



February 24, 2016

Mr. Greg Griffith
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1110 S. Capitol Way, Ste. 30
Olympia, WA 98501

RE: Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975 Buildings and Structures

Dear Mr. Griffith,

The City of Spokane (City) is pleased to provide the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) with the enclosed report entitled *Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975 Resources, Spokane, Washington*. The City contracted with CH2M HILL (CH2M) for the completion of this report prior to the proposed redesign of Riverfront Park, which is the site of the 1974 World's Fair (Expo '74). Planning for Expo '74 resulted in the transformation of Spokane's once industrialized riverfront into the site of the World's Fair and subsequent redevelopment as Riverfront Park. The City is currently planning for the revitalization of the park and completed its Riverfront Park Master Plan in 2014. CH2M conducted a historic property inventory to identify historically significant buildings and structures for which future potential project effects should be considered. Similarly, the City contracted with the Spokane Indian Tribe to prepare a park-wide archaeological report that will be used to provide baseline archaeological information for the park.

The enclosed historic property inventory report identifies an Expo '74 Historic District and provides baseline information about the existing buildings and structures dating prior to 1975 located within Riverfront Park and nearby neighborhoods. Resources within the study area that are listed in local, state or national registers or which had been previously determined eligible for the NRHP were not inventoried. For each inventoried resource, a historic property inventory form has been uploaded to the WISAARD database and a recommendation of NRHP eligibility provided.

The City of Spokane requests your review and concurrence with the findings in the report. The table below lists the pre-1975 resources located within the study area. Resources that have previously been identified as historically significant are shaded in grey. Please provide your concurrence regarding the recommendations for NRHP eligibility of the inventoried resources (unshaded) listed on the table.

The City of Spokane looks forward to future communication with DAHP staff regarding upcoming Section 106 and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) projects related to the park's revitalization planning. Once you have an opportunity to review and concur with the findings in the enclosed report, the CH2M will upload the report to the DAHP WISAARD database.

Sincerely,

Berry Ellison

Program Manager / Landscape Architect
City of Spokane Parks & Recreation

Enclosures - Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975 Historical Resources

Cc: Megan Duvall, Spokane Historic Preservation Office

Table Summarizing the Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975 Historical Resources

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
<i>Historical resources 1-19 contribute to the Expo '74 Historic District</i>				
1	Theme Stream No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
2	Skyride No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
3	Bavarian Garden (Building Only) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
4	South Forebay Bridges and North Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
5	Washington Street Bridges and Tunnel * No address - in Riverfront Park	1973 1984	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District (the bridge constructed in 1984 is not a contributing element)
6	Great Northern Clock Tower No address - in Riverfront Park	1902	No	WHR Listed, Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
7	Washington State Pavilion (and Floating Platform) 334 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
8	American Forest Pavilion No address – in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
9	United States Pavilion No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
10	British Columbia Pavilion No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
11	Inspiration Point No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
12	Alberta Amphitheater No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
13	Timber Shelters (6)** No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District (5 of the 6 shelters are contributing resources)
14	Suspension Bridges (2) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
15	Howard Street North Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1931	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
16	Howard Street Mid-Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1909	No	Individually Eligible (WSDOT 2015), Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
17	Howard Street Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1916	No	Individually Eligible (WSDOT 2015), Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
18	Sculptures (6) and Lilac Gate Butterfly *** No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
19	Infrastructure (retaining walls, benches, water fountains and circulation routes) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
<i>Resources 20 -38 are additional historical resources located within Historic Property Inventory Survey Area</i>				
20	Natatorium Carousel No address – in Riverfront Park	1909	No	Listed in the NRHP
21	Upper Falls Powerplant No address – in Riverfront Park	1922	No	Determined Eligible (1988), partial HAER 1998, integrity intact
22	Washington Water Power Upper Falls HED Gate House No address - in Riverfront Park	1922	Yes	Eligible
23	Expo '74 Services Building 809 N Washington	1950	Yes	Not eligible
24	World's Fair '74 Off Site Business Office 601 W Mallon Avenue	1964	Yes	Not eligible
25	Unknown 933 N Washington Street	1954	Yes	Not eligible
26	Unknown 433 W Dean Avenue	1910	Yes	Not eligible
27	Unknown 444 W Cataldo Avenue	1914	Yes	Not Eligible
28	Unknown 522 W Cataldo Avenue	1945	Yes	Not eligible
29	Unknown 920 N Howard Street	1904	Yes	Not eligible
30	Unknown 908 N Howard Street	1906	Yes	Not eligible
31	Unknown 427 W Cataldo Avenue	1948	Yes	Not eligible
32	Broadview Dairy 411 W Cataldo Avenue	1910	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register
33	Holmes Block 628 N Monroe Street	1904	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register
34	Phair Building 618-626 N Monroe Street	1911	Yes	Not eligible

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
35	New Wellington Hotel 602-606 N Monroe Street	1907	Yes	Not eligible
36	Polynesia Restaurant 520 N Lincoln Street	1964	Yes	Not eligible
37	Post Street Bridge Across Spokane River	1917	Yes	Not eligible
38	Vinther Nelson Hardware 706 N Monroe Street	1905	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Marcia Montgomery, Lori Price and Marynell Nolan Wheatley

Title of Report: Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975
Historical Resources, Spokane, Washington

Date of Report: February 22, 2016

County(ies): Spokane Section: 18 Township: 24N Range: 42E E/W
Quad: Spokane NW Acres: 95.54 acres

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? Yes No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? Yes No

TCP(s) found? Yes No

Replace a draft? Yes No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? Yes # No

Were Human Remains Found? Yes DAHP Case # No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory of Pre-1975 Resources, Spokane, Washington

Prepared for

City of Spokane

February 22, 2016



CH2MHILL Engineers, Inc.
1100 112th Ave. NE, Ste. 500
Bellevue, Washington 98004

Contents

Section	Page
Introduction.....	1
1.1 Project Description.....	1
1.2 Historic Property Inventory Area	1
Methodology	3
Cultural Context.....	3
3.1 Pre-Expo '74 History.....	3
3.2 Expo '74 History	6
Survey Results.....	13
Determination of Eligibility	17
5.1 NRHP Eligibility Criteria.....	17
5.2 Expo '74 NRHP-Eligible Historic District.....	18
5.3 Additional Resources in Survey Area outside the Expo '74 Historic District	19
Recommendations.....	21
References.....	23

Appendices

Appendix A Photographs of Historical Resources Located within the Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory Survey Area

Appendix B Historic Property Inventory Form Summaries

Figures

- Figure 1. Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory Survey Area**
- Figure 2. Overview of current Riverfront Park area circa 1965 showing industrial development along the banks of the Spokane River (Courtesy of Washington State Archives – Spokane City Planning Collection).**
- Figure 3. Overview of the Riverfront Park area in 1972 when redevelopment had begun in preparation for Expo '74. Note railroad trestles still in place and buildings on present day Canada Island (Courtesy of Washington State Archives – Spokane City Planning Collection).**
- Figure 4. Map of Expo '74 (Courtesy of the Spokane Public Library).**
- Figure 5. Aerial view of Expo 74 (official Expo '74 photo in CH2M Office).**
- Figure 6. Location of Historical Resources listed on Table 1**
- Figure 7. Expo '74 Historic District Map.**

Introduction

The City of Spokane contracted CH2M HILL Inc. (CH2M) to conduct a historic property inventory of the 90-acre Riverfront Park located in downtown Spokane. The Spokane River is an important feature of the park with its picturesque falls and three broad channels wrapping around Havermale and Canada Islands. In the early twentieth century this natural setting was the industrial heart of Spokane with railroad lines and industrial buildings detracting from the river's natural beauty. In 1974 Spokane hosted the first World's Fair dedicated to the environment at this location. In preparation for the fair, the industrial site was redeveloped with a strong bent on reclaiming the site's natural beauty for the fair and future use as a city park. Spokane is currently in a master planning phase for a park revitalization project (project). The City of Spokane completed the Riverfront Park Master Plan in 2014 (City of Spokane 2014). This historic property inventory was conducted to identify and evaluate historic buildings and structures that could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or Washington Heritage Register (WHR), for which potential project effects should be considered. Figure 1 shows the Spokane Riverfront historic property inventory survey area on a Spokane Quadrangle United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute map.

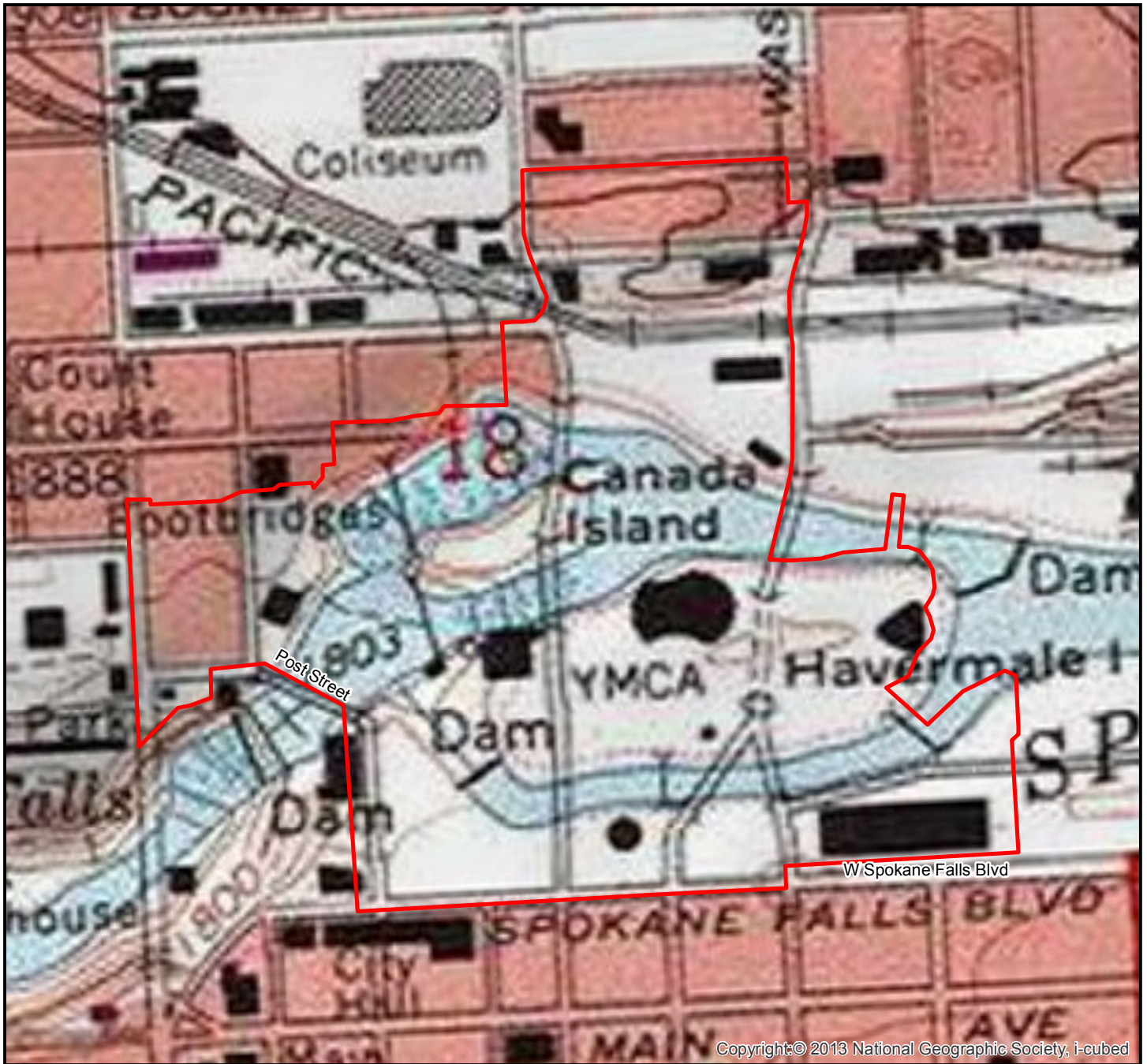
1.1 Project Description

In November 2014, Spokane passed a bond measure for \$64 Million to be used for the replacement of three bridges and other projects in Spokane's Riverfront Park. Opened in 1978, the park was the site of the 1974 World's Fair and includes numerous extant buildings and structures related to the fair. The redevelopment of the park will consist of landscape design, remaking the Expo '74 United States (U.S.) Pavilion building, building a new structure to house the former Natatorium Carousel, and relocating the ice skating rink currently located in the U.S. Pavilion building. This report includes the identification and evaluation of historic properties, and provides general historic preservation recommendations. Because the project is in its conceptual phase, an assessment of effects is not included.

1.2 Historic Property Inventory Area


The historic property inventory area consists of Riverfront Park's Havermale and Canada Islands as well as park areas south of the river and portions of the mixed use residential and commercial neighborhoods north and west of the park. The survey also inventoried the INB Performing Arts Center (334 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.), which was constructed for Expo '74 and used as the Washington State Pavilion. This building was included in the inventory area because the survey identified a possible historic district relating to Expo '74 and the building directly relates to that theme.

Historic resources within the park relate either to the early 1900s or the 1974 redevelopment of the property for Expo '74. Early twentieth century resources are either bridges or resources related to hydroelectric power production. A preponderance of water in the park resulted in the construction of eleven bridges, both pedestrian and vehicular, which date between 1916 and 1974. Only the three bridges associated with Stevens and Washington streets and the Post Street Bridge are vehicular. The other bridges are for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles with occasional park vehicle use. The park's three historic bridges on Howard Street were originally constructed for automotive and street car use, but are now restricted for smaller weight loads. Avista Power Company's Upper Falls Hydroelectric Development (HED), constructed in 1922, is located within the park and utilizes the river's south channel as its forebay. The HED's gatehouse is located at the west end of the forebay and regulates water flow into buried pipes carrying water to the powerhouse perched on the bank of the river's middle channel.



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

Legend

 Survey Area



Background map source: ESRI

Spokane NW, 7.5 USGS Quad, 1886
Township 25 N, Range 43 E Section 18

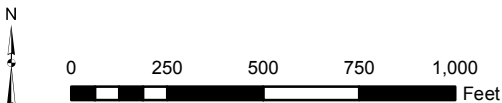


Figure 1
Survey Area
Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory
Spokane County, Washington

Methodology

On July 21-23, 2015, CH2M's Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historians Lori Price and Marcia Montgomery conducted fieldwork to identify and photograph pre-1975 buildings and structures within the survey area. The survey identified and inventoried 19 resources related to the World's Fair and 21 resources that predated the fair. Secretary of the Interior-qualified Architectural Historian MaryNell Nolan Wheatley helped prepare historic property inventory forms for inventoried resources.

A considerable amount of information is available regarding Expo '74 in city records, local and regional archives, and online. Pre-field research included a review of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (DAHP) WISAARD database for previously inventoried, eligible, and listed resources within the survey area. Prior to conducting fieldwork, Price and Montgomery obtained copies of original Expo '74 maps and aerial photographs to aid in identifying resources in the field. They also conducted research in Spokane, obtaining documentation about the historical development of Expo '74 and the park from the Spokane Public Library's Northwest Room. CH2M engineering intern Sean Murphy obtained records and photographs relating to the redevelopment of the survey area prior to Expo '74 from the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department. Montgomery contacted the Eastern Washington University Archives where the files of J. William T. Youngs, author of *The Fair and the Falls: Transforming an American Environment* are located, but determined it unnecessary to review the collection because it had not been processed for public use and the book itself provides a comprehensive historical context for the history of the park. It was also determined that the files of Spokane City Planner King Cole and fair publicists Coons, Shotwell, Clark & Associates are available at the archives. Numerous online sources, including the *Spokesman Review*, provided the resource specific information included in the inventory forms in Appendix B.

Cultural Context

3.1 Pre-Expo '74 History

The river has been a central force in Spokane's pattern of development, with the spatial configuration of the city defined by growth stemming out from the river. The natural power of the river drew industry to its banks. Historian William Youngs explored the history of Riverfront Park in his comprehensive history entitled *The Fair and the Falls: Spokane's Expo '74: Transforming an American Environment*. The book traces how the power of the river drew settlers to its banks to harness the river's power for industrial development and how the 1974 World's Fair, entitled "Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment," deconstructed the industrial complex to reclaim the natural beauty of this place, which was designated as Spokane's Riverfront Park in 1978. The book describes Spokane founder James Glover's first account of the falls in May of 1873 when the Salem, Oregon native arrived to "Spokan Falls," a village of three families, a half dozen cabins, and a small shed housing a saw mill (Youngs 1996:7). Upon his first glimpse of the falls Glover declared, "I gave myself completely over to admiration and wonder at the beautiful, clear stream that was pouring into the kettle and over the falls...I sat there, unconscious of anything but the river, gazing and wondering and admiring" (Youngs 1996:3). His admiration led to a desire to possess the falls and he purchased the property from James and Marcia Downing, who had squatter's rights to the parcel under the Pre-Emption Act of 1841 and soon thereafter Glover purchased the interests of the two other settlers Seth Scranton and Richard Benjamin (Youngs 1996:9-11).

Another early property owner along the banks of the Spokane River was Reverend S. G. Havermale, for whom Havermale Island was named. With co-owner George Davis, Havermale operated Echo Roller Mills processing wheat grown from nearby agricultural fields (Youngs 1996:32). Today, an interpretive

plaque on Havermale Island acknowledges that Havermale's property, known then as the "Big Island" provided refuge to Euroamericans during hostilities with the Nez Perce in 1877.

By 1878, Glover platted the town of Spokane Falls and sold half his interest to John Browne and Anthony Cannon, who proved to be successful promoters and the community grew to 100 residents. Sustained growth occurred after the 1881 arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Spokane bustled with miners, lumberjacks, storekeepers, construction workers, and other businesses. In 1889, a devastating fire burned 32 blocks of the business district. Rebuilding after the fire proved to be an economic stimulus and created a stronger city built of brick and granite with a population of 25,000.

By 1891, the city dropped "Falls" from its name. Though the financial panic of 1893 slowed growth for a period, during the decades around the turn of the twentieth century Spokane leaders laid the groundwork for building what they viewed as an ideal city. In 1890, Spokane created its first parks commission consisting of the mayor, president of the city council, and city engineer. It also created a position for Parks Superintendent. A group known as the Spokane 150,000 Club worked to grow the city's population to 150,000 by 1910. This group promoted the Progressive Era's City Beautiful campaign, planted trees, secured playgrounds, and raised money for a YMCA (Beckner and Perrin 2015:E:16-21).

The Washington Water Power Company (WWP) played an important role in the early development of Spokane, providing power for residential and industrial use. Established in 1889, the WWP was formed by a team of local investors interested in increasing the industrial capacity of the lower Spokane Falls: "Within two years, WWP had built a dam and a power station at Monroe Street with more than twice the capacity being generated on the river at that time" (Lehman Brothers Collection 2012). The company soon expanded. In 1891, the WWP purchased its primary competitor, Edison Company, and over the next decade it acquired a number of streetcar companies (Downtown Spokane Heritage Walk, 2015b). In 1909 WWP built the Post Street Substation and in 1922 completed the Upper Falls hydroelectric development, which includes the present powerhouse, gatehouse, and diversion dam (Bruce 1998).

Though the Spokane River offered a valuable power source for flour and saw mills, the river also proved a challenge to development. When Spokane Falls was established in 1873, one ferry and one bridge operated for river crossings. As the city started to grow, construction remained concentrated on the south bank while the "difficult and dangerous crossing stifled north side development" (Spokane HPO, N.D.). Colonel D.P. Jenkins was the first person to acquire a homestead in the area north of the Spokane River. This acquisition led to the construction of several homes on the north bank, necessitating a more convenient crossing location. A local fundraiser was organized to raise money for a new bridge system. As a result, in 1881, two wooden truss bridges were built to cross the river between Howard Street on the south bank and Havermale Island, and one bridge was built between Havermale Island and the north bank. By 1889, there were six wooden bridges and one steel bridge that crossed the Spokane River. However, these bridges were highly susceptible to floods and fires; in 1894, three of Spokane's bridges were washed out. Even steel bridges were proving problematic (Spokane HPO, N.D.). Flooding around the turn of the century lead city planners to advocate for "a bridge building campaign that lasted over a decade, erecting eight 'permanent' concrete arch bridges over the Spokane River, and a ninth across the Latah Creek" (Spokane HPO, N.D.). These bridges were constructed by the Office of the City Engineer and were applauded for being "strong and flexible" as well as "aesthetically pleasing" (Spokane HPO, N.D.). Historian J. Byron Barber described, "Spokane's 'Golden Era of Bridge Building' commenced in 1907 with the construction of the Washington Street Bridge; it would not end until the completion of the Post Street Bridge on December 20, 1917" (Spokane HPO, N.D.). The Office of the City Engineer oversaw the construction of concrete bridges in Spokane during this time (Spokane HPO, N.D.). The survey area includes two bridges built during this period: the concrete North-Channel Howard Bridge



Figure 2. Overview of current Riverfront Park area circa 1965 showing industrial development along the banks of the Spokane River (Courtesy of Washington State Archives – Spokane City Planning Collection).

constructed in 1909 and the Mid-Channel Howard Bridge, which dates to 1916 and is the last of Spokane's Steel Truss bridges. The South Channel Howard Bridge is a later concrete structure dating to 1931.

Preceded by two decades of slow growth, the 1940s was a period of more rapid expansion in Spokane due to industries related to World War II and the construction of nearby Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia Irrigation Project (Merriam 1974:5). Industrial growth took its toll on the natural environment of the Spokane River. Figure 2 illustrates how industry buried the natural beauty of the Spokane River and Havermale and Crystal islands (known today as Canada Island) with buildings and bridges. Historian William Young described,

...the problem was the massive accumulation of bridges, trestles, and buildings...The Union Pacific trestles overshadowed the south bank of the river. The Great Northern station, tracks, and warehouses dominated Havermale Island and on adjoining Crystal (now Canada) Island, an industrial laundry regularly vomited soap suds and dirt into the river. The river was the city's finest natural feature, and during the 1960s it was seen, increasingly, as Spokane's most blighted setting (Youngs 1996:152).

In 1959, a group of downtown business leaders formed Spokane Unlimited to focus on urban renewal and making the downtown more attractive for business (Youngs 1996:114). Spokane Unlimited hired King Cole, a young urban planner, to spearhead the project to revitalize the riverfront (Arksey 2005). The array of revitalization ideas for Spokane's riverfront ranged from using Union Station as a convention center, to building a new City Hall, to establishing a Historic Center on Havermale Island (Merriam 1974:15). By 1970, the rail lines into Spokane merged eliminating the need for the river-oriented depots, which were removed along with trestles covering the riverfront (Merriam 1974:15). The City acquired the riverfront land "through arduous fund raising and complex negotiations with railroads and other property owners" (Arksey, 2005).

Spokane sought a plan to organize urban renewal efforts and push the redevelopment of the riverfront through hosting a celebration at the riverfront site on a given date. Spokane Unlimited considered celebrating the Centennial as a “gimmick’ to hurry up the railroads in their decisions to relocate” (Youngs 1996:170). Cole embraced a larger idea of hosting a World’s Fair. In a meeting with Joe Grandy, who headed up Seattle’s Century 21 World’s Fair, Cole asked, “Am I crazy to think about something like this for little Spokane?” Grandy whole heartedly supported the idea explaining, “Little old Spokane is just about where little old Seattle was, relatively speaking, back in the ‘50s when we started thinking about a world’s fair – and we pulled it off” (Youngs 1996:170).

The City of Spokane has long been guided by civic leaders seeking to preserve the natural beauty of the striking local geography in city planning efforts. The earliest leaders embraced the Progressive Era’s City Beautiful movement and in 1913, the renowned landscape design firm the Olmsted Brothers produced a report, which among other recommendations suggested creating a public park at the Spokane River Falls. The Olmsted Brothers likened the future park to New York’s Riverside Park along the Hudson River and envisioned what they referred to as “Gorge Park” to reclaim from commercial development the banks of the Spokane River in the city’s downtown (Beckner and Perrin 2015: E:34). The Olmstead Brother’s plan for a riverfront park would ultimately be realized through the redevelopment of waterfront areas for Expo ’74 and this area’s later use as Riverfront Park.

3.2 Expo ’74 History

The history of World’s Fairs dates back to 1851, when the first World’s Fair occurred in London. A proliferation of these events led to the organization of the Bureau International des Expositions in 1928. This organization regulates international expositions on behalf of member nations (ExpoMuseum 2015). Washington State had already hosted two World’s Fairs beginning with the Alaska Yukon Exposition in 1909 and then the Seattle World’s Fair in 1962. The City of Spokane positioned itself for the challenging task of being the first World’s Fair dedicated to the problems of the environment and the smallest city to ever host a World’s Fair. Having witnessed the stimulus to business and urban development that came out of the Seattle World’s Fair, Spokane sought to use a similar approach for Expo ’74 (Youngs 1996:170 Bowers 1974:116).

The idea of hosting a World’s Fair garnered the support of community leaders and businesses. The State of Washington provided support in the form of an appropriation of \$7.5 million to construct the Washington State Pavilion (current day Performing Arts and Convention Center). The Burlington Northern, Union Pacific, and Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee railroads vacated their land holdings on the fair site giving the City 21.4 acres, in addition to 14.6 acres leased by Union Pacific to the Expo ’74 Corporation, the non-profit that organized the event. The land donated to the City was valued at more than \$4 million. Eager for economic growth and tourism, the business community pledged \$1.5 million to underwrite the management and event planning. The City instituted a business and occupation tax to raise \$5.7 million for site development, and the Expo ’74 Corporation issued \$4.5 million in interest bearing bonds to cover costs before revenues accumulated from space rentals and ticket sales. Funds also came from the Federal government which appropriated \$11.5 million to underwrite Federal involvement in the exposition, which included the construction of the U.S. Pavilion. Additional federal monies directed to the fair included a \$2 million grant for development of the Expo ’74 site, and \$220,000 in grants from the National Science Foundation and Environmental Protection Agency for development of the Environmental Symposia Series (Bekins 1974).

In November 1970, Public Law 91-269 provided federal recognition of the plan for Expo ’74 from the U.S. Department of Commerce. The environmental theme was recognized as relevant to national concerns and federal recognition of the event by President Nixon occurred on October 15, 1971. A board of directors and executive committee supervised the general operations of the fair under the authority of the general manager assisted by private management consultants.

Spokane began planning for the World's Fair in earnest in 1971. The City hired Herb Rosenthal, planner of the Montreal Expo '67, to advise on the ecological theme of the fair. Rosenthal reviewed the early maps showing the proposed location of the fair site across Havermale and Canada Islands, which would require the demolition of all existing buildings except the Upper Falls hydroelectric development dating to 1922 and the 1960-era YMCA building (later removed in 2011). Despite a push for other sites, Rosenthal assessed "you have got to do it in downtown, and you've got to do it on these islands." He suggested that the roads crossing the island should be closed and that Washington Street, the north-south arterial, should be "depressed below grade level" as it crossed Havermale Island (Youngs 1996:296). Havermale was flat, so this could only be achieved by building a lid over the highway. In February 1971, Rosenthal presented his formal recommendations regarding site development in a report (Youngs 1996:296-297; Hanson 2015). The Expo '74 committee selected architect Thomas R. Adkison's firm to develop a master plan for the site. Adkison did not design buildings, but focused on the task of site development for the fair and its future use as a city park. The firms of Trogdon, Smith & Grossman and Environmental Concern assisted Adkison in completing a master plan by January 1972. The architects drew from prior city plans including the report of Herb Rosenthal (1971), the City's Riverfront Park Plan (1969) offering guidance on public and private development along the river in Spokane, and a report by Economic Research Associates (1970) entitled "Plan and Feasibility of Proposed Spokane Ecology Exposition" (Youngs 1996:172). Adkison explained that the master plan would serve "as a foundation for others to build upon for the next fifty years." He also noted it was "imperative that we recognize in our planning that Havermale is emotionally and physically the heart of the city" (Youngs 1996:298). World's Fairs typically included a theme structure like Paris' Eiffel Tower or Seattle's Space Needle. Adkison determined the theme structure for the Expo on the environment should be water. Adkison designed the "Theme Stream" water feature at the west end of Havermale Island to separate it from the mainland. The design reclaimed Havermale's status as an island rather than a peninsula resulting from manmade infilling (Youngs 1996:301).

Before construction could begin, the removal of the existing industrial complex consisting of railroad lines, two railroad depots, industrial buildings, and parking lots needed to occur. Demolition of the complex began on June 1, 1972 with a small ceremony beneath the railroad trestles attended by Mayor David Rodgers. Figure 3 is a view of Havermale and Canada Islands and what would become parkland along Spokane Falls Boulevard after redevelopment had begun. In this picture, the Great Northern Railroad Depot is still intact. A controversy arose around the removal of the Great Northern and Union Pacific Depots, which resulted in a "Save our Stations" movement. The preservationists lost the battle and the depots were destroyed. The City retained the Great Northern Clock Tower and fixed the clock for the first time in many years (Youngs 1996:303-306). In 1972 it was listed in the WHR. Other pre-Expo historic buildings and structures that were spared and remain today included the three early 1900s bridges on Howard Street and the WWP Upper Falls powerhouse and gate house.

Spokane's plan to revitalize its downtown came during a period when urban renewal programs were occurring throughout American cities. The plans of business leaders and city planners to improve downtowns often had detrimental effects on the low income residents and small businesses displaced during these programs. In Spokane environmentalism as well as urban renewal became a strategy used by planners to promote the redevelopment of the city's core. In the years prior to the fair more than half the eight thousand low income units in the area's Skid Road district were closed or demolished. Many low income residents moved more than once and incurred rent increases. Historian Jeremy Bryson explained in an article entitled, *Greening Urban Renewal: Expo '74, Urban Environmentalism and Green Space on the Spokane Riverfront, 1965-1974* that the media failed to report about the demolition of hotels and apartments and mass exodus of low income residents from the Skid Road district. In an effort to cast a new light on the district after it was redeveloped planners decided to change the name



Figure 3. Overview of the Riverfront Park area in 1972 when redevelopment had begun in preparation for Expo '74. Note railroad trestles still in place and buildings on present day Canada Island (Courtesy of Washington State Archives – Spokane City Planning Collection).

of the neighborhood's main thoroughfare from Trent Avenue to Spokane Falls Boulevard (Bryson 2007:505-506).

Amidst the relocation of residents and businesses as well as the physical transformation of Spokane's riverfront neighborhoods the nation planned for Expo '74. By June 21, 1973 Honorable J. Welles Henderson of Philadelphia was appointed the Commissioner General for the Exposition, succeeded by Claude Bekins of Seattle on June 30, 1974. A Presidential Proclamation of January 31, 1973 defined the purpose of Expo '74, formally known as the International Exposition on the Environment, as to "enable participants to display how man behaves in relation to the beneficial or harmful effects of his environment" and to provide "a setting in which to explore aspects of natural environment, improvement of the environment derived from contemporary civilization and the fight against pollution" (Bekins 1974). Spokane hosted the International Exposition on the Environment from May 4 to November 3, 1974. President Nixon and his wife attended the event, with the President providing an opening address focusing on environmental problems and their relationship to world cooperation. This international event included the participation of ten international governments including the U.S., Australia, Canada, the Republic of China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of the Philippines, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The four northwestern states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington each had separate pavilions and 43 special entities representing civic groups and industry (such as agriculture, forestry, and transportation industries) participated in the fair. The exhibits covered:

...the oceans, seas, rivers and fresh water sources; the preservation of archaeological, historical and natural sites; alteration of nature; urban renewal, housing, transportation, land use, industrial pollution, noise abatement, insecticides and the use of toxic substances in agricultural products. While treatments varied, the environmental theme was at all times in evidence. The result was a compendium of environmental information of such range and depth as to

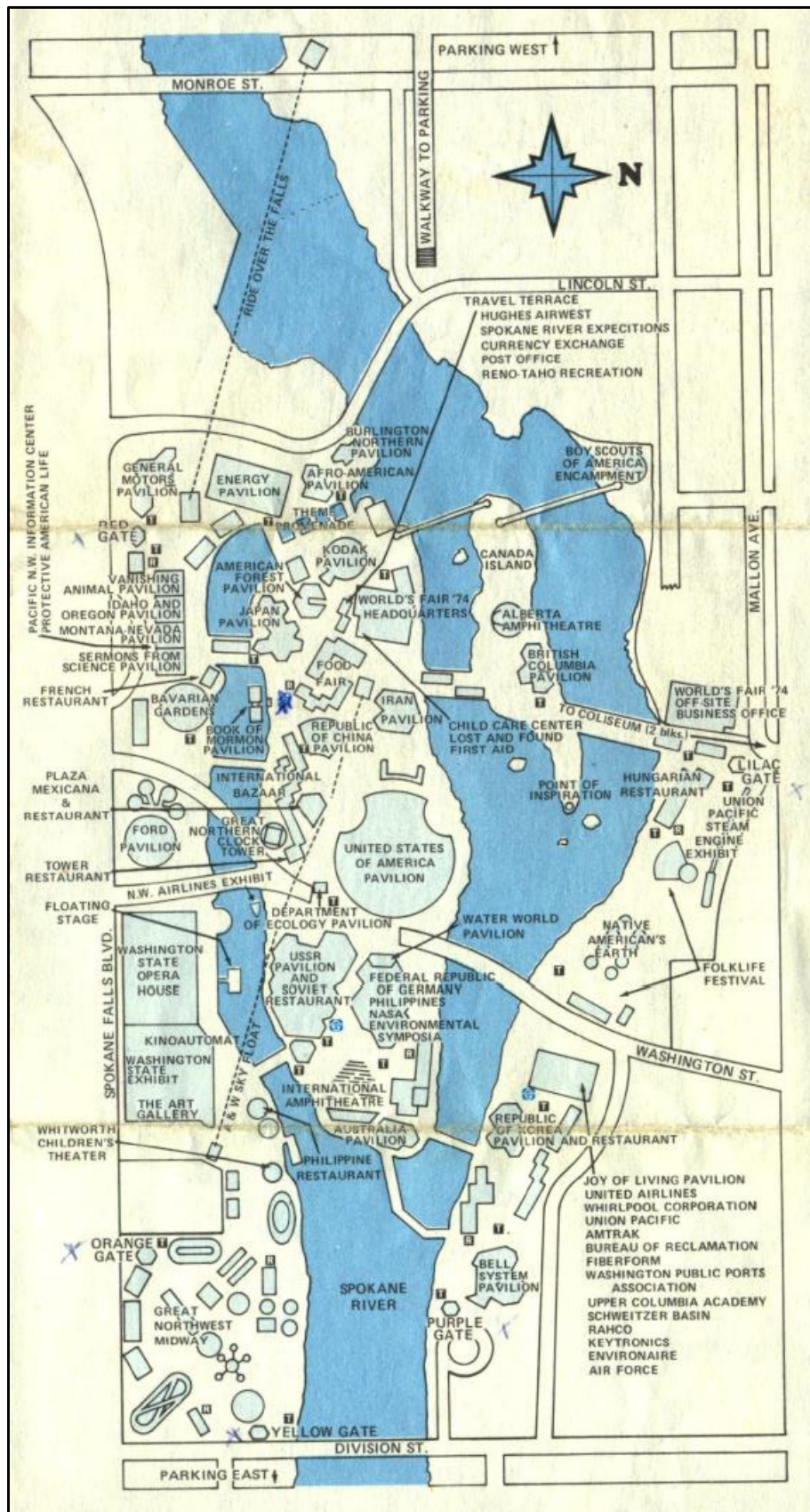


Figure 4. Map of Expo '74 (Courtesy of the Spokane Public Library).

constitute a strong incentive for greater public awareness of man's true relationship to his environment (Bekins 1974).

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce Club organized a non-profit, known as Hospitality Services, to create a central lodging reservation system for the event. The group managed reservations in over 800 separate facilities. Organizers focused on transportation systems to increase access to Spokane via airplane, bus and rail, which included promotion of the event. In preparation for the fair, Spokane expanded its airport, the state pushed to complete an east/west freeway and the Federal Government increased gasoline allocations to the Northwest during the height of the fuel crisis in the Spring of 1974 (Bekins 1974:6). Possibly the most noteworthy transportation improvement was the burying of Washington Street as it passed over Havermale Island, a design approach that opened the Island for pedestrian use during the fair and later as a park (Youngs 1996:296).

During the extensive preparations for the event, the national press provided little recognition to the planning for the Expo '74. The Commissioner's report described "Little or no attention had been paid to the Exposition by the press at the outset" (Bekins 1974:6). By mid-August 1974 newspapers around the country promoted the fair with a hint of surprise as the success of a world event in Pacific Northwest's hinterland. The *Chicago Tribune* hailed "Expo '74 a real world's fair in a remote corner of the Pacific Northwest...an astonishing result." The press generally agreed that the event was a "brilliant example of urban renewal" (Bekins 1974).

Architect Thomas Adkison addressed the overall site development while other architects designed buildings. The Bureau of International Expositions required foreign exhibitors to display exhibits in buildings similar to each other, resulting in local architect Warren Heylman designing all the international exhibits except the Chinese Pavilion. Because the Chinese did not like the planned style of the international pavilions internationally-known local architect Ken Brooks designed the Chinese Pavilion. Warren Heylman is the designer of downtown Spokane's Parkade as well as the Spokane Airport. His plywood pavilions were modular and hexagonal in form (Youngs 1996:301). The fair's environmental focus resulted in a minimalist approach to building construction with recycling in mind. With the exception of the permanent facilities, Expo '74 buildings were designed to be rapidly dismantled and rebuilt in another location later. In addition to the plywood pavilions there were timber shelters throughout the park. These were constructed in different shapes and sizes, typically of large timbers bolted together (Bower 1974). An example of this application of this design approach is evident in the post-fair moving of the American Forest Pavilion from its original location near the gondola to its present location near the center of the park.

A contemporary aesthetic played an important role in the overall design of the park and its permanent buildings. The U.S. Pavilion, designed by Seattle architects Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, included a soft shell canopy over a courtyard, permanent building and theater. A publication from the U. S. Department of Commerce described, "the very design of the Pavilion was an expression of environmental concern. The structure's smooth, graceful contour harmonized fully with the surrounding shoreline terrain" (U.S. Department of Commerce 1974:14). The 50-foot-tall translucent roof provided natural light and fresh air inside the building.

The summary report on the Exposition by the Commissioner General of the Exposition provided a candid review of the fair's impact recognizing it as "an outstanding success, all the more because of the handicaps it had to overcome: its relatively unknown location, the narrowness of its theme, and the admittedly small international participation" (Belkin 1974). The report acknowledged that the legacy of the fair was the rise of Spokane as one of the nation's noteworthy metropolitan areas; the varied participation of nations though small provided a major attraction for visitors; and the "environmental theme was timely and compelling despite earlier skepticism over its powers of attraction" (Bekins 1974). The final tally reported Expo '74 touched many people's lives drawing over 5,187,000 visitors during the six months it ran (Youngs 1996:514).



Figure 5. Aerial view of Expo 74 (official Expo '74 photo in CH2M Office).

Four decades later the lasting impact of world environmental awareness promoted during Expo '74 is evident as world leaders come together over the issue of global climate change. In her book *Expo '74 World's Fair Spokane*, author Dawn Bower stated:

Expo '74's legacy was a reaffirmation of an idea as old as its river. Individually, man has worth. Collectively, man has a responsibility to the earth he inhabits. The future of the planet lies in his hands. Expo created a fresh awareness of that responsibility in each visitor who passed through its gates (Bower 1974:116).

The site development of the fair had been executed with the plan of developing Riverfront Park afterwards. Historian William Youngs described that after the fair ended, "a few remnants of Expo '74 would stay on the fair site. The most important were the grounds themselves with the newly contoured hills, the Great Northern tower, footbridges over the Spokane River, and some walkways and landscaping." Other major buildings and structures that remained included the Washington State Pavilion, U.S. Pavilion, gondola over the falls, a good deal of Canada Island, and the Bavarian Garden building, which had a planned reuse of housing the carousel moved from the previously demolished Natatorium park. The City hired the Portland landscape architect Robert Perron & Associates to redesign the Expo '74 site for use as Riverfront Park, which would feature green space filling in where pavilions once stood (Woodbridge and Montgomery 1981:403). The Spokane architecture and planning firm Trogdon-Smith-Grossman had a joint venture with The Perron Partnership, P.C. (Professional Corporation) and also played a key role in designing the Riverfront Park (*Spokesman Review* 1974:51). Though most Expo buildings were removed to make way for open landscaped park land, some remained in place and many of the timber shelters were moved to new locations in the park. The Expo '74 IMAX

Theater was removed and a new one built near the U.S. Pavilion. In 1978, the U.S. Pavilion took on a striking new look when the canvas roof failed and was removed exposing the cable roof structure (Youngs 1996:523). Like the Expo, the opening celebration of Riverfront Park in 1978 included a Presidential address, this time from President Jimmy Carter. In his remarks President Carter stated "Riverfront Park also shows very clearly what can be accomplished in urban redevelopment. You've transformed an area that was declining, that was far short of its great potential, into one of the Nation's most innovative and refreshing urban settings (Carter 1978)." In addition to providing an economic boost to local business and international exposure to Spokane, the most profound effect Expo '74 had on Spokane was reclaiming the natural beauty of the majestic Spokane River.

Survey Results

Table 1 provides a summary of the 38 historical resources located within the Riverfront Park historic property inventory survey area. The location of each numbered resource is mapped in Figure 6 and photographs of each resource are included in Appendix A. Figure 6 also shows the proposed boundary for Riverfront Park Improvements based on the Riverfront Park Master Plan (City of Spokane 2014). The table lists each resource’s address or location, date of construction, whether it was inventoried, and its historic significance status. Resources previously identified as historically significant that retain integrity were not inventoried. Copies of the inventory forms prepared for the project are available on the DAHP Wisaard database. The historical significance statements and physical descriptions for each inventoried resource have been excerpted from the forms and are included in Appendix B.

The history of the resources listed in Table 1 relate to either the original industrial use of the park area, the mixed use commercial and residential areas north and west of the park, or the 1974 World’s Fair. Eight historic resources located within the survey area have been previously listed in the local, state, or national historic registers or determined eligible for the NRHP. The five previously listed resources are: NRHP-listed Natatorium Carousel, the WHR-listed Great Northern Clock Tower, and the Broadview Dairy (411 Cataldo Avenue), the Holmes Block (628 N Monroe Street) and Vinther Nelson Hardware (706 N Monroe Street) which are listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places. The three resources that have been previously determined eligible for the NRHP are the WWP Upper Falls Substation and two early twentieth century bridges located over the north and mid channels of the Spokane River. These three properties retain integrity and therefore were not inventoried. The two bridges are listed on the Washington State Department of Transportation’s Washington State NRHP Historic Highway Bridges list (WSDOT 2015). In 1998, Avista contracted for the preparation of Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of the Upper Falls Hydroelectric Development (HAER WA-162a) and the Upper Falls Hydroelectric Development Gate Structure (HAER WA-162b). Because changes occurred to the gate structure after the HAER recordation, an inventory form was prepared for the gate structure but not the powerhouse.

Table 1. Historical Resources Located within the Historic Property Inventory Survey Area

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
<i>Historical resources 1-19 contribute to the Expo '74 Historic District</i>				
1	Theme Stream No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
2	Skyride No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
3	Bavarian Garden (Building Only) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
4	South Forebay Bridges and North Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
5	Washington Street Bridges and Tunnel * No address - in Riverfront Park	1973 1984	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District (the bridge constructed in 1984 is not a contributing element)

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
6	Great Northern Clock Tower No address - in Riverfront Park	1902	No	WHR Listed, Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
7	Washington State Pavilion (and Floating Platform) 334 W. Spokane Falls Blvd.	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
8	American Forest Pavilion No address – in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
9	United States Pavilion No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
10	British Columbia Pavilion No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
11	Inspiration Point No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
12	Alberta Amphitheater No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
13	Timber Shelters (6)** No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District (5 of the 6 shelters are contributing resources)
14	Suspension Bridges (2) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
15	Howard Street North Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1931	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
16	Howard Street Mid-Channel Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1909	No	Individually Eligible (WSDOT 2015), Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
17	Howard Street Bridge No address - in Riverfront Park	1916	No	Individually Eligible (WSDOT 2015), Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
18	Sculptures (6) and Lilac Gate Butterfly *** No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
19	Infrastructure (retaining walls, benches, water fountains and circulation routes) No address - in Riverfront Park	1974	Yes	Contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District
<i>Resources 20 -38 are additional historical resources located within Historic Property Inventory Survey Area</i>				
20	Natatorium Carousel No address – in Riverfront Park	1909	No	Listed in the NRHP
21	Upper Falls Powerplant No address – in Riverfront Park	1922	No	Determined Eligible (1988), partial HAER 1998, integrity intact
22	Washington Water Power Upper Falls HED Gate House No address - in Riverfront Park	1922	Yes	Eligible
23	Expo '74 Services Building 809 N Washington	1950	Yes	Not eligible

Resource No.	Resource Historical Name Address (if available)	Year Built	Inventoried	Historic Significance Status
24	World's Fair '74 Off Site Business Office 601 W Mallon Avenue	1964	Yes	Not eligible
25	Unknown 933 N Washington Street	1954	Yes	Not eligible
26	Unknown 433 W Dean Avenue	1910	Yes	Not eligible
27	Unknown 444 W Cataldo Avenue	1914	Yes	Not Eligible
28	Unknown 522 W Cataldo Avenue	1945	Yes	Not eligible
29	Unknown 920 N Howard Street	1904	Yes	Not eligible
30	Unknown 908 N Howard Street	1906	Yes	Not eligible
31	Unknown 427 W Cataldo Avenue	1948	Yes	Not eligible
32	Broadview Dairy 411 W Cataldo Avenue	1910	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register
33	Holmes Block 628 N Monroe Street	1904	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register
34	Phair Building 618-626 N Monroe Street	1911	Yes	Not eligible
35	New Wellington Hotel 602-606 N Monroe Street	1907	Yes	Not eligible
36	Polynesia Restaurant 520 N Lincoln Street	1964	Yes	Not eligible
37	Post Street Bridge Across Spokane River	1917	Yes	Not eligible
38	Vinther Nelson Hardware 706 N Monroe Street	1905	No	Listed in Spokane Historic Register

**The bridge constructed north of the Washington Street tunnel was constructed in 1984 and is not a contributing element to the Expo '74 Historic District.*

*** One of the timber shelters located west of the Post Street Bridge is not within the original Expo '74 site and therefore is not a contributing resource to the Historic District.*

**** Sculpture locations shown on Figure 7 were designed by the following artists*

18A - George Tsutakawa (Fountain at southwest corner of Washington Pavilion)

18B - Harold Balazs, Jr. (Concrete sculpture at northwest corner of Washington Pavilion)

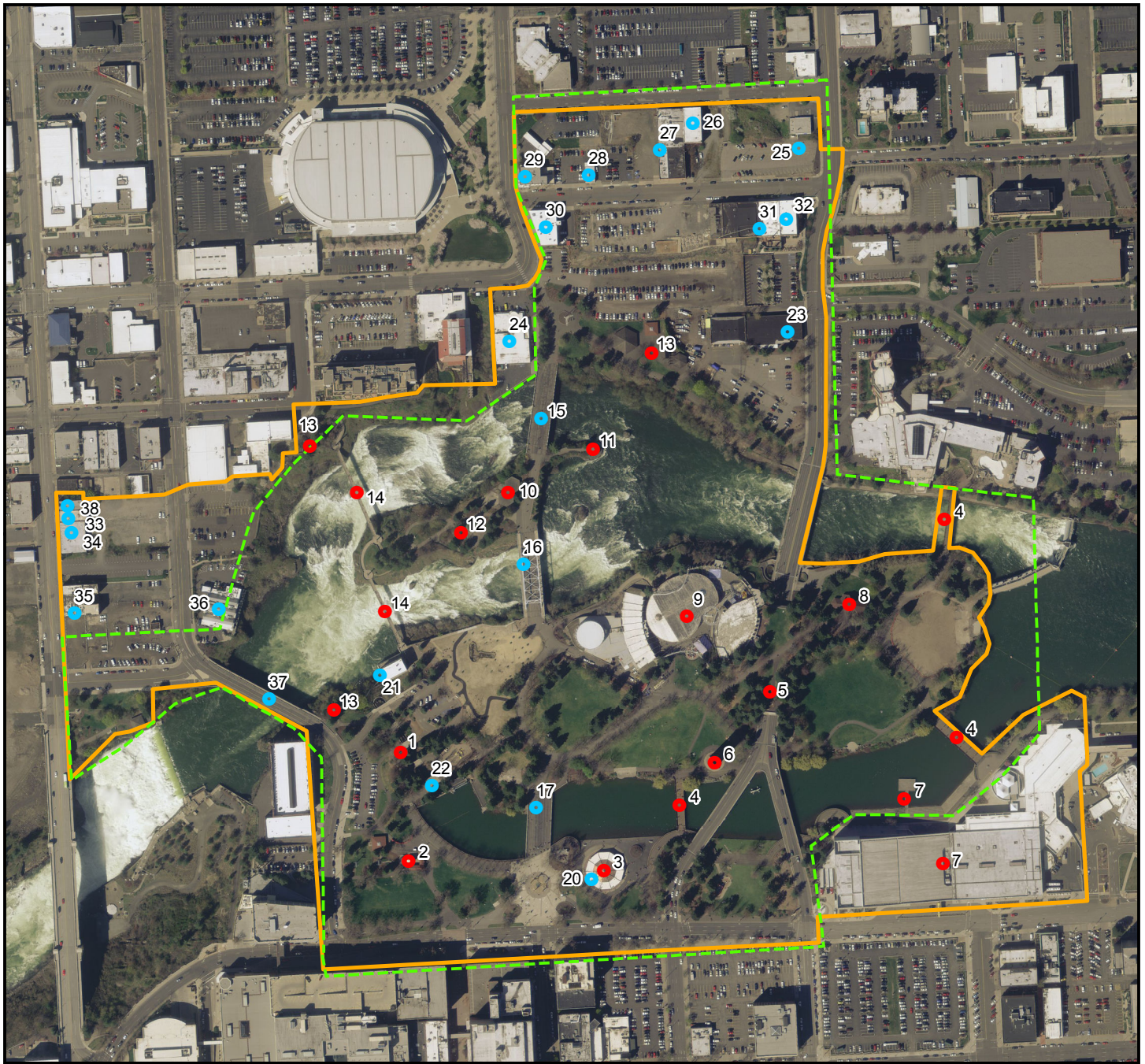
18C - Glenn Michaels (Moon Crater moved from location near Theme Stream to west of Washington Pavilion)

18D - Sister Paula Turnbull (Trash Eating Goat located east of Bavarian Garden)

18E - Nancy Genn (Bronze sculpture located at the top of the Theme Stream)

18F - Unknown artist (Butterfly located at the original Lilac entrance gate to the fair on Howard Street)

18G - Charles Smith (Referred to as Dinosaur Bone, moved to park storage lot on Cataldo Street)



Legend

- Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory Survey Area
 - Proposed Riverfront Park Improvement Projects Boundary
 - Resources Contributing to the NRHP-Eligible Expo '74 Historic District
 - Additional Historical Resources within Survey Area
- Resource No. 18 (Expo '74 Sculptures) and 19 (Expo '74 Infrastructure) – Located at various locations in Riverfront Park

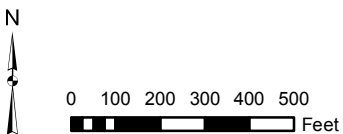
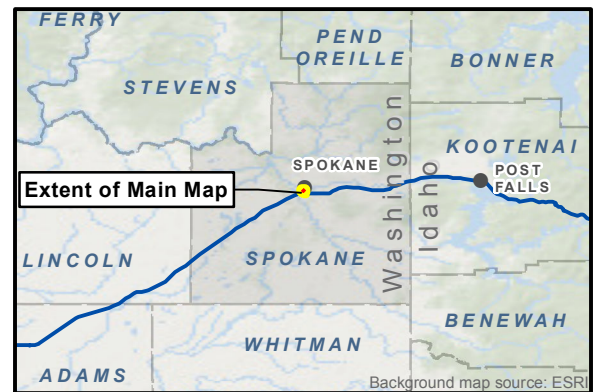


Figure 6
Location of Historical Resources listed on Table 1
Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory
 Spokane County, Washington

Determination of Eligibility

5.1 NRHP Eligibility Criteria

To be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a property must meet the requirements of at least one of the four primary NRHP criteria (National Park Service, 1997):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- c) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- d) That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, properties must retain enough integrity to demonstrate their significance under the criteria. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects of integrity: setting, feeling, association, location, materials, design, and workmanship. Even if a property meets the criteria, it must retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance in order to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. Generally, properties must be at least fifty years of age to be eligible for the NRHP, unless they are proven to have exceptional importance.

A key component of this project was the NRHP evaluation of resources related to Expo '74 as a historic district. The Riverfront Park reflects the reuse of the Expo '74 site, which resulted in the removal of some fair-related buildings and structures and the addition of green space not present during the fair. The end result is a collection of Expo '74-related resources spread throughout the park. National Register Bulletin 15 provides the following guidance on the evaluation of historic districts, which is relevant to consider when looking at the Expo '74 site (National Register Bulletin 15):

- A district derives its importance from being a unified entity, even though it is often composed of a wide variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties.
- A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. It may even be considered eligible if all of the components lack individual distinction, provided that the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. In either case, the majority of the components that add to the district's historic character, even if they are individually undistinguished, must possess integrity, as must the district as a whole.

5.2 Expo '74 NRHP-Eligible Historic District

The 1974 World's Fair, "Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment," brought about the deconstruction of the industrial complex that once stretched across Spokane's Havermale and Canada Islands to reclaim the river's natural setting, dramatically improving the aesthetic environment of Spokane's urban core, a plan that was first proposed in 1913 by the Olmsted Brothers. The Expo '74 resources within Riverfront Park are eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. The Expo '74 Historic District contains a significant collection of buildings, structures, and objects designed and constructed as part of Expo '74. The collection includes one resource constructed prior to the fair, the Great Northern Railroad Clock Tower, which was previously listed on the WHR after its associated depot building was demolished during site preparations for the fair. Although the resources are not yet 50 years old, they are, as a group, eligible for listing as a historic district under Criterion A, Consideration G, for achieving exceptional importance within the last 50 years as a result of their association with Expo '74, an international event that resulted in "dramatic alterations to the Spokane River shoreline and the streetscape of downtown Spokane" and perhaps most importantly, shared a common theme and purpose: "Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment" (Heideman, 2014).

The recently completed Multiple Property National Register Nomination for City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1887-1974) extended its period of significance specifically to capture Expo '74. The nomination describes the historical significance of the World's Fair in the excerpt listed below.

Not only was the event one of the most significant in Spokane's history, attracting almost 5.2 million visitors to the town of then approximately 170,000 people, but the environmentally themed fair also left 'a 100-acre park in the heart of the city of Spokane, which was once a blighted area.' The Olmsted report specifically called attention to the need to acquire control of the riverbanks, and Expo '74 marks the last large-scale plan the city implemented that was directly tied to the Olmsted report recommendations (Beckner and Perrin 2015).

The nomination provides guidance for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of Spokane parks under the four NRHP Criteria. Based on this guidance, the Expo '74 Historic District is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. The nomination identifies Spokane Parks that were part of city planning efforts to create an idealized city as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A. Therefore, the Expo '74 Historic District meets this criteria for its associations with the long time City plan of developing a waterfront park. In reference to NRHP Criterion C, the nomination provides the following guidance for evaluating a park's significance.

City of Spokane's Parks and Boulevards may also be eligible under Criterion C for their significance as a designed historic landscape, either as a landscape whose design is itself a work of art or as a landscape designed by a master using a recognized style or tradition or in response to such. In the case of Spokane's Parks and Boulevards, the original design intent was likely to complement significant topographical or geological features, which were then interwoven into a broader designed landscape including active and passive recreational opportunities. The designs were linked to social issues of the time, most obviously those of the needs of working- and middle-class families to recreate in fresh air and open environments not overly distant from downtown and residential cores, as prescribed in the Olmsted report. Other social issues may also be apparent, dependent upon the park; it's historic, temporal, and geographic contexts; and its design intent. Spokane's Parks and Boulevards will meet Criterion C for a designed historic landscape if:

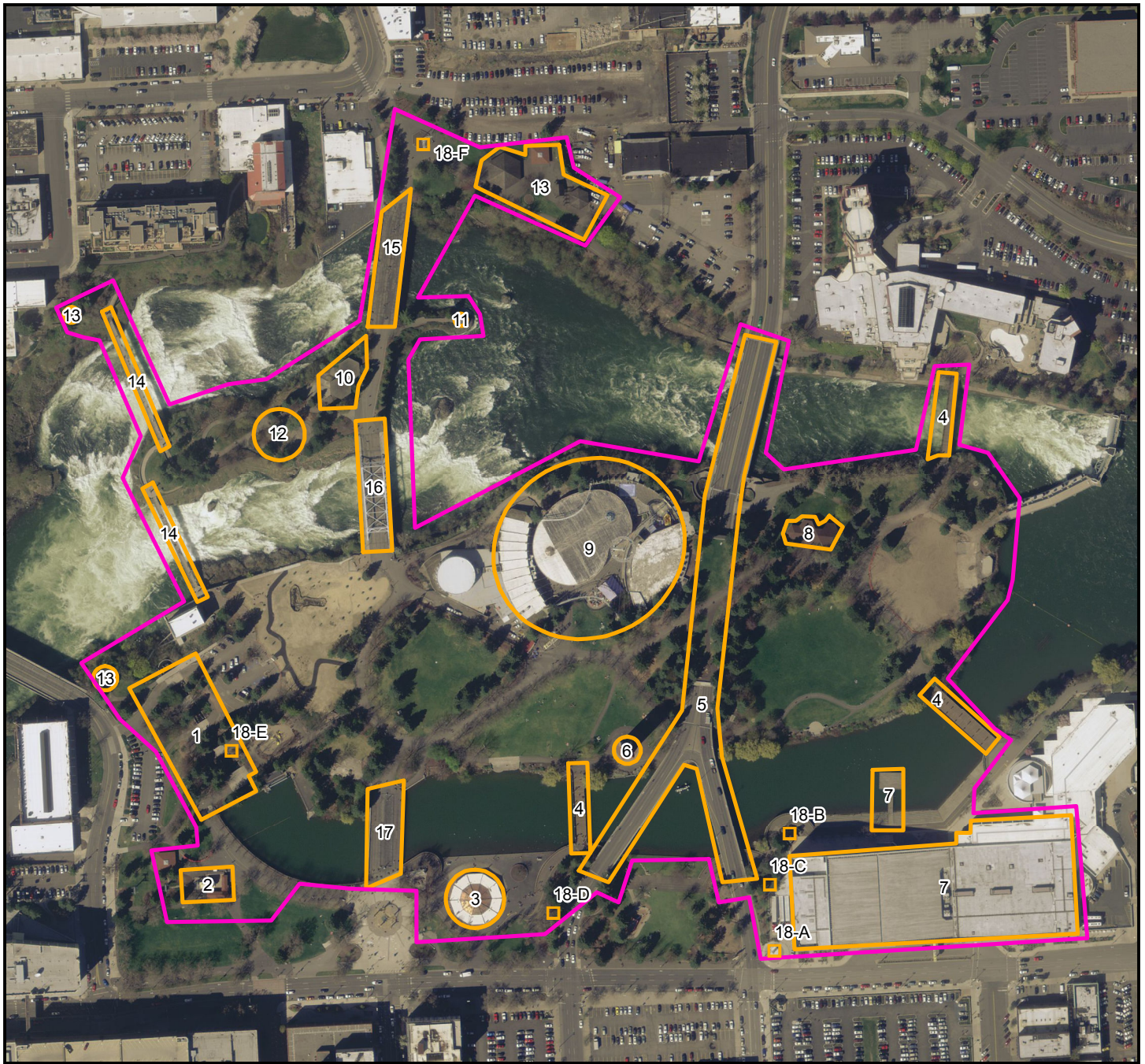
1. Its design is directly associated with a design prescribed in the Olmsted report;
2. It is associated with a historical trend or school of theory and practice within landscape architecture, such as the City Beautiful movement, that relates directly to the local context of this listing;
3. It maintains the presence of highly skilled craftsmanship or use of particular materials in the construction of walls, walks, fountains, and other landscape elements, specifically those of the rubble basalt style (see below) though others may be applicable; or
4. It maintains evidence of distinguished design and layout that results in superior aesthetic quality and constitutes an important artistic statement (Beckner and Perrin 2015).

Current research indicates the Expo '74 Historic District meets items 1, 3, and 4 of the nomination's NRHP Criterion C guidance listed above. It meets item 1 because the Olmsted Brothers identified the development of a riverfront park to reclaim the industrialized riverbanks near Spokane Falls. It meets item 3 because much of the park infrastructure added for Expo '74 such as retaining walls, water fountains, and benches were constructed of rubble basalt masonry which is a distinct material and construction method used throughout the City's parks. Lastly, the Expo '74 elements of the Riverfront Park design meet item 4 because it is a distinguished design and layout that makes an important statement by exhibiting the beauty of Spokane's most exceptional natural feature, the falls. Adkison Architects designed the site for Expo '74 with the plan for later use as a park. Generally speaking, the park design reflects the creation of a more urban feeling in areas closer to the business district (along Spokane Falls Boulevard), while the more dramatic natural areas defined by rock outcrop, rapidly flowing water, and the falls are to the north.

Although the setting has been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park and many of the resources have undergone additions and alterations, these changes have not resulted in a significant loss of physical integrity; the buildings, structures, and objects are still able to convey their historic association and significance as a thematic district. Individually, many of the resources that contribute to the Expo '74 district lack distinction or significance. However, the collection of buildings, structures, and objects achieves significance as a whole within the historic context of the World's Fair in Spokane. Table 1 provides a summary of the 19 resources eligible for listing on the NRHP for their associations with Expo '74. Only one of these resources, the Great Northern Clock Tower, dates to before the fair, and it is individually listed on the WHR. Other resources that are NRHP-eligible for listing as part of the district are less than 50 years of age and would not be eligible for the NRHP individually. Figure 7 shows the boundaries of the Expo '74 Historic District and location of each inventoried resource within the historic district. The boundaries have been identified based on where intact collections of Expo '74 resources are located.

5.3 Additional Resources in Survey Area outside the Expo '74 Historic District

In addition to the resources evaluated for their associations with the Expo '74 Historic District, eight resources have been previously identified as individually eligible for listing in or have been previously listed in local, state, or national registers. As summarized in Table 1, the following resources have been previously determined to be historically significant: Natatorium Carousel (NRHP-listed), WWP Upper Falls Power Plant (NRHP-eligible), WWP Upper Falls Gate Structure (NRHP-eligible), North Channel Howard Bridge (NRHP-eligible) and Mid-Channel Howard Bridge (NRHP-eligible), Broadview Dairy (Spokane Register-listed), Holmes Block (Spokane Register-listed) and Vinther Nelson Hardware (Spokane Register-listed). This study determined that although the Howard Street Mid and North channel bridges have previously been determined to be individually eligible for the NRHP (WSDOT 2015), they are also contributing elements to the Expo '74 Historic District as important elements



Legend

- Expo '74 Historic District Boundary
- Expo '74 Contributing Resources

Number	Resource Name	Number	Resource Name
1	Theme Stream	11	Point of Inspiration
2	Gondola	12	Alberta Amphitheater
3	Natatorium Carousel	13	Lilac Gate and Nearby Shelters
4	Pedestrian bridges	14	Suspension Bridges
5	Stevens/Washington Bridges and Underpass	15	North Channel Bridge
6	Great Northern Clock Tower	16	Mid-Channel Bridge
7	Opera House and Floating Platform	17	South Channel Bridge
8	US Forestry Building	18A-F	Sculptures
9	U.S. Pavilion	18G	Sculpture in Storage
10	British Columbia Pavilion	19	Expo '74' infrastructure located throughout park

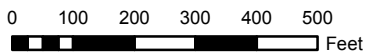
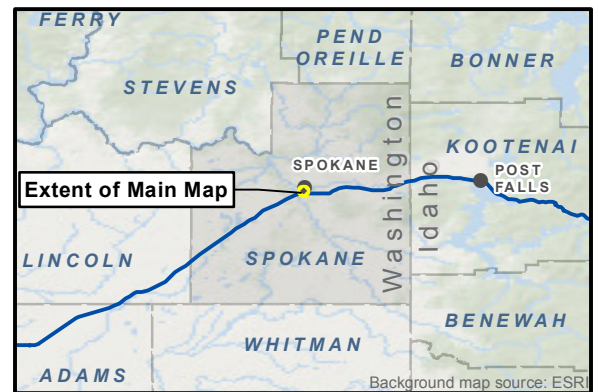


Figure 7
Expo '74 Historic District
Spokane Riverfront Park Historic Property Inventory
 Spokane County, Washington

of the Expo '74 pedestrian circulation route. Because these eight resources have been previously identified as historically significant and the field survey determined they had not lost integrity, the project did not prepare inventory forms for these properties. The only exception is Upper Falls Gate Structure which had been determined eligible for the NRHP and documented to HAER standards in 1998 prior to proposed modifications. An inventory form was prepared to document the current condition of the gate structure, which retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Recommendations

This historic property inventory report resulted in the evaluation of the Expo '74 NRHP-eligible historic district located within Riverfront Park and the identification of previously evaluated historic properties located outside the park, within the area where the City of Spokane's Riverfront Park redesign project could affect historic properties. Future Park planning projects with Federal involvement that have the potential to affect historic properties will need to be reviewed under Section 106 of the NHPA. For locally permitted projects the City will need to review potential project effects under the Washington State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA) and Executive Order 05-05. If during a Section 106 or SEPA project review an adverse effect to a historic property, including the historic district, is identified, the project would need to consult with the City of Spokane, the lead federal agency for the project, the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and other interested parties to try to avoid or minimize the adverse effect. If the adverse effect cannot be avoided, it must be resolved through mitigation. Mitigation reached through the consultation process would generally be stipulated in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Once the mitigation is completed to the satisfaction of the MOA signatories, the project could be carried out.

The presence of the Expo '74 Historic District provides an opportunity for the City of Spokane to convey the importance of this landmark event in its history to the public. As the smallest community to have hosted a World's Fair, this historic district is emblematic of the economic ingenuity of the City of Spokane and regional political leaders as well as the creativity of architects and designers who planned this herculean task of reclaiming Spokane's waterfront in a short period. Below are selected recommendations for further documentation related to historic properties in the survey area.

Recommendation 1. List the Expo '74 Historic District in the NRHP

The City of Spokane has a long history of retaining natural areas for public use through park planning. In light of this, the City recently contracted for the completion of a Multiple Property National Register Nomination for City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1887-1974). The ending date for this study extends to 1974 to capture the development of the Expo '74 Riverfront Park site. The Expo '74 Historic District meets NRHP criteria A and C and could be nominated to the NRHP.

Recommendation 2. Conduct further research

This historic property inventory provides an initial overview of significant buildings and structures located within Riverfront Park and surrounding areas. The inventory focused on the identification of historic properties. Additional research could be completed to enhance the documentation regarding City and regional planning for Expo '74, the architects and planners involved in designing the fair, and resource specific information. Some key research collections include the City of Spokane, Spokane Public Library – Northwest Room, and Eastern Washington University where the collections of King Cole, Expo '74 publicists Coons, Shotwell, Clark & Associates, and Expo '74 historian J. William T. Youngs are housed.

Recommendation 3. Develop an interpretive plan for park visitors that is user friendly

Currently the park includes a wide variety of interpretive displays from brass plaques to photo interpretive panels. The interpretive program in Riverfront Park could be unified to include a format that makes the identification of Expo '74 resources and planning elements more clearly identifiable.

Recommendation 4. Develop a walking tour for the Expo '74 Historic District

Using information provided in this report and future research, the City could prepare a walking tour of historic buildings and structures related to Expo '74.

References

- Adkison Architects, 1973, Expo '74 World Fair - Site Plans for Riverfront Development Project Site Development, on file at City of Spokane Files, Spokane, WA.
- Arksey, Laura. 2005. Spokane – Thumbnail History. History Link: The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History. HistoryLink.org.
http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=7462. Accessed December 16, 2015.
- Beckner, Chrisanne and Natalie Perrin, 2015, DRAFT - National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination for Spokane Parks, prepared by Historical Research Associates, Portland, Oregon.
- Bekins, Claude, 1974, Report of the United States Commissioner General for the Spokane 1974 International Exposition on the Environment. Office of the U.S. Commissioner of General, on file at Spokane Public library Expo '74 – US Commissioner's Report, Spokane, WA.
- Bower, Dawn, 1974, *Expo '74 World's Fair Spokane*. Lawton Printing, Spokane, WA.
- Bruce, Robin, 1998, Historic American Engineering Record for the Washington Water Power Spokane River Upper Falls Hydroelectric Development Gates and Gate Lifting Mechanism, Western Historical Services, Post Falls, ID.
- Bryson, Jeremy, 2007, "Greening Urban Renewal: Expo '74, Urban Environmentalism and Green Space on the Spokane Riverfront, 1965-1974, *Journal of Urban History* 39(3), 495-512.
- Carter, Jimmy, 1978, Spokane, Washington Remarks at Dedication Ceremonies for Riverfront Park, <http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=30755>, accessed December 15, 2015.
- City of Spokane, 2014, Riverfront Park Master Plan 2014, City of Spokane, Spokane, Washington.
- Creighton, Jeff, 2013, *Bridges of Spokane*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina.
- Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, 2015, WISAARD Database, <https://fortress.wa.gov/dahp/wisaard/>, accessed December 2015.
- Downtown Spokane Heritage Walk. 2015. "Central Downtown."
<http://www.historicspokane.org/HeritageTours/downtown/central.html>. Accessed December 16, 2015.
- Hanson, Clay, "Expo '74 and the creation of Riverfront Park," accessed December 4, 2015, <http://spokanehistorical.org/items/show/75?tour=9&index=0>
- Lehman Brothers Collection. 2012. The Washington Water Power Company. Baker Library Historical Collections. Harvard Business School.
http://www.library.hbs.edu/hc/lehman/company.html?company=the_washington_water_power_company. Accessed December 16, 2015.
- Kirk, Ruth and Carmela Alexander, 1990, *Exploring Washington's Past: A Road Guide to History*, University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.
- Merriam, Willis B., 1974, "Spokane Background to Expo '74," Self Published, Pullman, WA.
- National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2012 "Landmarks of the Future: The Heritage, Legacy and Promise of World's Fairs," *Beyond Boundaries MultiMedia Proceedings digital recording*.

Spokane Historic Preservation Office (Spokane HPO). No date. *Arches and Spans: Bridge Building in Spokane, 1881 to 1917*. Brochure presented by the Public Works Department, City of Spokane, and the Historic Preservation Office, Spokane Regional Council.

Spokesman Review, 1974, "Emergence of the Expo City: 1974 Progress Issue," December 29, 1974.

United States Department of Commerce, 1974, *Final Report from the Secretary of Commerce to the Congress on the United States Pavilion Expo '74 International Exposition Spokane, Washington May 4-November 3, 1974*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.

Woodbridge, Sally and Roger Montgomery, 1980, *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*, University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA.

Youngs, J. William, 1996, *The Fair and the Falls*, Eastern Washington University Press, Cheney, WA.

Appendix A
Photographs of Historical Resources Located
within the Riverfront Park Historic Property
Inventory Survey Area

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 1-19



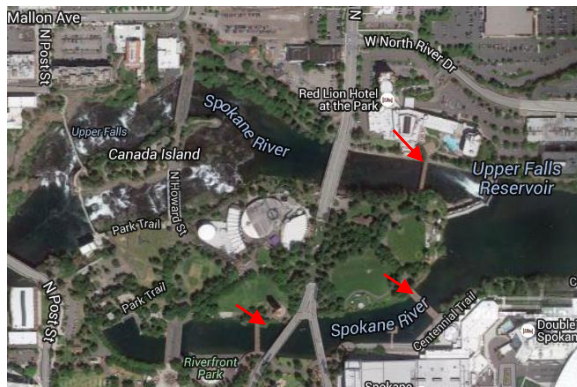
1. Theme Stream



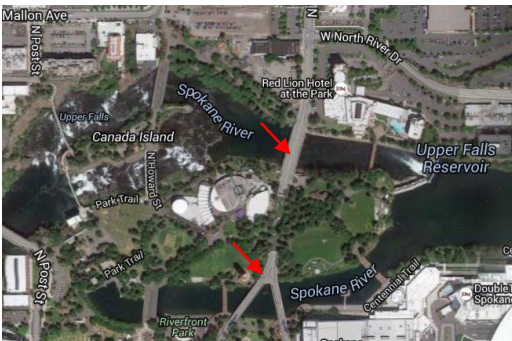
2. Skyride (Gondola)



3. Bavarian Garden Building



4. Two Forebay Bridges and North Channel Bridge



5. Stevens and Washington Bridges



5. Washington Street Tunnel



6. Great Northern Clock Tower



7. Washington State Pavilion

*CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 1-19*



8. American Forest Pavilion



9. U.S. Pavilion



10. British Columbia Pavilion



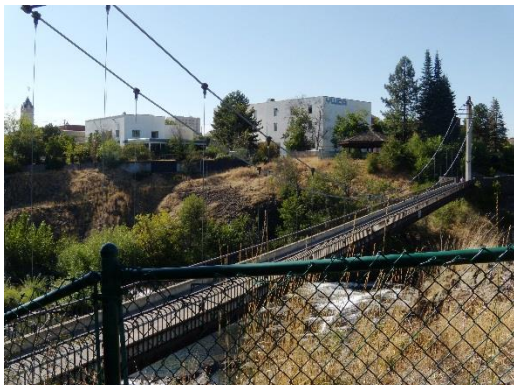
11. Point of Inspiration



12. Alberta Amphitheater



13. Timber Shelters near Lilac Gate



14. North Suspension Bridge



14. South Suspension Bridge

*CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 1-19*



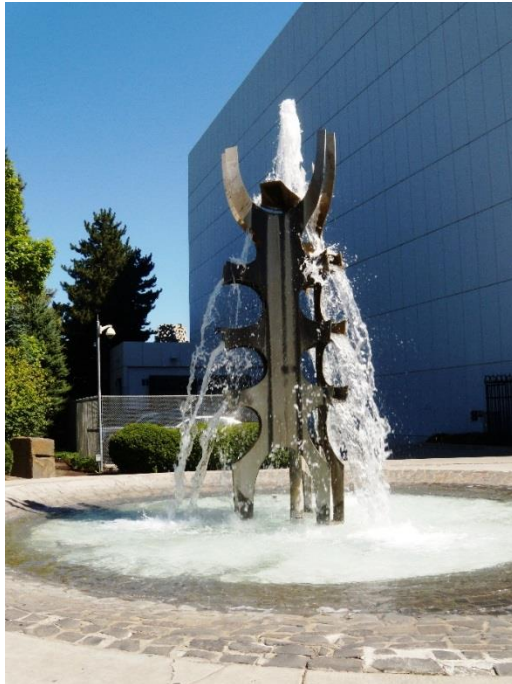
15. North Channel Bridge



16. Mid Channel Bridge (NRHP-Eligible)



17. South Channel Bridge



18 Expo '74 Sculptures - Left - Harold Balazs sculpture located at the northwest corner of the Washington State Pavilion (18-B) and Right - George Tsutakawa sculpture located on southwest corner of Washington State Pavilion (18-A).

*CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 1-19*



18. Expo '74 Sculptures - Left – Trash eating goat sculpture by Sister Paula Turnbull (18-D) and Right – Nancy Glenn sculpture at the top of the Theme Stream (18-E).



18. Expo '74 Sculptures - Left – Moon Crater by Glenn Michaels, moved from its original location near the Theme Stream to a location west of the Washington State Pavilion (18-C) and Right -Butterfly located at the original Lilac Gate (18-F).

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 1-19



18. Expo '74 Sculptures - Unnamed sculpture by Charles Smith in storage on Cataldo Street (18-G).



19. Examples of Expo '74 Infrastructure – retaining walls



19. More Examples of Expo '74 Infrastructure – retaining walls and drinking fountain

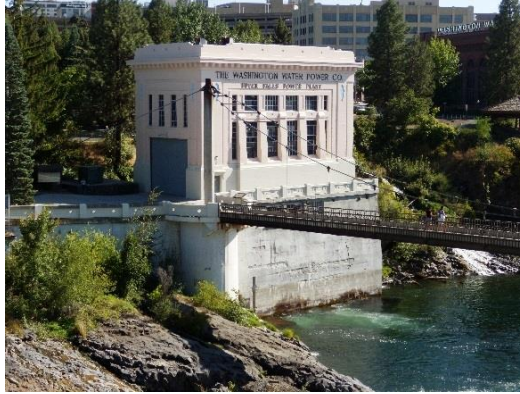


19. More Examples of Expo '74 Infrastructure – bench and table base (missing table top) on Canada Island

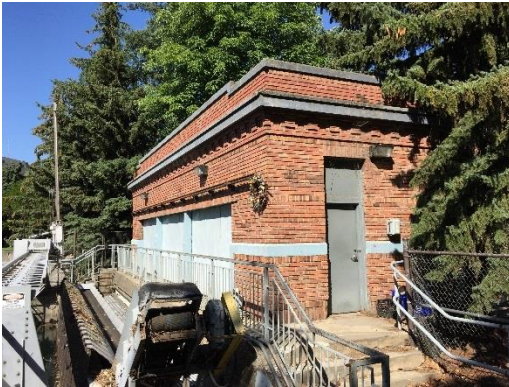
*RESOURCES THAT DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 20-38*



20. Natatorium Carousel (NRHP-listed)



21. Upper Falls Power plant (NRHP-Eligible)



22. Upper Falls Gate Structure (NRHP-Eligible)



23. Expo '74 Services Building (Not Eligible)



24. Expo '74 Off Site Business Office (Not Eligible)



25. 933 N Washington (Not Eligible)



26. 433 W Dean (Not Eligible)



27. 444 W Cataldo (NRHP-Eligible)

RESOURCES THAT DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 20-38



28. 522 W Cataldo (Not Eligible)



29. 920 N Howard (Not Eligible)



30. 908 N Howard (Not Eligible)



31. 427 W Cataldo (Not Eligible)



32. 411 Cataldo (Spokane Register-listed)



33. 628 N Monroe (Spokane Register-Listed)

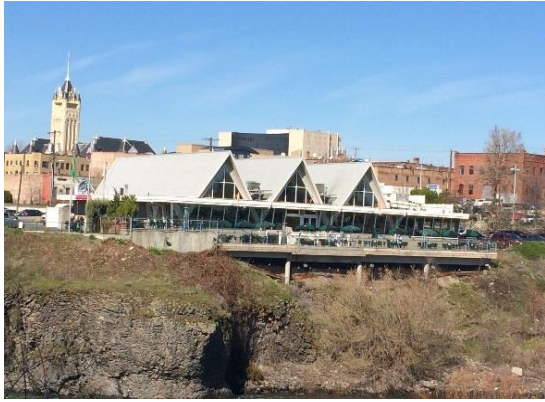


34. 618 N Monroe (Not Eligible)



35. 602-606 N Monroe (Not Eligible)

*RESOURCES THAT DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPO '74 HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESOURCE NOS. 20-38*



36. 520 N Lincoln (Not Eligible)



37. Post Street Bridge (Not Eligible)



38. 796 N. Monroe (Spokane Register-Listed)

Appendix B
Historic Property Inventory Form Summaries

Introduction

Due to the recent updating of the DAHP Wisaard database, the historic property inventory forms prepared for this project could not be printed for inclusion in the report as an appendix. Therefore, Appendix B provides information excerpted from the forms. The completed forms with bibliographic references may be viewed on DAHP's database. The resource numbers reflect the same numbering found in Table 1 on page 13 of the report. Eight resources listed on the table as within the survey area had been previously listed in or eligible for the local, state or national registers and therefore were not inventoried (Resource Nos. 6, 16, 17, 20, 21, 32, 33 and 38). This appendix provides a brief historical context that relates to the shared historical significance of the 19 resources (Resource Nos. 1-19) that have been identified as contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible Expo '74 Historic District and for each inventoried resource, a representative photograph and summary of its historical significance and physical description. Additional photographs of the resources are included on the historic property inventory forms.

Historical Context for Resources Contributing to the Expo '74 NRHP Eligible Historic District

Resources numbered 1 through 19 are contributing resources to the NRHP-eligible Expo '74 Historic District. This historical context provides background information about the development of the fair and describes the significance of the Expo '74 Historic District.

The Spokane River influenced Spokane's pattern of development, with the spatial configuration of the city defined by growth stemming out from the river. Historian J. William Youngs provides a comprehensive history of the development of what is known today as Riverfront Park in his book *The Fair and the Falls: Spokane's Expo '74: Transforming an American Environment*. The book traces how the power of the river drew settlers to its banks to harness power for industrial development and how the 1974 World's Fair entitled "Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment" deconstructed the industrial complex that once stretched across the park's Havermale and Canada Islands to reclaim this location's natural beauty. The book describes how by the 1960s, industry had essentially buried the Spokane River and Havermale and Canada Islands with buildings and bridges, stating, "...the problem was the massive accumulation of bridges, trestles, and buildings...The Union Pacific trestles overshadowed the south bank of the river: the Great Northern station, tracks, and warehouses dominated Havermale Island and on adjoining Crystal (now Canada) Island, an industrial laundry regularly vomited soap suds and dirt into the river. The river was the city's finest natural feature, and during the 1960s it was seen, increasingly, as Spokane's most blighted setting" (Youngs, 1996: 152).

King Cole, a young urban planner, was chosen by a group of business people and civic leaders known as Spokane Unlimited to spearhead the project to revitalize the riverfront: "Cole was given the idea of hosting a World's Fair, the type of project that would generate federal and state funding. This was an ambitious and even unrealistic plan, and Cole would have to perform miracles to pull it off" (Carpenter, 2015). The riverfront land had to be acquired by the City "through arduous fund raising and complex negotiations with railroads and other property owners" (Arksey, 2005). Ultimately, revitalization of the riverfront occurred with the total redevelopment of areas along the Spokane River for Expo '74, which opened in May and ran for six months.

King Cole, a young urban planner, was chosen by a group of business people and civic leaders known as Spokane Unlimited to spearhead the project to revitalize the riverfront: "Cole was given the idea of hosting a World's Fair, the type of project that would generate federal and state funding. This was an ambitious and even unrealistic plan, and Cole would have to perform miracles to pull it off" (Carpenter, 2015). The riverfront land had to be acquired by the City "through arduous fund raising and complex negotiations with railroads and other property owners" (Arksey, 2005). Ultimately, revitalization of the

riverfront occurred with the total redevelopment of areas along the Spokane River for Expo '74, which opened in May and ran for six months.

Expo '74 reflects the work of numerous regional designers. Spokane Architect Thomas Adkison served as the executive architect for the development of the site. After the fair, the site became an important public open space redesigned by Robert Perron & Associates and opened in 1978 as Riverfront Park (Youngs, 1996: 523, Woodbridge and Montgomery, 1980: 403).

The Expo '74 resources within Riverfront Park are eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. The Expo '74 Historic District contains a significant collection of buildings, structures, and objects designed and constructed as part of Expo '74 (a total of 19 resources). The collection includes four resources constructed prior to the fair. These resources include the three Howard Street bridges through the park and the Great Northern Railroad Clock Tower, which was previously listed on the Washington Heritage Register after its associated depot building was demolished during site preparations for the fair. Although the remaining resources within the NRHP-eligible historic district are not yet 50 years old, they are, as a group, eligible for listing as a historic district under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration G for achieving exceptional importance within the last 50 years as a result of their association with Expo '74, an international event that resulted in "dramatic alterations to the Spokane River shoreline and the streetscape of downtown Spokane" and perhaps most importantly, shared a common theme and purpose: "Celebrating Tomorrow's Fresh New Environment" (Heideman, 2014).

The Multiple Property National Register Nomination for Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1887-1974), completed in 2015, extended its period of significance to capture Expo '74. The nomination describes the historical significance of World's Fair in the excerpt listed below. The quotation references a plan developed in 1913 by the renowned landscape design firm, the Olmsted Brothers, which shaped the future growth of the city's parks system.

"Not only was the event [Expo '74] one of the most significant in Spokane's history, attracting almost 5.2 million visitors to the town of then approximately 170,000 people, but the environmentally themed fair also left 'a 100-acre park in the heart of the city of Spokane, which was once a blighted area.' The Olmsted report specifically called attention to the need to acquire control of the riverbanks, and Expo '74 marks the last large-scale plan the city implemented that was directly tied to the Olmsted report recommendations" (Beckner and Perrin, 2015).

Although the setting has been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park, and many of the resources have undergone additions and alterations, those changes have not resulted in a significant loss of physical integrity; the buildings, structures, and objects are still able to convey their historical association and significance as a thematic district. Individually, many of the resources that contribute to the Expo '74 district lack distinction or significance. However, the collection of buildings, structures, and objects achieves significance as a whole within the historical context of the World's Fair in Spokane.

Historical Resource Summaries of Inventoried Resources

1. Theme Stream – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance - The Theme Stream, which was constructed in 1974 for the Expo, runs between the western edge of Havermale Island and the south bank of the Spokane River, near the Post Street Bridge. The channel along the west side of the island had originally contained water but had been eventually replaced with fill as a result of the Washington Water Power Dam. The concept behind the Theme Stream was to aesthetically recall Havermale Island's pre-industrial appearance. An article published the same year as Expo '74 explained: "The purpose of the Theme Stream, in keeping with the

restorative theme of Expo, is to visually restore Havermale Island to an island" (Tunison, 1974). In order to do this, a man-made stream was constructed "approximately over the original channel, extending from the face of the dam to the edge of the bank above the existing river channel" (Tunison, 1974). Thomas R. Adkison is credited with having conceived of the idea for the Theme Stream. However, many of the structures built for Expo '74, including the Theme Stream, "do not represent the ideas and effort of any single individual" but were rather a result of a collaboration between architects, contractors, and consultants (Tunison, 1974). Adkison's firm, Adkison Leigh Sims & Cuppage (now ALSC Architects) collaborated on the designs for Expo '74 with Trogdon-Smith-Grossman. In addition, the firm of Stevens, Thompson and Runyan, Inc. consulted with Adkison to design the hydraulics and structure of the Theme Stream. The principal contractors for the Expo were Lydig Construction Company, Dix Steel Company, and Redding Construction Company. The project as a whole was overseen by the City of Spokane. Adkison's legacy, which is carried on posthumously by his firm (ALSC Architects), is an impressive one defined in large part by his "powerful philosophy of architecture and involvement – repeatedly giving back and supporting the community" (ALSC Architects, 2015). He is remembered for his "planning and design [that] transformed the city [during Expo '74], introducing millions of people to the importance of environmental stewardship" (ALSC Architects, 2015). The Theme Stream is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description - The Theme Stream runs essentially northwest-southeast between the western side of Havermale Island and the southern bank of the Spokane River. An article published the same year as Expo '74 described the feature in the following way: "Water in the stream is drawn from the face of the dam to flow for 400' over a gravel lined channel, under bridges, and to be momentarily captured in pools to cascade down low waterfalls before racing over the existing bank to return to the river" (Tunison, 1974). A "heavily planted serpentine path" crosses the stream over five small, concrete bridges that are situated essentially east-west (Tunison, 1974). An open framework wood hand rail runs along the edges of the otherwise unadorned bridges. The stream is punctuated along its winding path by a "random pattern of large octagonal columnar basalt rocks and connecting weirs arranged at varying heights" (Tunison, 1974). These features define various pools and shallow waterfalls that make the stream both rhythmic and organic. The weirs can be moved vertically to adjust the waterfall heights and the depths of the various pools. At the south end of the Theme Stream there is a fountain sculpture by the artist Harold Balazs, Jr. The sculpture was one of 14 pieces commissioned for Expo that were intended to become permanent components of Riverfront Park. In 1988, a bronze commemorative plaque was attached to one of the Theme Stream's columnar rocks. The plaque depicts an image of Thomas R. Adkison and reads:

"The Thomas R. Adkison Theme Stream. Conceived by Tom for Expo '74 as a Symbolic Re-Creation of Havermale Island as an Island. Spokane Park Board Member 1963-1973, President 1969-1971, and the Executive Architect for Expo '74. Tom Loved and Lived Life to the Fullest, Was Committed to this Community, An Architect to Some, a Friend to Many, a Gentleman to All. Dedicated this 12th Day of May, 1988."

2. Skyride – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Expo '74's Skyride was constructed "In order to provide visitors with the most stunning views" of Spokane Falls (Carpenter, 2015b). The Skyride consisted of two routes: a chairlift that passed over the fairgrounds and a gondola that passed over the falls. The route over the fairgrounds, which was sponsored by A&W Root Beer and referred to as the A&W Sky Float, "provided a bird's eye view of many of the pavilions" (Carpenter, 2015b). While the chairlift over the fairgrounds was removed after the World's Fair, the gondola, which

was sponsored by the Washington Water Power, Co. (WWP), "runs directly over the falls and serves to this day as one of downtown Spokane's main attractions" (Carpenter, 2015b). The gondola was designed and installed by Riblet Tramway Co., Spokane, and "most components, including the fiberglass gondolas, were produced locally" (*The Spokesman Review*, 1974). At night, the Skyride gondolas used large floodlights to "[make] the trip as awesome and enthralling at night as it [was] during the daytime" (*The Spokesman-Review*, 1974). A publication from 1974 quotes the president of the WWP noting that on the Skyride, "Riders see a good example of how a river can serve its people and still have its beauty preserved" (*The Spokesman-Review*, 1974). Conde Nast Traveler designated the Skyride in 2013 as "One of the Top 12 Scenic Cable Rides in the World." In the early 2000s, the original, open-air gondolas were replaced with "fully enclosed gondolas" (Ballard, 2014).

The gondola ticketing house area, which includes two small buildings and the gondola control booth, contributes to the Expo '74 Historic District. Since the gondolas themselves have been replaced, they are considered non-contributing elements.

Physical Description - The extant route of Expo '74's Skyride gondola "takes visitors from its starting point on Havermale Island, over the falls, and under the Monroe Street Bridge into a world of mist" (Carpenter, 2015). The gondola is used by over 70,000 visitors every year (Ballard, 2014). Originally, the gondolas were open-air. In the early 2000s, however, they were replaced with fully enclosed gondolas that travel in groups of three along the Skyride cable. At the start of the gondola, located in the southwest section of Riverfront Park, is a small, one-story, wood frame, rectangular ticketing building covered in a composite shingle, cross-hipped roof. Sections of the exterior wall of the ticketing building, including the full north and south elevations and the south end of the east elevation, are clad in stone veneer, to match other components of the infrastructure throughout Expo '74. A ticketing window with louvered wood shutters is located on the south end of the east elevation and is covered by a hipped overhang that crosses with the building's primary hipped roof. Three large windows covered with maps and advertising for the park are located on the north end of the east elevation. There is no fenestration on the north elevation. Another ticketing window with shutters is located in the center of the south elevation and faces a rectangular plan pavilion supported by wood posts that rest on stone piers, to match the cladding on the ticketing building. The pavilion, which is perpendicular to the ticketing building, provides shelter for queuing passengers and is covered by a composite shingle, front gable roof. A large sign that reads "Spokane Falls SkyRide" is affixed to the east elevation of the pavilion. The ticketing building and the pavilion form an L shape and the gondola's path starts at the corner of the L shape. At the origin of the Skyride, there is a raised metal control booth with large, fixed single-light

windows. The control booth is twice the height of the adjacent ticketing booth and pavilion. The gondolas start and finish by encircling the large metal column that supports the control booth.

3. Bavarian Garden – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – The Bavarian Garden building was constructed in 1974 for Expo '74 with the intended reuse to house the old Natatorium Carousel after the fair (Young 1996). During the expo, the building operated as a restaurant and beer garden. However, the building was designed with its unusual decagonal plan and pyramidal roof to remain part of Riverfront Park and eventually house the historic Loeff Carousel after Expo '74. In fact, a site plan from improvements made to the Howard Street Bridge in 1973 labels the future location of the Bavarian Garden building as “Building Site 11a, The Spokane Carousel Building Under Construction By Others”

(Adkison Architects, 1973). Over the years, numerous retrospectives have documented people’s memories of the expo and “many people vividly recalled the food, which included Danish aebleskivers, Russian borscht, and – most popular of all – sausages, schnitzel, and Munich beer at the Bavarian Beer Garden” (Kershner, 2014). The food was apparently so popular at the Bavarian Garden that for the 10 year anniversary of Expo '74, when *The Spokesman-Review* ran a series called “Expo Memories” that shared highlights from the fair, the author noted that “There were gripes one day from people at the Bavarian Garden (now the carousel) when they ran out of good German potato salad. Potato chips were substituted, but didn’t quite do the trick” (Spoerhase, 1984). Approximately six months after the closing ceremonies at Expo '74, the historic Loeff Carousel was moved from its original wood frame building at Natatorium Park to the Bavarian Garden building at Riverfront Park. An article in *The Spokesman-Review* on March 25, 1975 included a large photograph of the carousel being installed in its new location with the caption, “Spokane’s old Natatorium Park [Loeff] carousel is being installed in the former Expo '74 Bavarian Gardens restaurant” (*The Spokesman-Review*, 1975).

The Bavarian Garden building is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District. Though the interior of the Bavarian Garden building has been modified to house the carousel, this change was part of the original intent of the Expo '74 planning and therefore does not detract of its historical significance.

Physical Description - The Bavarian Garden building, constructed in 1974, is a one-story, decagonal-plan building that today houses the historic Loeff Carousel, which was individually listed in the NRHP in 1977 (Garret, 1977). Steel, concrete, and glass are the building’s main construction materials. The exterior elevations are primarily composed of large, single-light windows. Glazed pedestrian doors are located on the east and west sides of the building and the “glass walls can be opened to permit greater air circulation during warm weather” (Garret, 1977). The few solid walls mark the locations of the interior restrooms and maintenance facilities. A pyramidal roof, which is supported by steel beams, is formed by 10 triangles covered in composite shingles. A small, metal, leaping horse figurine stands on the pyramidal peak, a subtle reminder of the carousel housed within (the figurine was likely added when the carousel was relocated to the building). Around the pyramidal edge, the roof is flat. A wide, vertical awning covered in metal shingles rises at an angle from the edge of the flat roof and wraps around all 10 sides of the building. The top edge of the vertical awning is supported by cables that are attached to the roof’s pyramidal peak.

4. South Forebay Bridges, North Channel Bridge – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Several pedestrian bridges were constructed in 1974 as part of Expo '74. Two of these pedestrian bridges cross the South Forebay and a third crosses the North Channel. While the North Channel, located in the northeast section of Riverfront Park, is a “fast flowing stream,” the South Forebay, located in the southeast area of the park, “by contrast, is a tranquil pond hosting waterfowl the year around” (Tunison, 1974). In order to make the area an appealing place for visitors during Expo '74, and to show off the natural splendor of the falls and the river, the design for Spokane's World's Fair emphasized the use of pedestrian bridges since “Exposition or park, neither can be enjoyed unless they are accessible to people” (Tunison, 1974). With a focus on the environment, the unique natural qualities of each area of the river and falls were considered when the bridges were designed: “The diverse character of the river dictated the use of the three types of bridges: the bridge of the North Channel should, like the river, be straight forward...; and the two bridges across the South Forebay should, like this bay, be inviting and friendly” (Tunison, 1974). During Expo '74, the Korean pavilion, the Joy of Living pavilion, and the Bell System pavilion, all of which were demolished, were a few of the structures that were adjacent to the North Channel Bridge. Bleachers were mounted along the eastern South Forebay Bridge during Expo '74 and used for spectator seating. The western South Forebay Bridge was primarily used as a gathering area for fair-goers (Tunison, 1974).

The three pedestrian bridges are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – The North Channel Bridge connects Havermale Island to the north bank of the Spokane River, just west of the Upper Falls Diversion Dam. A publication written about the pedestrian bridges constructed during Expo '74 described the design for the North Channel Bridge as an “inverted delta truss, actually a three-dimensional space frame, with two top chords and a single bottom chord” (Tunison, 1974). The primarily corrosion-resistant steel, 172-foot-long bridge connects two cast-in-place concrete abutments and has a wood plank deck. The truss was assembled on-site from four previously fabricated pieces. Two pieces were transported to each bank and assembled approximately parallel to the water's edge. Due to the limited space for staging equipment on Havermale Island, special methods had to be used to connect the two assembled halves of the bridge over the channel: “One crane moved into position, lifted the truss, swung it out over the water, and lowered it to rest on the river bottom” (Tunison, 1974). A second crane was then moved into place in order to lift the truss from the bottom of the river and turn it perpendicular to the bank, connecting it with the truss extending from the north bank (Tunison, 1974).

A dam southwest of Havermale Island forms the South Forebay, over which span the two pedestrian South Forebay Bridges. Located on either side of the Stevens Street/Washington Street Bridge, the two pedestrian bridges cross from the south bank of the river to Havermale Island. The ends of each bridge on the south side of Havermale Island are separated by 900 feet of land along the edge of the forebay. The design of the bridges reflect the calm, still feeling of the water below: “In keeping with the character of the river, these bridges are comfortable and inviting, with the supporting columns visibly expressed above the deck and terminating in light fixtures at the top” (Tunison, 1974). The eastern bridge is 179 feet long and 36 feet wide while the western bridge is 145 feet long and 24 feet wide. Besides their length and width, the two bridges are the same in terms of design with single pipe piles that were driven into the bottom of the river. Concrete was used to reinforce the pilings. Timber decking that is supported by steel stringers runs the length of the bridge.

5. Washington Street Bridges and Tunnel – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – The transformation of Spokane's riverfront for Expo '74 required the removal of the industrial congestion – including bridges, trestles, and buildings – that had previously dominated the area. Thus, "Before the Chinese Pavilion or any other building could be built at Expo, the setting itself had to be transformed" (Youngs, 1996). Some of the most profound changes were those made to Havermale Island. Although the island would have been described as flat in 1971, "the design for the

exposition site and the park called for a hilly island" (Youngs, 1996). To achieve this required topography, enormous amounts of fill were needed, "so much that at one time planners despaired of ever finding enough" (Youngs, 1996). The purpose of designing the exposition site on a hilly landscape was twofold: first the "new contour would add to the beauty of the site" and second, "it would also solve an engineering problem" (Youngs, 1996). The referenced engineering problem was how to allow cars to cross Havermale Island without disrupting the proposed setting for Expo '74. A hilly terrain created space for the construction of a tunnel through the island that would allow Washington Street to pass across the river without obscuring the landscape. The original Washington Street Bridge, which connected the south bank of the Spokane River to the north bank, passing over Havermale Island, was constructed in 1908 (Heideman, 2014). The bridge crossed the south channel of Spokane River, remained an elevated structure "running atop the Great Northern station," before crossing the river's North Channel (Youngs, 1996). The southern section of the bridge over the south channel and Havermale Island was demolished in 1972-1973, in preparation for Expo '74. The replacement bridge was designed by the architecture firm of Culler, Gale, Martell, Ericson and the engineer Kenneth P. Norrie. The contractor for the bridge, which was completed in 1973, was the Max J. Kuney Company. The south bridge was replaced by two spans over the south channel, one for northbound traffic and one for southbound traffic. The 1973 southbound bridge over the south channel is referred to as the Stevens Street Bridge. The tunnel was constructed through Havermale Island "in order to create a continuous space, as Washington bisected the island at this point. This also provided a place for the erection of the US Pavilion" (Youngs, 1996). The span over the North Channel was replaced about a decade after Expo '74, in 1983-1985.

The Washington Street Bridge (now the Stevens Street and Washington Street Bridge) and tunnel are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District. The North Washington Street Bridge, which was constructed a decade after Expo '74 - circa 1983-1985 - is not associated with the Expo and does not contribute to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – Washington Street is the only vehicular street that crosses Riverfront Park. The Y-plan bridge consists of four sections: two spans crossing the south forebay, a tunnel that passes through Havermale Island, and a north bridge that emerges from the tunnel and passes over the North Channel. The top of the tunnel is landscaped with grass, trees, and pedestrian paths in order to visually integrate it with the surrounding park. While the two bridges over the south forebay were constructed in 1973 for Expo '74, the northern section of the bridge over the North Channel (referred to as the North Washington Street Bridge) was constructed in 1983-1985. The east bridge over the south forebay (referred to as the Washington Street Bridge) is for northbound traffic, while the west bridge (referred to as the Stevens Street Bridge) is for southbound traffic.

The Stevens Street Bridge and Washington Street Bridge are two-lane roads with the same bridge design: a three-span, arched box girder bridge. The central span is the longest span, separated from the shorter end spans by large, concrete piers with battered sides. A low, double-pipe metal railing defines

the edge of each bridge. Several tall, metal lampposts punctuate the edges of the bridges, which converge into one, four-lane road before entering the concrete box tunnel through Havermale Island.

The four-lane, North Washington Street Bridge is a three-span, 320-foot-long bridge composed of “two cast-in-place post-tensioned arched box girders” (Frymoyer, 2014). The central span is the longest span at 160 feet while the two, shorter end spans are each 80 feet long. The bridge also supports pedestrian traffic. Concrete sidewalks are separated from vehicle traffic by long, rectangular concrete planters that run the length of the bridge. An open framework metal pipe railing that contains horizontal steel cables runs along both sides of the bridges (Frymoyer, 2014). Several tall, metal lampposts illuminate the bridge at night. The bridge is connected to Riverfront Park by a pedestrian stairway that was constructed circa 1985.

6. Great Northern Clock Tower – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)

Not inventoried, Listed on the Washington Heritage Register and contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District.

7. Washington State Pavilion (and Floating Platform) – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – The Washington State Pavilion (now the INB Performing Arts Center), which was constructed for Expo '74, was the “largest pavilion of any state – and the only one meant to remain after the end of Expo” (Fuller, 2007a). Designed by Bruce Walker of the architectural firm Walker, McGough, Foltz and Lyerla, the pavilion’s primary area was the opera house that contained 2,700 seats and was “used as a venue for performers rather than for more traditional displays” (Houser, 2008; Fuller, 2007a). An attached exhibition space that measured 240 feet by 276 feet was used for art, games, and films related

to Expo’s environmental theme (Powers, 1974). The exhibition space was converted into a convention center after Expo. Before the World’s Fair, Expo officials approached the state to request 7.5 million dollars for the construction of the Washington State Pavilion. The site of the old Union Station was chosen to construct the opera house and convention center. At the time, “this location wasn’t a popular choice because it was in a rundown neighborhood, but it was argued that the new building would help revitalize the area” (Roberts, 2015). The Spokane Symphony was the premier performance at the opera house, which occurred three days before Expo '74’s opening ceremonies. During the World’s Fair, “many symphonies and choirs from across the country and around the world would perform in the Opera House” (Roberts, 2015). An article in *The Spokesman-Review* from 1974 noted the impressive acoustic designs of the auditorium: “Its ceiling features special acoustical ‘clouds’ hidden by handsome wooden ceiling louvers. The attractively-curtained stage measures 60 feet from orchestra pit to rear wall, and is 67 feet wide” (Powers, 1974). Washington State owned the facility after Expo '74, but sold it to the city for one dollar in 1979. Originally, the convention center was used for a multimedia show about the history of Spokane and later for a science center for Eastern Washington University, before being converted into the convention center. In the late 1980s, the AG Trade Center was added to the north elevation of the existing convention center (Bonino, 1989). The “slick new addition,” which included an exhibition/banquet hall, a 270-seat theater, lobby, and meeting rooms, cost 9.8 million dollars and was “designed to make Spokane more attractive for conventions, farm-related or not” (Bonino, 1989).

Ownership of the property was transferred to the Spokane Public Facilities District in 2003, a municipal corporation that had been established to “acquire, construct, own and operate sports and entertainment facilities with contiguous parking facilities” in Spokane (Spokane Public Facilities District, 2015). Even before the district had acquired the property, the Spokane Public Facilities District had started plans for a massive Convention Center Expansion project. Groundbreaking for the expansion

occurred on July 1, 2004. During the project “the portion of the CC [convention center] that was constructed for the 1974 World’s Fair was completely remodeled and opened on time and on budget in May of 2007” (Spokane Public Facilities District, 2015). Soon after, improvements started on the opera house, including “new seats, a rigging system upgrade, a new sound system, new chillers, paint, carpet, new elevators, new marquee, and all new site work” (Spokane Public Facilities District, 2015). As a result of a large donation from the Inland Northwest Bank in 2006 to maintain and renovate the facility, the Washington State Pavilion opera house and convention center was renamed the INB Performing Arts Center (Roberts, 2015). In 2013, another large expansion plan was initiated for the convention center, which “Added 92,000 sf [square feet] of new meeting space and a hi-tech 800 sf Board room” (Spokane Public Facilities District, 2015).

The floating platform was constructed as part of the Washington State Pavilion and was used for a variety of purposes during the World’s Fair: “Expo 74 hosted a six month pageant of the world’s entertainers, both in the ‘Opera House,’ on the floating stage, in the International Amphitheater, and the Coliseum” (Mobley, 2014). Perhaps most notably, the floating stage was used in May of 1974, during the fair’s opening ceremonies. Included in a collection of memories from the event, one participant recalls: “I remember the opening ceremony, attending with my Dad and my good friend Kathy. My dad had a press pass, so we got good seats to hear Richard Nixon speak on the floating stage. It was thrilling, no matter what your politics...” (Fuller, 2007b). During the opening ceremony, the “floating center stage [was] surrounded by floats of the nations” (CardCow, 2015). “My view of the opening ceremonies was from the floating stage as part of the Expo ’74 Official Band. I was the only woman hired as a permanent musician with the band. We stood behind the NORAD Band, a few rows behind the dignitaries and President Nixon” (Hatch, 2014). However, at the time of the ceremonies, President Nixon was embroiled in the Watergate scandals, with his impeachment hearings starting on May 9 of that year. An official from the Expo noted, “As you may recall, on that day of the opening, we had quite a demonstration group that were up on the bridge there during the ceremonies” (Carpenter, 2015b). The protesters were there to demonstrate against Nixon. Following Nixon’s resignation three months later in August 1974, the “Expo was still going on, and the fair responded by removing all the pictures of Nixon from the U.S. Pavilion” (Carpenter, 2015b). Thus, “Nixon’s visit to Spokane would be remembered as one of the many awkward moments in the weird and wild saga of Watergate. And Spokane would become the first Fair to be opened by one president and closed by another” (Carpenter, 2015b). Today, the floating stage is used primarily for weddings and concerts.

The Washington State Pavilion is an excellent example of what Aaron Bragg, a curator in Spokane, referred to as “Spokane’s golden age of modern architecture – the point at which Spokane went from traditional, old-school design to the idea that anything is possible” (Iannelli and Kwak, 2015). Expo ’74 was a great outlet for local architects at the time who were experimenting with new, modern ideas about “space and community” (Iannelli and Kwak, 2015). An article published in the Inlander quotes Bragg as saying that the Washington State Pavilion “pretty much distills the ultimate expression of Spokane modern design. Clean lines, lots of glass. All this extra filigree is stripped away and the materials are left to stand on their own. What’s most important is the acoustics of the space, and yet the exterior of the building has this stark beauty to it” (Iannelli and Kwak, 2015).

The Washington State Pavilion (opera house and convention center) is a contributing resource to the Expo ’74 Historic District. Since Expo ’74, the building has undergone several renovations that have altered the building’s interior and exterior, including a number of large additions, primarily extending from the building’s northeast corner. As a result of these additions, the building lacks some integrity of design. The setting of the building has also been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park. However, the additions to the original building and the changes to the setting have not resulted in a significant loss of physical integrity; the Washington State Pavilion has maintained its essential modern design, with its massive sloping roof and curtain wall facades, and remains an iconic and recognizable building from Expo ’74. The original section of the building retains sufficient integrity

of materials, workmanship, design, feeling, setting, association, and location to convey its significance an important, contributing resource to the historic district.

Physical Description – The former Washington State Pavilion is a large complex that is now known as the INB Performing Arts Center and the attached Convention Center. Several large additions extend from the northeast side of the convention center. The original two sections of the building are connected by a large sloped roof, and are separated by an open-air mall that extends through the building, from the front (north) side of the building through to the rear (south) side of the building. Extensive additions to the convention center extend from the facility’s east elevation and northeast corner. Located on the south bank of the Spokane River, just east of the Washington Street Bridge, the original section of the facility is defined by its massive, sloping roof that creates a triangular-shape façade on the front (north) elevation – an “almost scaleless, monumental exterior that testifies to the difficulties of contemporary architecture as urban design” (Youngs, 1996). The west end of the building has the highest roof height and contains the auditorium. The west elevation does not contain any fenestration and is entirely composed of concrete panels. The roof slopes down towards the east, creating a dramatic hypotenuse that connects to the convention center. The front and rear elevations of the facility are formed by tinted-glass curtain walls, surrounded by white concrete panels. The open-air pedestrian mall is located under the sloped roof, just before it connects with the convention center. The main entrances to the performing arts center and to the adjacent convention center are located within this covered mall. The pedestrian entrances are surrounded by glass curtain walls. Circa 2014, an enclosed glass pedestrian bridge was added to the south elevation of the convention center. The bridge crosses West Spokane Falls Boulevard.

Large concrete steps, which seat over one-thousand people, extend down from the performing arts and convention centers. The floating stage extends north into the Spokane River, directly north of the INB Performing Arts Center. The floating stage is a simple, rectangular, wood construction platform, accessed via a long, narrow pier that is approximately 50 feet long and 10 feet wide. The primary stage, the floor of which is composed of wood slats, measures approximately 35 feet by 50 feet. A simple, open framework metal railing that is not original to the floating structure surrounds the edges of the platform.

8. American Forest Pavilion – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – The American Forest Pavilion, now called the Riverfront Park Forestry Shelter, was constructed in 1974 as part of Expo '74. The pavilion was separated into five areas dedicated to different subjects: types of forests, how various environmental factors impact forest management, current forest management issues and decisions at the time, what the timber industry was doing to anticipate future problems, and a maze executed in Plexiglas that illustrated “man’s relationship with the forest” (Fuller, 2007). Pathways lined with plants and ferns defined the interior. A

1974 article in *The Spokesman-Review* quoted the pavilion manager, John W. Cardis, as saying, “The idea is to show the unique uses of wood, [and] its role as a renewable resource” (Ream, 1974). He went on to add, “This is really a forest park in miniature. At some places in our ‘woods’ cool air – a forest breeze – will be blowing on visitors” (Ream, 1974).

The American Forest Pavilion is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District. Originally, the pavilion was located on the west side of Havermale Island, just east of the Theme Stream. Aerial images of Riverfront Park from the 1980s indicate that by that time the pavilion had been moved to its current location on the east side of the island, just east of the North Washington Street Bridge. The relocation of

the American Forest Pavilion has diminished the structure's integrity of location and setting. In addition, the pavilion has undergone some other physical alterations including the addition of ground level restrooms and a new concrete floor. An outdoor kitchen facility was installed under the west side of the pavilion and includes a large outdoor fireplace with a tall metal chimney topped by a wind vane. As a result, the structure lacks some integrity of materials and design. However, these changes have not resulted in a significant loss of physical integrity. The extant structure has retains its defining, irregularly shaped, cedar shake roof, making it still recognizable as the American Forest Pavilion. Although the structure was moved, it is still located within Riverfront Park and is surrounded by a collection of other buildings and structures from Expo '74. Although the pavilion may lack some integrity, it retains enough of its original design, materials, and setting to convey its historical association with the World's Fair in Spokane and its significance as part of a thematic district.

Physical Description – The American Forest Pavilion is a large, open-air timber shelter with an irregular plan. The structure is defined by an irregularly shaped, cedar shake roof. The roof, which is supported by simple timber columns, is a combination of several hip and hip-on-gable roof forms. When combined, the result is a shelter defined by various planes that slope and rise at unexpected angles and heights, perhaps mimicking the dynamic quality that one feels under a canopy of trees in a forest. Various planes of the roof reach a peak on the east side of the pavilion, sheltering a large, open, cavernous interior space. The roof height is lowest on the west end of the building. Picnic tables have been placed in the pavilion, which is surrounded by trees. Likely in order to accommodate the new terrain after the pavilion was moved to the east side of Havermale Island, the pavilion appears to have been raised and several of the timber columns supporting the shelter are placed on concrete piers. The pavilion has a non-original concrete floor and restrooms have been added on the ground level.

9. United States (U.S.) Pavilion – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Construction started on the U.S. Pavilion in 1973 with a ground-breaking ceremony that included federal officials from Washington D.C., officials for Expo '74, local dignitaries, and several "distinguished guests," including representatives of the USSR (Spokane Daily Chronicle, 1973). At the ceremony, a model of the pavilion, which was designed by the Seattle, Washington architectural firm of Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson, was revealed (Powers, 1974). The U.S. Pavilion, completed in 1974 as part of Expo '74, was the largest structure at the World's Fair and was presented to

visitors with the motto "Man and Nature: One and Indivisible" (Nilsson, 2015). Due to its size and its central location within the fairgrounds on Havermale Island, the U.S. Pavilion became the "centerpiece of the World's Fair" (Ballard, 2014). The Expo '74 Official Guidebook opens the entry on the U.S. Pavilion with the following description: "In contrast to the low, natural profile of most Expo '74 architecture, the United States Pavilion takes a sweeping departure, with its soaring, ultra-sophisticated design" (Expo '74, 1974). The Guide Book goes on to assert that the "unique form of the United States Pavilion harmonizes with the shoreline terrain along the Spokane River" (Expo '74, 1974). The building was designed "to resemble a giant tent, with grass and trees on the inside. Totem poles were displayed as a symbol of the continent's past, and visitors were shown displays about the environmental concerns of the day" (Nilsson, 2015). Inside the tent, one area contained the "world's first IMAX movie, 'Man belongs to the Earth'" (Nilsson, 2015). The film had been specially produced by Paramount for Expo '74 and the IMAX experience had quite an impact on its audience; in fact, "the film was so realistic – especially during a sequence flying through the Grand Canyon – that motion sickness bags had to be made available" (Fuller, 2007). The Guide Book includes the following description of the IMAX: "The completely enclosed, air-conditioned theater seats 850, and is dominated by a huge curved screen, 65

feet high and 90 feet wide. On this, probably the largest screen in the world, you'll see a blockbuster show" (Expo '74, 1974). A second area within the tent was a "courtyard with displays demonstrating how environmental problems affected a typical U.S. family of four, plus exhibits which used television, photos and graphs to educate visitors about radiation, over-population and other topics" (Fuller, 2007). One of the most memorable exhibits was the "Trash Mountain" that depicted a giant pile of garbage, composed of items that should be recycled. Attached to the large tent was a concrete "bunker" structure that was partially underground. The area was referred to as the Federal Action Center and inside, "visitors helped the government make policy decisions on seven key environmental issues" (Fuller, 2007). "Vast pedestrian arches" were located on the north and south sides of the pavilion (Expo '74, 1974). On the other sides, "massive earth berms (earthen ledges) surround[ed] the structures and provide[d] a transition to the soft-shell covering" (Expo '74, 1974).

The U.S. Pavilion is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District. Several alterations have diminished the U.S. Pavilion's integrity of materials and design. In 1978, the tent canvas was removed leaving the interior tent structure exposed. Then, during the 1980s, a new cylindrical IMAX theater was constructed on the west side of and attached to the pavilion. As a result, the original IMAX theater's use was changed – currently it appears to house an arcade. Despite these physical changes, "The skeletal structure of the U.S. Pavilion is still in place, now without its canvas canopy, and is a significant landmark in the city's skyline. In the winter, it houses the Ice Palace outdoor skating rink, and in summer it is transformed into a small amusement park" (Ballard, 2014). The pavilion still includes its original buildings and structures and retains the essential form of its "soaring, ultra-sophisticated design" (Expo '74, 1974). Although the setting has been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park, these changes have not resulted in a significant loss of integrity for the U.S. Pavilion, which retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and location to convey its historical association with Expo '74. Visually, the U.S. Pavilion retains its distinguishing features that became iconic during Expo '74 and contribute to the overall significance of the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – Originally, the U.S. Pavilion was a large structure with a tall, central, 150-foot steel mast. More than four miles of steel cables extended around the mast supporting a 100,000-square foot translucent fabric that formed an impressive tent that sheltered a courtyard in the center, a permanent building to the west and an IMAX theater to the east. On the outside of the pavilion, the following quote, credited to Chief Seattle, was printed: "The Earth does not belong to Man, Man belongs to the Earth" (Fuller, 2007). Inside the pavilion were several exhibit areas, including the theater – an IMAX with 850 seats (McGinn, 1974). In 1978, the U.S. Pavilion took on a striking new look as the canvas roof failed and was removed, leaving the steel cables that extend out from the central mast exposed. The pavilion is situated on the north side of Havermale Island, and is essentially oval in plan. The steel cables now extend out to form a large circular skeleton structure that covers several concrete canopies over the original "courtyard area," the former IMAX area, and concrete "bunker" building that was originally the Federal Action Center. The buildings and the structures within the pavilion are defined by curved lines and concrete surfaces. The former Federal Action Center is a large, two-story concrete building that curves around the west side of the pavilion and currently contains a ticket office, snack bar, offices, etc. that are accessible from the front (east) elevation. A repeating pattern of large concrete buttresses extend out from and above the exterior wall of the front (east) elevation. The steel cables connect to the top of each buttress. On the northeast side of the pavilion, the exposed steel cables radiate out and connect to another tall, concrete wall. Each cable is attached to a concrete pier that rises above the concrete wall. A semi-circular ticketing booth is located in this northeast section of the pavilion. The exterior walls of the ticket booth are defined by a row of large window openings that are currently boarded up. A large, slightly domed, bean-shaped, concrete canopy is situated on the north side of the pavilion, under the exposed steel cable web. The concrete canopy, which originally sheltered the courtyard area, is supported by thin, metal posts. Two pyramidal skylights project from the west and east ends of the concrete canopy roof, each formed by eight triangular shaped glass panes. The concrete

canopy shades amusement park rides during the spring and summer, and an ice skating rink during the winter. Curving concrete ramps lead along the eastern edge of the pavilion, and originally served as a queuing location for the IMAX theater. A large, concrete building with a curved façade that faces towards the central mast is located on the southeast side of the pavilion. The building, which was the original IMAX theater, has a vaguely brutalist feel, with thick concrete walls and limited fenestration. A thick concrete coping with imbedded lighting wraps around the curved front (northwest) elevation, and shades the central, protruding glass entrance area. The entrance area contains two sets of double pedestrian glazed doors surrounded by fixed single-light windows. The ground within the pavilion is paved. The newer IMAX Theater is located on the west side of the pavilion, which it is connected to. Access to the IMAX theater is gained through the former Federal Action Center building.

10. British Columbia Pavilion – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – During Expo '74, Spokane's city council adopted a resolution changing Cannon Island's name to Canada Island since it contained the Canadian Pavilion, which "was a favorite among fair goers due to several attractions" (Carpenter, 2015b). The city council's resolution concluded: "Be it resolved: That from and after this date the flags of the United States of America and of Canada shall jointly fly over Canada Island in perpetuity" (Resolution adopted by the City Council of Spokane on August 26, 1974 - in situ plaque). On the island, several small pavilions were constructed, representing

Canadian provinces, one of which is the still-extant British Columbia Pavilion, which "consisted of three partially-buried, interlocked hexagons" (Fuller, 2007). The British Columbia Pavilion exhibited "works by local artists including Haida Indian, [and] Bill Reid" (Fuller, 2007). The focus on Native American heritage was pervasive throughout much of the expo, but was particularly apparent on Canada Island, which demonstrated tepee building and traditional dancing, and displayed customary garments. Another activity hosted by the British Columbia Pavilion was "totem-pole carving demonstrations to highlight the native heritage of coastal peoples" (Carpenter, 2015c). The totem poles created for the expo "emphasized the environmental heritage of native North Americans" (Carpenter, 2015c). A number of totem poles were produced outside of the British Columbia Pavilion during the Expo '74 demonstrations, but only one remains standing; "This cedar totem was only partially finished and features the figure of a man on top with one hand reaching for the sky" (Carpenter, 2015c). The second totem pole that is currently on Canada Island was added in 1978, four years after the end of Expo '74.

The British Columbia Pavilion including the Expo '74 totem pole and U.S. and Canadian flags are a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District. Alterations to the pavilion have diminished its integrity of materials and design. At an unknown date, one of the three hexagonal plan sections was demolished. Additionally, original windows appear to have been covered by wood boards. However, the remaining two sections of the pavilion retain their unusual hexagonal plan. As such, the building still retains sufficient integrity of materials and design to recall its original form from Expo '74. Although the pavilion's setting has been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park and it has undergone alterations, these changes have not resulted in a significant loss of integrity; the building is still able to convey its historical association and significance as part of a thematic district. The building retains integrity of feeling, association, location, and workmanship. The British Columbia Pavilion is still aesthetically and thematically an important component of the remaining collection of Expo buildings, structures, and objects. In this way, it contributes to the overall significance of the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – The British Columbia Pavilion, situated on the northeast side of Canada Island and constructed for Expo '74 in 1974, is a wood and steel frame building with a flat roof composed of two,

attached, hexagonal-plan sections. Originally, the building was composed of three, interlocking, hexagonal-plan sections. The western hexagonal-plan section, which had a lower roof height and exterior walls composed primarily of glazed pedestrian doors surrounding by large, fixed, single-light windows, has been demolished, leaving only a hexagonal-plan concrete foundation. The plain, unadorned building is clad in wood panels painted brown and does not contain visible fenestration. Original window openings appear to have been covered with wood panels. A vehicle bay with a retractable metal door and small metal pedestrian door are on the southwest elevation. The building has a poured concrete foundation and sits below ground level.

11. Inspiration Point – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Inspiration Point on Canada Island was dedicated in 1974 as part of Expo '74 to commemorate Spokane's Christian Pioneers. Plaques dedicated to individual "Christian Pioneers" are imbedded into the path leading to the point and tell the story of significant missionaries in the Spokane area. The monument was sponsored by several local churches and was intended "to inform visitors at Expo '74 of the contributions of the earliest Christian residents of the Inland Northwest" (Hanson, 2015). Inspiration Point is a contributing feature to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – Inspiration Point is located at the end of a long path that leads to a small peninsula extending from the east end of Canada Island. The center of the point is marked by a large, basalt lava rock boulder. A low stone wall rises above the island's natural stone foundation and defines the dark asphalt path and point. The wall is constructed of basalt lava rock with exposed rock surfaces, typical of the style of other infrastructure used throughout Expo '74's fairgrounds. Seven round, bronze plaques have been placed in the pathway to commemorate important "Christian Pioneers," including Spokane Garry, Son of Chief Illim-Spokanee; Reverend Cushing and Myra Eells; Reverend Samuel G. and Elizabeth Havermale; Reverend Elkanah and Mary Walker; Father Peter Joseph Joset, S.J.; Father Joseph M. Cataldo, S.J.; and Reverend Henry T. and Abigail Cowley. The plaque for the Cowleys reads:

"Reverent Henry T. and Abigail Cowley came from New York State to Lapwai, Idaho as missionaries to the Indians in 1871. After working with the aging Henry Spalding among the Nez Perce Indians, they moved with the children in October 1874 to the Spokane River Falls at the invitation of Spokane Garry. Reverend Cowley immediately started a school for Indians and whites. The Congregational Church, First Church in Spokane, was organized in 1879 in the Cowley home with Sub-Chief Enoch Selquawia and his wife Anna among the charter members" (Christian Pioneers, in situ plaque, Inspiration Point).

12. Alberta Amphitheater – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – During Expo '74, Spokane's city council adopted a resolution changing Cannon Island's name to Canada Island since it contained the Canadian Pavilion, which "was a favorite among fair goers due to several attractions" (Carpenter, 2015b). The city council's resolution concluded: "Be it resolved: That from and after this date the flags of the United States of America and of Canada shall jointly fly over Canada Island in perpetuity" (Resolution adopted by the City Council of Spokane on August 26, 1974 - in situ plaque). On the island, several small pavilions were constructed, representing

Canadian provinces, one of which was built by Alberta and “took the form of an amphitheater for musical performers” (Fuller, 2007). The amphitheater was “partially enclosed by a man-made hill. Inside the hill was a theatre showing environmental films” (Fuller, 2007). Ellen Golka was named the official “greeter” for the Alberta Amphitheater. Ms. Golka had been previously named Miss Edmonton Eskimo and was the “official hostess for the Eskimos Canadian Football League team in Edmonton” (Cross, 1974). An article written in *The Spokesman-Review* in August of 1974 noted that with Ms. Golka, “many [visitors] have been greeted by royalty of sorts” (Cross, 1974). Ms. Golka is quoted in the article as saying, “What makes [Expo] great is that it makes one feel very patriotic about one’s own country. It also has helped me – and I’m sure a lot of visitors – look at other countries a little differently” (Cross, 1974). The amphitheater hosted many musical groups and also provided “visitors a perfect place to picnic, or just sit and chat” (Carpenter, 2015b). During Expo ’74, “hundreds of Canadian groups performed at this amphitheater, causing the island to resound with song and dance that went on well into the night” (Carpenter, 2015b).

The Alberta Amphitheater is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – The open-air Alberta Amphitheater, constructed in 1974 and located just east of center on the southern bank of Canada Island, consists of a large open, circular space. Wide, shallow concrete steps curve around the east side of the open stage area and form audience seating. A stone wall curves around the west side of the central stage area. Two, wide, shallow steps are located just east of the wall and face the circular performance area. The wall is subtly arched, reaching its maximum height in the center, and forming a natural backdrop behind the central stage, which is a circular gravel area delineated by a low concrete curb. The amphitheater is surrounded by trees, and provides scenic views north and south, over the water.

13. Timber Shelters – Expo ’74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – During Expo ’74, a number of timber pavilions of various sizes were constructed throughout the fairgrounds. Based on an aerial image of the fairgrounds from 1974, some shelters appear to be associated with larger pavilions or exhibitions, while others are independent shelters, perhaps intended as rest areas for fairgoers. Original locations of the hexagonal shelters include on the north bank of the river west of Washington Avenue and east of the North Channel Diversion Dam as well as west of the Bavarian Garden. Although some of the timber shelters seem have been demolished, several have been retained and

relocated. According to aerial photographs from the 1980s, three shelters were relocated to the northern side of Riverfront Park at the end of the North Howard Street Bridge. A fourth masonry building that serves as a restroom appears to have been constructed in the 1980s. This area on the north bank of the Spokane River, just southeast of the Lilac Gate, was occupied by the Hungarian Restaurant and the Union Pacific Steam Engine Exhibit during Expo ’74 (Safeco Information Centers Brochure, 1974). The original locations of the three shelters southeast of the Lilac Gate is unknown, but the area is now referred to as the North Bank Shelter according to a tourism map of Riverfront Park (City of Spokane, 2015). Three other shelters (two hexagonal and one square) dating to Expo ’74 have been moved to locations along the edge of the river for viewing the falls. Unlike the other shelters, the square shelter is not located within the original Expo ’74 site. It is located west of the Post Street Bridge.

The conceptual design for Expo ’74 anticipated that the fairgrounds would be ultimately transformed into Riverfront Park and for this reason, buildings were modular and in some cases were disassembled, relocated, or repurposed. The timber structures located in the vicinity of the Lilac Gate and the river bank are typical for Expo ’74 shelters and good examples of resources that were repurposed for use in

Riverfront Park. The timber shelters located within the original site of the World's Fair are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District. Although these resources have had changes to their setting and have been moved from their original locations, they remain within the original Expo '74 site. Planning for Expo intended the reuse of buildings and structures for use in Riverfront Park after the fair. The timber shelters retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Physical Description – Three Expo '74 timber shelters are located southeast of the Lilac Gate, at the end of the North Howard Street Bridge, on the north side of Riverfront Park. The area, labeled on a current map of Riverfront Park as the North Bank Shelter, includes four structures: two hexagonal-plan shelters and two rectangular plan shelters. The three timber shelters are original to Expo '74 while the fourth masonry structure is a later addition (circa 1980s). The hexagonal shelters have pyramidal roofs covered in shake shingles. The larger hexagonal shelter (located on the west side of the property) is free-standing with a steeply pitched pyramidal roof and thick timber columns. A small enclosed area is located under the west side of the shelter and is clad in wood siding. The smaller hexagonal shelter (located on the east side of the property) is attached to a rectangular plan shelter with a steeply pitched, open gabled roof. The smaller hexagonal plan shelter and the adjacent rectangular plan shelter are linked by a non-original timber trellis. The rectangular plan shelter has two small shed overhangs that extend from the side (west) elevation. The ground under the timber shelters is paved. The fourth shelter located on the north side of the property is brick construction restroom not original to Expo '74.

Two additional hexagonal timber shelters have been relocated to the edge of the river bank positioned for viewing the river. One shelter is located on the north end of the Theme Stream west of where it empties into the river. The Burlington Northern Pavilion originally occupied this location during Expo '74. The other hexagonal shelter is on the north bank of the river just west of the suspension bridge where the Boy Scouts of America had an encampment during the World's Fair.

A square timber shelter that also appears to date to Expo '74 is located along the north bank of the Spokane River on the Centennial Trail between the Monroe and Post street bridges. This shelter serves as a viewing spot for the falls.

14. Suspension Bridges – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Two pedestrian suspension bridges, a north bridge and a south bridge, were constructed for Expo '74. Located on the northwest side of Riverfront Park, the bridges cross Spokane River providing spectacular views of the river, park, and falls. The bridges were constructed to serve two purposes: “One is to carry pedestrian traffic; the other is to provide the supporting structure for three present and seven future high voltage electrical cables” (Tunison, 1974). One of the electrical cables was a “feeder from the Washington Water Power Post Street Station (near the south end of the south bridge

span) to the Expo site” (Tunison, 1974). The bridges were constructed in stages, with the first stage being the installation of the concrete masts. Next, “After the masts were erected and the cables and backstays strung to the masts, the longitudinal girders were placed using running blocks on the main cables” (Tunison, 1974). Following the positioning of the girders, the “bottom flange bracing and aluminum conduit were installed. The corrugated metal forming then was placed on the 18' girders and concrete was poured in the deck slab. The curbs were formed incorporating mercury vapor fixtures specially designed to cast a wash of light on the walking surface” (Tunison, 1974). The last element was the installation of the handrails. For the 10 year anniversary of Expo '74, *The Spokesman-Review* ran a series called “Expo Memories” that shared highlights from the event. On May 14, 1984, the author

noted that a “favorite cooling-off spot for Expo visitors on hot days was the suspension bridge at the west end of [Canada] island, where spray rises from the river’s rapids” (Spoerhase, 1984).

The suspension bridges are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District. Although the setting has been altered as a result of the post-Expo creation of Riverfront Park and many of the resources have undergone additions and alterations, these changes have not resulted in a significant loss of physical integrity; the buildings, structures, and objects are still able to convey their historical association and significance as a thematic district. Individually, many of the resources that contribute to the Expo '74 district lack distinction or significance. However, the collection of buildings, structures, and objects achieves significance as a whole within the historic context of the World’s Fair in Spokane.

Physical Description – The south pedestrian suspension bridge, which is 228.4 feet long, extends between two single masts and connects the western side of Havermale Island with the western end of Canada Island. The north pedestrian suspension bridge is 295 feet long and spans between the western side of Canada Island and the north bank of the Spokane River. With the exception of their length, the bridges are otherwise “of the same design,” measuring 9 feet and 6 inches in width (Tunison, 1974). At the end of each bridge, the “single masts rise from the center of a circular landing area” (Tunison, 1974). The precast concrete masts and circular landings are placed over “vaults” through which the various electrical cables can run. The main suspension cables are secured to steel caps on the peaks of the concrete masts, while stabilizing “backstays are anchored at the ground to foundations rock bolted into the underlying basalt rock” (Tunison, 1974). The bridge, which is “essentially a box girder composed of a concrete deck slab,” is supported by the main cables that extend from a “common point” at the top of the mast to the width of the bridge of 9 feet, 6 inches. A steel “longitudinal girder, acting compositely with the cast-in-place concrete deck and the 18” curb, serves as the longitudinal stiffening agent” (Tunison, 1974). An open-framework metal handrail on a concrete wall defines the length of each bridge.

15. Howard Street North Channel Bridge (located in Riverfront Park)

Not inventoried, individually NRHP Eligible (WSDOT 2015) and contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District.

16. Howard Street Mid Channel Bridge (located in Riverfront Park)

Not inventoried, individually NRHP Eligible (WSDOT 2015) and contributing resource to Expo '74 Historic District.

17. Howard Street South Channel Bridge (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Flooding around the turn of the century led city planners to advocate for “a bridge building campaign that lasted over a decade, erecting eight ‘permanent’ concrete arch bridges over the Spokane River, and a ninth across the Latah Creek” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). These bridges were constructed by the Office of the City Engineer and were applauded for being “strong and flexible” as well as “aesthetically pleasing” (Spokane HPO N.D.). Historian J. Byron Barber described, “Spokane’s ‘Golden Era of Bridge Building’ commenced in 1907 with the construction of the Washington Street Bridge; it would not end until the

completion of the Post Street Bridge on December 20, 1917” (Spokane HPO N.D.). The Office of the City Engineer oversaw an ambitious program of constructing aesthetically appealing concrete bridges in Spokane during this time (Spokane HPO N.D.). Included in this time period are the two bridges north of the South Channel Bridge: the concrete Howard Street North Channel Bridge constructed in 1909 and

the Mid-Channel Bridge, which dates to 1916 and is the last of Spokane's Steel Truss bridges. Constructed in 1931, the South Channel Bridge dates to after the noted period of bridge building and represents a simple design that places the bridge deck close to the water surface. This was possible because the south channel of the Spokane River serves as a forebay for the nearby Upper Falls HED making it a regulated water channel where flooding is not an issue.

In the early twentieth century, Howard Street provided vehicular, street car, and pedestrian traffic access from downtown to the once booming industrial area of Havermale Island and areas to the north. Street car rails once ran down the center of the bridge, but have been removed. During Expo '74 the Howard Street Bridges became restricted primarily for pedestrian use. These bridges were an important element of the Expo '74 circulation routes providing pedestrian access to Havermale Island and areas north of downtown. During the fair, sales booths were set up on the South Channel Bridge. After the fair, the bridge continued to be used as a pedestrian corridor in Riverfront Park. Today, a large interactive fountain is located on a plaza directly south of the bridge, providing a visual barrier where vehicular traffic once accessed the bridge from downtown. The South Channel Bridge is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing resource to the NRHP-eligible Expo '74 Historic District.

Though the bridge is a contributing resource to the historic district it is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. While bridge construction is an important aspect of Spokane's history, the Howard Street South Channel Bridge was constructed in 1931, which is more than a decade after the period of significance for bridge construction in Spokane, defined by the city's Historic Preservation Office as between 1881 and 1917. Furthermore, it is a low slung bridge that lacks arches like the City's earlier concrete bridges. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this structure. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable concrete bridge from the early- to mid-twentieth century and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. The Washington Department of Transportation (WSDOT) keeps a list of bridges that are eligible for the NRHP. WSDOT has identified the two other Howard Street bridges to the north as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (WSDOT 2015). The Howard Street South Channel Bridge is stylistically and temporally unrelated to these two bridges and does not convey the same significance. Therefore, the bridge is not eligible under Criterion C.

The integrity of the bridge has undergone some modifications over time including physical changes to prepare it for use during Expo '74. To accommodate pedestrians, the northwest railing of the bridge was shortened by about 30 feet and stairs in this location became obsolete and were removed providing more fluid pedestrian access to lands northwest of the bridge. Additional changes that occurred prior to Expo '74 included the removal of the street rails and asphaltting the road surface. After the fair, the light fixtures were added to the center of the bridge. Today, the center portion of the bridge is so deteriorated pedestrian access is not permitted in this area. Though some changes have occurred to the bridge's original materials, design, workmanship, setting, association and feeling, these changes were made to incorporate the bridge into the Expo '74 fair site from which the bridge possesses its historical significance. The conversion of the bridge from rail and vehicular traffic to pedestrian use is consistent with the ecological theme of Expo '74. The bridge is a contributing resource to the Expo '74 Historic District.

Physical Description – The Howard St. South Channel Bridge is a low profile conventional concrete structure spanning the south channel of the Spokane River as it passes through Spokane's River Front Park. This portion of the river also serves as the forebay for the nearby Avista (historical Washington Water Power) hydroelectric plant located northwest of the bridge and originally constructed in 1909. The bridge connects Havermale Island to the southern portion of the park and downtown. The bridge is supported by two abutments and three pairs of pier columns that are founded on spread footings. The

abutment spread footings are approximately 70 feet long by 4 feet wide. The intermediate pier footings are 8 feet square. The bottom of the bridge footings extend a maximum of approximately 10 feet below the existing ground surface. The concrete bridge deck sits on the abutments and concrete girders stretching the approximately 70 feet between each pair of piers. Two standing street lights have been added in the center of the bridge.

The deck of the bridge measures 66' wide between the bridge railings. The surface of the bridge is listed on the original plans as "asphaltic concrete" and has been patched over time. Structural deterioration has caused the center part of the bridge to be fenced off allowing non-motorized access on its east and west sides. The most decorative element of the bridge is the cast concrete railing with repeating small arches (each arch measuring 1'3" tall and 8" wide) spaced 1'5" apart. Both the east and west sides of the bridge include a solid five-foot-wide panel in the middle of the bridge with 25 arches to both the north and south of the panel. The arcaded center portion of the railing is 1'4" thick while the top (1'6") and bottom (1'8") of the railing are thicker. On the east and west sides of the bridge, the railing extends the length of the bridge and with an extension to northeast that trims a section of sidewalk located close to the water's edge. The surface of the bridge is flat and does effectively shed rain water. The bridge was designed to house conduit line for the Washington Water Power Company under the eastern side of the deck. Today a 12-inch waterline is located under the deck in this location. Two standing street lights have been added in the center of the center of the bridge which is blocked off to pedestrians.

18. Sculptures – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – Fourteen sculptures were commissioned as part of Expo '74, six of which remain extant (The Spokesman Review, 2011). As part of Spokane's planning for the fair and future Riverfront Park a Visual Arts Advisory Committee was formed in 1972, and chaired by Dr. Radford Thomas, who concurrently served as the chairman of the art department at Eastern Washington State College. After 108 artists applied to submit work by providing a "series of three photographic transparencies depicting past works," a three-person jury chose 15 finalists (Spokane Daily Chronicle, 1973). In the end, however, 14 sculptures by 13 different artists were installed for Expo '74—one artist (Harold Balazs, Jr.) contributed two pieces. Sister Paula Mary Turnbull, of Spokane's Convent of the Holy Names and a sculptor herself, was appointed to the Expo Visual Arts Advisory Committee in 1972, in preparation for Expo '74 (Brunt, 2011a). During an interview with Sister Turnbull in 2011 she noted that the purpose of

commissioning sculptures for the Expo was "For the enjoyment of visitors to the site during and after Expo" (Brunt, 2011a). She stated: "We felt strongly about the good influence of art on the public, and we wanted to encourage individual artists and planned for the sculptures to become a permanent part of Riverfront Park following Expo" (Brunt, 2011a). The sculptures, like the international pavilions, were designed with the Expo's environmental theme in mind. During her interview, Sister Turnbull concluded, "The Expo site and sculptures created for Expo have been wonderful for the city of Spokane. Riverfront Park draws many visitors who enjoy the park's attractions and benefit from walking along the river and discovering the art pieces along the way" (Brunt, 2011a). Sister Turnbull may be credited with creating possibly the best known Expo '74 sculpture, a bronze trash-eating goat designed in keeping with the Expo'74 environmental theme. During the fair, dairy goat farmers challenged the premise of goats eating garbage as their animals did not do this. Turnbull responded by noting her goat was not a dairy goat (Pettit 2007).

The Expo '74 Historic Property Inventory form for sculptures includes photographs of the six remaining sculptures originally commissioned for Expo '74 and located in the park or nearby park storage lot. It also includes a photograph of the Butterfly that once marked the Lilac Gate located at North Howard

Street and West Cataldo Avenue. During the World's Fair each entrance was marked with one of these large metal butterflies draped in colored material appropriate to mark the purple, orange, red and lilac gates. The commissioned sculptures and butterfly are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District. Many sculptures have been added to the park since Expo '74, but do not contribute to the historic district.

Physical Description – Below is a list of the fourteen Expo '74 sculptures and artists that designed them.

1. Sculpture by Chris Byars, Salida, CO - REMOVED
2. Sculpture by W.R. Wolf-Rottkay, Los Angeles, CA - REMOVED
3. Sculpture by Harold Balazs, Jr., Spokane, WA – Located in Riverfront Park at the northwest corner of the Washington Pavilion
4. Sculpture by George Tsutakawa, Seattle, WA – Located in Riverfront Park at the southwest corner of Washington Pavilion (Fountain)
5. Sculpture by Sister Paula Turnbull, Spokane, WA – Located in Riverfront Park east of the Bavarian Garden (Goat sculpture functions as a mechanical garbage receptacle. A vacuum sucks in garbage that is fed through the goat's mouth)
6. Sculpture by Nancy Genn, Berkeley, CA - Located in Riverfront Park at the top of the Theme Stream
7. Sculpture by Harold Balazs, Jr. Spokane, WA – REMOVED
8. Sculpture by Paul Morris Wright, Corrales, NM - REMOVED
9. Sculpture by Glenn Michaels, Birmingham, MI - Located in Riverfront Park. Sculpture was moved from its original location near the Theme Stream to west of the Washington Pavilion.
10. Sculpture by Esther Stevenson, Spokane, WA - REMOVED
11. Sculpture by Robert Shepherd, Spokane, WA - REMOVED
12. Sculpture by Charles Smith, Seattle, WA – Located north of Riverfront Park. The sculpture was moved from its original location southeast of U.S. Pavilion to Riverfront Park storage lot on Cataldo Street.
13. Sculpture by Stan Knostman, Long Beach, CA - REMOVED
14. Sculpture by Ted Johnson, Seattle, WA – REMOVED

19. Infrastructure – Expo '74 Resource (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – After the fair was over, historian J. William T. Youngs described, “A few remnants of Expo '74 would stay on the fair site. The most important were the grounds themselves with the newly contoured hills, the Great Northern tower, footbridges over the Spokane River, and some walkways and landscaping.” This historic property inventory form has been prepared for representative examples of extant park infrastructure originally constructed for the site development of Expo '74 including stone retaining walls, walkways benches and drinking fountains. Tom Adkison and his architectural firm served as the primary site architects for Expos '74, “Adkison

was not to design any buildings for the fair, but rather to plan the exposition site and the future park as a whole.” The Spokane firms of Trogdon, Smith & Grossman and Environmental Concern joined with Adkison Architects to create a team of more than 12 designers with the goal of developing a site plan by January 1, 1972. Adkison acknowledged the challenge was to design an exposition that could become a park. The park design drew heavily upon recent urban planning reports that had been prepared for the city (Youngs 1996:298). After the fair the Portland landscape architecture firm Robert Perron & Associates redesigned the park adding greenspace where international and industry pavilions once stood (Woodbridge and Montgomery 1981:527).

The Expo '74 resources within Riverfront Park are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district. The Expo '74 Historic District contains a significant collection of buildings, structures, and objects designed and constructed as part of Expo '74. The collection includes one resource constructed prior to the fair, the Great Northern Railroad Clock Tower, which was previously listed on the Washington Heritage Register after its associated depot building was demolished during site preparations for the fair. Although the resources are not yet 50 years old, they are, as a group, eligible for listing as a historic district under Criterion A, Consideration G, for achieving exceptional importance within the last 50 years as a result of their association with Expo '74, an international event that resulted in “dramatic alterations to the Spokane River shoreline and the streetscape of downtown Spokane” and perhaps most importantly, shared a common theme and purpose: “Celebrating Tomorrow’s Fresh New Environment” (Heideman, 2014).

The infrastructure elements designed for Expo '74 include circulation routes, stone retaining walls, water fountains and benches that are contributing resources to the Expo '74 Historic District. Basalt stone walls are a common feature in Spokane City Parks (Beckner and Perrin 2015).

Physical Description – A thorough inventory of infrastructure elements that remain within the park has not been completed. It is evident that some examples of walkways dating to the fair remain, examples include circulation routes across Canada Island, south and east of the Washington Water Power Upper Falls powerhouse, around the Natatorium Carousel and much of the current day Centennial Trail located along the south bank of the Spokane River the Sky Ride Gondola to the Washington Pavilion (Opera House). The walkways are typically dark asphalt laid out in curved rather than linear patterns.

In Riverfront Park, the northern water edge of the Centennial Trail includes many sections of curved poured concrete retaining walls. Examples of these retaining walls are located along the forebay and under the Stevens and Washington bridges. These date to the early redevelopment of the Expo site as they are identified as an existing feature on the attached plan dating to October 1973. The attached plan also provides construction details the area south of the Washington Water Power Upper Falls forebay (South Channel of the Spokane River).

The plan also includes specifications for a stone retaining wall that encircles a tree located northeast of the Natatorium Carousel. These stone walls are a common feature throughout the Expo '74 site. The specifications for the stone wall is “similar to walls under construction @ the abutments of the Washington Stevens Couplet. Wall shall be minimum 24” wide @ bottom which shall be 18” below adjacent finish grade. Top shall be flat for sitting. Top shall be min. 16” wide. Slope outside face slightly, @ constant slope.” Specifications called for basalt lava rock with the exposed surface exposed (Adkison 1973). Many stone retaining walls are located throughout the Expo '74 site. This same style of rock work was used in benches.

Numerous water fountains faced with cobble stones are located throughout the Expo '74 site. The fountains are short elements with square stone bases and concrete tops. Other types of fountains dating to Expo '74 are also present, including the granite cylinder shaped fountain with metal basin and granite stepping stone donated by the Altrusa Club of Spokane (see attached photo).

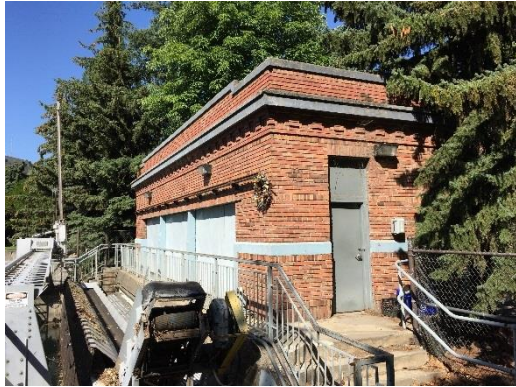
20. Natatorium Carousel - (located in Riverfront Park)

Not inventoried, listed on the NRHP (1979)

21. Upper Falls Powerplant - (located in Riverfront Park)

Not inventoried, previously determined NRHP-eligible (Bruce 1998).

22. Washington Water Power's Upper Falls HED Gate House – (located in Riverfront Park)



History and Statement of Significance – The Washington Water Power Company played an important role in the early development of Spokane, providing power for residential and industrial use beginning in the late 1800s. This building is part of the company's Upper Spokane Falls hydroelectric development (HED) built in 1921-1922. Early industry in Spokane first settled along the Spokane River, which passes through downtown Spokane. The river's scenic attraction, Spokane Falls, is broken down into sections commonly referred to as the upper, middle and lower falls. This gate house is associated with the Upper

Falls HED located approximately 400 feet to the northeast. Once located in a highly industrialized portion of the city, the Upper Falls HED is today within Spokane's River Front Park, a park created in 1976 after the 1974 Spokane World's Fair transformed the area by removing major industrial developments originally located along the river's edge. The gate house is located within the NRHP-eligible Expo '74 Historic District, but is not a contributing resource to the district. The Washington Water Power Substation, constructed in 1909, is located just outside the park at 333 North Post Street.

In 1988, the Upper Falls HED gate house was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) though it had not been previously inventoried or listed on the state, local or national registers. In 1998 the property owner, Avista Corp., replaced the original curtain style gates with new vertical lift gates. Prior to doing this work, the gate house was documented according to the National Park Service's Standards for the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). That document provides a concise summary of the history of this building provided below.

Washington Water Power's (WWP) south channel dam, gate house, gates, and associated lifting mechanisms are the elements which control the flow of water from the south channel of the Spokane River into the penstock. The penstock is the pipe that provides hydraulic force to operate the single vertical shaft turbine-generator unit located in the Upper Falls Power Plan, located ca. 400 ft. below (north of) the south channel intake gates. The curtain style gates and gate-lifting mechanisms are the only gate style of this type utilized by WWP in any of its six hydroelectric developments on the Spokane River (Bruce 1998).

The Upper Falls HED gate house is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with the Washington Water Power Company and its role as an early provider of hydroelectric power in Spokane. Under NRHP Criterion C it also a good intact example of an early twentieth century hydroelectric project. Located in a public park, this resource has considerable public visibility.

Physical Description – This small vernacular brick building exhibits some classical detailing. It has a rectangular plan with the long side of the building running east to west facing the south channel of the Spokane River (forebay) to the south. The top of the building includes some embellishments including a concrete trimmed pedimented parapet wall on the longer north and south sides of the building. Below the concrete trim is a short expanse of brick followed by a metal overhanging cornice above brick corbeling. On the lower portion of the walls a band of concrete encircles the building.

The south elevation has three large doors to access equipment inside. The building sits on a concrete foundation. Incorporated into the foundation on the south elevation, the trash rack structure sits in or above the water along with other equipment. The building houses equipment that controls the flow of water into the buried penstocks that stretch from the gate house to the Upper Falls HED power plant. The north side of the building is adjacent to a park trail and includes three evenly spaced metal 12 light windows. The east and west elevations each have a single metal door with a transom above that is currently covered with wood. Each entrance includes a small concrete porch with several stairs and a metal railing.

23. Expo '74 Services Building – (809N Washington)



History and Statement of Significance – The Spokane River influenced Spokane’s pattern of development, with the spatial configuration of the city defined by growth stemming out from the river. Historian J. William Youngs provides a comprehensive history of the development of what is known today as Riverfront Park in his book *The Fair and the Falls: Spokane’s Expo '74: Transforming an American Environment*. The book traces how the power of the river drew settlers to its banks to harness power for

industrial development and how the 1974 World’s Fair entitled “Celebrating Tomorrow’s Fresh New Environment” deconstructed the industrial complex that once stretched across the park’s Havermale and Canada Islands to reclaim this location’s natural beauty. The book describes how by the 1960s, industry had essentially buried the Spokane River and Havermale and Canada Islands with buildings and bridges, stating, “...the problem was the massive accumulation of bridges, trestles, and buildings...The Union Pacific trestles overshadowed the south bank of the river: the Great Northern station, tracks, and warehouses dominated Havermale Island and on adjoining Crystal (now Canada) Island, an industrial laundry regularly vomited soap suds and dirt into the river. The river was the city’s finest natural feature, and during the 1960s it was seen, increasingly, as Spokane’s most blighted setting” (Youngs, 1996: 152).

King Cole, a young urban planner, was chosen by a group of business people and civic leaders known as Spokane Unlimited to spearhead the project to revitalize the riverfront: “Cole was given the idea of hosting a World’s Fair, the type of project that would generate federal and state funding. This was an ambitious and even unrealistic plan, and Cole would have to perform miracles to pull it off” (Carpenter, 2015). The riverfront land had to be acquired by the City “through arduous fund raising and complex negotiations with railroads and other property owners” (Arksey, 2005). Ultimately, revitalization of the riverfront occurred with the total redevelopment of areas along the Spokane River for Expo '74, which opened in May and ran for six months.

Expo '74 reflects the work of numerous regional designers. Spokane Architect Thomas Adkison served as the executive architect for the development of the site. After the fair, the site became an important public open space redesigned by Robert Perron & Associates and opened in 1978 as Riverfront Park (Youngs, 1996: 523, Woodbridge and Montgomery, 1980: 403).

The building at 809 N Washington Street, which served during Spokane’s World Fair in 1974 as the Expo '74 Services Building, was originally occupied by Van Waters & Rogers Inc. Whole Chemicals, which was founded in 1924 by George Van Waters and Nat Rogers in Olympia, Washington. At first, the company “sold paint, raw materials, caustic soda, soda ash, cotton lintors, dry colors for paint, and denatured alcohol” (Univar, 2015). Soon, the company was also participating in the laundry supply business, which “paved the way for the company’s future – chemicals” (Univar, 2015). During the 1930s, the firm opened a location in Spokane. The 1950s were the “Boom Years” for the company as a result of the acquisition of two other companies: Industrial Materials Ltd. and Braun-Knecht-Heirmann. The building

at 809 N Washington was constructed by Van Waters & Rogers Inc. Whole Chemicals in 1950, the same year as these acquisitions. A Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1950 shows the outline of the original building and notes that the building has a concrete floor (Sanborn Fire Insurance, 1950). In 1974, the building was acquired by the City of Spokane and converted into the Expo '74 Services Building as part of the World's Fair. Currently, the building is still owned and operated by the City of Spokane. Signage on the building indicates that the property is used as offices for the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation employees.

The Expo '74 Services Building, which was constructed in 1950, does not contribute to the Expo '74 Historic District. The building was not constructed for Expo '74 and therefore, is not linked with the other contributing resources aesthetically or by plan. The building was used as an administrative services building and was not a significant resource during Expo '74. In addition, the building is physically separated from the primary concentration of Expo '74 resources, which are mostly located on Havermale Island and the south bank. In addition, the building lacks integrity. Replacement of original windows has diminished its integrity of materials and design. Demolition of Expo related buildings and structures on the north bank of the Spokane River, in the vicinity of the Expo '74 Services Building, has also diminished its integrity of feeling, setting and association. The building retains integrity of location and workmanship. Since the building does not have a significant link historically or physically with the rest of the Expo '74 Historic District and also lacks integrity, it does not contribute to the historic district.

The Expo '74 Services Building is also not individually eligible for the NRHP. The property is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are directly associated with this property. Although the building was used during Expo '74, mere association with the historic event is not enough to qualify it as eligible under Criterion A, since its association with the event is not considered important. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable mid-twentieth century utilitarian building and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the structure is not eligible under Criterion C. As a result, the Expo '74 Services Building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet the criteria.

Physical Description – The property at 809 N Washington Street in Spokane contains a one-story, brick construction, essentially rectangular plan building that was constructed in 1950. Remnants of the painted Van Waters & Rogers signage is still visible along the cornice on the east elevation. The utilitarian building has a flat roof covered in rolled roofing material with a low, rectangular parapet. Variations in the building's roof height divide it into three distinct sections: the central section with a lower roof height, and the east and west sections with a higher roof height. The west section is an addition. Some original windows on the building, which sits on a raised concrete block foundation, have been boarded up or replaced. The building is surrounded by paved parking lots on the north, west, and south elevations. The east elevation faces Washington Street and contains a row of eight small, original, fixed, three-light windows with vertical wood muntins and brick header sills. Window openings wrap around the northeast and southeast corners of the building. The two windows that wrap around the building's northeast corner have been replaced with vertical wood boards. The three windows that wrap around the southeast corner of the building have been replaced by two-light horizontal sliding windows. The top half of the southeast corner windows are also covered in vertical wood boards. A flat roof overhang extends over a concrete loading dock that runs along the south elevation of the central section of the building. East of the loading dock, on the south elevation, is a window opening that has been replaced by a three-light horizontal sliding window under a panel of vertical wood boards. The north elevation contains a pedestrian door and an adjacent four-light window that appears to be original. Non-

original lamps have been attached to the cornice of the north and east elevations to illuminate advertisements for activities at Riverfront Park. Based on a Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1950, the west end of the building is a later addition. A map from Expo '74 produced by Kodak entitled "Picture-Taking Spots" shows the outline of the Expo '74 Services Building and indicates that the west addition had already been constructed by 1974 (Kodak, 1974).

24. World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office – (601 W Mallon)



History and Statement of Significance – The building at 601 W Mallon Avenue was constructed in 1964. In preparation for Expo '74, the property was acquired by the City of Spokane and used as the World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office (Safeco, 1974). At an unknown date, the building was sold to the Spokane Federal Credit Union and was converted to a bank. According to the Spokane County assessor's website, the pavement was redone around the building in 1992 and the building was remodeled in 2005 (Spokane County, 2015).

The World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office does not contribute to the Expo '74 Historic District. The building was not constructed for Expo '74 and therefore, is not linked with the other contributing resources aesthetically or by plan. The building was used as an office building for Expo staff and was not a significant resource during Expo '74. In addition, the building is physically separated from the primary concentration of Expo '74 resources, which are mostly located on Havermale Island and the south bank. In addition, the building has been converted into a bank and lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship as a result of a renovation that occurred in 2005. The building's change of use in combination with the demolition of Expo related buildings and structures in its vicinity has also diminished the building's integrity of feeling, setting and association. The building retains integrity of location. Since the building does not have a significant link historically or physically with the rest of the Expo '74 Historic District and also lacks integrity, it does not contribute to the historic district.

The World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office is also not individually eligible for the NRHP. The property is not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are directly associated with this property. Although the building was used as offices during Expo '74, mere association with the World's Fair is not enough to qualify it as eligible under Criterion A, since its association with the event is not considered significant. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable mid-twentieth century building that has been heavily altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the structure is not eligible under Criterion C. As a result, the World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet the criteria.

Physical Description - The property at 601 W Mallon Avenue contains a 12,815-square foot, reinforced concrete bank building that was originally constructed in 1964 and subsequently used as the World's Fair '74 Off-Site Business Office. The building is located on the north bank of the Spokane River, adjacent to the North Howard Street Bridge. Constructed on a poured concrete foundation, the building has an essentially rectangular floor plan and a flat, composite roof with a low parapet. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. Due to a change in grade of the land, the front (north) elevation contains one story while the rear (south) elevation contains two stories. The building was heavily remodeled in 2005, which

particularly altered the façade. The bank is set back on the parcel, which allows for a paved parking lot on the north side of the property. The main entrance is located east of center on the front elevation and contains double glazed pedestrian doors surrounded by fixed, single-light windows. The main entrance is shaded by a flat overhang that curves around a convex brick parapet, which rises above the main entrance. Letters attached to the parapet spell, "Spokane Federal Credit Union." The overhang above the main entrance is higher than the original overhang that extends along the full north elevation and wraps around the northeast corner of the building, providing shade to the windows on the façade. A fixed, single-light window is located just east of the main entrance. A row of four, fixed, single-light windows and a glazed pedestrian door with a fixed transom and sidelight are located west of the main entrance. Original opaque panels cover the exterior wall above and below the visible windows on the front and side (east) elevations. A flat overhang extends down the northern half of the side (east) elevation, covering an exterior gallery with a simple, open-framework handrail. A glazed pedestrian door with a fixed single-light transom and two adjacent, fixed, single-light windows are located near the center of the east elevation. Exterior steps lead to the gallery from a driveway on the building's east side. A row of five larger, fixed, single-light windows are located on the north end of the east elevation. The roof extends to cover a full-width second floor balcony on the rear elevation. A plain, wood, open-framework handrail runs along the edge of the balcony, which shades the ground floor windows. The windows on the rear elevation appear to be the same style as those on the front and side elevations. Additional parking is located behind the building.

25. 933 N Washington Street



History and Statement of Significance – The commercial building at 933 N Washington Street was constructed in 1954 just north of the Spokane River in a commercial area dominated by surface parking lots. The building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must

be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable mid-twentieth century building that has been heavily altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. Original doors and windows have been replaced and a large addition has been added to the west elevation, diminishing its integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. The building retains integrity of feeling, association, setting, and location.

Physical Description – The building at 933 N Washington Street is a one-story, 2,684-square foot, wood frame, and rectangular plan, commercial building that was constructed in 1954. Currently occupied by the Hunter Veterinary Clinic, the building has a concrete slab foundation and a flat roof covered in rolled roofing material with a low rectangular parapet. A rectangular brick chimney rises from the south side of the roof. The building's exterior walls are clad in horizontal drop siding and the visible windows on the primary (north and east) elevations are replacement, fixed, single-light windows with mirrored glass. A nearly full-width, shed roof addition extends from the rear (west) elevation. A metal and glass pedestrian door is located on the east end of the front (north) elevation and is flanked on either side by fixed, single-light windows. A row of four windows in the same style are located around the corner from the main entrance, on the north end of the east elevation. An angled blue awning wraps around the

northeast corner of the building, shading the entrance and the adjacent windows. Two pairs of two, fixed, single-light windows are located on the west end of the front elevation and on the south end of the east elevation. Each pair is shaded by an angled awning. The south elevation contains another pair of fixed, single-light windows shaded by a blue awning, and two pairs of smaller awning windows that are likely original. The west elevation of the west addition is composed of concrete block and rises to a low parapet above the addition's shed roof. A plain pedestrian door is located on the north elevation of the shed addition. The property is primarily paved and includes a parking lot on the north side.

26. 433 W Dean Avenue



History and Statement of Significance – The building at 433 W Dean Avenue was constructed in 1910 in the commercial area north of the Spokane River. It is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context

whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable early-twentieth century building that has been heavily altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. According to the Spokane County assessor's website, the property was remodeled in 1998 (Spokane County, 2015). The building lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, and design as a result of changes to the original window openings, and replacement windows and doors. The property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Physical Description – Constructed in 1910, the building located at 433 W Dean Avenue is a two story, rectangular plan building of brick construction. Due to a change in grade of the land, the commercial building, which is now occupied by a company called Dance Street, includes a daylight basement and sits on a stone rubble foundation that is only visible from the rear (south) side of the building. The flat, built-up roof has a low rectangular parapet and on the front (north) elevation, the parapet stair-steps into a shallow pediment with a rectangular peak. The front elevation is divided into three bays, with the outer two bays slightly recessed into the exterior wall, framing the window openings. The visible windows and main entrance use replacement materials. The main entrance is located in the center bay of the front elevation and consists of a metal and glass pedestrian door surrounded by large, fixed, single-light windows. A vinyl awning with the label "Dance Street" shades the entrance. Original window openings on the façade's ground floor have been altered – either made smaller or removed entirely. The shapes of the former openings are still visible as a result of different colored bricks that have been used as fill. A small, fixed, single-light replacement window is located east of the main entrance while a long, narrow, vertically-oriented replacement, fixed, single-light window and double wood pedestrian doors are located west of the main entrance. Original concrete window sills remain, even in places where the window openings have been altered or entirely closed up. Three pairs of two-over-four light replacement windows are located on the second floor of the façade – one pair in each bay. The pair in the center bay appear to be sash windows. The first and second floors on the outer bays are separated by the outline of a rectangle formed by raised bricks. The side (east) elevation contains limited fenestration that includes a basement pedestrian entrance with an adjacent window covered by a metal security grate; the west elevation shares a party wall with the neighboring building. A painted sign

advertising a former business that occupied the building defines the cornice on the rear (south) elevation; the paint has worn off rendering the sign illegible. The rear elevation contains five segmental arched windows and a pedestrian door with a segmental arched transom. Three of the windows on the rear elevation have been replaced or boarded up and the pedestrian door has been replaced with a contemporary metal door. Two of the second floor windows are original, eight-over-eight wood sash windows. A basement garage with a large, retractable metal door is accessible from the rear of the building and is covered by a non-original deck that extends from the pedestrian door on the first floor.

27. 444 W Cataldo Avenue



History and Statement of Significance – The building at 444 W Cataldo Avenue was constructed in 1914 in a commercial area north of the Spokane River. It is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to

history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable early-twentieth century building that has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Although the building has board-set concrete walls, which are generally considered a unique feature, the building is otherwise unremarkable and does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered a significant example of a building type. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. According to the Spokane County assessor's website, the property was remodeled in 1928 (Spokane County, 2015). The warehouse is vacant and the building is in poor condition. Although the large windows on the front elevation are original, the other windows have been replaced or covered and a new pedestrian entrance was added. The warehouse's original garage doors have also been replaced or removed entirely. As a result, it lacks integrity of design, feeling, materials, and workmanship. The building retains integrity of setting, location, and association.

Physical Description – The utilitarian building located at 444 W Cataldo Avenue is a 15,000-square foot, one-story, masonry warehouse with a rectangular plan. The building, constructed in 1914, is situated on a long parcel that extends the full length of the block from Cataldo Avenue to Dean Avenue. Although the address is listed as Cataldo Avenue, the north elevation that faces Dean Avenue appears to be the front of the building. A large brick chimney projects from the northwest corner of the building's flat roof. The warehouse is defined by board-set concrete exterior walls and a stair-stepped brick parapet on the front (north) elevation. A low, rectangular parapet rises from the rear elevation. A large, vehicle bay with a replacement retractable metal door is located in the center of the front elevation. Three large window openings are located on either side of the vehicle bay and contain original, multi-light studio windows. A non-original pedestrian door is located partially within the window directly adjacent to the west side of the vehicle bay. Many of the window lights are broken. A second, original wood pedestrian door is located on the far west end of the front elevation. Due to a change in grade of the land, the property slopes down to the south, revealing a daylight basement on the side (west) elevation. There are eight windows on the west elevation, all of which have been partially boarded up. The daylight basement windows have also been covered by wood panels. The north end of the east elevation is attached by a party wall to the neighboring building. The south end of the east elevation contains two

segmental arched windows that have been boarded up and a large multi-light window that has also been covered by a wood panel. A painted sign on the rear (south) elevation identifies this section of the warehouse as the “Carnation Garage.” The rear elevation is defined by three vehicle bays with retractable doors that are concentrated on the west side of the elevation. Two of the garage doors are in very poor condition and the third is a contemporary replacement. It appears that originally two more vehicle bays were located on the east side of the rear elevation. These have been removed and replaced by brick; the original outline of the bays is still visible. A non-original window opening is located on the east side of the elevation and has been covered by an opaque board.

28. 522 W Cataldo Avenue



History and Statement of Significance – The small commercial building at 522 W Cataldo Avenue was constructed in 1945 in the commercial area north of the Spokane River. In 1985, a small shed addition was added to the rear elevation. The property was remodeled in 1996. Currently, the building appears vacant. The building at 522 W Cataldo Avenue is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of

history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable mid-twentieth century building that has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. In addition, the small building is altered including the replacement of original doors and windows, diminishing its integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Originally, the building was likely part of a commercial row; however, the neighboring buildings have been demolished and the small, vacant building is isolated in the middle of a large parking lot. As a result, the building lacks integrity of feeling, association, and setting. The building retains integrity of location.

Physical Description – The property at 522 W Cataldo Avenue contains a 1,204-square foot, concrete block building that was constructed in 1945 and is currently vacant. The small commercial building fronts the sidewalk and has unadorned concrete block exterior walls, a flat roof with a low rectangular parapet, and a concrete slab foundation. The replacement entrance located in the center of the front (south) elevation contains a metal and glass pedestrian door with a fixed single-light transom and fixed, single-light sidelight. Fixed, single-light replacement windows flank the entrance on the front elevation. The framework of a domed awning extends above the primary entrance, but is missing its covering. The simplicity of the building and the complete lack of ornamentation give it a utilitarian feel. In 1985, a corrugated metal shed lean-to was attached to the rear (north) elevation. There is no fenestration on the side (east and west) elevations. According to the Spokane County assessor’s website, the building was remodeled in 1996 (Spokane County, 2015). A paved parking lot surrounds the building on the east, north and west sides.

29. 920 N Howard Street



History and Statement of Significance – The commercial building at 920 N Howard was constructed in 1904 in a commercial area north of the Spokane River. It is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant

within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable early-twentieth century building that has been heavily altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. The building has been altered several times, including a remodel in 1990 that involved the addition of a large, metal, commercial elevator shaft. Additionally, original windows and doors have been replaced. The setting of the building has also changed since the early twentieth century; the Spokane Arena is located across N Howard Street and most of the surrounding parcels currently contain paved parking lots. As a result, the building lacks integrity of materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and setting. The building retains integrity of location and association.

Physical Description – The property at 920 N Howard Street is situated on a corner parcel and contains a three-story, masonry building with an irregular plan constructed in 1904. According to the Spokane County assessor's website, the building was remodeled in 1990 (Spokane County, 2015). A corrugated metal contemporary addition that contains a commercial elevator extends from the side (east) elevation and connects the main building to a smaller, one-story garage on the east side of the parcel. The addition was likely part of the 1990 remodel. The primary commercial (or school) building has painted brick exterior walls and has a sign indicating it is the Spokane Art School, although it appears currently vacant. The main entrance, which consists of a replacement metal and glass door with a fixed single-light transom and sidelight, is located on the south elevation and is covered by a non-original corrugated metal awning that matches the cladding on the east addition. A large, corrugated metal pencil sculpture is attached to the façade, just east of the main entrance. Three fixed, single-light replacement windows are located on the ground floor of the south elevation, east of the main entrance. Three fixed, single-light replacement windows with fixed, one-over-one light transoms wrap around the building's southwest corner and are shaded by a flat, non-original corrugated metal awning. There are five window openings on the north end of the west elevation; all five windows have been filled with non-original glass blocks. The visible windows on the second and third floors of the south, west, and north elevations are replacement, fixed, single-light windows over single-light awning windows. A brick soldier header and a brick sill are the only framing window details. There are five bays on the south elevation and four bays on the west elevation. The second and third floors on the north elevation each contain three windows. An exterior metal fire escape leads to pedestrian doors on the second and third floors of the north elevation. The 1990 commercial, three-story elevator addition, which is clad in metal, extends from the east elevation and connects with a small, one-story, masonry garage building with a flat roof and an L-shape plan. The garage building has brick exterior walls and wraps around the northeast corner of the added elevator shaft. A vehicle bay with a retractable metal door is located on the garage's south elevation. A large parking lot is located east of the building.

30. 908 N Howard Street



History and Statement of Significance – The commercial building at 908 N Howard Street was constructed in 1906 and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property

must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable early-twentieth century building that has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. The building has been altered several times and was remodeled in 2006. The visible windows are replacements and an enclosed elevator shaft was added to the east elevation, perhaps as part of the 2006 remodel. The original commercial setting of the building has also changed since the early twentieth century; the Spokane Arena is now located across N Howard Street and most of the surrounding parcels currently contain paved parking lots rather than commercial businesses. As a result, the building lacks integrity of materials, workmanship, feeling, setting and some integrity of design. The building retains integrity of location and association.

Physical Description – The corner parcel at 908 N Howard Street contains a three-story, masonry, commercial building that was constructed in 1906. The building is currently occupied by a company called Stewart Title. Due to the angle of W Mallon Avenue, which runs along the building's front (west) elevation, the parcel's shape is an irregular quadrilateral. Since the building consumes nearly the entire parcel it also has an irregular quadrilateral plan. The 18,960-square foot building has brick exterior walls and a flat roof with a low parapet. The building is defined by a series of large, arched window openings with fixed, four-light replacement windows on the ground floor. Each arch is outlined by four rows of brick headers followed by a concrete course. A concrete string course runs along the exterior walls on the ground floor at the height where the windows begin to arch. The first and second floor, and the second and third floor are separated by a horizontal brick course composed of three rows of brick stretchers. Above the floor divider courses, the second and third floor each contain a row of smaller, fixed, single-light windows with segmental arches formed from three rows of brick headers. A simplified brick course connects the top of each window and outlines the arches. A recessed, arched main entrance is located in the center of the front (west) elevation and is flanked on either side by two large arched windows. A row of 12 windows are located on the front elevation's second and third floor. The ground floor of the south elevation contains three large windows while the upper floors each contain six windows. The ground floor of the north elevation contains one large arched window and four smaller, segmental arched windows. There are 10 windows along the length of the north elevation on the second and third floors. A brick cornice that is composed of a vertical row of eight corbelled brick stretchers defines the top of the exterior walls. The east elevation contains limited fenestration. A three-story, non-original brick elevator shaft extends from the east elevation and contains a column of fixed, single-light windows. A non-original balcony extends from the south end of the east elevation's second floor. Parking lots are located directly east and south of the building.

31. 427 W Cataldo Avenue



History and Statement of Significance – The property at 427 W Cataldo Avenue was constructed in 1948 and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to

history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable mid-twentieth century building that has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. The building has been heavily altered and approximately half of the building was demolished between 2008 and 2013. Windows and doors have been replaced and an original vehicle bay has been replaced with windows. As a result, the building lacks integrity of materials, design, workmanship and feeling. The building retains integrity of location, setting, and association.

Physical Description – The building at 427 W Cataldo Avenue is a two-story, masonry, rectangular plan building that was constructed in 1948. Originally, the building was approximately twice as large and had a long, industrial, truck loading wing that extended from the west elevation and contained multiple vehicle bays and loading docks. According to images accessed on the Spokane County assessor's website from 2008 and Google Earth aerial images from 2013, the industrial western half of the building was demolished between 2008 and 2013, and the remaining eastern section of the building was heavily renovated, including the replacement of most original windows and doors. The building retains a poured concrete foundation, flat roof with a low parapet, and the original brick exterior walls. The western half of the extant building has a slightly higher roof height than the eastern half of the building and contains the main entrance, which is accessed via the front (north) elevation. The main entrance is located within a tall, two-story bay that is bordered by concrete and consists of replacement double metal and glass pedestrian doors with a narrow, fixed, single-light transom. Four, horizontally oriented sidelights are located on either side of the entrance, which is shaded by a flat overhang. Above the entrance and overhang, the tall bay contains a large window opening with a three-over-four window that is the same width as the entrance and sidelights below. The window lights are divided by horizontal metal muntins and thick vertical metal mullions. Two rows of three metal panels are located below the second floor window, and create a visual boundary between the first floor entrance and second floor window. The eastern half of the front elevation contains an original vehicle bay that has been replaced by a row of three, fixed single-light windows under three, six-light transoms. Just east of the original vehicle bay are two, six-over-one light sash windows. Four six-over-one light sash windows are located on the second floor of the front elevation. There is no fenestration on the side (west) elevation. The building's east elevation shares a party wall with the neighboring historic Broadview Dairy building.

32. Broadview Dairy (411 Cataldo)

Listed in the Spokane Historic Register

33. Holmes Block (628 N. Monroe)

Listed in the Spokane Historic Register

34. Phair Building (618-626 N Monroe Street)



History and Statement of Significance – Fred Phair, a “well known Spokane builder,” acquired the lots at 618-626 N Monroe Street in 1903 and 1904 (Ellis and Gregg, 1991). In 1911, Phair constructed a five-bay commercial building on the lots. The property was owned by Phair and his family until 1933, at which time the City of Spokane purchased the property. In 1942, Harold Phair bought the building from the city and owned it for the following three years. The property was purchased by P.W. Struppler in 1945. Numerous businesses occupied the commercial property during the 1920s and 1930s, including Rosebud Candy Store, L.L. Rodgers,

and a carpet weaver. A Washington State Historic Property Inventory (HPI) Form was completed for the building in 1991. At the time, the building was occupied by three businesses including Book Center, Speedy Signs, and Norman Printing. The HPI form did not include an evaluation of the building for inclusion in the NRHP. Currently, two businesses appear operational in the building: a tattoo parlor called American Ink and an antique store called Antique Gallery (Ellis and Gregg, 1991).

The property at 618-626 N Monroe Street was constructed in 1911 and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable early-twentieth century building that has been altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the eligibility criteria. The building has been altered including the replacement of original storefront windows and doors. As a result, the building lacks integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The building retains integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association.

Physical Description - The building at 618-626 N Monroe Street is a one-story, masonry, commercial building that was constructed 1911. Five storefront bays, which have been altered including the replacement of original windows and doors, define the front (west) elevation. The large commercial transoms have been covered with contemporary signage or opaque wood boards. The building has a concrete foundation and a flat, built-up roof with a low rectangular parapet. Brick clads the building's exterior walls. The building is largely unadorned with the exception of the parapet that is “embellished by diamond-patterned brickwork...which spans the entire width of this 5-bay building” (Ellis and Gregg, 1991). The bays on the north and south ends of the front elevation contain centered, recessed entrances with large, replacement commercial windows that angle towards the replacement pedestrian doors. Small ceramic tiles clad the exterior walls of the north and south bays under the large commercial windows. The northern bay contains the American Ink tattoo parlor and the southern bay contains the Antique Gallery. Three bays are located between the tattoo parlor and the antique store. Just south of the tattoo parlor is a vacant storefront composed of a replacement metal pedestrian door and three large, replacement, fixed, single-light windows placed over smaller, fixed, single-light windows. Just north of the antique store are two storefronts; the northern one contains a recessed replacement metal and glass pedestrian door and two large, fixed, single-light commercial windows and the southern one

contains three large, fixed, single-light replacement commercial windows. These two bays are shaded by a non-original awning. The north elevation shares a party wall with the neighboring commercial building. The southern elevation is adjacent to a large, paved parking lot.

35. New Wellington Hotel (602-606 N Monroe)



History and Statement of Significance – The land currently occupied by the building at 602-606 N Monroe Street was originally purchased by Erick Richter in 1907. Richter commissioned the large commercial structure to be built that same year and owned the building until 1945, at which time he sold it to Gladys May Pomerinke. She immediately sold it to E.S. Danser in 1946. Two years later, the property once again transferred ownership, this time to J.B. Garras. Historically, the building has served as commercial space on the ground floor and a hotel/apartments on the upper floors. The commercial areas have been occupied by numerous businesses

including Acme Furniture, the Miller Dye Works, and W.J. McGinn, Auctioneer. The New Wellington Hotel occupied the upper floors starting in 1913 (Ellis and Gregg, 1991). The hotel, which is sometimes referred to as the New Wellington Apartments, remained in operation until 1985. The second and third floor of the building appear currently vacant.

A Historic Property Inventory (HPI) form was completed for the property in 1991 (Ellis and Gregg, 1991). The form included a description of the property and a brief history; however, no evaluation of NRHP eligibility was included. The building was evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1994 as part of the Lincoln Street Bridge project, although it does not appear that an HPI form was completed at that time. The associated report entitled, *An Inventory and Evaluation of Cultural Resources in the Proposed Lincoln Street Bridge Project Area, Spokane, Washington*, states: “Unfortunately, the ground level store front has undergone extensive alterations. A cladding of modern brick covers more than a third of the building’s front façade, and nothing remains of any of the original entry or entries” (Emerson et al, 1994). The report concludes: “Such changes have resulted in a loss of integrity and rendered this building ineligible for NRHP listing” (Emerson et al, 1994). The Lincoln Street Bridge Project also recommended a potentially historic North Monroe Business District. The report, however, argues that while there are many NRHP-eligible properties located within the potential district, “many other structures along North Monroe Street have had their integrity compromised, and many more have been demolished” (Emerson et al, 1994). As such, “the resulting lack of continuity means that the Monroe Street Business District does not appear to meet with guidelines for determining National Historic Districts” (Emerson et al, 1994).

The New Wellington Hotel, which was built in 1907, is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. At one time, the New Wellington Hotel was a good example of an early-twentieth century mixed use space, constructed during an important period of growth and prosperity for the city of Spokane. However, the property has undergone substantial alterations, including the removal of original windows and the complete replacement of the commercial ground floor level façade with contemporary storefronts. As a result of these changes, the building does not retain sufficient physical integrity to convey any significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the New Wellington Hotel remains not eligible for

listing in the NRHP because it does not retain sufficient integrity of materials, design, workmanship, association, or feeling. The building retains integrity of setting and location.

Physical Description – The building at 602-606 N Monroe Street in Spokane, Washington, is a U-shaped, three-story, masonry, commercial building that was constructed in 1907. The building, historically known as the New Wellington Hotel, is clad in brick and has a flat, built-up roof with a low rectangular parapet. The ground floor commercial space is currently occupied by “Metro Home Furniture on Consignment” and the upper floors appear vacant. The front (west) elevation of the ground floor commercial space has been heavily remodeled and does not retain any original exterior features. The original brick exterior has been covered with a layer of narrow brick veneer. Three contemporary storefronts with angled entrances access the primary ground floor commercial space. Each storefront contains an angled metal and glass pedestrian entrance with a fixed transom and a large, adjacent, fixed commercial window that is also angled in, toward the center of the building. A large three-light, fixed commercial window is located on the other side (south side) of each pedestrian door. The far north end of the front elevation contains a deeply recessed, non-original, metal and glass pedestrian door with a fixed transom. There are no visible windows on the ground floor of the side (south and north) elevations. The visible windows on the second and third floors of the front (west) and side (south) elevations have been replaced with wood boards. On the front elevation, the second floor contains nine window openings that are topped by decorative brick arches with protruding keystones. There are also nine window openings on the third floor of the front elevation, each of which is topped by radiating voussoirs with protruding keystones. A corbeled tin cornice runs along the parapet and is defined by several rows of dentils. The second and third story windows on the south elevation are concentrated towards the rear of the building and are various sizes with segmental arch headers. The central section of the rear (east) elevation contains only one story and is slightly recessed from the rest of the elevation, creating a light well in the middle of the building that is not visible from the public right-of-way. Interior windows on the second and third floors have been replaced with wood boards, but would overlook the roof of the central section of the building. As a result, the rear elevation is visually separated into three distinct sections: the two end sections and the lower-roof height middle section. Each section contains a pedestrian entrance with a segmental arch transom. The windows on the rear elevation, which have segmental arch openings, are covered with an opaque material, and primarily contain sash windows. The two end sections of the rear elevation have fire escape ladders that connect the third and second floors. A pedestrian door on the second floor is accessible from each fire escape. The ground floor-brick on the rear and side elevations has been painted.

36. The Polynesia Restaurant (520 N Lincoln Street)



History and Statement of Significance – The property at 520 N Lincoln Street was constructed in 1964 and has historically served as a restaurant. The building was designed by the architect Raymond Peck to house the Polynesia Restaurant, owned by David L. Cohn. Peck had previously designed Cohn’s Polynesia Restaurant in Seattle, which had the same design defined by a series of three steeply sloped, A-frame roofs (Lemoore, 2006). An article from the Seattle Times published in 1961 described the restaurant’s Seattle location: “The high peaked ‘long house’ design with its interior walls of polished matched teakwood and grass cloth, the deeply

carved beams and banquettes, the rattan chairs and the carved figures all have a Polynesian flavor. Raymond H. Peck...chose his central theme from the markings of ceremonial shields, canoe prows, and art of Tahiti, the Philippine Islands, and Pago Pago” (Seattle Times, 1961). An article published in a local newspaper in 1965 states: “The Spokane Polynesia is in the South Sea Island design, a replica of the

Seattle restaurant of the same name, and like its namesake will feature exotic island food” (Lemoore, 2006).

However, the Spokane restaurant remained opened only briefly and in 1966, the building was sold to the Black Angus, a Seattle restaurant chain. As a result, in 1966, the building was “remodeled with a ‘western’ theme” (Lemoore, 2006). A local newspaper described the sale of the restaurant, noting “The change in ownership will bring a touch of ‘modern West’ influence to the South Sea Island setting of the luxury dining facility on the north bank of the Spokane River” (Lemoore, 2006). Renovations included the replacement of original door hardware including large carved Tiki door handles and modifications to the original wood beams in the dining room which were “encased in a wood surround” (Lemoore, 2006). It is likely that the original “red cedar siding, set on a slant to parallel one line of the A-frames, [and] stained dark brown” was replaced at this time (Lemoore, 2002).

The Black Angus restaurant occupied the building for the next 22 years (Prager, 2012). In 1994, the building was purchased and reopened as Salty’s on the Falls, which had 450 seats and was described as the “Spokane restaurant with the city’s best view” (The Spokesman Review, 1996). New paving around the building was added at that time (Spokane County, 2015). Salty’s closed in 1996 and the building was purchased by the City of Spokane: “The City bought the restaurant a few years back for the purpose of building a bridge across the river so that a person could exit I-90 onto Lincoln Street and drive directly north across the river without the cumbersome zigzagging using other routes” (Lemoore, 2006). The City’s plans to build a new bridge, however, were never realized. Subsequently, the building functioned as a “special events facility,” until it reopened as Anthony’s in 2004, at which point the building was heavily remodeled (Prager, 2012). The building at 520 N Lincoln Street is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, which applies to buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history, as no significant events are associated with this property. To be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B, a property must be directly associated with a person considered significant within a historic context whose specific contribution to history has been both identified and documented. No such person who meets that definition is linked to this building. The property is not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as it is an unremarkable building from the mid-twentieth century that has been substantially altered and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; it is not the work of a master and does not possess high artistic value. Therefore, the building is not eligible under Criterion C. In addition, the building has been heavily altered. When the restaurant was renovated in 1966, the original and defining Polynesian-Tiki décor was largely removed, including original door hardware and the carved ceiling beams which were encased in wood. The original carved and flared decorative roof ridge beams were also removed along with the flat-roof overhang with an A-frame support that covered the front driveway. These changes have drastically diminished the buildings integrity of materials, workmanship, and feeling. The building was subsequently renovated again in 2004, resulting in the replacement of the original roof material, siding, and doors, further compromising the building’s integrity of materials and workmanship. The building retains some integrity of design, association, setting, and location. Therefore, the building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP because it does not meet any of the criteria and lacks integrity.

Physical Description – The building at 530 N Lincoln Street, which is located at the end of the Post Street Bridge and is currently occupied by Anthony’s restaurant, is a two story, wood frame, commercial building that was constructed in 1964. The property has an irregular plan and was remodeled first in 1966, when it was converted from the original Tiki-themed Polynesia Restaurant into a western-themed Black Angus restaurant. In 1994 the property was repaved and in 2004 it was again remodeled. Situated on the edge of a cliff, the restaurant overlooks Spokane Falls and sits on a poured concrete foundation. A row of three, parallel, steeply pitched, corrugated metal roofs cover the primary building. A large deck wraps around the building’s east elevation, overlooking the water. Since the building is situated to optimize the view for dinner guests, the east elevation that faces the water serves as the front elevation

and is primarily composed of large, fixed, windows that form expansive triangular glass walls under the peak of each gable roof. A flat overhang projects from the front elevation, wrapping around the northeast and southeast corners of the building, and shades diners sitting on the deck. The glass pedestrian doors on the front elevation appear to be replacements. The rear (west) elevation faces N Lincoln Street and has limited fenestration: a small, non-original triangular window and attic vent are located under the peak of each gable. The exterior walls are clad in non-original shingles. An overhang with a large, non-original blue metal mansard awning, projects from the north side of the rear elevation and serves as a passenger drop-off location for visitors arriving by car. The overhang shades a driveway that connects to a paved parking lot on the north side of the building. A second parking lot is located on the south side of the building. The side (south) elevation contains a replacement pedestrian door with a several small, replacement, fixed, single-light windows. A small concrete block addition with large double doors projects from the west end of the south elevation. The property around the building is landscaped.

37. Post Street Bridge



History and Statement of Significance – The Spokane Historic Preservation Office defines “Spokane’s great era of bridge building” as the period between 1881 and 1917 (Spokane HPO, N.D.). While the Spokane River offered a valuable source of power for flour and saw mills, the river also proved a challenge to development. When Spokane Falls (later becoming Spokane) was established in 1873, one ferry and one bridge operated for river crossings. As the city started to grow, construction remained concentrated on the south bank while the “difficult and dangerous crossing stifled northside development” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). Colonel D.P. Jenkins was the first

person to acquire a homestead in the area north of the Spokane River. This acquisition led to the construction of several homes on the north bank, necessitating a more convenient crossing location. In 1881, two wooden truss bridges were built to cross the river between Howard Street on the south bank and Havermale Island, and one bridge was built between Havermale Island and the north bank. By 1889, there were six wooden bridges and one steel bridge that crossed the Spokane River. However, these bridges were highly susceptible to floods and fires; in 1894, three of Spokane’s bridges were washed out. Even steel bridges were proving problematic: “traffic on the Monroe Street Bridge [in 1905] had been reduced to a walk because even moderate traffic caused severe vibrations” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). Further flooding around the turn-of-the-century also damaged steel bridges, leading city planners to advocate for “a bridge building campaign that lasted over a decade, erecting eight ‘permanent’ concrete arch bridges over the Spokane River, and a ninth across the Latah Creek” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). These bridges were constructed by the Office of the City Engineer and were applauded for being “strong and flexible” as well as “aesthetically pleasing” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). According to the historian J. Byron Barber, “Spokane’s ‘Golden Era of Bridge Building’ commenced in 1907 with the construction of the Washington Street Bridge; it would not end until the completion of the Post Street Bridge on December 20, 1917” (Spokane HPO, N.D.). The Office of the City Engineer oversaw the construction of concrete bridges in Spokane during this time (Spokane HPO, N.D.).

The Post Street Bridge was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1979 due to a loss of integrity. The bridge was reevaluated in 2004 and was once again determined NRHP-ineligible. SHPO concurred with the finding in December 2004. Constructed in 1917, the Post Street Bridge replaced two previous bridges: the first bridge was wood and the second bridge was a steel truss structure (Bard, 2005). Originally, the 1917 concrete arch bridge was “intended to carry a light load of traffic” and functioned as a two-lane span (Bard, 2005). In 1937 the bridge was widened to create four lanes across.

In order to accommodate the extra lanes, a third supporting arch was added underneath the structure (Bard, 2005). Historically, the Post Street Bridge has not garnered the same attention as the larger Monroe Street Bridge, located to the west: “The Post Street Bridge, by comparison, was practically lost to public attention during much of its existence, as it was directly flanked by the Northern Pacific RR trestle to the east and a Washington Water Power utility bridge to the west” (Bard, 2005). When the bridge was constructed, the north side of the Spokane River at the end of the Post Street Bridge was defined primarily by industrial and warehouse properties. Additionally, the bridge supported a large sewage pipe that carried the city’s sewage from the south side of the river to the wastewater treatment plant on the north side of the river. As such, the Post Street Bridge has always had a distinctly utilitarian feel.

The bridge is in a state of disrepair and structural deterioration. Over time, the bridge has lost areas of concrete, exposing the interior reinforcing bars. The Washington State Bridge Replacement Advisory Committee evaluated the Post Street Bridge in 1989 and “concluded that the bridge was significantly deficient, both geometrically and structurally” (Bard, 2005). As a result of these deficiencies, the city of Spokane has altered the use of the bridge, prohibiting public buses from using the structure and closing off two lanes of traffic. A rehabilitation study was conducted for the bridge in 2004 and “concluded that the deck, beams, and columns are too badly deteriorated to justify repair” (Bard, 2005). In 1980, the Post Street Bridge was placed in the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) category of the Washington State Bridge Survey (Soderberg, 1980). A brief HAER inventory card was completed at that time. The bridge, which was designed along with numerous other concrete bridges in the early-twentieth century by Spokane’s Office of the City Engineer, was constructed by the Olson-Magle Company according to the HAER documentation. Nyberg and Pearson was the company that excavated the footings for the bridge. Holley-Mason Hardware Company was the iron and steel merchant used for the bridge construction (Soderberg, 1980). Union Sand and Gravel Company, Hufius Steel and Equipment and Company, and Union Iron Works are also noted on the HAER inventory card under “Builder/Contractor” (Soderberg, 1980). Spokane’s Holley-Mason Hardware Company is best known for the 1905 commercial building that housed the company and was the city’s first reinforced concrete building (Yeomans, 1998).

While bridge construction is an important aspect of Spokane’s history and the Post Street Bridge was constructed during the period of significance for bridge construction in Spokane, defined by the city’s Historic Preservation Office as between 1881 and 1917, the bridge has been heavily altered and does not retain sufficient integrity to convey that significance. As a result of the substantial changes made to the bridge, the structure’s state of deterioration, and the change of use, the bridge has lost integrity of materials, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. The bridge retains integrity of setting, location, and association. Due to its lack of integrity, the bridge remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Physical Description – The Post Street Bridge is an open-spandrel, concrete arch bridge that spans the Spokane River at a northwest/southwest angle and connects Post Street on the south bank to Lincoln Street on the north bank. When the bridge was constructed in 1917, this location was chosen because it was the “narrowest point along the Spokane River gorge in the downtown area” (Bard, 2005). The bridge contains four lanes, each of which is approximately 11 feet wide. Three parallel concrete arches support the primary structure and reach from one side of the river to the other, where they are anchored by large concrete abutments on the water’s edge. The two upstream (north) arches are original to the 1917 structure; the downstream (south) arch was added in 1937 when the bridge was widened. Concrete spandrel columns vertically connect the concrete arches to the underside of the bridge deck. A waist-height, cast concrete wall runs along either side of the bridge deck. The wall is punctuated by wide, rectangular pilasters that rise just above the height of the wall. Each pier is decorated with a recessed vertical dado and three recessed horizontal dados are located along the wall between each pier. A concrete cap runs along the top of the wall. The total length of the bridge is approximately 333 feet while the width of the deck is approximately 40 feet (Baughn, 2015). A large, 54-

inch sewer pipe runs along the upstream side of the Post Street Bridge, transporting waste to the treatment plant on the north side of the river. The pipe is suspended along a steel framework that is attached with horizontal steel beams to the concrete arch supports and spandrels. A smaller silver utility pipe is also attached to the north side of the bridge, just below the deck height.

38. Vinther Nelson Hardward (706 N Monroe)

Listed in the Spokane Historic Register