

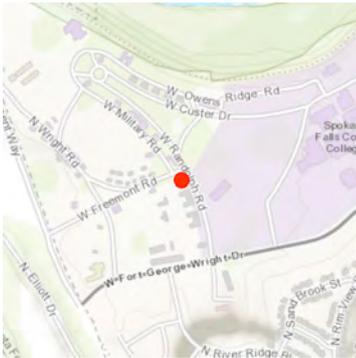


# Historic Property Report

**Historic Name:** Greystones - Mukagowa College

Property ID: 706339

## Location



**Address:** W Randolph Rd, Spokane, Washington, USA

**GeographicAreas:** Spokane, Spokane County, T25R42E11, SPOKANE NW Quadrangle

## Information

### Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1938	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Number of stories:** N/A

### Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Education	Education - College

**Historic Context:** Architecture

### Architect/Engineer:

Category	Name or Company
Builder	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

## Photos



SRS-3a.JPG



SRS-3g.JPG



SRS-3f.JPG



SRS-3e.JPG



SRS-3d.JPG



SRS-3c.JPG



# Historic Property Report

## Inventory Details - 7/12/2016

**Common name:** Greystones, Mukagowa College  
**Date recorded:** 7/12/2016  
**Field Recorder:** Stephen Emerson  
**Field Site number:** SRS-3  
**SHPO Determination**

## Detail Information

### Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Utilitarian
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
Cladding	Stone - Ashlar/Cut
Structural System	Wood - Braced Frame
Plan	U-Shape

## Surveyor Opinion

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes  
**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes  
**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

## Historic Property Report

**Significance narrative:** Fort George Wright was designed as a replacement for Old Fort Spokane, located at the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. As a military reservation, the new site was occupied from 1897 to 1958. The City of Spokane, trying to recover from the financial crisis of the early 1890s, met all of the required provisions of land, water rights, and funding. Construction began in 1896. Intended as a regimental post (four battalions) it was never expanded to that size and saw use by only two battalions, limiting its effectiveness. Most of the buildings were completed by 1906, but other structures continued to be built until closure of the fort in 1958. Fort George Wright was closely associated with the Spokane community's social life. In the 1930s, portions of the fort property served as quarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). During WWII the base served as one of two major fatigue hospitals in the Northwest. It was declared surplus in 1961, and most of the property and buildings were occupied by Fort Wright College of the Holy Names, while other portions became part of the campus of Spokane Falls Community College. More recently, the Holy Names College transferred ownership to Mukagawa College. The Greystones building was constructed in 1938 by members of the CCC, who had proven to be masters of stone masonry. The building served as the post tavern and exchange and later as the Holy Names College Administration Building. Despite some modern additions, it continues to retain excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. It is eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, under Criterion C, architecture. It is also eligible under Criterion A, for its association with Fort George Wright and as a contributing property of Fort George Wright National Historic District.

**Physical description:** This building is a 1-story basalt structure with an irregular plan consisting of the main side-gable portion and two prominent front-gabled extensions to the east façade. Two other gabled extensions to the rear (west) are later wood frame additions. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has moderately-wide unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends and exposed purlins in the gables. Most of the exterior wall surfaces of the original building are clad with rough cut basalt stone of a grayish hue. Although uniform in color, these basalt blocks are a variety of random rectangular shapes, with convex, light-colored mortar clearly visible. These stones also comprise a massive, full-height exterior chimney that penetrates the eave. The only exception to this stone exterior is in the gable faces of the two front-facing wings, which are clad with board and batten wood siding. One of the rear extensions is clad with clapboard siding, while the other, the longer of the two, is clad with vertical board siding. The foundation of the entire building is poured concrete. Windows of the primary building are wood sash with multiple horizontal lights. The sills are of prefabricated concrete. The most unusual window is a round one created by basalt voussoirs arranged in a circle, situated on the back side of the building. Windows of the gable additions are modern casement types. The primary entries are centered in the faces of the two front facing gables. They contain double sets of wood panel doors. Above each of these entries is a hip-roofed canopy supported by knee braces. An under the roof canopy stretches between the two front-gabled extensions, supported by square wood posts. A single wood panel entry door is centered below this canopy. At the center of the rear is another wood panel door, placed beneath a gabled canopy. All entries are approached by poured concrete steps.

**Bibliography:** Emerson, Stephen. A Historic Property Inventory of Rock Structures in Spokane County, Washington. Archisto Enterprises, 2016.