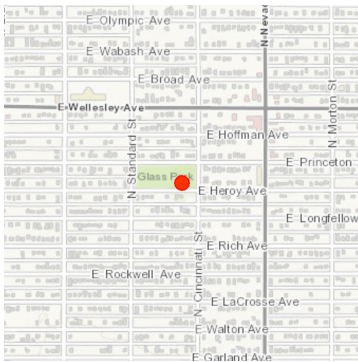# Historic Property Report

Historic Name: **Glass Park Restroom**

Property ID: 706383

Location

Address: Glass Park, 650 E Princeton Ave, Spokane, Washington

GeographicAreas: Spokane,Spokane County,T25R43E05,SPOKANE NW Quadrangle

Information

Construction Dates:

Construction Type	Year	Circa
Built Date	1948	☐

Number of stories: N/A

Historic Use:

Category	Subcategory
Recreation and Culture	Recreation and Culture - Comfort Station

Historic Context: Architecture

Photos

SRS-14a.JPG

SRS-14f.JPG

SRS-14e.JPG

SRS-14d.JPG

SRS14-c.JPG

SRS-14b.JPG

Inventory Details - 7/15/2016

Common name:	Glass Park Restroom
Date recorded:	7/15/2016
Field Recorder:	Stephen Emerson
Field Site number:	SRS-14
SHPO Determination	

Detail Information

Characteristics:

Category	Item
Foundation	Concrete - Poured
Form Type	Landscape - Park
Roof Type	Gable - Side
Roof Material	Metal - Standing Seam
Cladding	Stone - Rubble
Structural System	Wood - Braced Frame
Plan	Rectangle

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): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

Significance narrative: This building was built in 1948 during the second wave of stone restroom construction at Spokane City Parks. The first wave of such structures was in 1920, not long after the Olmsted Brothers released their report. The first restroom facility of this type and style was part of an Olmsted plan for Cannon Hill Park. Spokane Parks superintendents were later heavily influenced by the Olmsteds and adopted their affinity for rustic structures utilizing natural local materials, especially stone and wood. As the City of Spokane expanded its suburban neighborhoods it set aside a number of small rectangular parks that fit into the orderly grid plan that was adopted for most early neighborhoods. They were used primarily as playgrounds for children, but often also contained ball playing fields and sometimes, wading pools. In the last decade or so, the original iron bars were removed from the windows openings and the windows were shortened in height and partially filled in with ornamental cinder blocks. More than likely this was done for security reasons. Other than this, and probably modernization of the interior plumbing facilities, the building retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original construction materials. Therefore it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Physical description: This basalt rubble building has a gabled roof covered with a standing seam metal roof that features exposed rafter ends and knee braces and fascia boards in the gable eaves. The exterior walls are clad with uniform pieces of broken basalt. The stones were carefully placed so that very little mortar is visible. There are three entries, one at each end for boys and girls facilities, and one on the north elevation that accesses a central utility and maintenance room. The central door has an extension of the roof as a canopy, supported by knee braces. Additionally, there is a windowless gabled dormer above the central entry with exposed purlins and fascia boards. The gable face is clad with wood shingles. Each entry is flanked by cobblestone half-walls. There are five windows, one each near the boys and girls entries, one on the south elevation, and two on the north wall, flanking the central utility entry. They are horizontally aligned with stone segmental arches. They were once larger and rectangular, but at a later date they were partially filled in with basalt rubble. The lines between the original openings and the filled in portions are visible. The remaining opening at the top is filled with ornamental cinder blocks with spaces for allowing light. These probably replace what were originally vertical iron bars.

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