

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard
Other names/site number 21st Avenue (Adams Boulevard)

2. Location

street & number 1702 S Grand Avenue not for publication
city or town Spokane vicinity
State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the
National Register.

☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)

☐ district

☒ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
8	3	buildings
11	3	sites
3	5	structures
7	2	objects
29	13	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

Transportation; Road-Related (vehicular)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

Transportation; Road-Related (vehicular)

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic

Late 19th & 20th Century American Movement:

Bungalow / Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls Stone

roof Wood shingle, asphalt, metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 1

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Conservation

Entertainment/Recreation

Landscape Architecture

Transportation

Period of Significance

1904–1963

Significant Dates

1904

1907

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Houghtaling, Chester A. (Architect)

Whitehouse & Price (Architect)

Bertelsen, Henry (Architect)

Funk, Molander & Johnson (Architect)

Eddy, Carlson & James (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 18

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) See continuation sheet, pg 27

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- ☐ Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned) _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

City of Spokane Parks & Recreation, NW
Museum of Arts & Culture, WA State
Archives Eastern Regional Branch

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 113.75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

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Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 30

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet, pg 30

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann Marie Doyon, MHP / Historic Preservation Consultant, Architectural Historian
organization A.D. Preservation date July 11, 2013
street & number PO Box 10296 telephone 859-533-9943
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

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

name City of Spokane
street & number 808 W Spokane Falls Boulevard telephone 509-625-6200
city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 1 of 49

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue) are located in the Manito-Cannon Hill and Comstock neighborhoods in an area of Spokane known as the South Hill. Manito Park is located at 1702 S Grand Avenue. The park contains level areas, gently sloping areas, rock outcroppings, mature vegetation, manicured gardens, curvilinear drives, pathways, and a pond. The two boulevards contain roadways, sidewalks and center planting strips with grass and mature trees. Manito Park, originally acquired in 1904 with 90 acres, contains the same acreage today. At the time of the Olmsted Brothers report to Spokane's Board of Park Commissioners, Manito Boulevard featured a total length of .75 mile, and was proposed for an extension bringing the total distance to 1.25 mile; today it extends approximately 1.4 miles total, with the extension being added to the original 1904 boulevard in 1947. Adams Boulevard was proposed by the firm to run a length of .6 mile, and today extends approximately .9 miles, having fully developed in 1909. Together, these properties now contain forty-two resources. Twenty-nine of these resources are considered as contributing to the site's significance within the historic contexts defined in Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington Multiple Property Submission, as well as dating to within the sites' period of significance (1904–1963). Minor and/or temporary features, as defined within the individual resource inventory section, have not been included in the resource count as they neither contribute to nor detract from the sites' integrity and significance.

Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (21st Street) remain today largely unaltered, retaining their originally intended forms and functions and continuing as easily recognizable elements of the city's Olmsted park system. Though Manito Park exhibits some modern updates, few major changes have taken place within the park since it was under the management of John W. Duncan. Both boulevards remain as originally developed, including the Manito Boulevard Extension, which has achieved its own historical significance joining the original boulevard section to complete the Olmsted's original recommendations. The relationships of the two boulevards and the park remain, as do the spatial organizations within the park. Both the natural elements and built resources remain, continuing in function and appearance to carry on the legacy of the Olmsteds, Aubrey L. White, John W. Duncan, and the rest of the original Board of Park Commissioners.

Modern additions to the site includes small service or utility buildings (Resources 18, 24, 40), the Gaiser Conservatory (Resource 30), small support structures in the service area, (Resources 17, 19), the Nishinomiya Japanese Gardens and associated restrooms (Resources 36, 37), rock entry posts (Resource 3), stone drinking fountains (Resource 4), a small pedestrian bridge (Resource 8), a fountain (Resource 28), the fuchsia and begonia display house (Resource 31), modern playground apparatus, parking areas, and modern surfaces and paving materials. These additions are either minimal and non-intrusive, such as the drinking fountains and utility buildings, or, as in the case of the conservatory and modern gardens, have been developed in keeping with and respectful to the original vision for the site. These types of changes are largely representative of the naturally evolving

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 2 of 49

nature of a park property, and do not detract from the site's ability to communicate historical significance.

Individual Resource Inventory

Resources considered contributing date from the period of significance. Though some elements may have been updated or changed over time, they have originated within the period of significance. Contributing resources conform to the standards of integrity as outlined in the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington multiple property documentation (MPD) form. Minor and/or temporary resources, including parking areas, tables, benches, fire pits, signage, lighting, trash receptacles, hydrants, bike racks, and barbecues have not been included in the resource count.

Resource Number	Contributing or Noncontributing	Date	Resource Name / Current Use
1	C	1912	tennis courts
2	C	ca. 1910s-1920s	retaining walls
3	NC	ca. 1970s-1990s	rock entry posts
4	NC	1970s-1990s	stone drinking fountains
5	C	1910s-1920s	pathways
6	C	1961	outdoor cooking shelter
7	NC	post-1960	lower Manito playground
8	NC	ca. 1990s-2000s	pedestrian bridge
9	C	1910s-1920s	comfort station
10	C	pre-1904	mirror pond
11	C	1955	Lawrence Rist Memorial fireplace
12	C	1907	water-trough
13	C	1910s-1920s	peanut stand (Park Bench Café)
14	C	1932	Washington Memorial
15	C	1910s-1920s	comfort station
16	C	1910s-1920s	service shops
17	NC	ca. 1980s-1990s	greenhouses
18	NC	1970	service building (meeting room)
19	NC	ca. 1970s-1980s	shelter
20	C	1910s-1920s	stables
21	C	1910s-1920s	comfort station
22	C	ca. 1960	bench
23	C	1904	upper Manito playground
24	NC	ca. 2000	splash pad and utility building
25	C	1910	ball field
26	C	1910s-1920s	comfort station

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 3 of 49

27	C	1912	Duncan Garden
28	C	1955	Memorial Fountain
29	NC	ca. 1990s	gazebo and fountain
30	C	1912	Artistic Office and Gaiser Conservatory
31	NC	ca. 1980s-2000s	fuchsia and begonia display house
32	C	1940s	Joel E. Ferris Perennial Garden
33	C	1952	Rose Hill
34	C	1947	Wortman Memorial Sundial
35	C	1931	stone bridge
36	NC	1974	Nishinomiya Japanese Garden
37	NC	1974	restroom building
38	C	1912	Lilac Garden
39	C	1904	Manito Park
40	NC	ca. 1980s-2000s	utility building, Manito Boulevard
41	C	1903	Manito Boulevard
42	C	1909	Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue)

1. Tennis Courts. 1912. *Contributing site.*

A paved area containing two tennis courts is located at the northeast corner of the property. The tennis court is surrounded by cyclone fencing. The surface and fencing have been updated, but original tennis courts were in place no later than 1912 in this same location.¹

2. Retaining Walls. ca. 1910-1920. *Contributing object.*

Retaining walls are found throughout the park, primarily constructed of basalt stone with rough coursing. Walls such as this can be found to the rear of the comfort station (Resource 9), below the east elevation of the service shops (Resource 16), surrounding planters within the Joel E. Ferris Perennial Garden (Resource 32), rear of the stables (Resource 20), flanking the stairs and pathways leading to both the gazebo (Resource 29) and Rose Hill (Resource 33), surrounding the park sign near the parking area entrance in the northeast portion of the property, and in other locations such as edging parking lots. A concrete retaining wall is found at the northerly end of Duncan Garden (Resource 27). The majority of the retaining walls on the property date within the period of significance for the park, being tied into and a part of the original design of the historical resources they are associated with.

3. Rock Entry Posts. ca. 1970s-1990s. *Noncontributing object.*

Resource 3 represent a number of nonhistoric, mortared, rock entry posts flanking pathway entrances into the park in various locations throughout the property. The entry posts are found

¹ "New Sunken Gardens and Greenhouses Novel Features of Manito Park," *Spokesman-Review*, September 22, 1912, 4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 4 of 49

primarily in pairs, though some entries feature pairs with two posts on each side, and wood boards spanning between. The posts exhibit aggregate caps on top.

4. Stone Drinking Fountains. 1970s-1990s. *Noncontributing object.*

Resource 4 represents a group of stone drinking fountains that are found in various locations throughout the park. They are small, mortared stone drinking fountains set on a small, square, poured-concrete pad. A concrete bowl is set on top, and contains the water fountain. A small concrete step and metal drain grate are located near the base of the objects. According to the Parks and Recreation Operations Department, drinking fountains of this type and style were added to parks throughout Spokane, in a style consistent with built resources already in existence in many parks, between the 1970s and 1990s. They were designed by the department mason, and constructed in basalt, river rock, and brick at different locations; only the brick and basalt versions are found at Manito Park.

5. Pathways. ca. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing object.*

Paved pathways are found in various locations throughout Manito Park. Some natural pathways can also be found at the site, with the most prominent ones situated in the westerly portion of the park between Rose Hill, the Japanese Garden, and the Lilac Garden (Resources 33, 36, 38). Some of the paved pathways around the exterior boundaries of the property are also city sidewalks, linear in nature, the majority of the pathways within the site are curvilinear, meandering, and generally follow the natural topography of the land. Some of the more formal, planned garden areas also feature designed pathways, though these pathways are still generally meandering in form, providing the type of calm, scenic path characteristic of Olmsted pathways. Stairways can be found in some locations as part of the pathway system. Some stairways are simple, concrete stairs while others exhibit rock posts similar to the rock entry posts (Resource 3) or rock retaining walls flanking the stairs and functioning as railings. Though the concrete paths and stairways have been re-paved and now exhibit a top-layer of modern material, this is an expected alteration to a resource that was included within the original Olmsted recommendations for this property and as a result are all considered a contributing resource.

6. Outdoor Cooking Shelter. 1961. *Contributing structure.*

The Outdoor Cooking Shelter (Resource 6) is located in the lower Manito playground (Resource 7) area in the northerly portion of the park. The structure was constructed in 1961 as a donation from the Rotary Club to commemorate the club's fiftieth anniversary, and was designed by Henry C. Bertelsen and Eddy, Carlson, & James Architects of Spokane. It is a hexagonal, open structure supported by six large mortared rock columns. It rests on a poured concrete pad, and features a large, mortared rock chimney in the center containing a fire pit. The chimney vents out the center of the roof.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 5 of 49

7. Lower Manito Playground. post-1960. *Noncontributing site.*

The Lower Manito Playground is located in the northerly portion of the park, adjacent to the outdoor cooking shelter (Resource 6). It features two modern wooden and plastic play apparatus featuring slides, monkey-bars, and open landings. The play equipment is surrounded by bark.

8. Pedestrian Bridge. ca. 1990s-2000s. *Noncontributing structure.*

A nonhistoric, small, wooden pedestrian bridge is situated directly south of the lower Manito playground (Resource 7). It features wooden plank decking, and wooden railings on each side. The small bridge spans a dip in topography in that portion of the pathway system.

9. Comfort Station. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

The comfort station is located in the northern portion of the park slightly southeast of mirror pond (Resource 10). It is a small, gable-roof, mortared-stone building constructed of basalt that was veneered over rough concrete walls in a random arrangement. Three entry doors are situated on the north elevation with two additional entries on the south elevation, all containing nonhistoric, metal replacement doors. Each door features a segmental-arch at the top. Large rectangular openings are found on north, east and west elevations. Two openings on the rear have been partially enclosed with compatible stone, leaving much smaller rectangular openings remaining. These openings exhibit similar segmental-arches to the entries, concrete sills, and have been enclosed with vented concrete blocks. The building features large brackets on each gable end, visible rafter-tails, and wood shingle roofing. Wide, wood bargeboards are found along the roofline on each gable end. The easterly entry on the north elevation features stone walls flanking the approach to the entry; similar stone walls are found on both of the entries on the south elevation. The central entry on the south elevation is sheltered by a small extension of the roofline, supported by brackets. The exterior walls of the building are slightly flared out at the corners and feature a 1'-6" thickness. Concrete sidewalks surround the exterior of the building and a rock retaining wall (Resource 2) is found to the rear.

According the Parks and Recreation Operations Department, comfort stations, and various other service buildings (found primarily just in Manito Park), were constructed with this style and materials primarily during the 1910s and 1920s based on a building theme designed by architect Chester A. Houghtaling and developed under the direction of John Duncan, Park Superintendent. The buildings typically contained restrooms at each end, with a storage area in the center. The buildings feature elements of both the Rustic style popular in park building design at the time, and the nationally popular Bungalow or Craftsman style. Additionally, this building theme reflected Olmstedian principles and aesthetics utilizing natural and native materials, and minimal visible disruption on the landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 6 of 49

10. Mirror Pond. pre-1904. *Contributing site.*

The Mirror Pond is located in the northwesterly corner of the park near 18th Avenue. It is a large pond, with a concrete border and sidewalk around the northeast corner of the pond, and rock and grass bordering the remainder. Original to the site, this was a natural lake known as Mirror Lake that would often dry up during the hot summer months. The lake was reduced in size in the early twentieth-century, during John Duncan's time as superintendent. In 1912, a concrete wall atop bedrock was built along the north and west sides to prevent seepage onto nearby lots, and in 1974 a concrete retaining structure was completed along the northeast end so that the pond would remain filled with water year round.

11. Lawrence Rist Memorial Fireplace. 1955. *Contributing structure.*

The Lawrence Rist Memorial Fireplace is situated at the southwest corner of Mirror Pond (Resource 10). It is a freestanding, natural basalt fireplace that was constructed in 1955 to commemorate Lt. Lawrence Rist who was killed in action during the Koren War. It features a semi-circular stone hearth in front with a smooth concrete top layer, a brick firebox, and low stone walls extending diagonally out from the front two corners. A segmental arch, of vertically laid stones, is found above the fireplace opening. Stone ledges flank the central portion of the structure, above the low walls at the corners. The stone for the structure has been laid in a random pattern.

Original plans for the memorial, drawn by Funk, Molander & Johnson, Architects and William C. James, Associate Architect, indicate proposed benches extending from both front corners of the hearth, extending in a generally diamond-shaped pattern with flag-poles situated at the far end of the benches; this portion of the design was never implemented.

12. Water-Trough. 1907. *Contributing object.*

Resource 12 is located centrally along the eastern boundary of the park along Grand Boulevard. This small stone trough features a sunken-in trough area on the top. It was placed in this location in 1907 so that horses travelling along Grand Boulevard could stop for water, and was utilized as such through the 1930s. It is now filled with flowers and used as a planter, though it still remains unchanged except for the addition of a sign noting its historical function.

13. Peanut Stand (Park Bench Café). 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

The Peanut Stand is located centrally within the park near the Washington Memorial (Resource 14), and has been identified by staff at Parks and Recreation Operations as the peanut stand, with additional documentation referring to it as an ice cream stand. Currently, the building houses the Park Bench Café, with the old ice cream, peanut, and hot dog vending stands in parks being done away with citywide in 1947². It is a small, single-story, hip-roof building exhibiting a mortared, basalt, stone exterior, laid in a random bond. It is similar in overall appearance and materials, and was

² "Hot Dog Stands Go From Parks," *Spokesman-Review*, April 30, 1947, 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 7 of 49

developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the comfort station at Resource 9, and other stone buildings throughout the property.

It exhibits large windows on all four elevations, many of which have been enclosed with wood paneling. The openings all feature bracketed wood sills. A hip-roof dormer is found above the central portion of the façade elevation. The building exhibits wide eaves and wood shingle roofing. An entry door is centered on the rear elevation, and a poured concrete sidewalk surrounds the building. The building is situated on the original site of the swan pond and house within the former zoo area, which was filled in to construct the present building. The bear cages were originally situated against the rock formations to the rear of the building.

14. Washington Memorial. 1932. Contributing object.

The Washington Memorial is a small, granite obelisk currently situated across the linear pathway from the Park Bench Café (Resource 13). It exhibits a conical top, thirteen stars surrounding the top (symbolizing the thirteen colonies), fluting (with forty-eight flutes for the forty-eight states at that time), a band between these two elements (signifying unity), and smooth, arched panels at the top of the primary exterior surface planes on each side.³ The panel on the front of the memorial exhibits a picture of Washington and reads, “1732 – 1932 in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington first president of the United States whose wisdom foresight and patriotism is an inspiration to all Americans.” The memorial features a small path leading up to it and a flagstone base of the same light gray stone, and a small bronze pillar in front of it with a drinking fountain on the top.

The memorial was dedicated on June 14, 1932, Flag Day, as a gift from the Esther Reed Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and designed by the notable local firm, Whitehouse and Price.⁴ A concert by the Fourth Infantry Band, patriotic exercises and speeches accompanied the dedication.⁵ A newspaper article following the unveiling indicates that the image of Washington on the memorial is “a cast bronze bas relief of the Houdon bust of Washington.”⁶ Eventually, the bronze bust was stolen and replaced, then vandalized, and finally removed; though a relief image of Washington remains. The monument was originally situated less than 100 yards east of its current location, facing the curvilinear pathway in that location; the memorial and drinking fountain were relocated in 2010. However, historical images confirm the obelisk and drinking fountain have been repositioned in the same arrangement as they were originally.

³ “First Memorial is D.A.R. Gift,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 15, 1932, n.p.

⁴ “Dedicate Granite Shaft to Hero,” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, June 15, 1932, 2.

⁵ “Ceremony at Manito Today,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 14, 1932, 10.

⁶ “Unveiling Washington Memorial in Manito Park,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 15, 1932, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 8 of 49

15. Comfort Station. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

Resource 15 is located directly north of the Peanut Stand (Resource 13). It is a small, single-story, bellcast hip-roof service building exhibiting a mortared, basalt, stone exterior, laid in a random bond. It is similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the other stone buildings found throughout the property. It features an entry centered on the façade, which contains an arched, wooden door and a segmental-stone arch above. The entry is sheltered by a small overhang of the primary roof, supported by large brackets. The approach to the entry is flanked by small stone walls. The building exhibits wood shingle roof sheathing, and visible rafter tails. Small rectangular windows are found on all four elevations situated high on the walls just below the eaves; the windows on the rear have been enclosed. The lower wall on the rear elevation features a small stone extension at its base, with an angled row of stones along the top.

16. Service Shops. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

Resource 16 is centrally located in the southerly portion of the park along Tekoa Street. The building features a mortared, basalt, stone exterior, laid in a random bond. It is similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the other stone buildings found throughout the property. This building was originally constructed as the service shops, within the main service yard on the property, housing machine shop, blacksmith, auto shop, auto and truck storage, park bench and table storage, and general maintenance;⁷ a drawing dated 1979 indicates the southerly portion of the building was housing pottery shops at that time. According to Manito Park staff, these were originally the service shops for the entire Spokane park system.

The building features two, adjoining blocks with the northerly portion extending slightly farther in width and featuring a gentler roof pitch than the southerly portion. The building also exhibits asphalt-shingle roofing, and visible rafter tails. The west elevation is level with the paved ground in that location, while the rear or east elevation is set on top of a stone retaining wall in that location. Six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows remain in many of the building's window openings, and feature segmental-stone arches above. Metal storm windows have been installed over the original wood-sash windows. The façade elevation of the northerly portion of the building contains four large bays, three of which exhibit metal overhead doors, while the fourth has been partially enclosed with paneling and includes a nonhistoric metal door. The façade of the southerly portion of the building features three windows, an entry, and a large bay that has been enclosed by paneling. A stone chimney pierces the roofline over the southerly portion of the building. This building is within the park shops complex originally containing the machine shop, blacksmith, auto shop, auto and truck

⁷ Lee Sahlin, *Memories of Manito Park*, Personal Memoir, April 20, 1991. Located in the Manito Park File of the Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 9 of 49

storage, and general maintenance areas; though it is unknown which function this particular building originally housed.

17. Greenhouses. ca. 1980s-1990s. *Noncontributing structure.*

The Greenhouses are located north of the service shops (Resource 16). They features two nonhistoric, prefabricated, metal-framed greenhouse structures covered in transparent paneling. The two structures are set on the gravel in that location, and feature air-conditioning units and horizontal-sliding doors on the south elevations. The two greenhouses are surrounded by cyclone fencing.

18. Service Building (Meeting Room). 1970. *Noncontributing building.*

The Service Building is located directly west of the arch-roofed greenhouses (Resource 17). It is a small, nonhistoric, single-story, side-gabled building constructed in materials compatible with the original stone buildings on the property. It features a mortared stone veneer of vesicular basalt, and wood-shingle roofing. Two entries are centered on the façade, and one entry is centered on the rear. Several metal-sash windows with stone sills are featured on the building, and stone planter boxes have been set out front. The building was constructed in 1970, and is noted on plans from that year as a service building; it now houses the park's meeting room.

19. Shelter. ca. 1970s-1980s. *Noncontributing structure.*

A flat-roof shelter is situated in the service area. It features round, metal, vertical support posts, a wooden roof-framing system, and fiberglass panel on the roof. The shelter currently provides shelter for a service work area; the entire area is surrounded by cyclone-fencing.

20. Stable. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

This building is located at the southerly end of the service area. The building features a mortared, basalt, stone exterior, laid in a random bond and is similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme, as the other stone buildings found throughout the property.

This is a large, one-and-one-half-story, side-gable roofed building with a smaller, single-story, side-gabled portion on its westerly end. The single-story portion exhibits four large entry bays on the north elevation. Two of these bays contain metal overhead doors, one has been enclosed with wood paneling with a pedestrian entry, and one features horizontal-sliding wooden carriage doors. Each of the carriage doors feature two, six-light, wood-sash windows. The larger portion of the building on its easterly end, features three large entry bays on the façade. One contains a nonhistoric wood and glass overhead door, one contains a metal overhead door, and one contains the same horizontal sliding carriage doors that are found on the other portion of the building. The façade also

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 10 of 49

features an entry and one twelve-light wood-sash window. The window exhibits a concrete lintel and sill; a similar lintel runs the entire length of the façade of both the easterly and westerly portions of the building providing support above all the one pedestrian and six large bays. A large, forward-gabled wall-dormer is centered above the larger, easterly portion of the building. A paneled wood door is centered on the wall-dormer, and is flanked by six-light wood-sash windows. A small metal platform supported by brackets is found outside this upper story door; the purpose of this door and platform are unknown. Large brackets are found on the gable ends of the building as well as on the forward-gabled dormer. The two gable ends of the larger portion of the building and the forward-gable are clad in wood-shingles. The remainder of the building features a stone exterior. Several additional windows, some of which have been enclosed with plywood, are found throughout the remainder of the building. Two large, original stone chimneys pierce the roof above the rear elevation on the easterly portion of the building. A nonhistoric, concrete block lean-to has been added to the rear of the easterly portion. A brick stack pierces it's roof, and a pedestrian entry and several windows are found at the base of the addition. An additional entry is found on the basement level of the easterly portion of the building. It features a slanted walkway leading to it, with a stone retaining wall on either side where the approach goes below grade. The rear of the westerly portion of the building exhibits wood shingle cladding on the upper portion of the wall. The roof of the entire building features asphalt-shingle roof sheathing, and visible rafter tails. This building is within the park shops complex originally containing the machine shop, blacksmith, auto shop, auto and truck storage, and general maintenance areas; though it is unknown which function this particular building originally housed.

21. Comfort Station. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

Resource 21 is situated in the southeast corner of the Joel E. Ferris Perennial Garden (Resource 32). It is a small, bellcast hip-roof building exhibiting a mortared basalt stone exterior, laid in a random bond. It is similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the other stone buildings found throughout the property. This building features an entry on the façade elevation, sheltered by a slight extension of the primary roof that is supported by large, curved brackets. The approach to the entry is flanked by stone walls, though one has been partially removed. Rectangular openings are found on all elevations high on the walls just below the eaves; they have been filled with vented concrete blocks. The building exhibits wood shingle roofing, visible rafter tails, and an arched wooden door with a segmental-stone arch above.

22. Bench. ca. 1960. *Contributing object.*

Resource 22, stone benches, are situated in numerous locations throughout the park. These benches exhibit a mortared, basalt veneer in a random bond. They each feature a bench seat portion with an arched back connecting to the armrests. Small stone areas are found in front, with some benches featuring commemorative markers in memory of individuals. Documentation indicates

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 11 of 49

benches of this type, such as those is situated on Rose Hill (Resource 33), having been installed no later than 1960.⁸

23. Upper Manito Playground. ca. 1904. *Contributing site.*

Upper Manito Playground is located in the southerly portion of the park near 25th Avenue on the former site of a rock crusher filled with “rocky waste.”⁹ A portion of the playground features modern playground apparatus surrounded by bark. A metal swing set and several picnic tables are also found here. This playground was established in the early 1900s and resulted from the efforts of A. L. White, John W. Duncan and the park board implementing many of the Olmsted recommendations for the park, of which the grading of an area for a playfield was one. Though modern play apparatus have been added over the years, it does not detract from the character of the site as a playground, and is an expected change to this type of resource.

24. Splash Pad and Utility Building. ca. 2000. *Noncontributing site.*

Resource 24 is located in the southerly portion of the park in Manito’s upper playground (Resource 23). The splash pad area features a generally circular, poured-concrete pad with pipes for water scattered throughout. This water feature exists today in place of a wading pool originally installed in this portion of the property in 1920. The utility building is a small, gable-roof, rough and smooth concrete-block building with a metal-panel roof. An entry door is situated on the south elevation.

25. Ball Field. ca. 1910. *Contributing site.*

Resource 26 is located in the upper playground (Resource 24). It features a tall, cyclone-fence backstop and grass infield and outfield. The ballfield was established in the early 1900s, no later than 1912, and resulted from the efforts of A. L. White, John W. Duncan and the park board implementing many of the Olmsted recommendations for the park.¹⁰

26. Comfort Station. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

Resource 26 is a restroom building situated in the upper Manito playground area. It is a small, side-gable roof building exhibiting the same mortared, random coursed, basalt stone exterior similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the other stone buildings found throughout the property. One entry door is situated on each elevation, all exhibiting nonhistoric replacement doors and segmental stone arches at the top. All of the building’s entryways feature small stone walls flanking the approaches to the entries, that are all capped with poured-concrete. Those entries on the side eave elevations are

⁸ Mabel Runberg, *Spokane Rose Society and Rose Hill*, April 1970. Located in the Manito Park Files, Manito Park, Spokane, WA.

⁹ Sahlin, 5; and “New Sunken Gardens and Greenhouses Novel Features of Manito Park.”

¹⁰ “New Sunken Gardens and Greenhouses Novel Features of Manito Park.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 12 of 49

sheltered by slight extensions of the primary roofline, both with large brackets for support. Small rectangular openings, with similar stone segmental arches above, are found on all four elevations as well. All of these openings have been enclosed with vented concrete blocks. The building exhibits large brackets on both gable ends, nonhistoric v-groove metal roofing, visible rafter tails along both eave elevations, and wide bargeboards at both gable ends.

27. Duncan Garden. 1912. *Contributing site.*

Manito Park's Duncan Garden is centrally located in the park's southerly portion and contains approximately 4 acres. It was originally known as the Sunken Garden, as the removal of fill from that location, for use in parks around the city, lowered the original ground level of the site. In 1912, John W. Duncan designed the formal gardens, which now exhibit gravel pathways, formal plantings, grass, and manicured shrubbery. Three poured-concrete stairways with large concrete posts at the top and bottom lead out of the garden to the north. The large concrete posts exhibit a tulip design, coordinating with the tulip designs on the metal side railings flanking each stairway. A concrete retaining wall, at the northeast corner of the garden, also exhibits similar tulip designs. Historic photos and newspaper accounts indicate a fountain was originally positioned near the north end of the gardens; it is no longer extant, and today a small planter is situated in that location.

The gardens were renamed from Sunken Garden to Duncan Garden in 1941 to commemorate John W. Duncan who was superintendant of the park system between 1910 and 1942.

28. Memorial Fountain. 1955. *Contributing object.*

A large concrete fountain is centered in the Duncan Garden, and exhibits a circular sidewalk surrounding it, four sets of concrete stairs to approach the fountain and sidewalk area, and low granite balustrades around the outside, which breaks for the stairs. The fountain contains a central water feature with a Mt Airy light gray granite pedestal and a bronze swans on top. The central fountain feature is 8' in width, the pool is 20' in width, the sidewalk is 5' in width, and the entire object as a whole is 32'-6". It was donated in 1955 by Mrs. L. M. Davenport in memory of her husband, Louis Davenport, and was designed by the notable Spokane firm of Whitehouse & Price. Original drawings indicate benches were proposed on the outside but were not built; shrubs instead are found surrounding the exterior between the stairs.

29. Gazebo and Fountain. 1990s-2004. *Noncontributing structure.*

Resource 29, a concrete, dome-roofed gazebo supported by fluted pillars is, located at the southerly end of Duncan Garden adjacent to a small, concrete pool with egg-and-dart designs and eight small, ornate, concrete elements functioning as water fountains spraying into the pool. The gazebo was added in 2004. A historic photo of Duncan Gardens indicates a former gazebo, likely constructed of wood, was originally situated near the current size of this gazebo. A small, circular, concrete fountain with small shell-shaped planters is situated directly next to the gazebo. Small water

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 13 of 49

spouts in each shell serve as a water feature. This feature was installed during the 1990s by the Friends of Manito, a non-profit organization supporting preservation and improvement of Manito Park.

30. Artistic Office and Gaiser Conservatory. 1912. *Contributing building.*

The office, a single-story, hip-roof building set on top of a basement, exhibits the same mortared, random coursed, basalt stone exterior similar in overall appearance and materials, and was developed during the same time period within the same building theme as the other stone buildings found throughout the property. The building was completed by 1912 and is identified in a 1912 newspaper article as the artistic office and another historic image identifies the building as the tool house and work room, though Manito Park staff noted the office building reportedly housed the city's park department for many years during the early- to mid-twentieth-century.¹¹ It features a large, slightly forward extending, gable-roof entry centered on the façade elevation. A bellcast gable-roof overhang provides shelter for the entry. The overhang is supported by square wood posts set on low stone walls. Six-over-six double-hung wood-sash windows are paired within segmental-arched openings throughout the building. These windows exhibit metal storm windows. A large window, flanked by smaller windows, are found within the gable above the central entry. This gabled wall is clad in wood shingles and exhibits a wide wood cornice. The façade elevation also exhibits several paired, barn-style doors and an entry providing access to a restroom. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles, and visible rafter tails are featured throughout. Drawings dating to 1966 indicate the building contained a dirt room, potting shed, and warehouse at that time.

Attached to the south side of the office is the Gaiser Conservatory. It is a metal frame conservatory structure, finished with transparent panels. A low, knee-wall is found at the base of the structure. The conservatory features a slightly larger central portion flanked with wings to the east and west, as well as a slightly extended entryway centered on the façade. Though greenhouses existed throughout Manito Park over the years, the original conservatory structure in this exact location was rebuilt in 1974, and then re-dedicated with enhancements in 1988 made possible by a donation by Mrs David Gaiser in memory of her husband.¹²

31. Fuchsia and Begonia Display House. ca. 1980s-2000s. *Noncontributing structure.*

This structure is located directly west of the office and conservatory building (Resource 30). It is a small, rough cedar pergola structure, consisting of vertical support posts, a wooden roof structure, and benches. It is accessible via a concrete staircase flanked by low, stone, knee-walls.

32. Joel E. Ferris Perennial Garden. ca. 1940s. *Contributing site.*

The Joel E. Ferris Perennial Garden is situated centrally within the park, directly east of Rose Hill (Resource 33). It contains grassy areas, over 300 varieties of flowers and other plantings, as well as

¹¹ "New Sunken Gardens and Greenhouses Novel Features of Manito Park."

¹² Sahlin, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 14 of 49

mature shrubs and trees. The garden also contains rock retaining walls surrounding planters (Resource 2), and a stone bench (Resource 22).

The gardens existed since the early years of the park, showing up on the 1951 park map as informal gardens. The site was re-dedicated in 1964 in honor of Mr. Ferris, who served on the park board for a number of years until his retirement and subsequent death in 1960.

33. Rose Hill. 1952. *Contributing site.*

Resource 33 is located slightly northwest of the office and conservatory (Resource 30). It contains a manicured rose garden set atop a natural rise in topography in this location, and is accessible via concrete stairs flanked by a low stone wall at its southerly end and a concrete ramp flanked by stone walls at its northerly end; the stairs at the southerly end were added by Duncan prior to the 1940s in early preparations for the site.

Rose Hill was originally conceived by John W. Duncan, and implemented post-World War II, then opening officially September 8, 1952, as carried out partially by the Spokane Rose Society, with 800 bushes planted by the end of 1953 and a total of 1,500 by 1954.¹³ It features manicured grassy areas, formal rose plantings, several stone benches (Resource 22) and additional nonhistoric benches, a flag pole added in 1954 to commemorate Louis Davenport, a sundial, the Wortman Memorial (Resource 34) added in 1949, and at its northerly end a pergola dedicated to the photographer Erna Bert Nelson, which was added during the 2000s. Rose Hill, and the areas west of it toward the Japanese Garden (Resource 36), originally contained the elk and deer enclosure. Some remnants of the stone walls formerly serving as the enclosure remain.

34. Wortman Memorial Sundial. 1947. *Contributing object.*

The Wortman Memorial, a sundial, is located at the northerly end of Rose Hill (Resource 33) directly adjacent to the pergola and was an original feature of Rose Hill when it was opened in 1952, having been donated in 1947 by Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wortman in memory of their son.¹⁴ The sundial was received by the parks department in December 1949 but was held for installation until the following spring.¹⁵ It features a circular, concrete base on an octagonal concrete pad. A bronze gnomon is situated on the top, and small, square, bronze plaques are found around the base toward the top. Images on the small bronze plaques represent the signs of the zodiac. The memorial was designed by the local architectural firm of Whitehouse & Price.

35. Stone Bridge. ca. 1931. *Contributing structure.*

The stone bridge is located north of Rose Hill (Resource 33) spanning over loop drive in that location. This is a natural basalt structure, with the stones laid in a random bond; it is of the same

¹³ Runberg, 1.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1.

¹⁵ "Park System Plans Are Laid," *Spokesman-Review*, December 12, 1949, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 15 of 49

general construction theme and materials as the stone buildings found throughout the park. The pedestrian bridge, constructed in the early 1930s, features a large stone arch over the roadway, and low stone balustrades flanking the paved pedestrian walkway on top of the structure. The bridge abuts directly into the hillside on both ends.

36. Nishinomiya Japanese Garden. 1974. *Noncontributing site.*

The Nishinomiya Japanese Gardens are located in the westerly extension of the park near 21st Avenue and Bernard Street on a portion of the property identified as the wood yard on the 1951 park map. The traditionally styled Japanese gardens opened in 1974 just in time for Expo visitors to enjoy. The project began in 1962 when Nishinomiya, Japan had been established as a sister city to Spokane and the idea of exchanging horticultural information was suggested. In 1967 the city retained Mr. Nagao Sakurai, a noted designer who had studied at the Imperial Tokyo University and who had designed the Emperor's Garden in Tokyo. Vern Johnson & Sons was secured as the contractor for the project. Sakurai suffered a stroke when in Spokane working on the project, and passed away shortly after returning home upon completion of the garden, in 1969. The large basalt rocks in the garden were brought in from land adjacent to the airport, and in 1971 the fence was added utilizing a \$15,000 donation by the Jewett Foundation.¹⁶

37. Restroom. 1974. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 37 is a nonhistoric restroom building adjacent to the Nishinomiya Japanese Garden (Resource 36) and exhibits a Japanese inspired architectural style. It is a small, gable-oriented frame building with both vertical cedar fence boards and horizontal cedar base boards on the exterior. Translucent panels fill in horizontal openings above the primary wall plane, and 1"x4" wood louvers filling in each gable end. A large ridge beam, with a tapered cut at each end, and a bellcast roof add to the Japanese style of the building. Two pedestrian entries sheltered by a small, shed-roof overhang, are found on the façade elevation. A service entry is found on the rear. The building is set on a rock foundation and features wood shingle roofing.

38. Lilac Garden. 1912. *Contributing site.*

Resource 36 is located in the northwest area of the park on a portion of the original buffalo enclosure for the park's zoo. The lilac garden was originally established in 1912 when John W. Duncan acquired 128 lilac plants and began the garden; original landscape drawings indicate 95 varieties of lilac. Today the lilac garden exhibits a sloping grassy area filled with lilac plants. A paved pathway passes through the center of the garden area.

¹⁶ Sahlin, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 16 of 49

39. Manito Park. 1904. *Contributing site.*

Manito Park itself, representing the site of the park containing 90 acres within its boundaries and all of the above resources. Manito Park as it exists today is asymmetrical in shape, generally bounded on the far north by 17th Avenue, on the far east by Grand Boulevard, on the far south by 25th Avenue, and on the far west by Bernard Street.

40. Utility Building, Manito Boulevard. ca. 1980s-2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

A small, shed-roof utility building is located in the central planting strip in Manito Boulevard near its intersection with Division Street and 36th Avenue. It features a brick veneer, with poured concrete near the top of each exterior wall. A pedestrian entry is found off-centered on the north elevation, with rectangular panels along one side and above the entry. A small pipe and several metal utility boxes are attached to the building. A low, concrete utility structure is directly in front of the building.

41. Manito Boulevard. 1903. *Contributing site.*

Manito Boulevard features approximately 1.4 miles in total length today. Approximately .75 miles existed prior to implementation of the Olmsted recommendations, having been developed as a part of the original Manito Park Addition residential development during the early years of the twentieth century. The original portion of the boulevard extended between Manito Park began at Park Place, equivalent to 21st Avenue in that location, and extended to a point just short of 35th Avenue where a large L-shaped lot interrupted the roadway. The original road plan is reflected on the original Manito Park plat map dating to 1903. The boulevard extension, included within the Olmsted report, was completed in 1947.

The original portion of the boulevard is generally linear, running in a north-south direction, with a slightly northwest-southwest angled portion at its northerly terminus where it connects to the park itself. This portion of the boulevard is approximately 120-feet wide curb-to-curb and features a central planting strip approximately 80-feet wide. The central strip contains a linear row of trees along each outside edge and a less densely planted central row of trees. The plantings along Manito Boulevard are primarily Norwegian Maple, Eastern Red Cedar, Ponderosa Pine, and Concolor (White) Fir. A paved sidewalk crosses the central planting strip near its intersection with 24th Avenue; official pedestrian sidewalks are found outside of the boulevard curbing in front of the residences though some dirt pathways have been formed within the center plantings.

The boulevard extension picks up just north of 35th Avenue at the L-shaped lot now containing school district athletic fields and Jefferson Elementary School at the east end. The extension, referred to on city plans as Upper Manito Boulevard, curves to the west following the northerly border of the athletic fields, and then continues south again at its intersection with Division Street then extending all the way to High Drive. Within the initial curve of the roadway north of the athletic fields, the roadway funnels down from approximately 120-feet in width to approximately 70-feet in width, with the central planting strip shrinking from 80-feet to approximately 25-feet. A triangular-shaped

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 7

Page 17 of 49

central planting, containing a utility building (Resource 40), is found at the intersection of Manito Boulevard and Division Street. The central plantings within the extension contain primarily a single, central line of trees, exhibiting a variety of species including Norway Maple, Northern Red Oak, Schwelder Norway Maple, Faassens Black Norway Maple, Moerheim Blue Spruce, Thundercloud Plum, and Silverleaf Box Elder. These trees have grown to a large size, though are not as mature in appearance as those along the original boulevard portion. Though slightly less substantial in width, the boulevard extension exhibits the same general characteristics and physical features as the original boulevard.

42. Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue). 1909. *Contributing site.*

Adams Boulevard, known as 21st Avenue, is approximately .90 miles in length extending between High Drive on the west extending to its intersection with South Bernard Street at Manito Park on the east. The boulevard is approximately 70-feet wide, from curb-to-curb, with a central planting strip approximately 25-feet in width. The central strip features two linear rows of trees planting at the outer edges, and featuring primarily London Planetree or Little Leaf Lindens. One paved sidewalk crosses the central planting near South Howard Street. Pedestrian sidewalks are found outside of the curb-width in front of the residences.

21st Avenue, between approximately Madison Street and Klamath (Howard) Street, existed prior to the Olmsted Brothers report having been developed with the Clifton Highlands residential addition in that location. It was proposed within the report to take a northeasterly curve toward Adams Park (Cannon Hill Park) then extending to Manito Park; though it was completed with a linear east-west route it nevertheless fulfilled the Olmsted vision of connecting the park with High Drive. The full length was developed in 1909.¹⁷

¹⁷ "Lawn and Trees on Every Street," *Spokesman-Review*, February 28, 1909, 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 18 of 49

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

The Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue) park system property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington MPD under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of park development, landscape architecture, and city planning; and under Criterion C, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of early-twentieth-century parkland development. Additionally it possesses high artistic values representing Olmstedian and City Beautiful aesthetics and principles regarding treatment of the land and the planning of cities, open spaces, and the transportation links between the open spaces as a whole system. The period of significance for this nominated property, between 1904 and 1963, spans between the park's initial dedication and the fifty year mark, chosen because of the evolving nature of park system properties, which will continue to gain new measures of significance as time progresses.

The property meets the registration requirements and retains integrity for the relevant property subtypes (local parks and parkways/boulevards) as they are defined in the cover document. All three sites were included within the 1908 Olmsted Brothers report to the city; were developed/improved as the intended property sub-types during the primary period of park development in Spokane on the site identified within the report; remain as public parks and boulevards today; and still reflect the intended characteristics identified in the Olmsted report.

Manito Park today contains all of the primary elements originally recommended by the Olmsted Brothers including level grounds for play, continuous lawns, wide drives, and pathways providing scenic and restful opportunities to enjoy the park's naturalistic areas. The natural topography remains an interesting feature of the park and includes a large rock outcropping near the tennis courts (Resource 1), Mirror Pond (Resource 10), and gently undulating grounds and naturalistic wooded areas throughout. The natural topography within the park amplifies the site's scenic and geographic conservation. Though manicured gardens were not a typical feature of Olmsted properties, the pre-existence of a number of native flowers on the site, as noted in the Olmsted report, lent to the natural incorporation of flower gardens into this large park property. Additionally, as the Duncan Gardens, Rose Hill, and Lilac Garden (Resources 27, 33, 38) were established during the primary and secondary periods of area park development. They have gained historical significance in their own right and do not detract from the integrity or significance of the site. Both the naturalistic areas and planned gardens are highly representative of the landscape architecture discussed for the site within the 1908 Olmsted report.

The construction of several stone buildings in the park also adds to the site's significance within the city's Olmsted park system; the buildings themselves also exhibit high integrity of materials, workmanship, and design and add to the park's Olmstedian feelings and associations. Additional information on the architecture within the park is provided within the history of the site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 19 of 49

The park also retains all of the features associated with integrity for the local park sub-type as defined in the MPD, as a park intended to have opportunities for both passive and active recreation, trails and walkways, wooded areas, and water, as well as a location convenient to surrounding residential areas. The two boulevards also retain the primary features of that type, serving as links between park system properties and providing scenic and leisurely travel routes within the city.

The integrity of the property has been minimally impacted by modern additions, alterations, or the introduction of minor and/or temporary resources. These alterations are common to the various Olmsted Park System of Spokane properties and reflect the inherently evolving nature of these sites as they have continued to serve the public throughout the past century. These changes, along with ongoing maintenance and repairs, have been/are being done with a focus on honoring the original Olmsted vision for the city's parks and do not detract from its significance, thus the site remains easily recognizable as belonging to the Olmsted park system and retains the historic qualities as outlined in the MPD. Additionally, the site itself continues as a representation of the Olmsted vision and as part of the citywide park system.

Manito Park, Manito Boulevard and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue) retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. This site has been crucial in the development of surrounding neighborhoods, serving as the primary initial impetus for adjacent residential growth and community planning, and is an important element of Spokane's early city planning, infrastructure, transportation, and subdivision development. The Manito Park Addition, being the earliest residential subdivision fully developed with both a park and boulevard as part of the original plat, set the example and precedent of the value that park properties would add to a neighborhood serving as physical proof for higher property values as discussed within the Olmsted Brothers' report.

History of the Site

Manito Park

Manito Park was dedicated as a park in 1904 on a site formerly named Montrose Park by Francis H. Cook, an early Spokane pioneer who had purchased 160-acres of land on Spokane's South Hill from the Pend Oreille Land Division of the Northern Pacific Railway Company in February 1886. When the financial panic and depression of 1893 hit, many who had established fortunes in real estate, like Cook, lost everything to men who had held onto some measure of financial security. One of these men was Jay P. Graves whose mining fortune allowed him to purchase Cook's failing enterprises.¹⁸ In 1902 Graves acquired the Spokane & Montrose Street Railway, the first motorized street railway in the city later reorganized as the Spokane Traction Company. He was determined to provide reliable public transportation to the Montrose Addition or Manito area of the South Hill. Simultaneously, "Graves and other partners formed the Spokane-Washington Improvement

¹⁸ Bamonte, *Manito Park: A Reflection of Spokane's Past*, 22-24, 30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 20 of 49

Company to develop and sell properties in their new Manito Addition, between 14th Avenue on the north, 33rd on the south, Hatch to the east, and Division to the west.”¹⁹ Realizing the value that a park and other city services would add to the adjacent residential parcels, Graves’ companies along with the Washington Water Power Company, Northwestern and Pacific Hypotheekbank, and investors, made a deal with the city to donate approximately 95-acres of land less suitable for residential development for Manito Park in exchange “for extending a water system and more roads to the area.”²⁰ A letter sent by Frank B. Grinnell on behalf of Graves and the Spokane-Washington Improvement Company dated 1904 included Graves’ suggestion that two lots in the Manito Addition, worth at least \$400, be offered as a prize “to the landscape gardener or architect who would furnish the most feasible and practical plans for the general improvement of Manito Park.”²¹ It is unknown if this deal was ever carried out, however, it shows the foresight for planning in the park’s earliest days. The designed Manito Boulevard was also included within the plans developed for this exchange with a city bond being issued in 1907 for the construction of a boulevard around Manito Park, having also been included in the original 1903 residential addition plat.

The park was originally named “Manita Park, referring to its elevation which affords a fine view of the city.’ The developers of the Manito Addition understood ‘Manito’ to be an Indian word for ‘hilltop,’ as indicated in a brochure they published to promote their Manito properties.”²² The park, boulevard, and subdivision development cumulatively resulted in a real estate boom in the area, as reinforced in a front page article in the *Spokesman-Review* on August 4, 1907 stating, “park improvements add fifteen times their cost to adjacent property... property adjacent... is 100 per cent more valuable than it would have been in the same district without the park or boulevard improvements having been made. This is the unanimous opinion of real estate men, who are in one accord in boosting for a better park and boulevard system for Spokane.”²³ Additionally, the existence of a park and boulevard were used as selling points in the newspaper advertisements for the residential parcels then being developed, with one article stating the “Manito Park addition, containing this large park, is the best place in the city to buy a lot or two and build... the addition is young; prices are low, and now is the time to take advantage of this proposition” further stating that “this great 100 acre park is closer to the business center than any of the other parks, except one.”²⁴ The mere existence of the park, as well as public improvements, was a central selling point in the advertisements regarding the surrounding residential development making such claims as, “besides graded streets, city water, cement sidewalks, water and gas mains laid, electric lights, excellent street car service... features that others

¹⁹ “Graves, Jay P. (1859–1948),” *HistoryLink.org*.

²⁰ *Ibid.*; and Bamonte, 40.

²¹ Frank B. Grinnell to Honorable Frank Boyd, Mayor, City of Spokane. September 12, 1904. City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, papers. Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch, Eastern Washington University, Accession No.999-0462.

²² Bamonte, 40.

²³ *Ibid.*, 81–82.

²⁴ “Many People Spend These Hot Days In Manito Park,” *Spokane Daily-Chronicle*, August 10, 1905, n.p.; and “Manito Park is Not Far Out,” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 1, 1904, 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 21 of 49

do not enjoy. It lies alongside the prettiest park in eastern Washington... there is a tone and elegance about Manito Park."²⁵

The park quickly proved a cumbersome task for the city, as yet unprepared to deal with the management of such a large public site. E. Charles Balzer, promoted from city florist to the city's first park superintendent, lived in the residence that was located within the park until 1909. In an effort to help develop the site, the city's greenhouses were relocated from Liberty to Manito Park in October of 1904; tennis courts were built in 1908 with more added in 1912; a zoo was established in 1905; a refreshment stand is documented on the site as early as 1910; and a softball field, lawn bowling area, and playground equipment constructed out of power poles were also added during the park's earliest days.²⁶ A bandstand was once situated on the hill directly west of Grand Boulevard, and in 1912, the Artistic Offices (Resource 30) and original attached glass greenhouses, containing 14,000 square feet, were completed to replace the original greenhouses, delapidated beyond repair by this time.²⁷

During Balzer's time at the park, his son Norb and his friends would play in the present-day area of Duncan Gardens (Resource 28) having dug a hole for playing deep enough to reveal rich, dark soil, which Balzer then began exporting to other parks as well as allowing neighbors to take it for their properties. Eventually 42,500 loads had been hauled to parks all over the city, thus lowering the ground level in that area providing the area with its first name, the Sunken Gardens.²⁸

The zoo, one of the park's most notable features for several decades, once featured a variety of 165 animals including beavers, polar bears, buffalo, ostrich, emu, white and black swans, cougars, bobcats, raccoons, fox, grizzly bears, coyotes, ducks, monkeys, elk, deer, owls, a hawk, and an eagle. Though the Olmsted report recommended its closing, seeing it as a distraction, the zoo remained until 1932 when the financial strains of the Great Depression rendered the costs of feeding the animals too cumbersome for the city's park budget. The zoo also presented certain liabilities including the loss of a child's arm in 1923 when she attempted to pet a polar bear, the stench and constant animal noise, and the occasional buffalo wandering the neighborhood after having broken through the fences.²⁹ Despite the costs, liability concerns, and complaints from neighbors, the zoo's closing only passed by a 6-5 vote and a great deal of debate.³⁰ Following the 1932 closure of the zoo,

²⁵ "Manito Park," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, October 15, 1906, n.p.

²⁶ Bamonte, 87; and John W. Duncan to Mr. A. L. White, President Park Commission, Spokane, Washington. June 1, 1910. City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, papers. Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch, Eastern Washington University, Accession No.999-0462.

²⁷ "New Sunken Gardens and Greenhouses," Sahlin, 4; and John W. Duncan to Mr. A. L. White, President Park Commission, Spokane, Washington. June 1, 1910. City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, papers. Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch, Eastern Washington University, Accession No.999-0462.

²⁸ Bamonte, 94.

²⁹ Sahlin, "Memories of Manito Park," n.p.

³⁰ Bamonte, 99; "Manito Park History," *The Friends of Manito*; and Sahlin, "Memories of Manito Park," n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 22 of 49

five elk and seven deer were released in Pend Oreille County while the black and brown bears, coyotes, and birds were sent to Tacoma for exhibit in that city's Point Defiance Zoo.³¹

Manito Park was still largely undeveloped at the time John Charles Olmsted and Frederick Dawson visited Spokane. The report submitted by the firm to the Board of Park Commissioners in 1908 included a nearly two-page discussion about Manito Park, noting that "the city is fortunate in possessing already a local park so large, so well situated, and so accessible as this is."³² The report continued on to recommend the leveling of an area of ground in order to provide an adequate playfield, the planting of continuous lawns, expansion of the park's boundaries, relocation of the zoo to a larger site, and the widening and grading of the drives. The report discussed the topography of the site at length, with its ledges, meadow areas, and generally picturesque landscape identifying these as areas providing opportunities for naturalistic trails and pathways as well as mature, native, and naturalistic vegetation.

Balzer resigned as superintendant in December of 1909 and by January 1910 John W. Duncan had agreed to replace him, quickly becoming one of the most renowned and significant figures in the development of the city's parks. During his tenure "the old greenhouses and superintendent's house were torn down and new greenhouses built; the upper level at the southern end of the park was graded to a level ball field... and playground (to which a wading pool was added in 1920); and of great interest to Duncan, work began on the formal European-style gardens transforming the sunken dirt pit into a masterpiece. In 1941... the park board honored his years of fine service... by renaming the Sunken Gardens to the Duncan Gardens."³³ Also during Duncan's early years working with the park, Mirror Pond was reduced in size, formerly being large enough to accommodate canoes that could be rented on site. In 1912 a concrete wall was also constructed along the north and west sides of the pond to prevent water seeping into adjacent residential lots, and much later, in 1974 a concrete retaining structure was added along the northeast end.³⁴ A dance hall, originally situated near the banks of the lake, is no longer extant.

The year 1932 brought the unveiling of the George Washington Memorial shaft and drinking fountain, designed by the notable local architectural firm of Whitehouse and Price. It was dedicated in a Flag Day ceremony held on June 14th. The monument, placed in the park by the Spokane's Oldest chapter of the D.A.R., the Esther Reed Chapter, was the first memorial to George Washington in Spokane. The celebration brought out the "Fort Wright band, officers of the Fourth Infantry, Boy Scouts, the D.A.R. and city officials" with more than three-hundred local residents in attendance.³⁵ The cast bronze relief of Washington was vandalized during the latter part of the twentieth century, eventually stolen, replaced by the Esther Reed Chapter of the D.A.R, vandalized again, and finally removed – though a relief of Washington's image remains. In 2010 the memorial and drinking

³¹ "Deer and Elk Get Freedom," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, December 3, 1932, n.p.

³² Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 90.

³³ Bamonte, 104.

³⁴ "Manito Park History," *The Friends of Manito*.

³⁵ "First Memorial is D.A.R. Gift," *Spokesman-Review*, June 15, 1932, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 23 of 49

fountain were relocated slightly less than 100 yards to the west of its original location. Additional improvements to the park, including the hard-surfacing of tennis courts occurred during the 1930s utilizing Works Progress Administration money held for disposal by the park board.³⁶ During the 1940s John W. Duncan's plans for Rose Hill (Resource 33), a formal rose garden, were carried out within a portion of the former elk and deer enclosure with the help of the Spokane Rose Society. Some elements, such as the stairs at the southerly end of the hill, had been implemented prior to the 1940s as part of Duncan's early efforts to begin implementing his concept for the site.

The park proved successful, even during its earliest days. "Use of the area by picnickers, hikers, and nature lovers seems to have preceded its designation as a park by some years,"³⁷ with activity increasing exponentially once the site began to be officially developed as a park. The Upper Manito Playground (Resource 23) at one time contained four tennis courts, horsehoes, 10'-square wood checkerboards, and were constantly busy on summer days alongside those enjoying the ballfields, wading pool, and other field games.³⁸ Those enjoying the natural areas, desiring to hike, stroll, or enjoy a picnic around the periphery of the property were also in abundance at Manito Park.³⁹ The ponds in the park were stocked with fish offering opportunities for Spokane's young anglers in the summer, as well as opportunities for ice skating in the winter. In 1938, a request was even made to the state game department to restrict adults from fishing so that it could be reserved for the enjoyment of the young.⁴⁰ The park was, and remains today, a popular place for large gatherings, group events, community picnics, flower shows, sporting competitions (including a Spokane Invitation Tennis Tournament and Inland Empire Horseshoe Tournament),⁴¹ holiday celebrations, and more.

Architectural elements within the park primarily reflect the original design theme, designed by architect Chester A. Houghtaling under the direction of Park Superintendent John Duncan. Reportedly Duncan developed the theme during his earliest days with the Board of Park Commissioners in the vain of both the Rustic architectural style common within parks of this era, and typical Olmstedian principles and aesthetics of utilizing natural and native materials and minimizing visual disruptions within parks. The historic architectural resources exhibit a native basalt veneer applied in a random bond over rough concrete walls. Original drawings for buildings of this style date to the 1910s and 1920s. Resources at Manito Park representing this type include several comfort stations, the Peanut Stand (Park Bench Café), the Artistic Office, retaining walls, benches, and a bridge (Resources 2, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 26, 30, and 35). Though some additional resources exhibiting similar characteristics have been added more recently, including the service building and stone drinking fountains (Resources 18, 4), they have been constructed in a way compatible with the original built

³⁶ "It's Like This --," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, December 30, 1935, 14.

³⁷ Sahlin, 1.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, 7.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 7.

⁴⁰ "Manito and Lincoln Park Ponds, Stocked With Fish, Are Thrown Open To Young," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 18, 1938, second section, n.p.; and "Would Restrict Manito Fishing," *Spokesman-Review*, July 8, 1938, n.p.

⁴¹ "After Empire's Title," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, September 2, 1932, n.p.; and "Chronicle Horseshoe Tilts Are Dated for This Month," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 2, 1938, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 24 of 49

resources in an attempt to minimize the disruption of their addition and to remain true to the Olmstedian aesthetics already established on the site. These resources utilize native materials, including basalt, though the basalt used for the more recent additions is much more vesicular in nature exhibiting a higher concentration of gassy pockets differentiating it in a subtle way from the basalt used in earlier construction.

In 1974 the Nishinomiya Japanese Garden (Resource 36) was opened after seven years of development in an effort to honor Spokane's sister city of Nishinomiya, Japan. The first contract for construction, in the amount of \$37,000, was let utilizing funds from the compensation received for the loss of some of the original Liberty Park land when interstate construction displaced that park.⁴² The Japanese gardens were designed by the notable Nagao Sakurai, designer of the Emperor's Garden in Tokyo, who had a stroke while working in Spokane on the project. This garden was his final masterpiece, as he passed away shortly after completing the project.

Additional, but generally minor changes, continued to take place throughout the twentieth century. In 1955 the Lawrence Rist Memorial (Resource 11) near Mirror Pond (Resource 10) and the Memorial Fountain in Duncan Gardens (Resource 28) were erected, the flag pole and Wortman Memorial (Resource 34) were added on Rose Hill (Resource 33) in 1949 and 1954 respectively, in 1961 the outdoor cooking shelter (Resource 6) was constructed, and in 1971 the fence was added to the Japanese garden (Resource 36). An amphitheater planned for construction near the 20th Avenue entrance in the late-1950s was never realized. An ice storm in 1996 resulted in the removal of approximately seventy large trees, with a number of additional trees being damaged by the storm. The park did, however, receive approximately ninety young trees planted in their place.⁴³

Though a master design was never developed for Manito Park, it has evolved throughout the years being shaped by various superintendents or directors utilizing the guidance of the Olmsted's earlier vision for the property.⁴⁴ The park today is highly reflective of Duncan's work on the site, but is nevertheless readily recognizable as a park system property within the Olmsted plan for the city. Nearly all of the Olmsted suggestions for the site have been carried out and remain today, including level playfields, retention of the "weather-beaten ledges... clipped lawns and grass plots... stiff flower beds,"⁴⁵ wide and graded drives, pathways, and the lack of any zoo.

The Olmsted Brothers' had proposed additions to the existing park, suggesting the acquisition of approximately thirty-one acres on the northwest and southwest corners helping to remove the park's irregular boundaries, however, these additions were never acquired and the park today retains its original 1904 siting, boundaries and acreage.

⁴² "Parks Chief Says 1969 Good Year," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, February 19, 1970, n.p.

⁴³ Bamonte, 108.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 82.

⁴⁵ *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 90.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 25 of 49

Manito Boulevard and Extension

Manito Boulevard was established in 1907, as noted on a construction bond from that year, as a part of the Manito Park subdivision development.⁴⁶ It originally stretched between Park Place at the park itself, to approximately 35th Avenue. It was originally developed as a formal boulevard, following the definitions of a boulevard as previously defined by the Olmsteds, featuring a more substantial than normal width and a center strip with plantings that was broken at the cross-streets to allow traffic to pass through. Though the boulevard was being developed at the time of John Charles and Fred Dawson's visits to Spokane, the Olmsted recommendations discussed extending the boulevard between its southerly terminus at 35th Avenue and Harlan Boulevard (now High Drive) in order to connect Manito Park with the proposed Latah Park. This extension would bring the total length of the boulevard from ¾-mile, as it existed, to a total of approximately 1.25-miles in length.

The extension proposed cutting directly through a large L-shaped section of land situated at 35th Avenue at the end of the existing boulevard, however, this land had quickly been developed into the Spokane Country Club and by 1910 at least a portion of it was home to Jefferson Elementary School; eventually the entire section of land was acquired by the school district. Development of the property made it difficult to carry out the Olmsted vision exactly as described, cutting directly through the parcel, however, by the second-quarter of the twentieth-century residential development finally began to boom in the areas south of 35th Avenue, at which time the original Olmsted suggestion of extending Manito Boulevard was finally implemented. In 1947 Manito Boulevard was extended curving to the west from 35th Avenue following the northerly border of the school district property, then curving again toward the south at Division Street then extending all the way to High Drive connecting Manito Park with High Drive as originally envisioned. The Manito Boulevard Extension was constructed with the same characteristics as the original section of roadway, featuring a more substantial width, center planting strips with trees, and breaks in the center strip at the cross-streets.

Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue)

By 1907 21st Avenue had only been developed between Madison Street and Klamath (Howard) Street, extending a distance of approximately seven residential blocks. The Olmsted report suggested this roadway be completed toward the east connecting Manito Park with the proposed East Latah Parkway (now High Drive in that location), passing by Adams Park (Cannon Hill Park). The Olmsted's original recommendations proposed that this roadway should be called Adams Boulevard, should be 150-feet wide, and should follow the existing seven block path of 21st Avenue then curving slightly northeast to cross the southerly corner of Adams Park (Cannon Hill Park) then connecting to Manito Park at the corner of 20th Avenue and South Bernard Street.

This boulevard was developed in 1909 as part of the Cannon Hill residential addition, though it followed a slightly different path than suggested by the Olmsteds, extending along an east-west linear

⁴⁶ City Bond for Construction of a Boulevard Around Manito Park. March 20, 1907. City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, papers. Washington State Archives, Eastern Regional Branch, Eastern Washington University, Accession No.999-0462.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 26 of 49

path carrying the existing 21st Avenue directly east to Manito Park at Bernard. Original plans for the boulevard noted the two roadways were to have a width between 24' and 30', the center strip approximately 6', cement curbs, and "trees of uniform variety and size."⁴⁷ The developers hoped to eventually widen the boulevard to a total width of approximately 100', though this was never achieved.⁴⁸

Other than the slightly altered path, slightly narrower width, and the retention of the name 21st Avenue, the boulevard was implemented as suggested today exhibiting all elements of a traditional boulevard including a substantial width, center plantings with trees, and breaks in the center plantings at the cross-street intersections. The boulevard does not cross Adams Park (Cannon Hill Park) as closely as proposed, however, it still provides a connection between that park and Manito Park, as well as High Drive, which exists as a portion of the proposed Latah Park/East Latah Parkway, effectively achieving the Olmsted's goals for the site.

Summary

Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and 21st Avenue today are significant local examples of park and boulevard properties within the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington MPD. The sites embody broad patterns of park development, landscape architecture and city planning as well as the distinctive characteristics of early-twentieth-century parkland development and both Olmstedian and City Beautiful principles. They were developed/improved as intended per the Olmsted recommendations, during an early period of development for the city itself, and were an important element in the development of surrounding neighborhoods.

Though some updates have taken place over the years, the sites continue to function as the Olmsteds intended, and exhibit the characteristics and elements recommended by the Olmsted Brothers. They retain integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association.

⁴⁷ "Lawn and Trees on Every Street."

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 9

Page 27 of 49

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 9

Page 28 of 49

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 10

Page 29 of 49

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property is noted by the solid black outline on the Spokane NW/Spokane SW topographic quadrangles on continuation sheet, page 46. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 83, are also provided on sheet 47 and marked on the USGS topographic quadrangle maps included with this submission.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the current property boundary for Manito Park and the width, curb to curb, including the vehicular lanes and center planting strips, for both Manito Boulevard (with its extension, between Park Place and High Drive) and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue, between High Drive and Park Drive).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

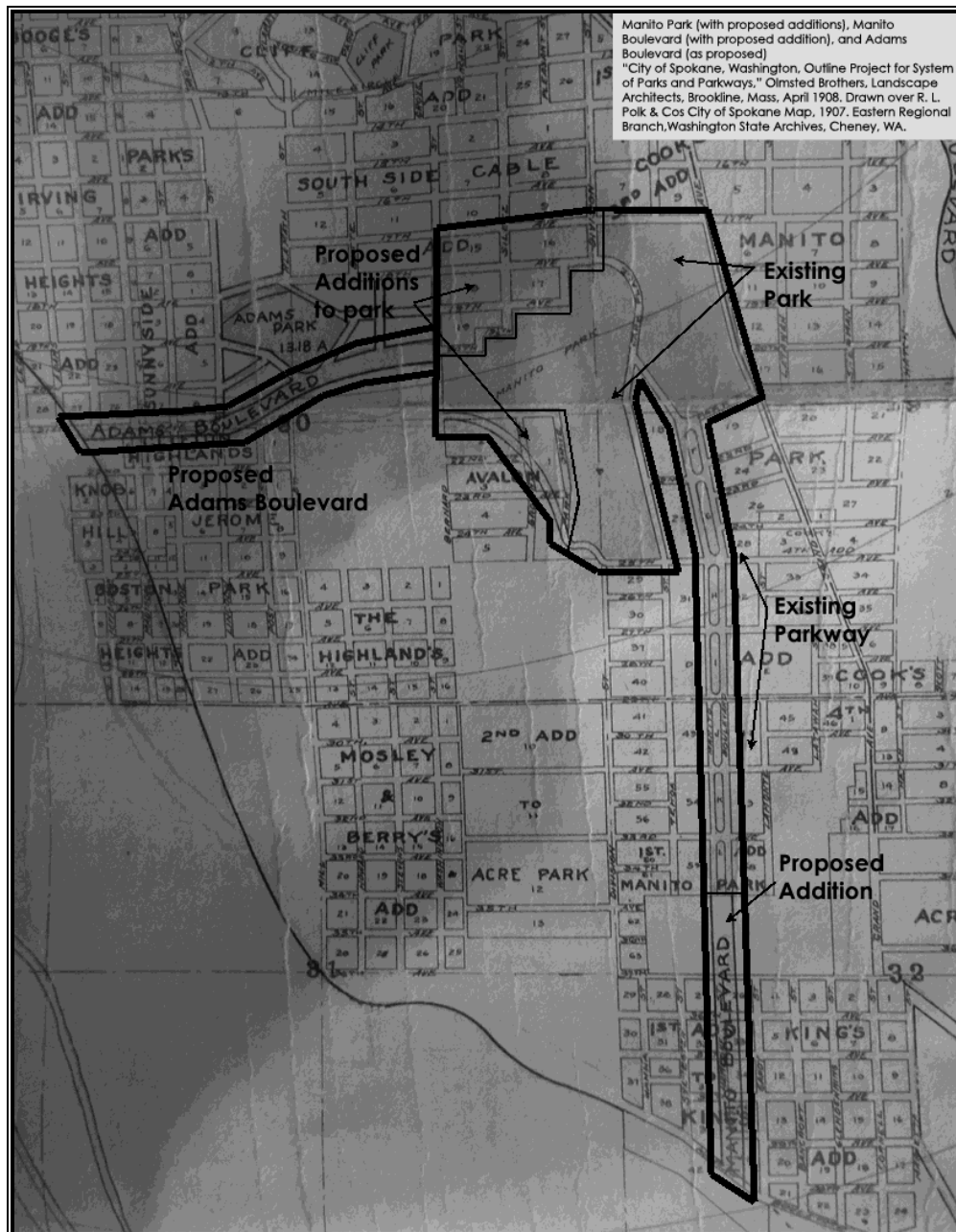
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 30 of 49



Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (with proposed additions)
"City of Spokane, Washington, Outline Project for System of Parks and Parkways," Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, Brookline, Mass. April 1908. Drawn over R. L. Polk & Co's City of Spokane Map, 1907. Located at Eastern Regional Branch, Washington State Archives, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

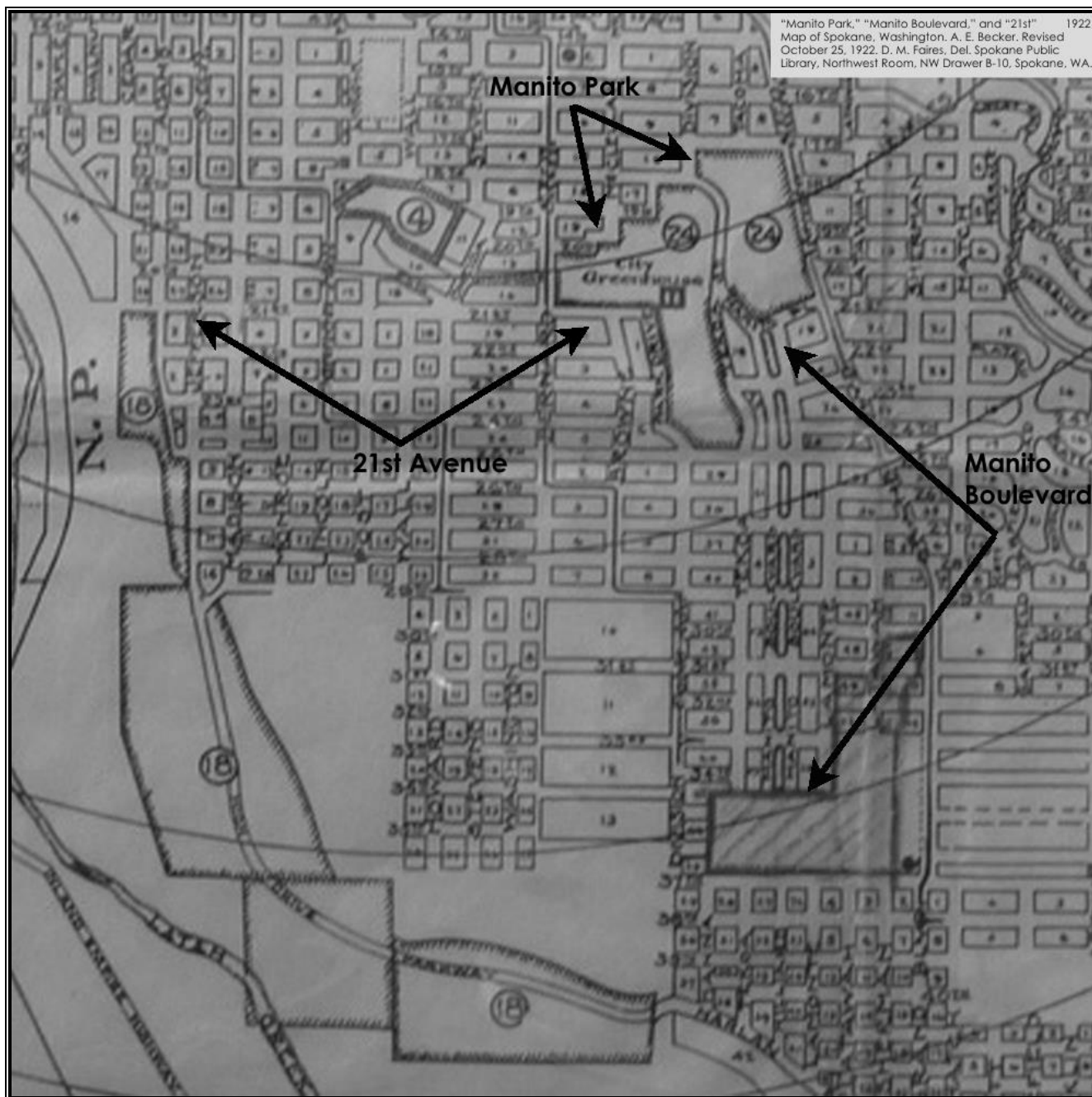
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 31 of 49



Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue)
Map of Spokane, Washington. A. E. Becker. Revised October 25, 1922. D. M. Faires, Del. Located in the Spokane Public Library, Northwest Room, NW Drawer B-10, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 32 of 49



Manito Park, Historic Images, c. 1915

Located in the Spokane – Parks – Manito Park Vertical File. Located in the Northwest Room, Spokane Library, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 33 of 49



Original Playground Near Current Outdoor Cooking Shelter (Resource 6), with View Toward Original Entry Near 20th Avenue and Grand Avenue, c. 1910
Located in the Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.



Original Conservatory with Office (Resource 30) at the Rear, undated.
Located in the Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

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National Park Service

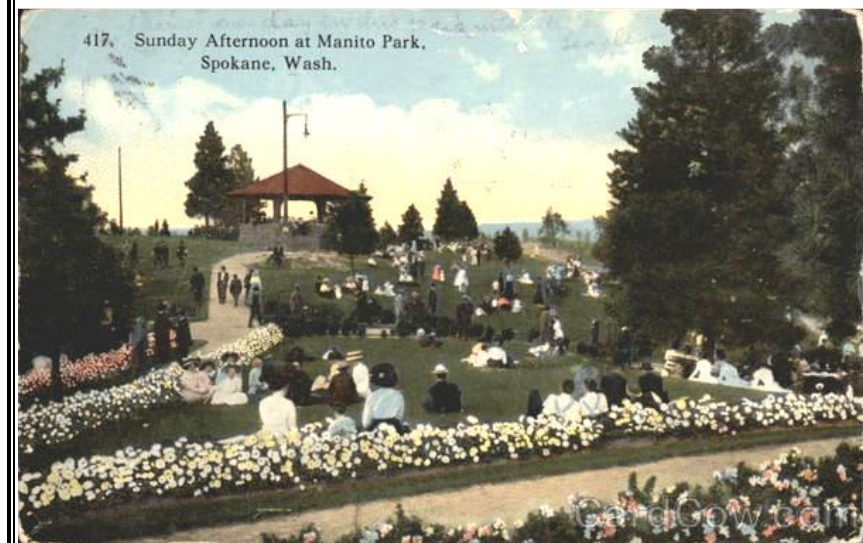
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 34 of 49



Top - Historic Image for the Office (1913).
Report of the Board of Park Commissioners.
Bottom - Postcard Image of Manito Park, c. 1910

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 35 of 49



Duncan Gardens, July 1, 1935
Located in the Spokane Parks – Manito Park Vertical File,
Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 36 of 49



Postcards of Duncan Gardens, c. 1925

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 37 of 49



Postcard Images of the original Manito Park Zoo, c.1905
Located in the Spokane Parks – Manito Park Vertical File,
Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 38 of 49



Postcards of Original Entry to Manito, Located at 20th Avenue and Grand Avenue, c. 1910
Located in the Northwest Room Digital Collections, Spokane Public Library, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 39 of 49



Historic Images of the George Washington Memorial at Manito Park, 1932
“Unveiling Washington Memorial in Manito Park,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 15, 1932 (top);
“DAR: Need Records To Show Right To Join,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 13, 2000, D7.

National Register of Historic Places

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Page 40 of 49



“The General Plan of Manito Park and the Duncan Gardens,” Spokane Park Board, City of Spokane, Washington, 1952. Located at City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 41 of 49



**Drawing by Whitehouse & Price, and Image of the Wortman Memorial Sundial
Located at City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department, Spokane, WA.**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

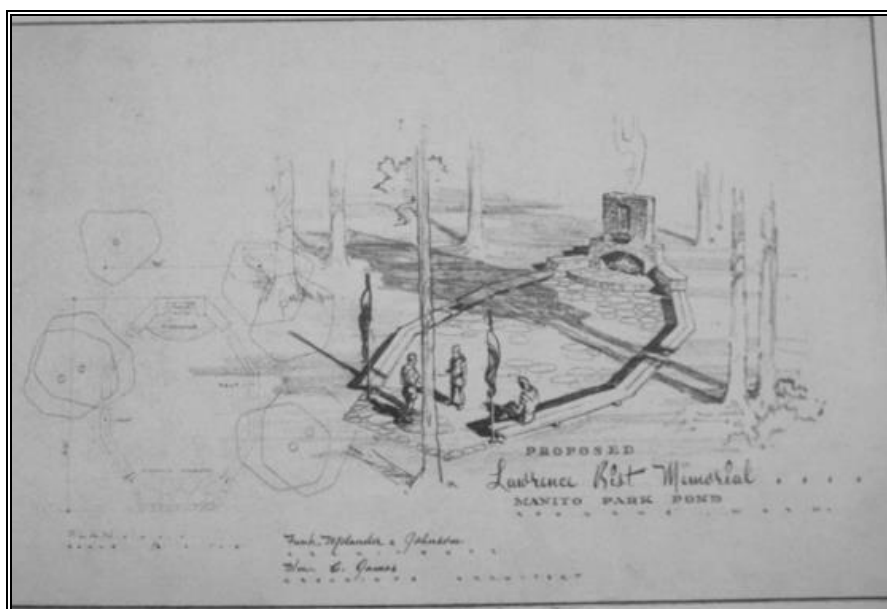
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 42 of 49



**Original Drawings for the Outdoor Shelter and the Lawrence Rist Memorial Fireplace
Located at City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department, Spokane, WA.**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

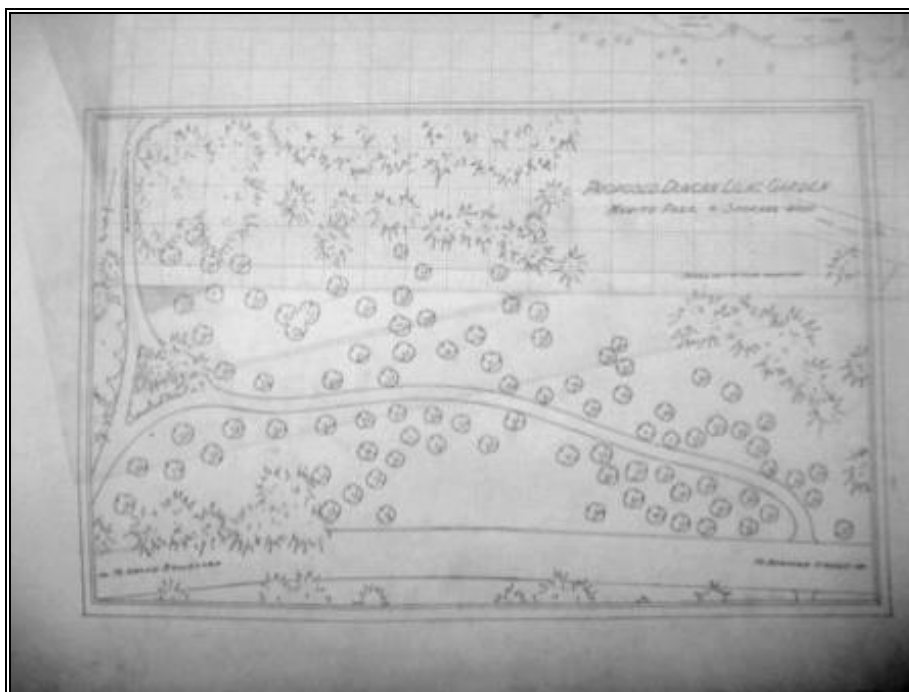
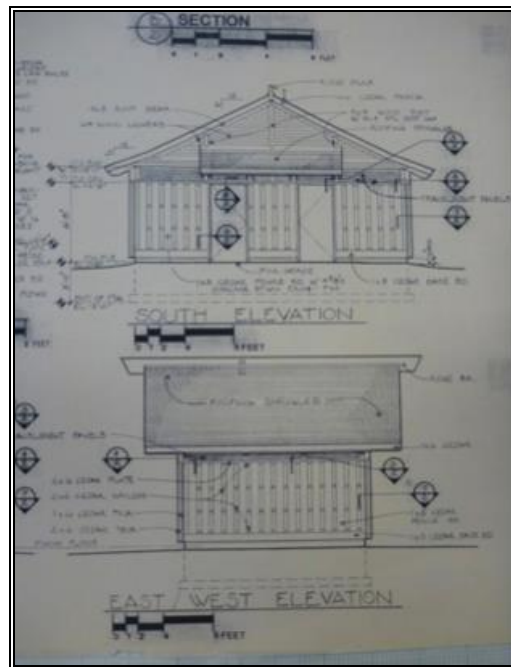
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 43 of 49



Original Drawings for the Japanese Garden Restroom, and Original Landscape Plans for the Lilac Garden
Located at City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

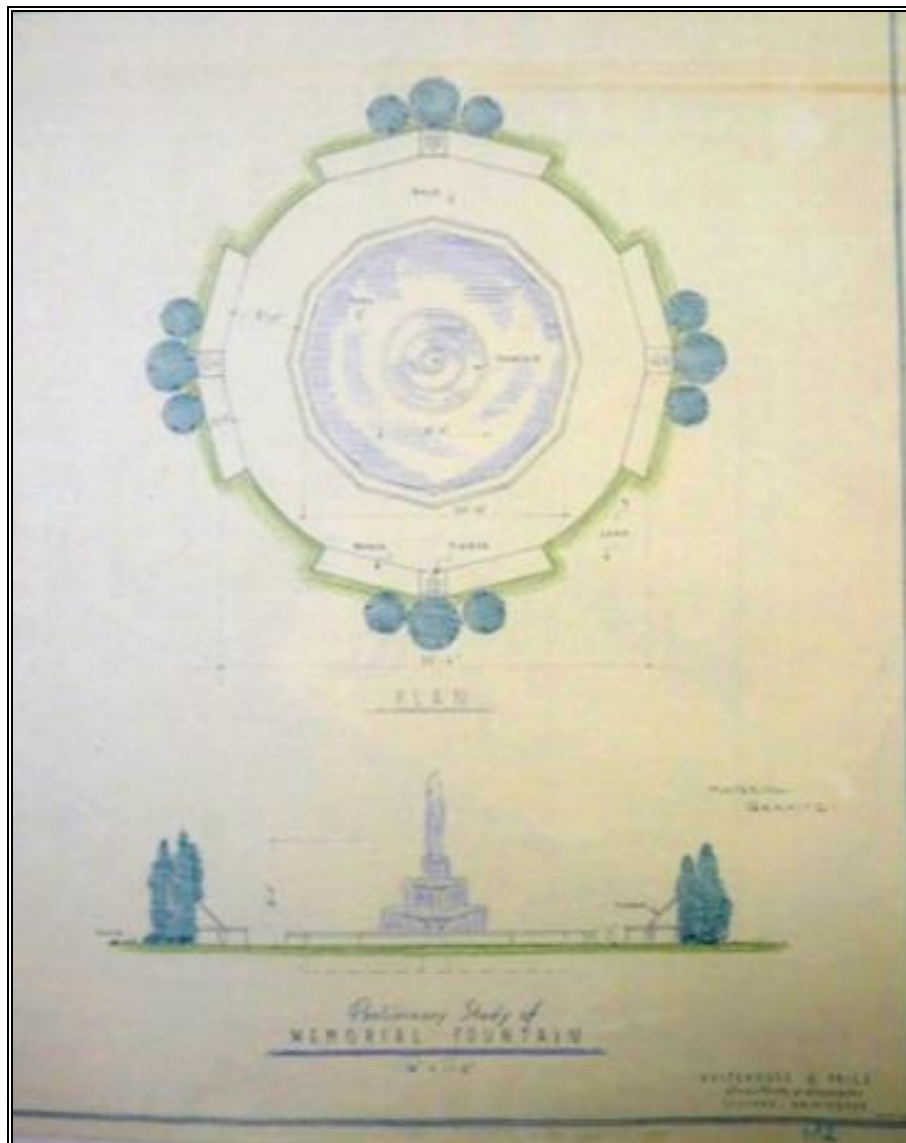
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 44 of 49



Drawing by Whitehouse & Price, Memorial Fountain (Duncan Gardens), c. 1954
Located at City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Operations Department, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 45 of 49



Historic Images of the Memorial Fountain in Duncan Gardens, c. 1975

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

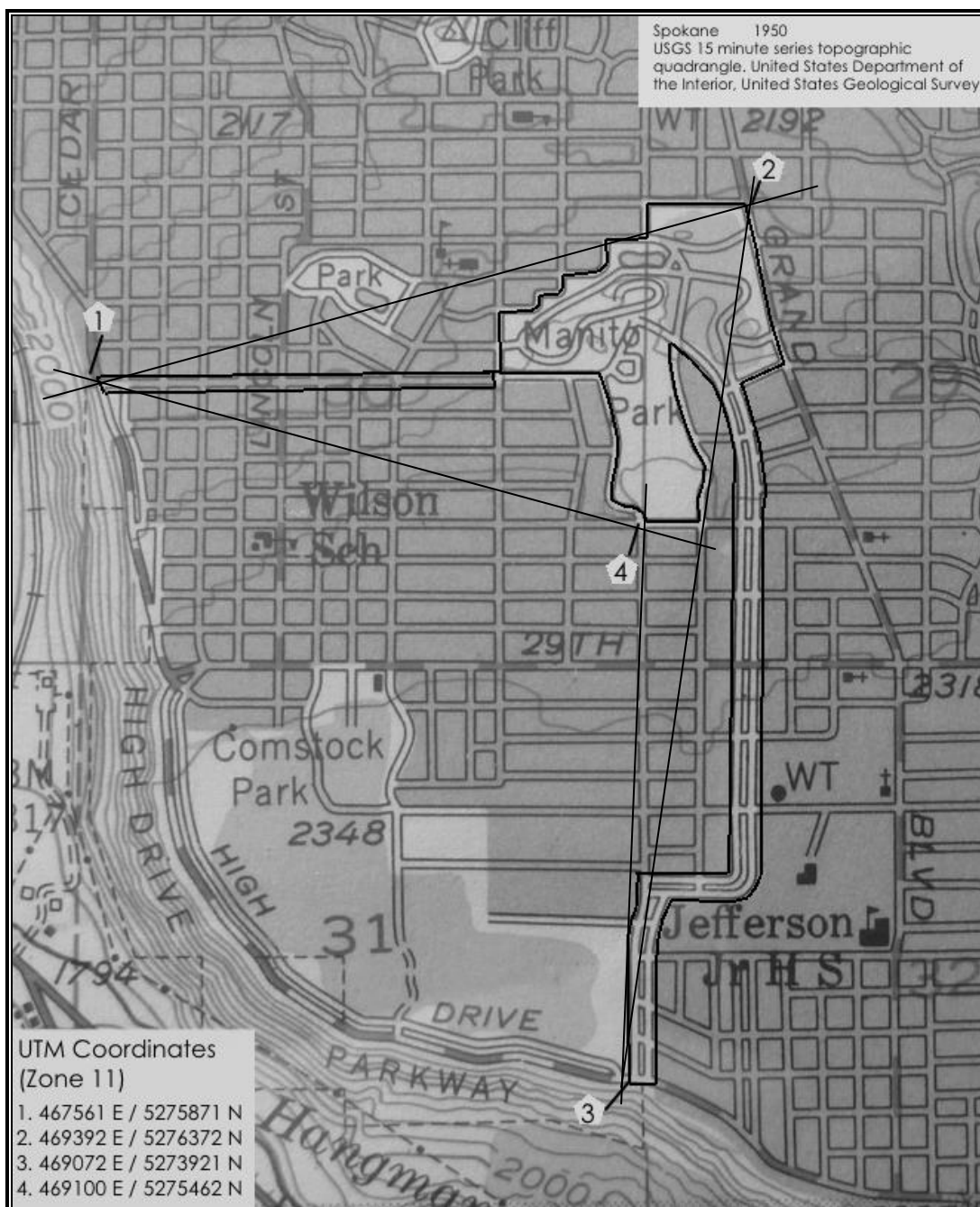
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 46 of 49



Manito Park, Manito Boulevard (with proposed extension developed), and Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue)
1950 Spokane, Washington 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States
Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

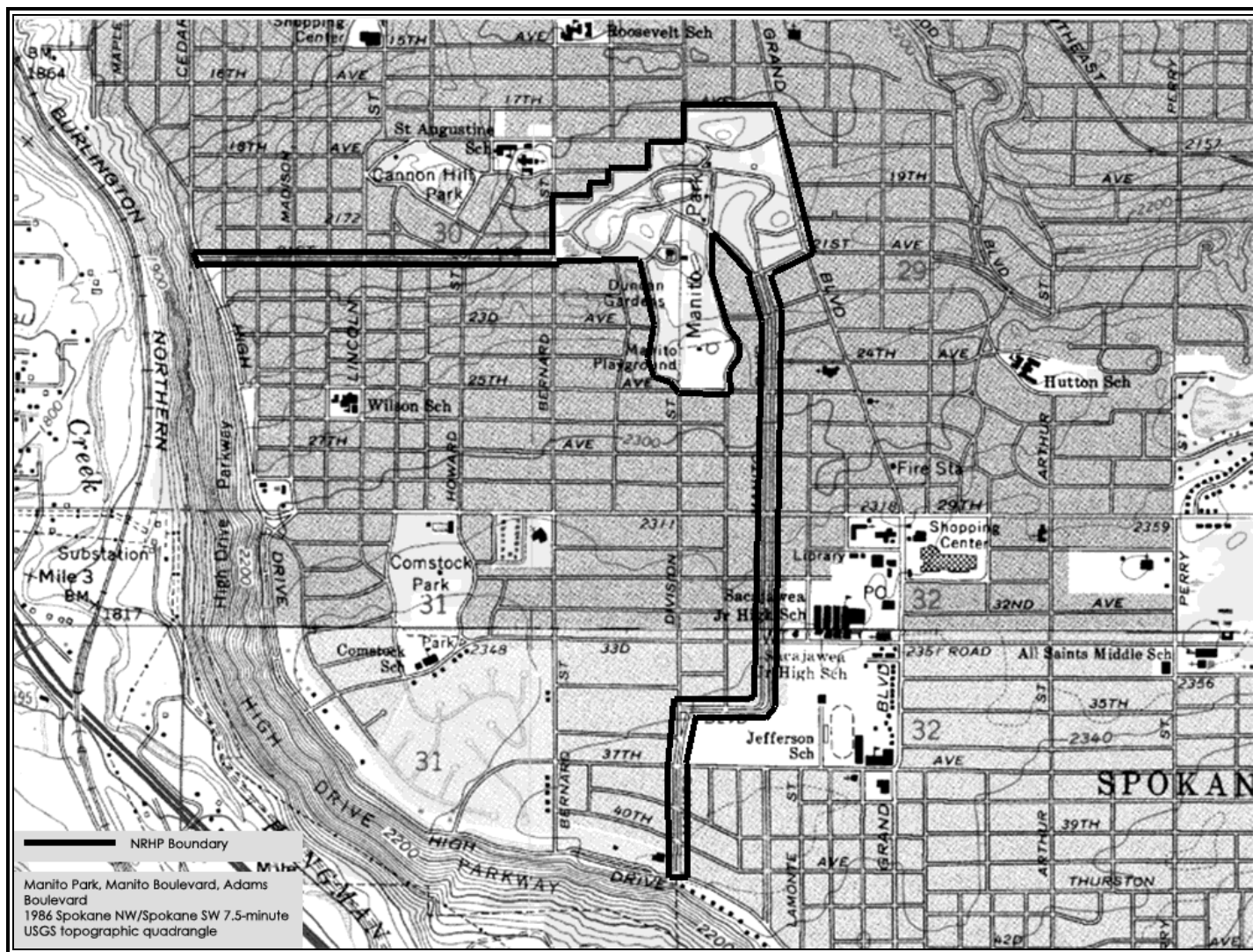
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 47 of 49



Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, Adams Boulevard NRHP Boundary Map
1986 Spokane NW/Spokane SW 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States
Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

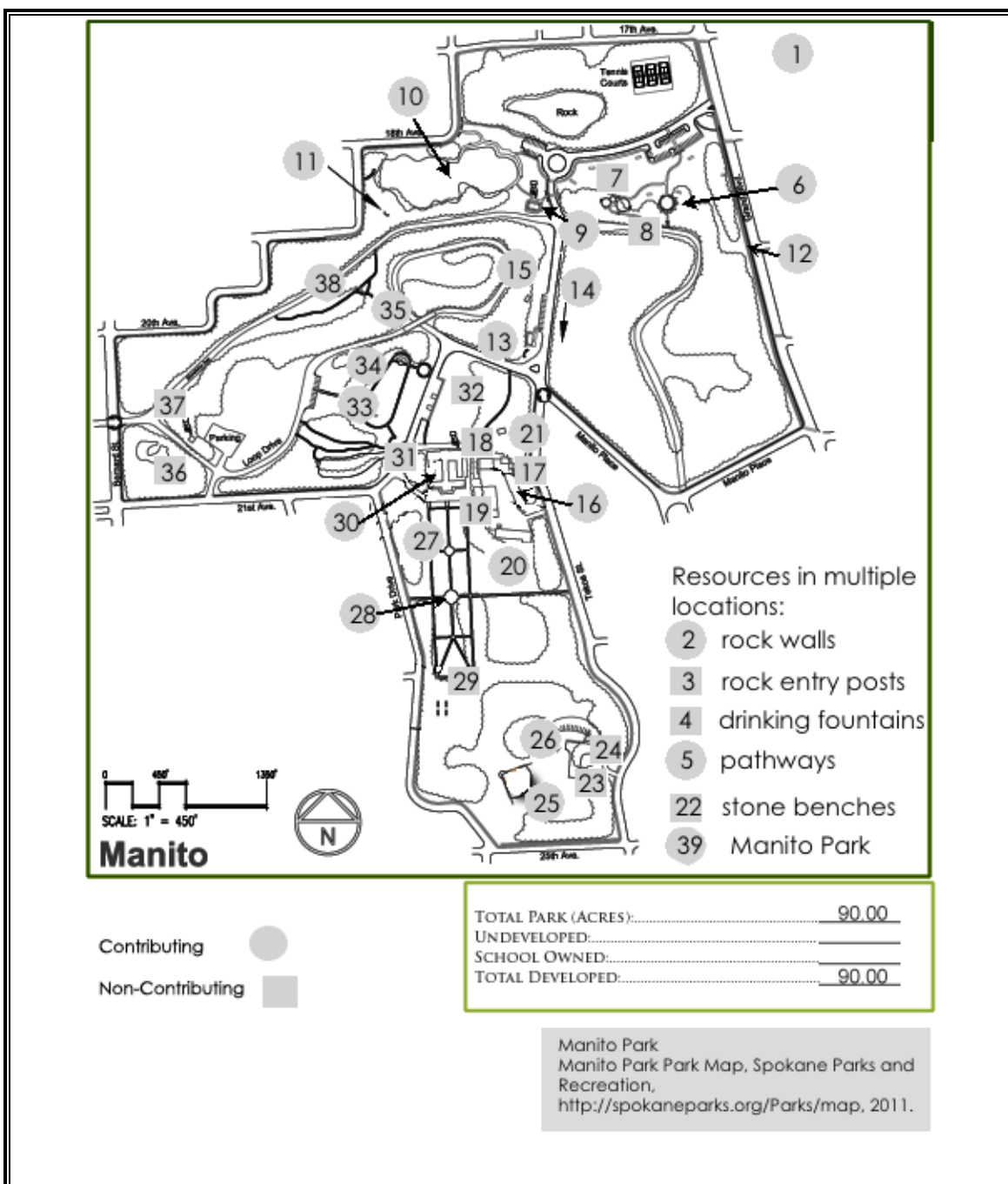
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 48 of 49



Manito Park, Park Map, Spokane Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

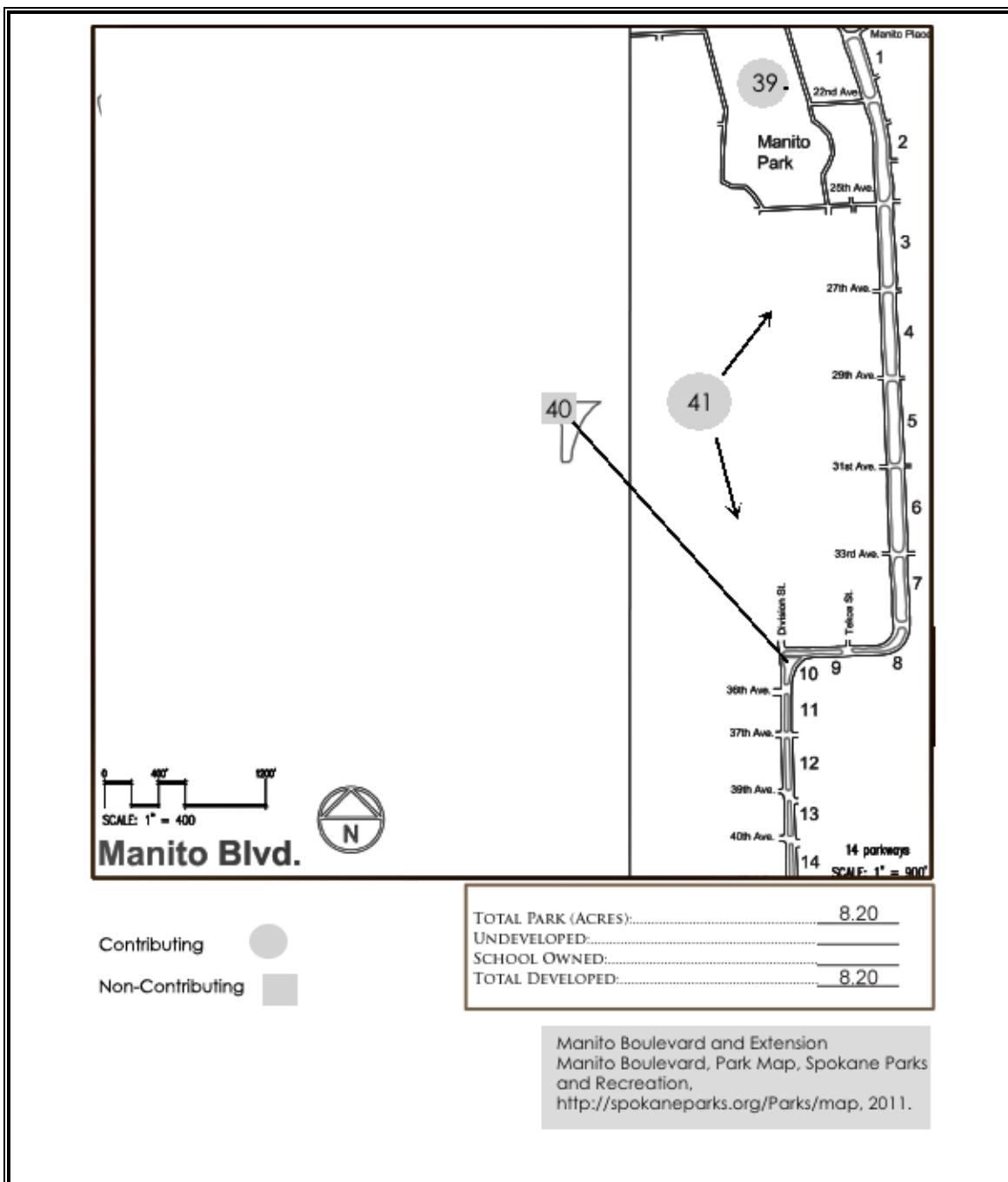
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 49 of 49



Manito Boulevard, Park Map, Spokane Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

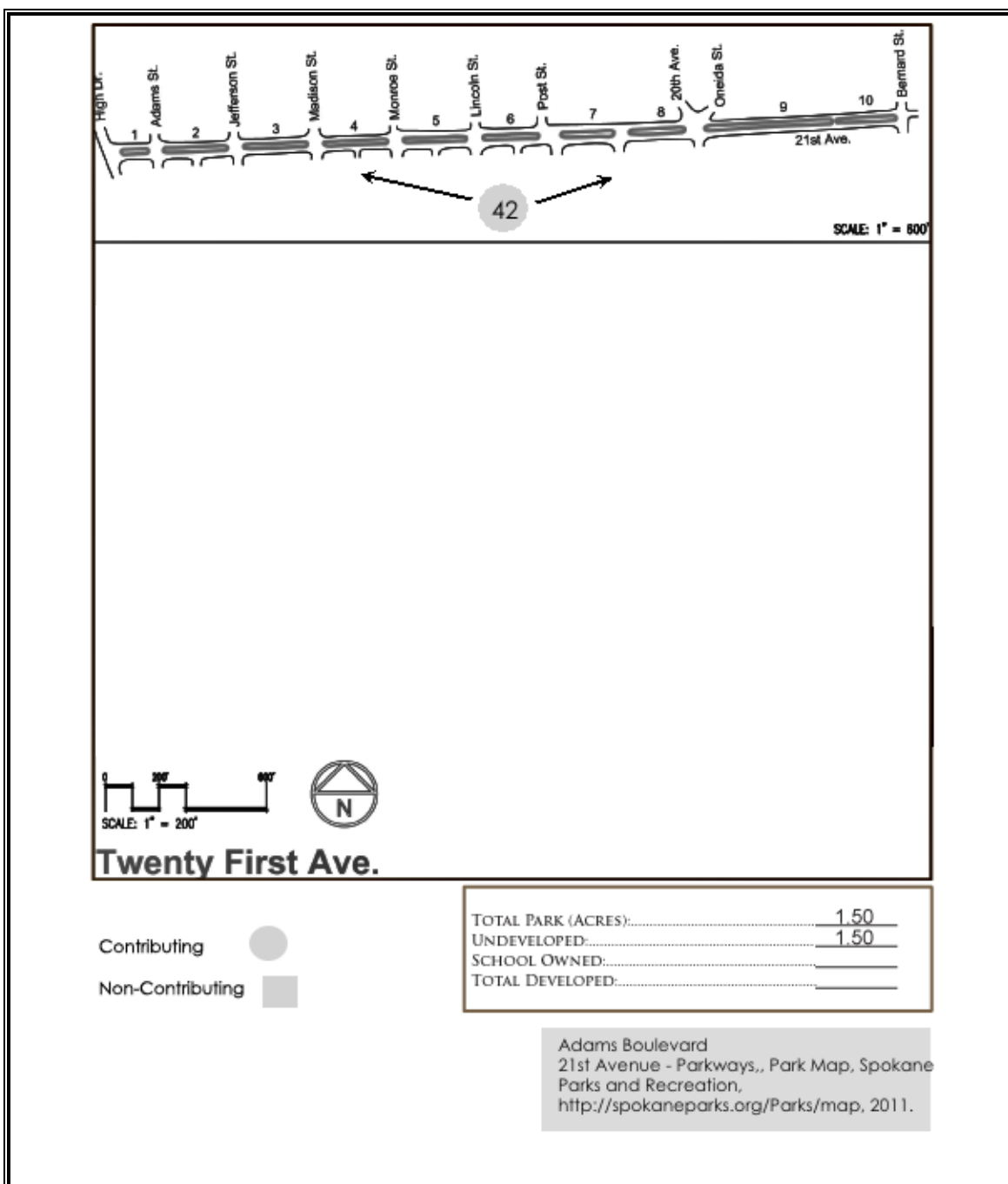
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 50 of 49



Adams Boulevard, Park Map, Spokane Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet –

MANITO PARK, MANITO BOULEVARD AND ADAMS BOULEVARD SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 51 of 49

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Manito Park, Manito Boulevard, and Adams Boulevard (same for all photos)

City, County, State: Spokane, Spokane County, Washington (same for all photos)

Photographer: Ann Marie P. Doyon (same for all photos)

Photo date: May 20–21, 2011 (same for all photos)

Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Portion of Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue) near Post Street. View looking to east.
2. Portion of Adams Boulevard (21st Avenue) at Howard Street. View looking east-southeast.
3. Northerly terminus of Manito Boulevard (original section) at Manito Place. View looking south.
4. Portion of Manito Boulevard extension at 37th Avenue. View looking north.
5. Northwest portion of the park and Mirror Pond (Resource 10). View looking southeast.
6. Pathways and mature vegetation in the southeasterly portion of the park near Manito Boulevard and Manito Place. View looking north.
7. Comfort station (Resource 15) and drinking fountain (Resource 4) in a central area of the park north of Manito Boulevard and Tekoa Street. View looking west.
8. East entrance to Duncan Garden (Resource 27) near 22nd Avenue and Tekoa Street. View looking west.
9. Comfort station (Resource 26) in Upper Manito Playground (Resource 23). View looking southwest.
10. Duncan Garden (Resource 27). View looking south.
11. Stairway leading to Rose Hill (Resource 33). View looking north-northwest.
12. Wide driveways and stone bridge (Resource 35). View looking west.
13. Natural areas in easterly extensions of the park, near the Nishinomiya Japanese Garden (Resource 36), containing remnants of the stone enclosures for the former zoo. View looking northeast.
14. Lilac Garden (Resource 38). View to the east.