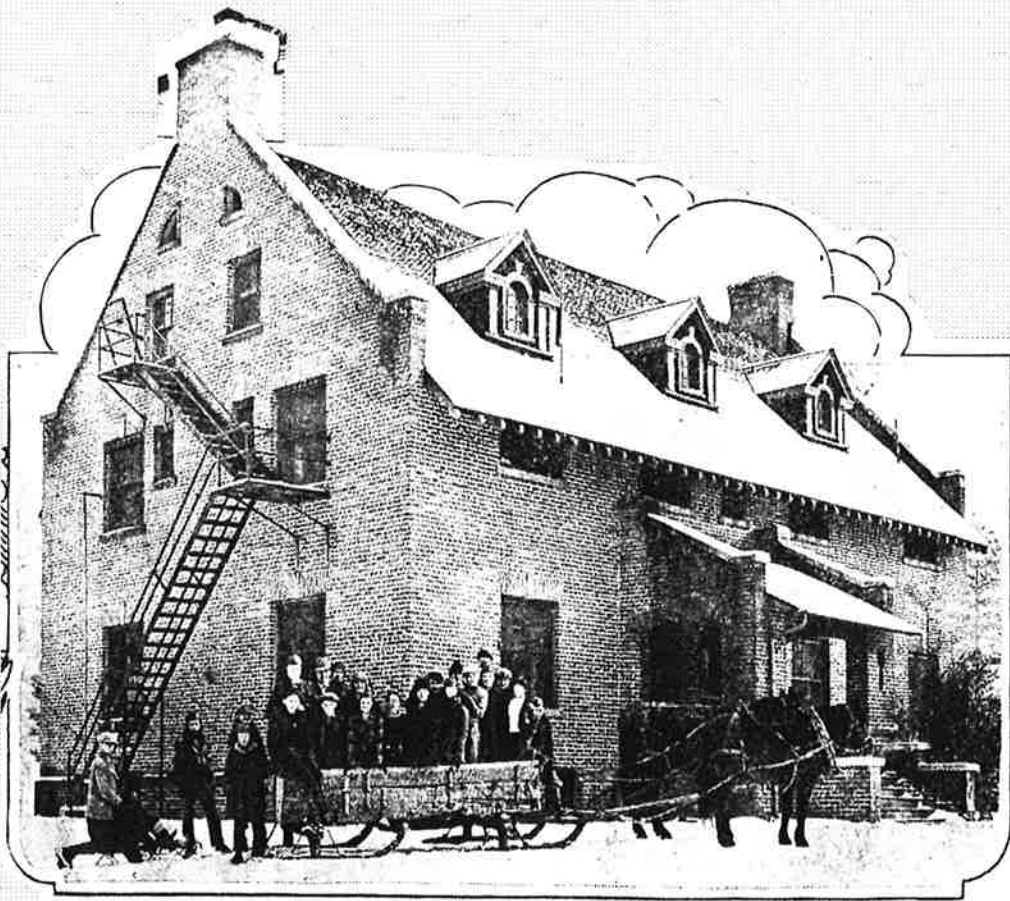


# SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL

280 E. Meadowland Road  
Spokane, WA 99224

*Built in 1908*  
*Designed by Albert Held, Architect*



*Photograph taken in 1930*

# Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor  
808 Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, Washington 99201-3337*

## 1. Name of Property

Historic Name **SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

## 2. Location

Street & Number 280 E. Meadowlane Road  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99224  
Parcel Number 34053.0064

## 3. Classification

Category of Property	Ownership of Property	Status of Property	Present Use of Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both		<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes, unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other

## 4. Owner of Property

Name M. Gage Stromberg III and Kelly Stromberg  
Street & Number 280 E. Meadowlane Road  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99224  
Telephone Number/E-mail 624-8050

## 5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse  
Street Number 1116 West Broadway  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260  
County Spokane

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey  
Date Federal  State  County  Local   
Depository for Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair  
 deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check One

unaltered  
 altered

### Check One

original site  
 moved & date \_\_\_\_\_

*Narrative description of present and original physical appearance is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

## 8. Spokane Register Criteria and Statement of Significance

**Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Criteria--mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Spokane Register listing:**

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane 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 history.

*Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

*Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.*

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.26 acres.  
Verbal Boundary Description SW quarter of Section 5, Township 24, Range 43  
Verbal Boundary Justification Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

## 11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title Linda Yeomans, Consultant  
Organization Historic Preservation Planning  
Telephone Number/E-mail 509-456-3828 or lyeomans@qwest.net  
Street and Number 501 West 27th Avenue  
City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99203  
Date 3 September 2002

## 12. Additional Documentation

Map Spokane City/County plat map, 1999  
Photographs and Slides 13 black & white prints; 11 color slides  
1 photocopy of historic photograph

**13. Signature of Owner(s)**

W. Lee Stuyck  
Wendy R. Stuyck

**14. For Official Use Only:**

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_ Attest: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Heard: \_\_\_\_\_ City Clerk

Commission Decision: \_\_\_\_\_ Approved  
as to Form: Michael D. Puro

Council/Board Action: \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant City Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**We hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CITY ADMINISTRATOR, City of Spokane**  
or

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIR, Spokane County Commissioners**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIR, Spokane City/County Historic Landmarks Commission**

Yusef Z. Brown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**OFFICER, City/County Historic Preservation Officer**  
City/County Historic Preservation Office  
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

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## **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

### *Summary Statement*

Clad in red brick veneer and distinguished with a symmetrical design, gabled dormers, multi-paned windows, and a stepped parapet wall with chimneys on the gable ends, the Spokane Parental School is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style with early Dutch Colonial influence. Built in 1908 for use as a school and student dormitory, the building is located on flat meadowland that borders the east bank of Latah Creek (also called Hangman Creek) as it meanders through the southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 24, Range 43 in the Latah Creek Valley. The site is situated between State Highway 195 and a steep basalt bluff to the northeast. The building is well preserved and retains good exterior integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association.

### *Building Site*

The Spokane Parental School is located in the center of 1.26 acres and faces southeast. The acreage is bordered by Latah Creek to the southwest and a steep bluff to the north and northeast. The building site is a flat, grassy meadow and is dotted with Ponderosa Pine trees and other deciduous trees and shrubs native to the area. Twenty-four feet southwest of the house is a one-story building built in 1971. Blacktop asphalt driveway borders the house on the southeast. Single-family homes built in the late 1990s immediately surround the property on the north, east, and south.

### *Building Exterior*

The Spokane Parental School is a two and one-half story rectangular-shaped brick masonry dwelling designed in the Colonial Revival style. With a symmetrical formality, the building is clad in red brick veneer (common bond pattern) and has a steeply pitched side-gable roof outlined by prominent stepped parapet walls with chimneys on both gable ends. The building measures 60 feet wide and 35 feet deep. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The southeast roof slope has three gabled dormers and the northwest roof slope has three gabled dormers. The house has a symmetrical design with matching gable ends and similar southeast and northwest elevations. Original multi-paned, double-hung, wood-sash windows and casement windows remain intact. A small one-story porch with a hipped roof extends over the front entrance on the southeast facade of the house. A one-story addition (built in 1970) extends from the rear, northwest elevation of the house.

The facade of the Spokane Parental School faces southeast and is dominated by three symmetrically placed roof dormers. The dormers are clad in wood shingles and have cornice returns, arched windows with keystones, and divided lights. The roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed scroll-sawn rafter tails with 16-inch centers. A ribbon of

multi-paned casement windows are located under the eaves. A small one-story porch with a hip roof is located on the southeast end of the facade. It shelters a recessed first-floor entrance that has a door flanked by a multi-paned window. Steep concrete steps rise to the entrance. The wall surface around the door and window are clad in wood shingles. Four evenly spaced 8/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows flank the north side of the porch. The windows are accented with molded concrete lugsills. The foundation of the house is clad in brick veneer and is separated from the first floor by a molded concrete dripstone course. Multi-paned basement windows are located in pairs in the foundation.

The northwest elevation is similar to the southeast facade. It has three roof dormers, widely overhanging eaves with exposed scroll-sawn rafter tails, a ribbon of multi-paned casement windows under the eaves, and three 8/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the west end of the elevation. A one-story addition was built on the first-floor of the house in 1970. It runs north along the wall surface, continuing for 12 feet past the end of the house. The addition has a shallow-pitched roof, vertical board wall cladding, and is 54 feet wide and 22 feet deep.

The northeast and southwest gable ends of the house are mirror images of each other. They both have dominant stepped parapet walls with massive center chimneys that extend past the ridge of the roof. The parapet walls are capped with molded concrete. Like the southeast and northwest elevations of the house, the entire gable ends are clad in red brick laid in common bond. Fenestration is symmetrical and features 4/1, 6/1, and 8/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows with divided lights. Two quarter-round louvered vents flank the chimneys and are centered in the gable peaks. Each window has a molded concrete lugsill and flat brick arch with a molded concrete keystone.

#### *Building Interior*

The interior of the Spokane Parental School features a full basement, a first and second floor, and a smaller third floor constructed under the roof eaves. The first floor and second floor each have 2100 square feet. The first floor has a center stairwell and staircase, a living room, dining room, family room, and kitchen area. The second floor has a central hallway and staircase, four bedrooms and a bathroom. The third-floor has three bedrooms, closets, bathroom, and central hallway and staircase. The interior of the house retains part of the original stairs and woodwork, a brick fireplace in the dining room, and oak floors on the third floor.

#### **ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT CHANGES**

When it was built in 1908, the Spokane Parental School was designed with a front porch that faced northwest and a back porch that faced southeast. The front porch was

removed in 1970 and the northwest facade of the house became the rear elevation of the house. The back porch on the southeast elevation was then used as the main entry and became the facade of the house.

In 1970, a one-story addition was added to the northwest elevation of the building and a first-floor window on the southwest gable end of the house was removed. The space was filled in with brick cladding; two 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows (that flanked the original window space) were installed. In 1971, a covered walkway was built on the southeast facade porch. It extended forward 24 feet and connected to a one-story building located southeast of the main house. In 2002, the walkway was removed and the southeast porch is being repaired and restored.

The interior of the Spokane Parental School was designed as a school and dormitory in 1908. Originally, the living room, dining room, and family room on the first floor were used as a classroom, multi-purpose room, and dining room. Various remodelings occurred over the years that included bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, and classroom changes. The woodwork on the first floor in the living room and dining room was originally finished in black walnut. The second-floor woodwork was painted. Today, woodwork on the first and second floors is painted. The third floor was finished in the 1930s and is intact with painted woodwork, multi-paned casement windows, plaster-and-lathe walls and ceilings, and oak floor boards.

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Area of Significance	Education & Architecture
Period of Significance	1908-1942
Significant Date	1908
Architect	Albert Held

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### ***Summary Statement***

Built in 1908, the Spokane Parental School was constructed as the first correctional and educational facility specifically designed for wayward boys who lived in Spokane School District Number 81 and in Spokane County. A *Spokesman-Review* article dated March 6, 1910 explained the school's role as a facility that "steps in to the job of parenting when boys have made minor mistakes that might lead to lives of crime if left unchecked." The article further claimed that "the strictly parental school is a new idea and is established as yet by only a few of our [American] city systems. It is a rather significant fact that Spokane is one of only five cities having such a school. Others are located in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Seattle." According to school records, an average of 50 to 60 boys a year attended the school. Benefitting the Spokane community for over 33 years, the Spokane Parental School helped direct and educate more than 1900 boys during its reign of service from 1909 to 1942. Designed by prominent architect Albert Held, the Spokane Parental School is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival tradition with early Dutch Colonial-style influence and is the only public schoolhouse built in Spokane that is designed in the Colonial Revival style. Significant for its social history and educational trends developed in Spokane, and as the product of a master architect, the Spokane Parental School is eligible for listing in the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Categories A and C.

### ***Historical Context***

Before the Spokane Parental School was built in 1908, the city had few facilities equipped for helping delinquent boys aged six through 15. The Florence Crittenton Mission of Spokane and the Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home were built to house wayward girls and unwed mothers. The Salvation Army Corps was established to help educate both boys and girls in leadership, moral responsibility, and personal hygiene. However, the only facility for delinquent boys was the Spokane Juvenile Jail and Detention Rooms. The jail and detention hall did not include an organized school for children of compulsory school age.

The *First Annual Report of the Spokane Parental School, 1909-1910*, explained Washington State's educational mission regarding delinquent students.



In 1903 the Legislature of the State of Washington passed an act empowering Boards of Education in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants to establish and conduct schools for the confinement, discipline, instruction and maintenance of truant and incorrigible children. In 1907 the Board of Education of the City of Spokane took steps toward the establishment of such an institution as a part of the city school system. After considerable study of institutions of this kind, the Board selected a 40-acre tract, five miles from the city, on which to establish a Parental School. The site is most perfectly suited to the purpose. Located in a rich valley on the banks of beautiful Latah River, it affords opportunity for boating, swimming and skating, abundance of ice for cutting, and water in plenty for irrigating purposes.”

*The Spokane Parental School*

In 1908, Spokane School District Number 81 purchased 40 acres along the east bank of Latah Creek in the Latah Creek Valley for \$3,150. Plans were drawn, construction commenced, and the schoolhouse was completed the same year. From 1909 to 1911, a principal's cottage, a power house, a barn, chicken and brooder houses, and a reservoir for water storage were built. The *1912 Ogle Map* reflects the position of the schoolhouse and some of the outbuildings. The total expenditures for the schoolhouse and outbuildings, grounds and grounds improvements, and furniture, bedding, manual training, fire protection, utilities, wagons, tools, and livestock totaled \$36,411 at the end of 1910.

According to school records, many donations were accepted when the school was built, including books, subscriptions to youth magazines like *American Boy* and *Youth's Companion*, educational charts, and Christmas gifts. Albert Held, one of Spokane's most accomplished architects, contributed his professional services and completed designs for the Spokane Parental School and all of the outbuildings. The 1909-1910 annual report stated, “We are first indebted to Mr. Albert Held, architect, who donated the plans for all the buildings so far constructed. Mr. Held has been deeply interested in the school from the beginning and his aid in working out the plan was surely a generous donation” (page 9).

The Spokane Parental School was in operation from 1909 through 1942. During that time, Spokane School District Number 81 acquired another 40 acres, making the total acreage of the property 80 acres. The Spokane Parental School proved immensely successful, but was deemed a financial burden by some administrators in Spokane School District Number 81. A *Spokesman-Review* newspaper article dated March 31, 1940 described the school district's dilemma: “Faced with the definite necessity of budget

slashing, the board is expected to consider angles which may release the district from the financial burden of the school.” The issue was hotly debated. With an opposite viewpoint, other school administrators suggested keeping the school, citing its extraordinary benefits to the community. The article exclaimed that at least “one county official, long familiar with the operation of the school, said...[the school’s]...costs were so negligible in comparison to its benefits that any thought of abandoning it should be immediately dispelled. He suggested enlargement of the school instead and declared another school should be built for girls.” In 1943, after much contention and with ever fewer financial resources, the school was closed.

On December 10, 1948, the Spokane Parental School was sold at auction for \$20,000 to a group of 18 Spokane investors. By 1956, the property was owned by Bridlewood Incorporated, the legal name of the Bridlewood Polo Club and the Bridlewood Sanitarium. The sanitarium operated as a home for developmentally disabled individuals and was owned and managed by Joe and Frances Meadows. Before 1984, the property’s additional 40 acres east of the schoolhouse were sold, and sometime between the 1950s and the 1990s, the outbuildings surrounding the schoolhouse were demolished. The original 40 acres on which the Spokane Parental School was built was subdivided and platted as an area of single-family homesites called the Bridlewood P.U.D. After the land was divided, the schoolhouse site was reduced to 1.26 acres and the name of the sanitarium was changed to the Latah Center. In 2001, Spokane attorney Gage Stromberg and his wife Kelly, a Spokane Valley school teacher, purchased the property for \$200,000 and began a rehabilitation and restoration of the schoolhouse and grounds.

#### **HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE--Category A**

Noted as one of only five parental schools built in the nation at the time it was erected, the Spokane Parental School is associated with trends in educational development that were enacted in Spokane during the first half of the 20th century. The schoolhouse represented a type of educational facility that was identified through its use and association with the job of parenting (thus the name “parental” school) and was specifically developed to house and educate delinquent boys. During the 33 years the school was in operation, it touched the lives of hundreds of students, teachers, and school administrators who were actively engaged in the operation of the school and education of the students, and the lives of many friends and families associated with the boys.

*The First Annual Report of the Parental School, 1909-1910* stated that “the Spokane Parental School is a school in every sense, and not a penal institution. The boys are sent here not to be punished but to be put in harmony with home and school. We aim to give them a good home with proper training in manners and morals as well as intellectual

culture.” The report noted that the “cost of keeping boys...is considerable, but this is easily overbalanced by the greater good that can be done.”

A book published by Spokane School District Number 81 entitled the *First Class for 100 Years: Spokane Public Schools, School District No. 81, 1889-1989*, explained that “on the average, boys stayed at the facility for about one year.” School reports stated that the object of the school was to take care of boys sent by order of the Superintendent of Schools or committed to the school by the Juvenile Court of Spokane County.

The school’s mission was to teach right living to its youthful boarders. Only about half of the boys were delinquents. The rest came from broken homes. Those guilty of past misconducts were sent to the Parental School in order to place them in a better environment, to remove them from destructive associations, and to provide them with good food, regular hours, and healthy exercise.

Upon their arrival, the boys were assigned to work squads and given rotating duties. Their jobs ranged from housework to farm work. The youngsters enjoyed freedom to roam the farm and were given land and animals to care for. In the afternoons the boys attended class, where they received instruction in various subjects, including personal hygiene (Davis 92).

The school’s annual report for 1924-1925 praised the work of the Spokane Parental School and stated that “this has been a year of unusual success with the boys.” At the school, “the boys develop...rapidly, both mentally and physically and the results are beyond expectation” (page 51). According to school records, it is interesting to note that during the years of the school’s operation, “none of the boys ever ran away. To the contrary, former students often returned to the school for visits” (Davis, page 92). The Spokane Parental School, a new trend in educational development at the time it was built, provided an invaluable community service for more than three decades as an educational benefactor for wayward boys in Spokane and Spokane County.

### **ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE--Category C**

*Albert Held, Architect*

Spokane architect Albert Held designed the Spokane Parental School. Born in Minnesota in 1866, Held came west after learning the news of Spokane’s Great Fire of 1889 that destroyed 30 blocks of buildings in the city’s downtown core. In an effort to assemble necessary manpower, leaflets were distributed by railroads throughout the midwest and east coast of the United States imploring craftsmen, builders, and architects to come to

Spokane to help rebuild the city. Albert Held answered the call. From his arrival in Spokane in 1889 until his death in 1924, Albert Held achieved success and was noted for his superior designs and architectural work in the Spokane area. He was active in city planning and served on the Spokane Park Board. He was also the first architect in Spokane to join the American Institute of Architects. Among his many designs were the Holley-Mason Building, Home Telephone Company, Spokane Dry Goods Warehouse, the San Marco Apartments, Breslin Apartments, Knickerbocker Apartments and Ammann Apartments, and a number of schools including North Central (demolished) and Lincoln. Held also designed single-family homes including the Armstrong House (1022 W. Ninth Avenue), James Clark House (2308 W. Third Avenue), Robbins House (2425 W. Pacific Avenue), and the Reid House (2315 W. First Avenue). His designs have made a lasting contribution to Spokane.

#### *The Colonial Revival Style*

The Spokane Parental School reflects the Colonial Revival style with early Dutch Colonial influence. The term “Colonial Revival” refers to the entire rebirth, or *revival*, of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. Elements from Georgian and Adam styles are combined with Postmedieval English and Dutch Colonial precedents in many examples of Colonial Revival style dwellings. Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival tradition was the dominant style for residential building throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century. Steeped in classic motifs and architectural elements, the Colonial Revival style sought to remind one of the country’s colonial beginnings, exalting truth, honor, and independence from British rule. Identifying features of the style include side-gabled roofs (about 25 percent of all Colonial Revival-style houses), accentuated front doors with pediments or covered porches, symmetrically balanced windows and center doors, and multi-paned windows with double-hung sashes. Georgian (1700-1830) and Adam (1780-1840) influences are seen in the use of brick cladding and end chimneys, a dominant building material and chimney plan used in examples built in the Southern United States. Early Dutch Colonial-style (1625-1840) influence is seen (usually in high-style examples) on houses with brick walls and steeply pitched, parapeted roofs with paired end chimneys. The origin of the Colonial Revival style, therefore, stretches back to the discovery of America and the development of the nation’s original thirteen colonies (McAlester).

The Spokane Parental School is one of the finest examples of the Colonial Revival style in Spokane and is the only public school built in the Colonial Revival tradition. The exterior design for the building is especially architecturally significant as it conveys trends in residential architecture that have dominated American home-building since the 1600s. The form for the Spokane Parental School dates back to the Dutch Colonial style popularized from 1625 to 1840, especially in the Mid-Atlantic and Southern United

States from Pennsylvania to Florida. The Dutch Colonial style's residential form, adopted from earlier European precedents, was commonly identified as a one or two-story rectangular brick box with a steeply pitched, parapeted roof and prominent paired gable-end chimneys. The design for the Spokane Parental School conforms to this plan and reflects identifying features of the following Colonial Revival style (1880-1955) as seen in the building's symmetrical design and fenestration patterns, multi-paned double-hung windows, and gabled dormers with cornice returns, arched windows, and keystone embellishment. No other homes or public school buildings are found in Spokane that are like the design of the Spokane Parental School.

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Davis, Hugh. *First Class of 100 Years: Spokane Public Schools, School District No. 81, 1889-1989*. Spokane: Spokane Public Schools, 1989.
- First Annual Report of the Spokane Parental School, 1909-1910*. Spokane: School District Number 81, 1910.
- McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989.
- Metsker Maps for Spokane County. 1930, 1941, 1957, 1984.
- Ogle Map of Spokane County. 1912. Spokane Public Library, Northwest History Room.
- “Parental School May Be Budget Storm Center.” *Spokesman-Review* 31 March 1940.
- “Parental School Mixes Work and Study.” *Spokesman-Review* 16 Feb. 1930.
- “Parental School Where Spokane Corrects Missteps of Its Youth.” *Spokesman-Review* 6 March 1910, 4:1.
- Spokane County Assessor’s records, building permits, warranty deeds.
- “Report of the Superintendent, Parental School.” *Spokane School District No. 81 School Records, 1924-1925*.

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION**

- Photo            Parental School: NW elevation from 1910 photograph (Annual Report 1909-1910).
- Photo 1           Parental School: SE facade of building; photos taken in 2002.
- Photo 2           Parental School: SE facade of building.
- Photo 3           Parental School: SE facade of building.
- Photo 4           Parental School: Eave line detail.
- Photo 5           Parental School: North elevation.
- Photo 6           Parental School: SE facade dormer.
- Photo 7           Parental School: SE facade.
- Photo 8           Parental School: SE facade and south elevation (gable end).
- Photo 9           Parental School: South gable end.
- Photo 10           Parental School: South gable end.
- Photo 11           Parental School: NW elevation.
- Photo 12           Parental School: South gable end.
- Photo 13           Parental School: North gable end.

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 9**

Photo 1

Photocopy of c. 1910 photograph of west facade of school.

(source: First Annual Report of the Spokane Parental School for  
the Year Ending June 30, 1910)



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 10**

Photos 1 and 2 Spokane Parental School facade.



*Back*





Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 10**

Photos 3, 4, 5

Spokane Parental School SE facade and eave detail.



*Front*



Photos 6 and 7 SE facade and dormer detail.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 10**

Photos 8 and 9 SW elevation.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 10**

Photo 10  
Photo 11

SW elevation.  
NE elevation.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 10**

Photo 12

SW elevation.

Photo 13

NE elevation.



Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet  
**SPOKANE PARENTAL SCHOOL**

**Section 9**

Map 1

Spokane County plat map, 2002, of Spokane Parental School (colored in yellow) and northwest addition and outbuilding to southeast. (source: Spokane County Assessor's Records)



05-24-43 PTN SW1/4 DAF; BEG 980.70FT S & 1832.12FT E OF W1/4 SEC COR TH N 68DEG 13MIN W150.85FT TH N 43DEG 48MIN W76.78FT TH N 40DEG 18MIN W68.21FT TH N 19DEG 33MIN W215FT TH N 65DEG 47MIN E39.35FT TH S 46DEG 14MIN E204.4FT TH N 50DEG 56MIN 30SDS E27FTTH S 45DEG 53MIN E258.48FT TH S20DEG33MIN38SECW 47.44FT TH S32DEG34MIN11SDSE 25FT TH S20DEG04MIN58SECW 42.68FT TH N68DEG48MIN10SDSW 85.31FT TO POB EXC ANY PTN FOR BRIDLEWOOD PUD PHASE 2

