

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name **McKINLEY SCHOOL**

other names/site number McKinley Jr. High School

2. Location

street & number 120 N. Magnolia Street

☐ not for publication

city or town Spokane

☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	district
	site
	structure
	object
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Brick; Stone: Basalt

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

McKinley School was completed in 1904. The massive 2.5-story building features a symmetrical design with a low-pitched hip roof, crème-colored face bricks, decorative cast-concrete ornamentation, and a formal center front entrance articulated with details modestly influenced by the Classical Revival style. Distinguishing details that embellish the schoolhouse include narrow fluted pilasters, Ionic capitals, an elaborate Classic entablature, and a large decorative name plate, which spells McKINLEY SCHOOL. Multiple rows of tall, narrow windows surround the building and illuminate school classrooms. Located in a mixed-use commercial, industrial, and residential area in Spokane, Washington's East Central neighborhood, McKinley School is remarkably well-preserved and retains a high degree of integrity in original location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

CURRENT CONDITION & APPEARANCE

Site

McKinley School is located in the city's northeast quadrant in the east two-thirds of Block 69, a subdivision of School Section 16, Township 24 north, and Range 43 east of the Willamette Meridian.¹ The east two-thirds of Block 69 measures 362.5 feet wide and 200 feet deep, and reveals a nearly level grade that descends slightly north.² The surface around the school is flat and is used for vehicle parking (some areas are paved while others are compacted soil). McKinley School is located in a busy commercial/industrial area of East Central Spokane. The property is surrounded by a mixture of historic buildings and a few houses built from 1900 to 1945, a mixture of contemporary commercial infill built from the 1960s into the 2000s, and a wide diagonal swath of Northern Pacific Railroad tracks. East Main Avenue borders the school property to the north while Riverside Avenue borders the property to the south. North Magnolia Street borders the school to the west, and North Napa Street borders the property to the east. A busy arterial, North Napa Street fronts the school's east façade along the property's east border, and intersects East Sprague Avenue, a multi-lane thoroughfare located one block south of the school.³

School Exterior

McKinley School forms a slightly irregular rectangular footprint. Facing east onto North Napa Street, the school building is 184 feet wide, 70 feet deep,⁴ and features an attic and two stories above a raised basement. Symmetrically balanced, the building supports five full-height bays on the east facade, two of which are projecting bays with prominent Classic pediments. A low-pitched hip roof accentuated with a center front-facing gabled dormer, widely overhanging boxed eaves, decorative modillions, and tongue-in-groove soffits covers the schoolhouse. A prominent feature of the school building's type is distinguished as multiple rows of symmetrically placed, tall, rectangular, 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the first and second stories. The tall windows have flat arches with radiating red brick voussoirs, and a horizontally extended cast-concrete window sill that joins the lower edge of each adjacent window as a continuous window sill. Beneath the building's first and second stories, the raised basement is rusticated and clad in crème-colored face brick laid in stretcher bond over unreinforced common-bond brick masonry. Basement windows are a combination of multi-paned units, 1/1 units, and window spaces boarded with plywood or brick. The two stories above the raised basement foundation are clad in crème-colored face brick laid in stretcher bond over unreinforced common-bond brick masonry. At the second story, red brick quoins define outside corners of the building.

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor public records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA. Spokane County tax assessor records identify the legal address of the nominated property as located in "School Section 16" instead of an "addition."

² The west one-third of Block 69 is 100 feet wide and is not part of the nominated property.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

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Horizontal red brick belt courses and cast-concrete belt courses separate the basement from the first floor, and the first floor from the second floor.

East Facade

The east face of McKinley School is regarded as the building's primary façade. Of the five symmetrically placed bays located at the building's east façade, the center bay is the façade's focal point as the only bay articulated with a gabled dormer, five round-arched windows at the second story, and a recessed formal entrance at the first story. The formal entrance is accentuated with a decorative Classical entablature, name plate, and pilasters. Resembling white and gray marble used in Classic architecture, the entablature is made of cast-concrete and includes a decorative crown, dentil course, and wide frieze band. The frieze is supported by two corner pairs of engaged square pilasters articulated with narrow-width vertical fluting and Classic Ionic capitals. Two decorative scroll-shaped cast-concrete brackets support the frieze and are attached to the corner pilaster pairs. The pilaster pairs are anchored to square piers made of cut granite. Stair walls support a rise of ten concrete stair steps that ascend to the school's recessed front entry. The corner pilaster pairs are flanked by arched windows with red brick voussoirs and decorative elongated keystones. Two sidelights with upper glazing flank double entry doors at the front entrance to the school. The entry doors have upper-leaf glazing while the lower half contains recessed panels. Transom windows with fixed glazing cap the two entry doors and their sidelights. A school nameplate made of cast-concrete is centered above the front entrance entablature. It is articulated with the appellation, McKINLEY SCHOOL. The nameplate's perimeter is accentuated with a decorative molded rope-and-floral relief. A gabled dormer above the center entrance bay has a crème-colored brick face and two multi-light arched windows with red brick radiating voussoirs.

The north flanking bay and the south flanking bay on either side of the center front entrance bay are capped with lower cross-gables that form prominent front-facing pediments. Each pediment has a crème-colored brick-clad face punctuated by semi-circular multi-paned windows with red brick radiating voussoirs and large extended, tall keystones. The north and south end bays on the building's east façade reveal a continuation of multiple rows of tall, narrow, 1/1 windows. The east face of the building is original with one exception: Three tall windows located on the first floor at the southeast corner of the building were replaced with a metal overhead garage-warehouse door in the 1960s-1970s.

North and South Faces

The north and south faces of the building feature 2.5 stories each, which are clad with crème-colored face bricks laid in a stretcher bond pattern over unreinforced common brick masonry. The north and south faces of the building reveal a continuation of the building's raised basement, low-pitched hipped roof, and original tall windows. Two hipped dormers punctuate the center of each roof slope. Each dormer is clad with split-cedar wood shingles, and each dormer has a pair of multi-paned windows. Like the rest of the building, the roof eaves at the north and south faces of the building are boxed, widely overhanging, and reveal decorative wood modillions and tongue-in-groove wood soffits. The basement, first floor, and second floor at the north and south faces are separated one from another by red brick horizontal belt courses that form a sharp contrast to the crème-colored brick planar wall surfaces. Red brick quoins accentuate outside building corners on the second story. Window placement follows asymmetrical patterns on both the north and south faces. The raised basement at the north and south faces of the building is rusticated with crème-colored brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern over unreinforced brick masonry.

West Rear Face

The west rear face of the school building is divided into three full-height bays—a wide center bay flanked by two projecting bays with hipped cross-gables. The entire west rear building face reveals varied symmetrical fenestration patterns with a variety of window sizes and shapes, a continuation of the building's low-pitched hipped roof, widely overhanging boxed eaves with decorative modillions, tongue-in-groove wood soffits, and a broad expanse of crème-colored brick planar wall surface. Contrasting red brick is used as corner quoins, horizontal belt courses, soldier courses on flat-arched windows, and voussoirs over round-arched windows. An unusual feature is represented by two stepped rows of three arched windows located in the center bay,

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indicating two interior stairways built on the west wall of the school. Two exterior wood-paneled rear doors are located in the raised basement. The rear west face of the school has a continuation of the rusticated raised basement's crème-colored brick cladding punctuated by segmentally arched window openings. Four of the 16 basement windows are filled with crème-colored bricks. The remaining openings have multi-paned windows with wood sash.

School Interior

McKinley School is large with 12,154 finished square feet on the first floor, 12,347 finished square feet on the second floor, and 12,347 partially finished square feet in the basement for a total of 36,848 square feet.⁵ The attic is unfinished. The school's double front doors at the east façade open to a large reception hall and wide hallway. The wide hallway follows a full-width north-south axis through the center of the building. The school has classrooms in the east half of the building, and classrooms, restrooms, offices, and west-wall staircases in the west half of the building. Ceilings are 12 feet high, floors are made of solid hard rock maple planks, and walls and ceilings reveal original lathe-and-plaster construction. Woodwork in the reception hall and in hallways on the first and second floors is made of vertical-grain fir finished in a rich medium-brown hue. Some original opaque milk-glass "schoolhouse type" pendant light fixtures remain in the building. About two-thirds of the classrooms retain 1960s chalk boards and cork boards when they were installed to replace the building's original black-colored slate boards installed when the building was built. Most interior doors, windows, and cloak rooms retain original brass hardware. Restrooms retain original terrazzo marble floors.

The first floor of the school has four classrooms—three north of the school's center front entrance and one south of the front entrance. Of the four classrooms, three face east onto North Napa Street at the east facade of the school, and one faces northwest from the rear northwest corner of the school. Each classroom is approximately 20 feet wide by 30 feet deep with 12-foot-high ceilings. Each classroom has a cloakroom located behind an interior wall. Doors at both ends of the interior wall open to the cloakroom. Cloakrooms are equipped with attached horizontal chair rails (one low and one high for elementary and secondary students) equipped with coat hooks designed for students' coats, jackets, etc. The three classrooms located north of the school's center front entrance retain doors that open to the building's main center hallway in addition to doors that open from each individual classroom to an adjoining classroom via a shared cloakroom. Interior classroom woodwork is painted white in contrast to the medium-brown finished fir woodwork in the school's main hall and front reception hall. The west half of the school contains one classroom located in the northwest corner, a girls' restroom, a small office located north of the school's center front entrance, a small office located south of the center front entrance, and a boys' restroom. Located opposite the center front entrance along the west wall in the main hall are two identical large, open staircases that ascend to the second floor. Two large closed-string staircases are each illuminated by three tall windows arranged in a stepped pattern above each staircase. The windows are tall and invite a large amount of natural light onto the stairs. Like the woodwork in the reception hall and main hall of the school, the twin staircases reveal vertical-grain fir finished in a rich medium-brown hue. Square newel posts with multiple recessed panel designs anchor the stairways. Turned-post balusters support wide handrails, and two landings facilitate each staircase's ascent to the second floor. Two large open reception/library rooms are located between the twin north and south staircases on the first and second floors.

At the first floor only, the south end of the school building is designed differently than the north end. Instead of two classrooms in the building's southeast and southwest corners, a full-height gymnasium/multi-purpose room occupies the entire space from the basement to the second floor, and from the east front wall to the west rear wall of the school (two original classrooms at the south end of the first floor were removed in 1936, and a gymnasium/multi-purpose room was built in their place for a cost of \$3,500—Spokane permit #47470). The gymnasium/multi-purpose room is partially finished with plastered walls, a concrete floor, and a row of seven tall 1/1 windows along the west wall and half of the south wall at the southwest corner of the building. The

⁵ Spokane County Tax Assessor records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA.

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windows along the east wall of the gymnasium were replaced by a metal overhead garage/warehouse door in the 1960s.

The second floor of the school mirrors the first floor with one difference: Unlike the 1936 replacement of the first floor's southeast and southwest classrooms with the existing gymnasium/multi-purpose room, the original classrooms located in the southeast and southwest corners of the second floor are original and completely intact. With the intact classrooms, the second floor has a total of seven classrooms—three classrooms south of the building's center, three classrooms north of the building's center, and one classroom built in the center of the building on the east wall. Like the first floor, the second floor includes two offices, a girls' restroom, a boys' restroom, a center open reception room/library on the west wall (identical to the reception room/library on the first floor), and two large staircases built on the west wall. Woodwork, doors, and staircases in the center hallway are made of vertical-fir finished in a rich medium-brown hue. Interior classroom woodwork is painted white. Ceilings are 12 feet high, floors are covered with solid hard rock maple planks, and walls/ceilings are made of original lathe-and-plaster construction. Fenestration patterns are symmetrical and match those on the first floor. A door opens from the hallway's west wall at the second floor to narrow unfinished wood stairs that ascend to an unfinished attic. The attic is located under the eaves from the low-pitched hip roof. Natural light illuminates the interior space of the attic through windows in the dormers.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

Remarkably intact, the original exterior appearance of the McKinley School appears little changed in 2017 compared to a 1926 photograph of the east façade of the school. An exception includes an alteration to the east façade of the school in the 1960s with the removal of windows at the southeast corner of the first floor for the installation of a large, metal overhead garage/warehouse door on the east facade. At least 11 of the original 42 arched multi-paned windows in the raised basement around the perimeter of the school have been replaced by a combination of the overhead garage/warehouse door, brick infill, and two wood-paneled exterior doors (north and south faces). Modifications to McKinley School during the last 115 years include:

1936 The two classrooms on the first floor at the southeast and southwest corners of the school were removed and replaced by a basement-through-first floor gymnasium/multi-purpose room with a 24-foot-high ceiling (Spokane building permit #47470).

1940s-1970s Basement spaces were partially finished for use as school rooms to teach industrial arts and building construction. A three-panel wood door with an upper-leaf light replaced a basement window and was installed at the south face of the school. A small gabled porch roof was built over the door. A three-panel wood door with an upper-leaf light replaced an original 1/1 window on the north face of the building at the first floor. At least four interior classroom doorways on the first floor were widened but not re-finished. A classroom on the first floor next south of the east main entrance of the school was stripped of all original woodwork and plaster-and-lathe construction to unreinforced red brick masonry and exposed ceiling beams, and remains in 2018 in that condition. A metal overhead garage/warehouse door replaced original windows at the first floor and raised basement when it was installed at the building's southeast corner at the east façade.

1971 A large 9,800 square-foot single-story concrete warehouse, loading dock, and canopy were built in the west one-third of Block 69 behind the west rear of the school. As previously mentioned, the school is located on the east two-thirds of Block 69, which measures 200 feet deep on an east-west axis. In contrast, the west one-third of Block 69 where the warehouse complex was built measures 100 feet deep and is not part of the nominated property.

1975-2018 All lathe-and-plaster construction ceilings in the school were removed at different times to expose ceiling beams due to decades of damage and decay from water, snow, and ice. The exposed beams are in fair to good condition.

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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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1904-1962

Significant Dates

1904

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Rand, Loren L. (Architect)

Rollinson & Laslett (Builders)

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Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

McKinley Elementary School, located in East Central district of Spokane, Washington is historically significant under Criterion "A" for its direct contribution to the broad pattern of educational development in Spokane, Washington. The nominated building represents the beginning of a second phase of school construction in the city and tells of the struggle of the school district to keep up with an unprecedented growth of school enrollment after the turn of the 20th century. By 1900, the city's population had reached 36,848, and by 1910 it had more than tripled, to 104,402. The building began as a six classroom facility in 1902 and was more than doubled in size before construction was completed for the 1904-05 school year.

McKinley School is also significant under Criterion "C" as a resource that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction. Stylistically the school represented a transitional shift from the grand Romanesque Revival structures with bell towers of the 1880s, to the more restrained classical traditions of broken cornices, flat roofs and symmetry at the turn-of-the-century. The school is an outstanding example of early public school architecture in Spokane and is one of a few standing elementary school structures from a second wave of school construction in the city. The school also represents the work of noted Spokane architect, Loren L. Rand whose career spanned more than 30 years.

McKinley School retains a high level of integrity in location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The period of significance begins in 1904, the finished date of construction, and ends in 1962, the year the building was closed as a public school facility.

Spokane - East Central /Union Park

Located next to a series of waterfalls on the Spokane River, the small settlement of Spokane was founded in 1873. In the 1880s, abundant gold and silver lodes were discovered in the Coeur d'Alene mining region just east of the city. Transportation was needed to haul the gold and silver, and by the late 1880s, railroad routes linking Spokane to the Mid-Western and Eastern United States were established. Quickly the Spokane community grew and gained recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and rail transport. Early on the town experienced phenomenal growth with a population of just under 20,000 in 1890, to nearly 37,000 by 1900. Ten years later in 1910, the city's population grew at an unprecedented rate to over 100,000 people. As a result single-family homes, commercial buildings, social institutions and industrial facilities were built at a rapid pace throughout the city and outlying areas. Sidewalks were installed and graded roads were paved for horse-drawn buggies, automobiles, and public cable cars. Grocery markets, stables and automobile shops were constructed, and schools were built to accommodate the immediate needs of growing families and communities.

One of the earliest areas to expand outside the downtown core was the East Central District. Located along East Trent and East Sprague Avenues, east of Hamilton St., the neighborhood grew up around its close proximity to the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. railroad tracks. Bisected by an electric streetcar line in 1889, the area quickly became a streetcar suburb of Spokane. Such geography spurred industrial development and soon mills, warehouses, lumber yards and horse-and-buggy services (followed by automobile centers) dotted the area. Commercial and retail development clustered along Sprague and Trent Avenues. To house workers, hundreds of small affordable homes were built on 50-foot-wide lots in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Lots were sold at \$5 an acre, and houses rented for \$5-\$10 a month.^{vi} As working-class people moved in and their families grew, social services were needed and a variety of churches, a library and schools were constructed. Developed in the late 1890s and early 1900s as a working-class neighborhood, the East Central area, the site of the nominated property, was colloquially known as "Union Park," a name that originated from a concentration of "blue collar" workers from a diversity of ethnic and racial backgrounds who lived in the area.

^{vi} Yeomans, 2002.

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Spokane School District 81

The educational needs of students in the Spokane area began in 1870. That year the first school in Spokane was opened by Spokane Garry, a Spokane Indian, near the site of Drumheller Springs, on the north side of the Spokane River. At that time, few people resided in Spokane Falls which had been first settled by J.J. Downing and S.R. Scranton in 1871. It was not until the fall of 1874 that a school election was held in Spokane Falls in which Henry T. Cowley, Cyrus F. Yeaton, and L.S. Swift were elected directors. Reverend Cowley was elected as teacher. In January 1875, Cowley began the first official public school in Spokane, which was housed at his home (located at the current site of Cowley Park on the lower slopes of the South Hill). Soon thereafter, Mrs. L.S. Swift took over teaching the first students in her home. The first dedicated public school building in Spokane was built in 1878, near Lincoln Street on the former Northern Pacific right-of-way.

The arrival of Henry T. Cowley in Spokane coincided with the organization of the first Spokane school district in what was then Stevens County. This district, designated School District No. 8, covered a large territory between Hangman Creek and the Spokane River. The superintendent of Stevens County schools at the time was James Monaghan, who later became a prominent Spokane businessman. The school founded by Henry Cowley became part of the new school district. When Spokane County was created out of the southern part of Stevens County in 1879, early local inhabitant J.J. Browne was appointed superintendent of newly designated Spokane School District No. 41. In the first Spokane County election, held in 1880, Mrs. Maggie M. Halsell was elected to succeed Browne.

In 1889 Spokane schools were reorganized as School District No. 81 and David Bemis was hired as superintendent. Bemis' immediate task was to organize a massive building campaign. In July 1890, Bemis convinced residents to support a \$250,000 bond measure which was used to construct a new high school building, and five elementary schools. These included Bancroft (1886), Irving (1890), Bryant (1891), Logan (1889), and Franklin schools (1889), all designed by architect Emil G. Guenther.

With the seemingly endless increase in the population of the city, more schools were still needed and the school district raised additional funds and constructed seven more elementary schools. These included Whittier (1891), Emerson (1891), Longfellow (1892), Edison (1893), Washington (1897), Hawthorne (1898), and Lowell schools (1899). As the city expanded from the core, more schools were needed and additional bond money was raised. Eighteen new elementary schools were built between 1900 and 1910, including Emerson (1902); McKinley (the nominated property) (1904); Adams (1908); Jefferson (1908); Audubon (1909); and Franklin School (1909, replacing the first Franklin School). Other schools across the city saw large additions including Logan (1904, 1908); Roosevelt (1910); Lincoln (1904); Garfield (1907); and Grant (1906, 1910). Growth in the teens and twenties precipitated more construction with Mann (1913), Whittier (1913); Alcott (1914); Yardley (1914); and Rockwood (1917) schools. The erection of additional elementary public schools followed in the 1920s, including Hutton (1921, replacing Rockwood School), Finch (1924), and Wilson (1927).^{vii}

McKinley School

The site of McKinley School was part of larger system of nationwide efforts to reserve land for specific uses as the country expanded to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In 1785 the Land Ordinance established the basis for the Public Land Survey System. Land was to be systematically surveyed into square townships, six miles on a side. Each of these townships were then sub-divided into thirty-six sections of one square mile or 640 acres. These sections could then be further subdivided for re-sale by settlers and land speculators. The ordinance also established a mechanism for funding public education. Section 16 in each township was reserved for the maintenance of public schools. As a result many schools (such as McKinley) were located in section sixteen of their respective townships. Some of the school sections were sold to raise money for public education.

^{vii} Ibid.

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As each state entered the Union, the federal government granted control of millions of acres of federal land to them. These lands were given in trust, with the stipulation that proceeds from their sale or lease be used to support various public institutions—most notably, public elementary and secondary schools and universities.

As such the parcel of land which McKinley School sits on was first transferred to the State of Washington who then in March 1899, transferred land to Spokane School District 81 as recorded in the following warranty deed:

This indenture will witness that whereas the needs of Spokane School District number Eighty-One (81) require additional school sites, and the Board of Directors of said school district has petitioned for the use of Block number Sixty-Nine (69) in School Section Sixteen (16), Township Twenty-five (25), North Range Forty-three (43) East of the Willamette Meridian, which block at the time of its platting was proposed to be dedicated for school site purposes.^{viii}

The need for new school sites was great in the growing city of Spokane. The 1901 annual report from Spokane School District 81 showed that “the average attendance” of Spokane public schools during the past year “was greater by 672 students than it was during the previous year.”^{ix} For East Central Spokane, it was determined that another school was needed. Edison Elementary School had been built in 1893 in the southeast portion of the district at East Fifth Avenue and South Lee Street (now demolished), and Grant Elementary School was built in the southwest portion of the district at East Ninth Avenue & Perry Street in 1900 (now demolished).

Construction of McKinley was part of a \$150,000 bond measure that was approved by voters in 1902. Funds were to be used not only to construction McKinley but to build new school called Emerson School and additions to Irving, Bancroft, Garfield and Lincoln schools.^x The design was acquired from local architect Loren L. Rand.

An August 5, 1902 article in the *Spokesman-Review* newspaper reported that the Spokane School Board awarded the building contract to Spokane building contractors Rollinson & Laslett for \$21,427. The school board specified the “work be done by December 1, under a penalty of \$25 a day after that date. The board came to an agreement after very little discussion...deciding upon [Rollinson & Laslett Contractors,] the lowest bidder.”^{xi} The heating contract was awarded to Griffith Heating & Plumbing Supply Co; and the plumbing to Smythe & Proulx.

To date little is known of building contractors, William E. Rollinson and George Laslett, who may have formed a partnership to bid on the McKinley project. Rollinson, was born in 1845 in England, and had immigrated to the United States in 1880, first settling in St. Paul, Minnesota. Reportedly by 1890, he had moved to Spokane and is first listed in city directories as a brick layer in 1895. George Laslett, was also of English decent and arrived in the United States in 1889. Born in 1856 in Kent, was also a brick layer by trade and first appeared in local cities directories in 1897. Rollinson and Laslett remained in partnership until 1908, when thereafter they both returned to independent practices. Rollinson disappears from the Spokane city directories after 1911 and his where about thereafter is unknown. Laslett continued in the contracting business for another 20+ years until his retirement in 1931. His only verified projects to date are an addition to Logan School (1909) and the school district administration building. Laslett passed away in Spokane on Aug 30, 1933 at the age of 77 and is buried at Riverside Cemetery.

Work began on McKinley School in August of 1902 and progressed rapidly. An anticipatory report about the much-awaited McKinley School was featured in the November 1, 1902 *Spokane Daily Chronicle* newspaper:

^{viii} Washington State Record of School Land Deed, Volume 1, Page 88, March 1899.

^{ix} *Spokesman-Review*, “Public Schools Grow.” September 7, 1901

^x *Spokane Press*, “Condition of Public Schools” Sept 22, 1903.

^{xi} *Spokesman-Review*, “Lowest Bidders Win.” August 5, 1902

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The McKINLEY Schoolhouse in East [Central] Spokane...it is expected...will be ready for occupancy immediately after the holidays. It is a building without remarkable claims to beauty but will be a dignified, fine-looking structure when completed.^{xii}

By January of the next year the *Spokesman-Review* reported the near completion of McKinley School:

McKINLEY SCHOOL IS DONE

More Room for Army of Pupils New Quarters Will Give Room for 600 in Schools after February 2nd

Added accommodations for 600 pupils will give the Spokane public schools a slight gain on the fast increasing ranks of the school army at the beginning of the new term, February 2nd but this increase is far from providing room enough. The added space consists of one new building, and new rooms in three of the old schools.

The new structure is the McKinley School, which stands on the school section. The new McKinley School building is only sufficient to care for the pupils up to the third grade, and the five higher grades must continue going to the Edison School in Union Park district. The Edison and the McKinley schools will accommodate the pupils of the east side until the close of the year. By September, this Union Park district will need three or four more rooms.^{xiii}

While the new building was greatly needed, district officials were well aware that the building size was inadequate for the ever increasing student population. In fact in September of 1903 School Board Secretary E.A. Thomas issued a statement showing the growth of the schools which noted the need for classrooms at McKinley was double than was then being built.^{xiv} Other school buildings across the city also fell short of the needed classroom spaces as well. The district reported that between the 1903-04 and the 1904-05 school year an additional 1,018 students had enrolled.^{xv}

Fortunately McKinley School was designed to be expanded and the district decided to approve an addition to the building.^{xvi} Also design by Loren L. Rand and built by Rollinson & Laslett, the addition cost \$35,000 and would more than double the size of the facility. When McKinley School officially opened for the 1904-05 school year, it boasted more than 25,000 finished square feet of interior space on two floors with a total of 12 classrooms, two library/lobby reception rooms, two staircases, a wide center reception, an assembly hall, offices and multiple restrooms. The total cost to build McKinley School was reported by the school board to be \$58,000.^{xvii} At the time, the school (along with Garfield and Lincoln) were the costliest structures in the school district system.

Named in honor of the then recently deceased United States President William McKinley, the new McKinley School quickly filled with students from grades one through six. Grades seven through nine were added later. While initial attendance was slow, it quickly increased to 538 full-time students in 1905. There were 563 students in 1906, and 644 students in 1907. The school's first principal was Charles A. Perkins (1904 to 1915). Other staff included Harriett McClelland; Lydia MacKenzie; Mary Arnold; Lillian Smith; Maude Miller; Mary Twohy; Lulu Morgan; E. May Greer; Avis Chapel; Adelina Smith; and Elizabeth Martin. Kindergarten classes were held in the afternoon and were led by teachers from Holmes Elementary School.^{xviii} At the time

^{xii} "Progress of M'Kinley" *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, Nov 1, 1902

^{xiii} "More Room for Army of Pupils—McKINLEY SCHOOL DONE." *Spokesman-Review*, January 26, 1903

^{xiv} "Condition of Public Schools" *The Spokane Press*, Sept 22, 1903.

^{xv} "Year's Gain in School" *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, June 9, 1904.

^{xvi} *Engineering Record* — June 20, 1903

^{xvii} Spokane School District 81, 1989

^{xviii} "Teachers Assigned" *The Spokane Press*, June 2, 1904.

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teachers' salaries typically ranged from \$30 to \$80 per month while school principals received monthly salaries from \$80 to \$125.^{xix}

The school offered a multi-volumed library, science courses with well-equipped laboratories, and classes taught by specialists. Elementary grades offered special supervisors for music, drawing, arithmetic and reading.^{xx} Later principals included K.R. Edmunds (1915-1918), followed by Marvin H. Miller (1918-1925), and Rudolph H. Knaack from 1925 to 1928.^{xxi}

Reportedly by the late teens the school was used solely as a junior high school. In 1917 seventh, eighth, and ninth-grade girls were transferred to Stevens Elementary School, located north of the Spokane River in the vicinity of Gonzaga University.^{xxii} The one-gender environment led to an extensive manual arts education program which was seen as a way to reach boys with behavioral problems. At the time, teacher Louis Livingston described the McKinley's population as "boys whom other schools found difficult to manage." It was the era in which civic organizations took seriously a societal responsibility to train young men who were fatherless, incorrigible or without career prospects. The Rotary Club sponsored a city-wide Boys Week with activities in civics, public service, sports and church life. The Kiwanis Club partnered with the McKinley boys in a program to build garages and other structures. Along with carpentry and mechanics came military training.

Principal K.R. Edmunds noted in 1917 that *"The boys must pass in the military training just the same as they pass in spelling, arithmetic or anything else. Of course, the boys do not drill with guns but are given all the marching and saluting exercises."* The Feb. 4, 1922, edition of *The Spokesman-Review* profiled a street kid named Willie Shaw, 13. *"Yeah, there's just Ma and me at home now," he told a reporter. "Dad's gone up to Canada to try and get a job. We ain't heard nothing from him lately. I used to be a messenger and I carried papers in the summer, but I'm going to McKinley School now and so I quit those jobs."*^{xxiii}

In 1928, when Libby Junior High and Havermale Junior High schools were built, McKinley's seventh, eighth, and ninth graders were moved to the new facilities leaving only kindergarten through sixth grades at McKinley. The Great Depression and the events of World War II changed the neighborhood surrounding the school and by the early 1940s, McKinley School's student enrollment had dropped by more than half. Increasingly the residential areas around McKinley School in East Central Spokane were being replaced by industrial and commercial infill and school attendance continued to dwindle. By 1961 there were only 243 students enrolled at McKinley and the school was closed the following year.

After being used as a school district storage facility for several years the school board, with voter approval, decided to sell the building and surrounding land in 1965.^{xxiv} The appraised value of the 2.5 acre property as set by Spokane Realty Board was \$43,500. In October of 1965, McKinley School was auctioned for public sale. The public auction was called after the District received an offer from Walter I. Johnson, the sec-treas of Jim's Transfer Inc., to purchase the building and site at its appraised price.

While it is unknown who was awarded the building at the public auction, in 1968 former McKinley School alumni - Gordon Ross and his brothers Lester, Dale, Emmett, and Jerry Ross - purchased the McKinley School property for their business, the Spokane Transfer & Storage Company. Shortly thereafter they modified the school's gymnasium/multi-purpose room as a storage area, installed a large overhead warehouse/garage door into the room at the southeast corner of the building, and began using the school building as a storage warehouse facility.

^{xix} "More Room for Army of Pupils—McKINLEY SCHOOL DONE." *Spokesman-Review*, January 26, 1903

^{xx} Spokane School District 81, 1989

^{xxi} Ibid.

^{xxii} Ibid.

^{xxiii} "Spokane Boy Has Trained Pets" *Spokesman-Review*, Feb 4, 1922

^{xxiv} "McKinley School Building Set for Sale Friday" *Spokesman-Review*, Oct 19, 1965

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However, by 1970 the East Central area around McKinley School was “slowly deteriorating and had become more and more a blighted area.”^{xxv} An ad hoc neighborhood improvement committee was formed as part of the Residents of the East Area Combined to Help (REACH) group at the encouragement of the Ross Brothers. Reportedly the Ross family pledged to help the group by renovating the school for community group use.^{xxvi} Spokane School District 81 records summarized the Ross brothers’ plan:

The Ross brothers offered a proposal to former McKinley students. Noting that the old school was still in good condition, the Ross brothers offered to remodel the building for use as a community center or to house special classes. Because of the soundness of the structure, the Rosses anticipated that renovation costs could be kept to \$35,000. They suggested naming the remodeled school the “Emmett M. Ross Memorial Building” in memory of their father.^{xxvii}

The idea was never realized and the Ross brothers continued to use the building for storage for another 40 years. With business expanding, in 1971 they built a large concrete warehouse and loading dock behind the school on the property’s western border (not part of the nominated area). In 2016 they sold the school property to Seattle developer, School Yard Billy, LLC.

Architect: Loren L. Rand (1851-1935)

To design the school the district hired local architect Loren Rand. Regarded as one of the leading architects in Spokane, Loren Leighton Rand came to the city in 1888. He arrived just before the Great Fire of 1889, which leveled thirty blocks of the downtown. As one of the few trained architects in the community, Rand was poised to receive commissions, and they came flooding in. He had opened an office with fellow architect John K. Dow in the Crescent Block and together they designed the Tidball Block (1889), the first four-story building constructed after the downtown fire. Other post-fire buildings included the Bump Block/Carlyle Hotel (1890), the Bennett Block (1890), and the Bank of Spokane Falls (Marble Bank Building, 1892). While Rand and Dow departed ways by 1892, they collaborated later on the first wing of the downtown Masonic Hall building (1905).

Rand was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts in December 1851. After course work in the Boston School of Technology (forerunner of MIT), he worked as a draftsman with several leading architects in Grand Rapids, Michigan and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

While in Spokane, Rand also designed several residences, many for well-to-do citizens, including former Territorial Judge Lucius B. Nash (1889, E. 1624 South Riverton, *demolished*); businessman and civic leader Edward L. Powell (1899, W. 1728 First Avenue); one-time Spokane Mayor Horatio F. Belt (c. 1893, North Riverton, *demolished*); Sylvester Heath, founder of the stationery company that later became John W. Graham & Company (1899, E. 1017 Mission Avenue); and James Comstock, founder of the Crescent Department Store (1906, W. 1128 Ninth Avenue). Rand also designed his own home at N. 1215 Nettleton and homes for George Odell (1898, W. 2325 First Avenue); C. F. Clough (W. 1406 Ninth Avenue); William Domke (1891, W. 1928 Pacific Avenue); and the Eugene Shadle family (1906, W. 1118 Ninth Avenue).

Commercial properties include the Crescent Department Store (1899, a remodel of the Boothe-McClintock Building (1906) and the Spokane Dry Goods Building (also known as the Crescent Service Building, 1908). Other notable projects included a Fraternal Hall in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho (1905), an apartment for Mrs. Michael Jennings (1910), and the Romanesque Revival-styled stone First Presbyterian Church (1910) in downtown Spokane.

Rand is perhaps best remembered as the designer of many of Spokane’s early public schools, including Adams (built in 1909, *altered*), Audubon (1909, *demolished*), Bemis (1912, *demolished*), Cooper (1908, *demolished*), Columbia (1908, *demolished*), Franklin (1909), Hawthorne (1898, *demolished*), Jefferson (1909,

^{xxv} “East Area Center Eyed”, *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, April 29, 1970

^{xxvi} Ibid.

^{xxvii} Davis, 1989

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demolished), Logan (additions 1904 & 1908, *demolished*), Longfellow (1892, *demolished*), McKinley (1904), Roosevelt (1907, *demolished*), Sheridan (1908, *demolished*), Stevens (1908, *demolished*), Willard (1909, *demolished*), and Wilson (1927). His best-known school project was Lewis & Clark High School and the District Administration Building (1911), a project into which he poured his heart and soul, going above and beyond the normal research and detailing for a like-sized building. During the time he was working on Lewis & Clark High School, he was also designing Kennewick High School (1911) in Kennewick, Washington.

Active in the Presbyterian Church and a variety of civic and professional affairs, Rand served as president of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; was a member of the Oriental Lodge A.F. & A.M. and served as a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor; a member of the Mystic Shrine; and as Vice President of the State AIA Chapter (1915, 1920).

Rand died on October 6, 1935 at the age of 83, and was buried in Greenwood Memorial Terrace Cemetery in Spokane. There is reference that his son (Morris W.) was also an architect but no projects in Spokane attributed to him have been identified.^{xxviii}

Architecturally Rand's design for McKinley School represents a transitional project in terms of his educational designs. The high level of architectural detail and steep pitched hip roof at McKinley would give way to more restrained designs with flat roof and limited wall articulations in his later projects. Such transitions may have been at the request of the district in order to reduce the high cost for the various buildings to come, or could be the results of changing architectural tastes. McKinley shares similar design characteristics (massing, roof form, cladding) to Rand's Hawthorne and Logan projects, however the lack of high quality imagery of these razed structures makes a detailed analysis difficult.

Rand designed McKinley School in the Classical Revival style, a style that had gained foothold after the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The architecture at the Exposition was tightly controlled by a chosen classical theme, put forth by chief architect Daniel Burnham. His ideas for a "City Beautiful" movement quickly permeated across the United States in the 1890s and affected planning and architectural design for several generations. Thanks to the widely attended and photographed 1893 Exposition, classical-style homes and public buildings became the latest fashion throughout the country from 1895 to 1920. The Classical Revival style emphasizes low-pitched hipped roofs with boxed eaves (frequently with dentils and modillions), elaborate columns with fluting and correct classical capitals (Ionic or Corinthian), symmetrical façades with symmetrically balanced windows and doors, and classical architraves, dentil courses, and cornices.

McKinley School is a good example of how the style disseminated across the United States following the fair. Classical Revival details include the symmetrical façade; rhythmic window patterns of tall 1/1 double-hung wood-sash windows; a dominant partial-height recessed symmetrical front entrance with ornate Classical entablature; deep cornices with large modillions; and decorative contrasting brick window and door arches as well faux brick quoining.

Conclusion

Today the 1904 Classical Revival McKinley School is one of the few remaining elementary schools in Spokane from the first decade of the 20th Century and serves as a reminder of the early educational efforts in the city and its massive multi-phased building program at the turn of the century. While used as a storage facility for 40+ years, few changes were made to the structure and it remains one of the best preserved school facilities in the city of Spokane. Constructed at the beginning of architect Loren L. Rand's affiliation with the Spokane School District the school is one of few remaining school structures he designed.

^{xxviii} Houser, Michael, "Loren L. Rand" Bio - 2016.

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- "McKinley School Auction Friday." *Spokesman-Review*, October 19, 1965
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"Then and Now: McKinley School." *Spokesman-Review*, June 27, 2016

"Investor Group Has Old-School Plan." *Spokesman-Review*, Oct 26, 2016

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 Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Spokane Public Library,
NW Museum of Art & Culture

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

McKINLEY SCHOOL

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 1.5 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing	3	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	Zone	Easting	Northing	4	Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	47.659204° Latitude	-117.382154° Longitude	3	47.658160° Latitude	-117.381389° Longitude
2	47.659198° Latitude	-117.381377° Longitude	4	47.658171° Latitude	-117.382176° Longitude

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

The nominated area includes a portion of Block 69, a Subdivision of School, Section 16, Township 25N, Range 43E, East of the Willamette Meridian in Spokane County, Washington. The nominated area is approximately the eastern two-thirds of the block. It is otherwise known as a portion of Tax Parcel No. 35163.3001.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property only includes the eastern two-thirds of the parcel which contains the historic school structure. In 1971 a large concrete warehouse was constructed on the western side of the block and this structure is not included in the boundaries of the nominated area.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Yeomans, owner (Edited by DAHP Staff)

organization Historic Preservation Planning & Design date May 2018

street & number 501 W. 27th Avenue telephone 509-456-3828

city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99203

e-mail lindayeomans@comcast.net

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

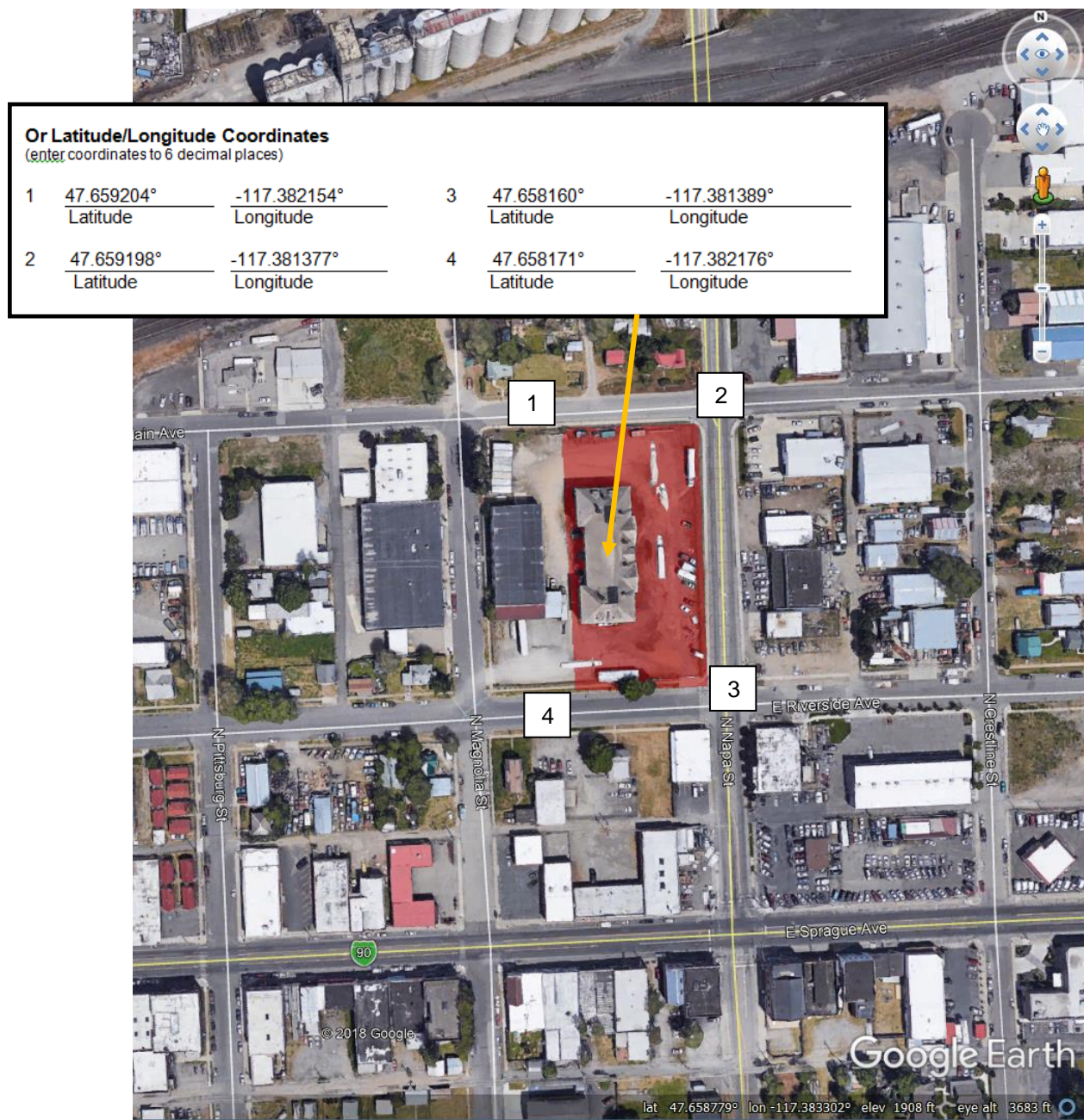
SPOKANE, WA

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

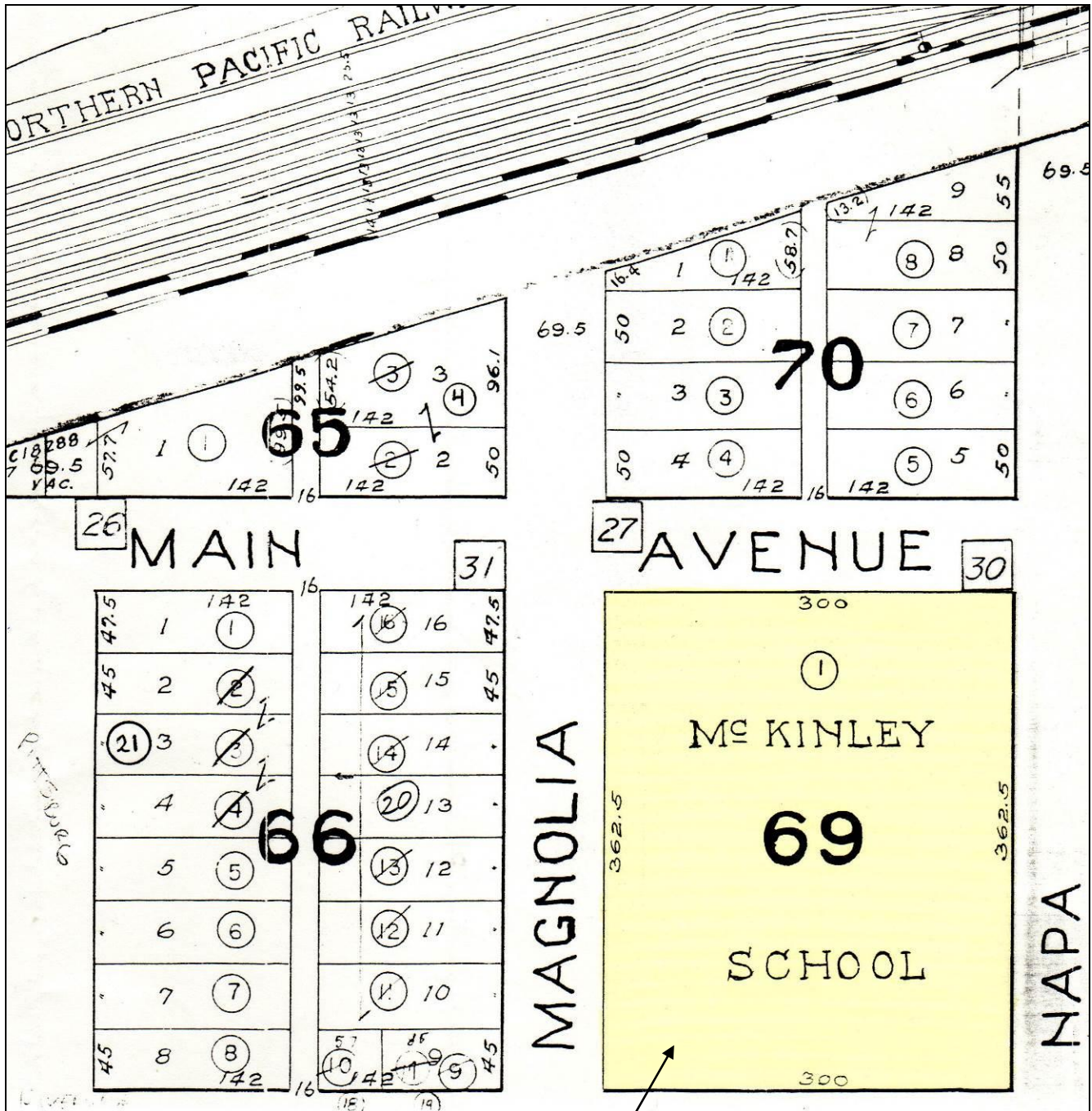
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



McKinley School
Google Earth Map

McKINLEY SCHOOL
Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA
County and State



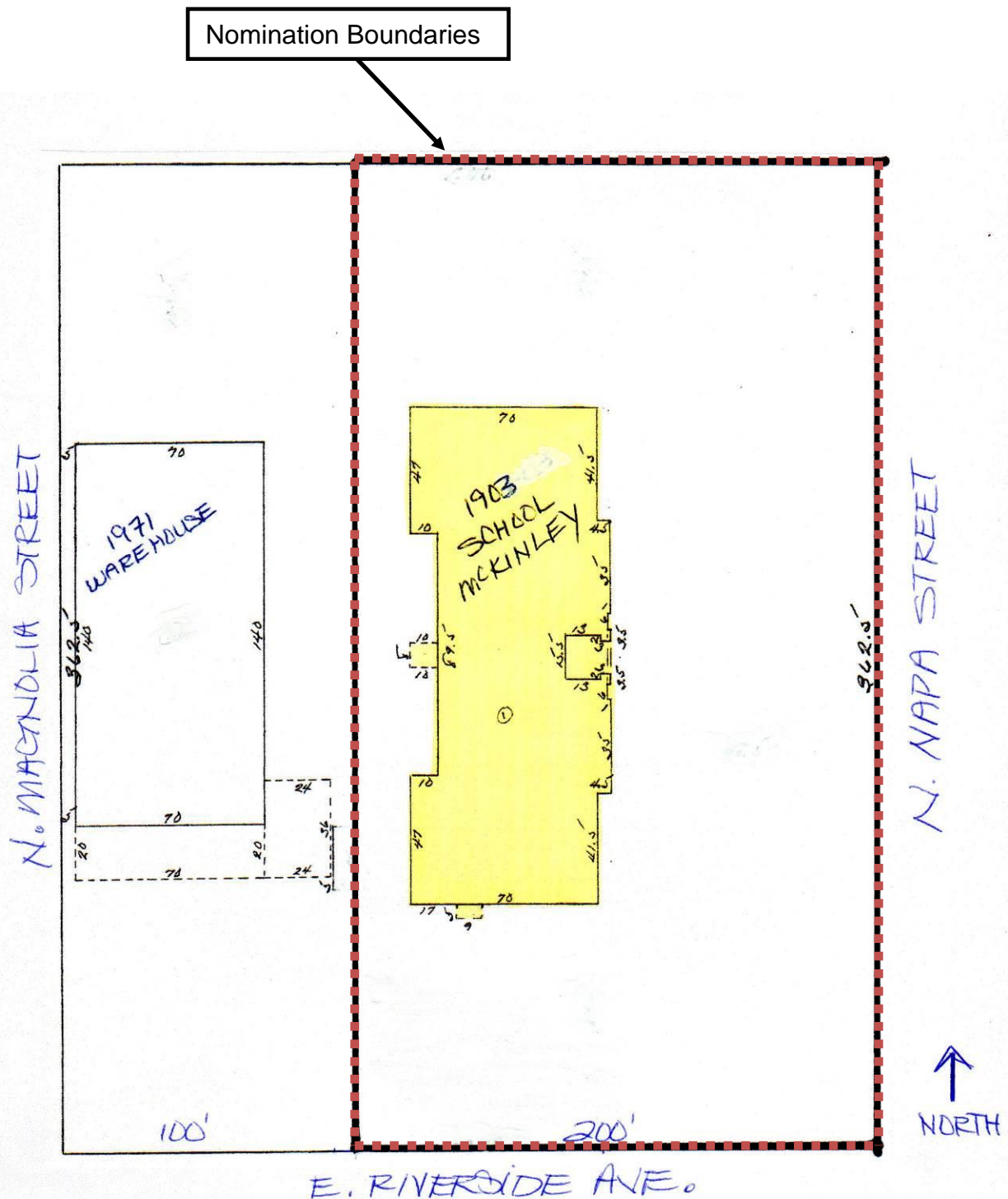
Plat Map of McKinley School

Source: Spokane County Assessor's Records



McKINLEY SCHOOL
Name of Property

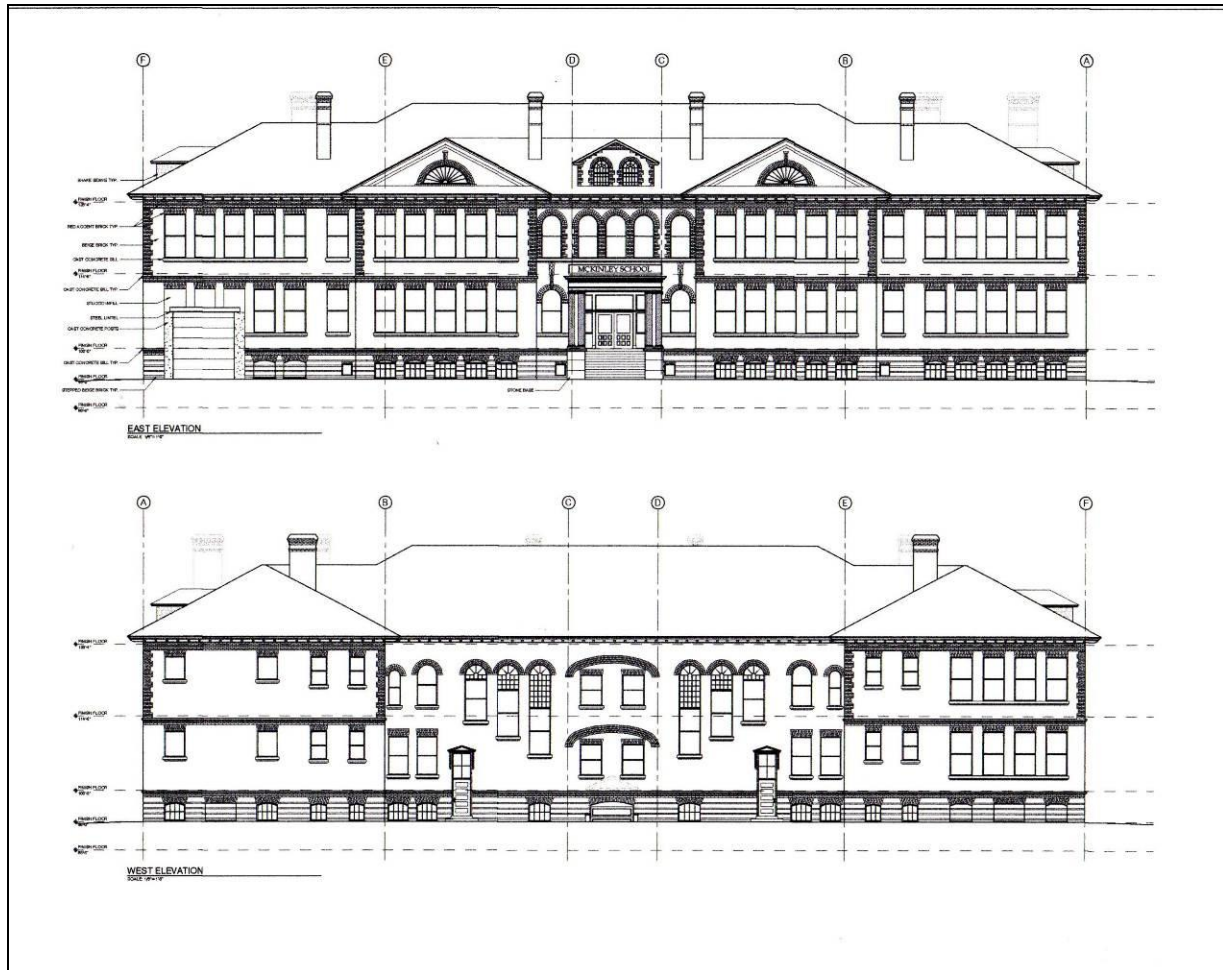
SPOKANE, WA
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Site Plan for McKinley School
Source: Spokane County Tax Assessor Records, Spokane, WA

McKINLEY SCHOOL
Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA
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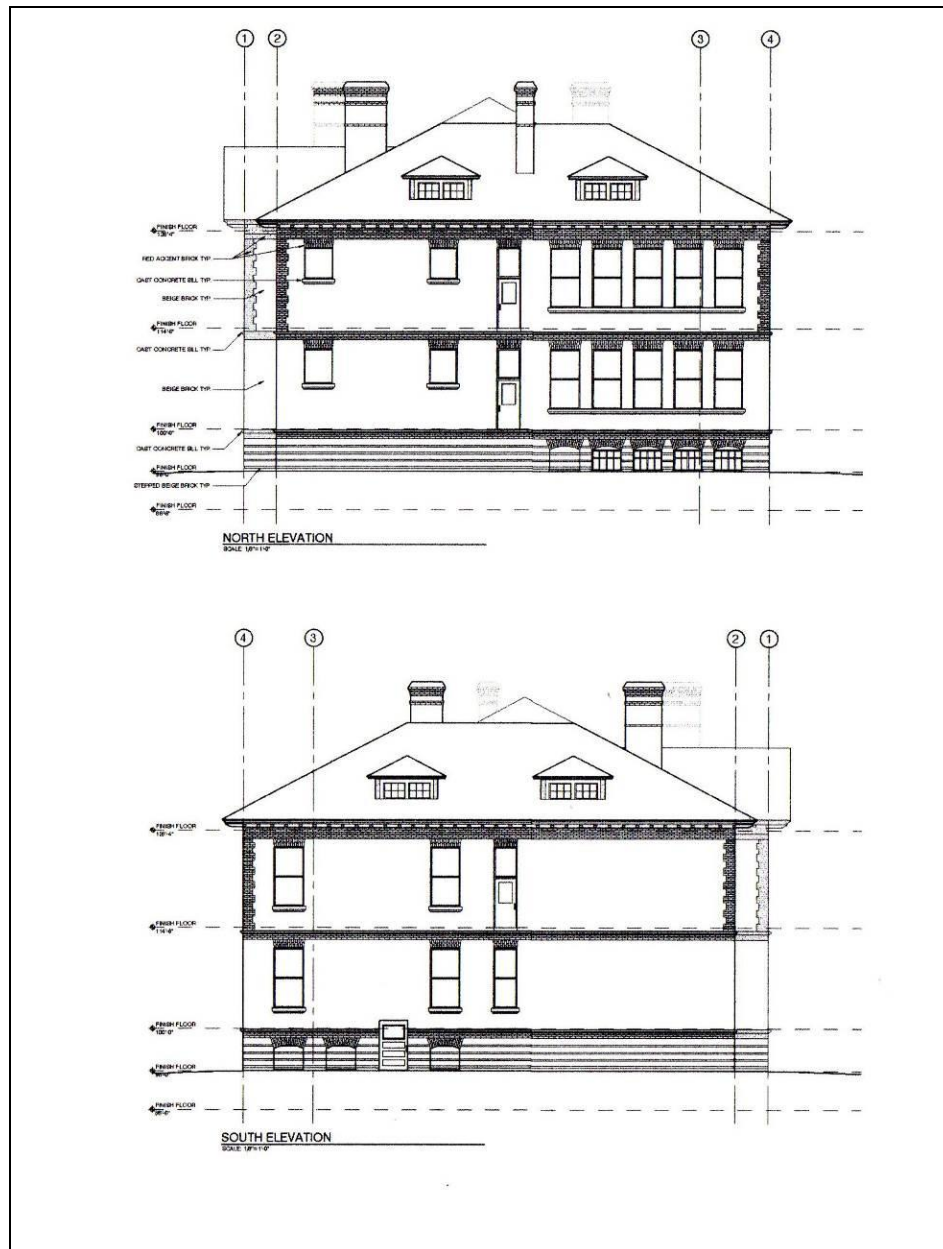


Elevations of east façade and north face of McKinley School in 2017

Source: Studio Triskele

McKINLEY SCHOOL
Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA
County and State

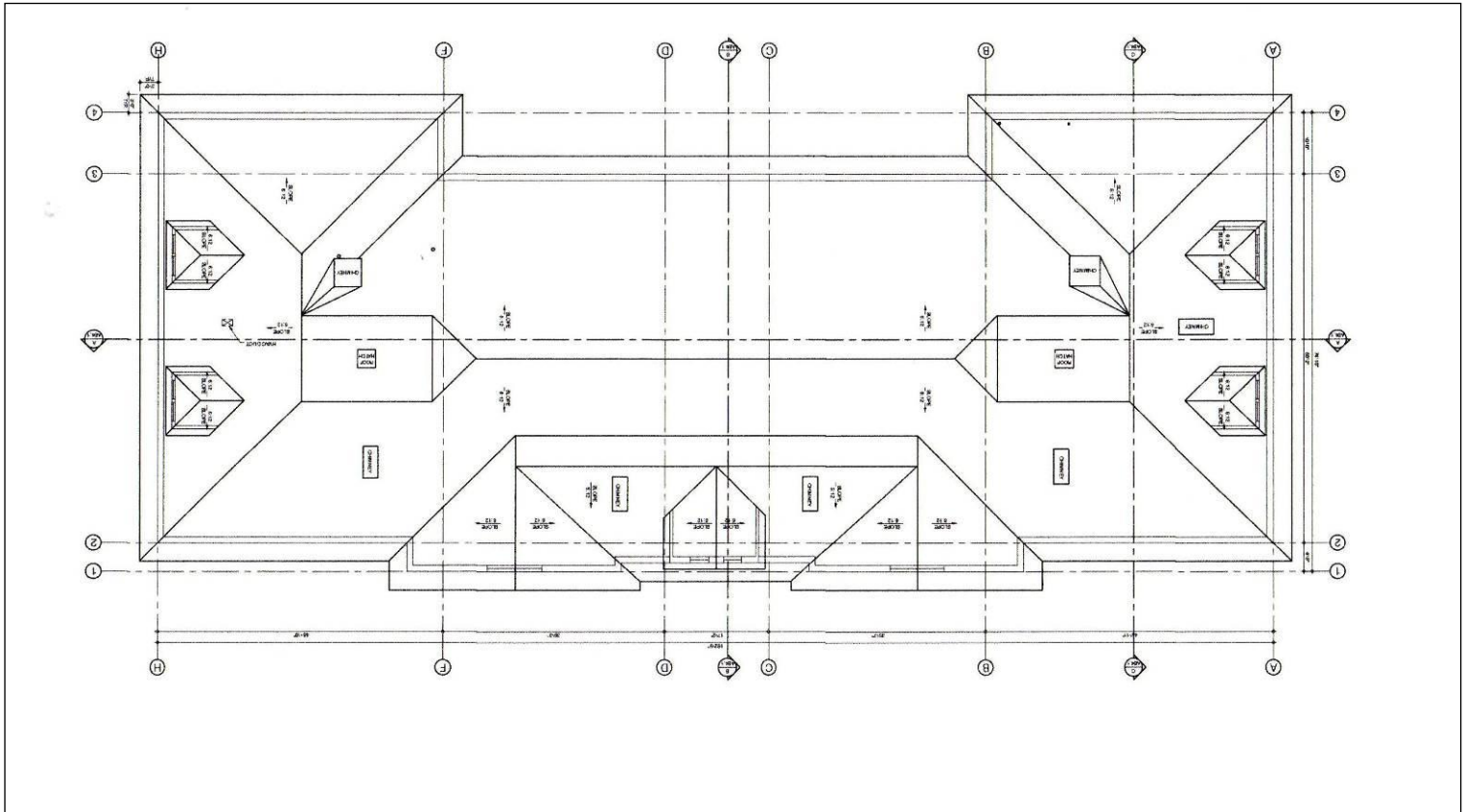


North and south elevations of McKinley School in 2017

Source: Studio Triskele

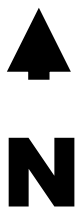
McKINLEY SCHOOL
Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA
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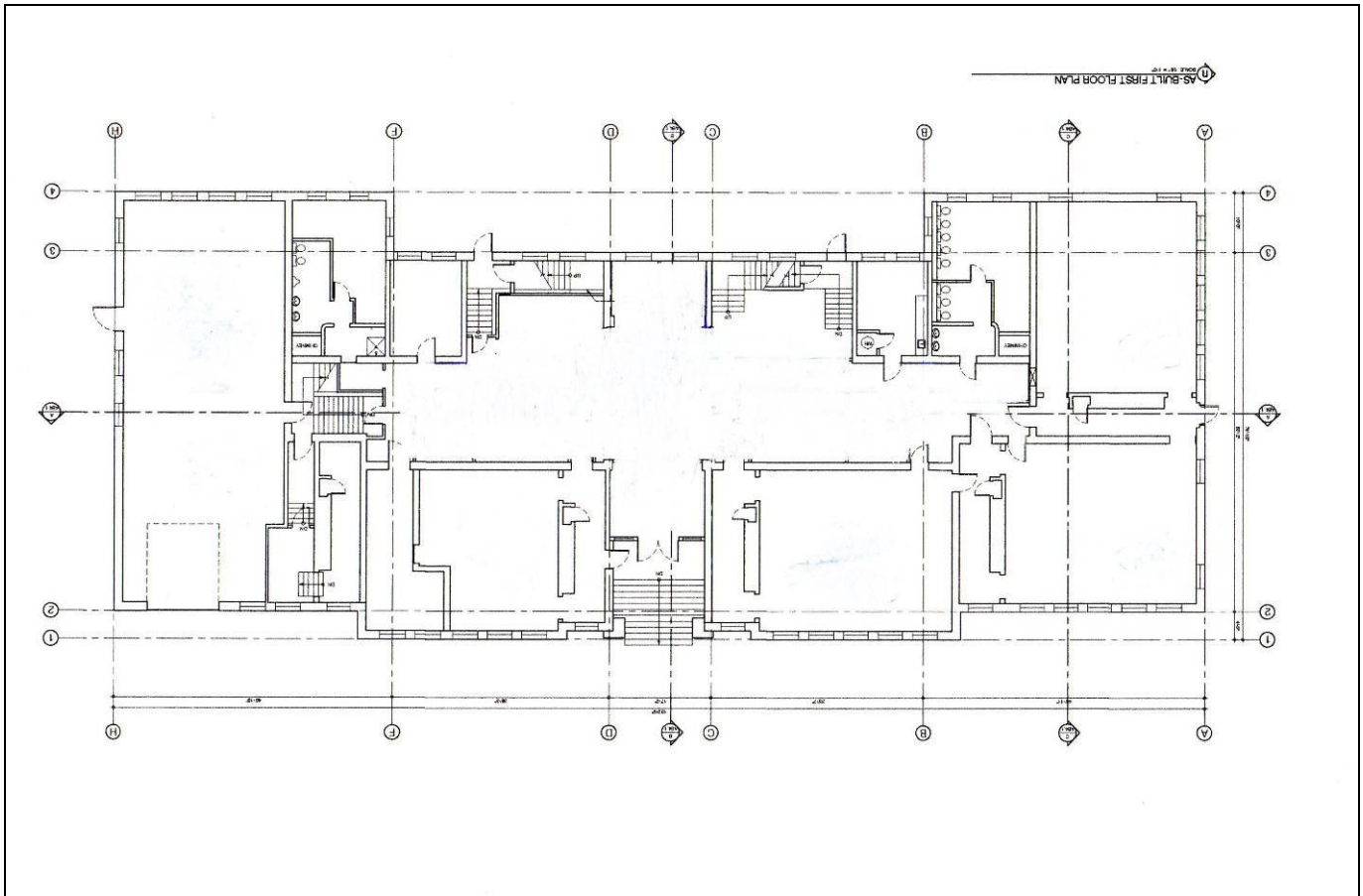
Roof plan for McKinley School in 2017

Source: Studio Triskele



McKINLEY SCHOOL
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First floor plan of McKinley School in 2017

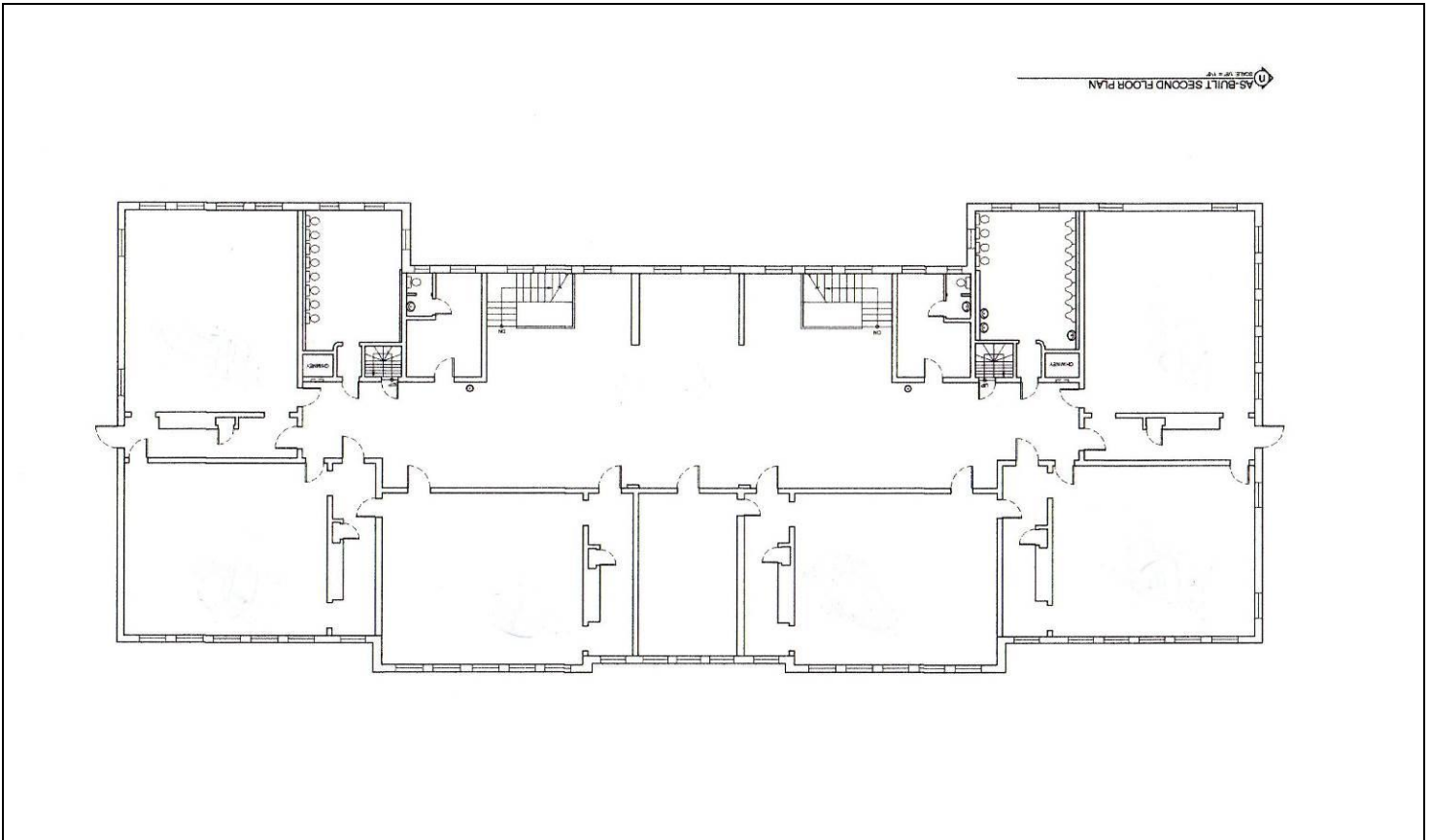
Source: Studio Triskele



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McKINLEY SCHOOL
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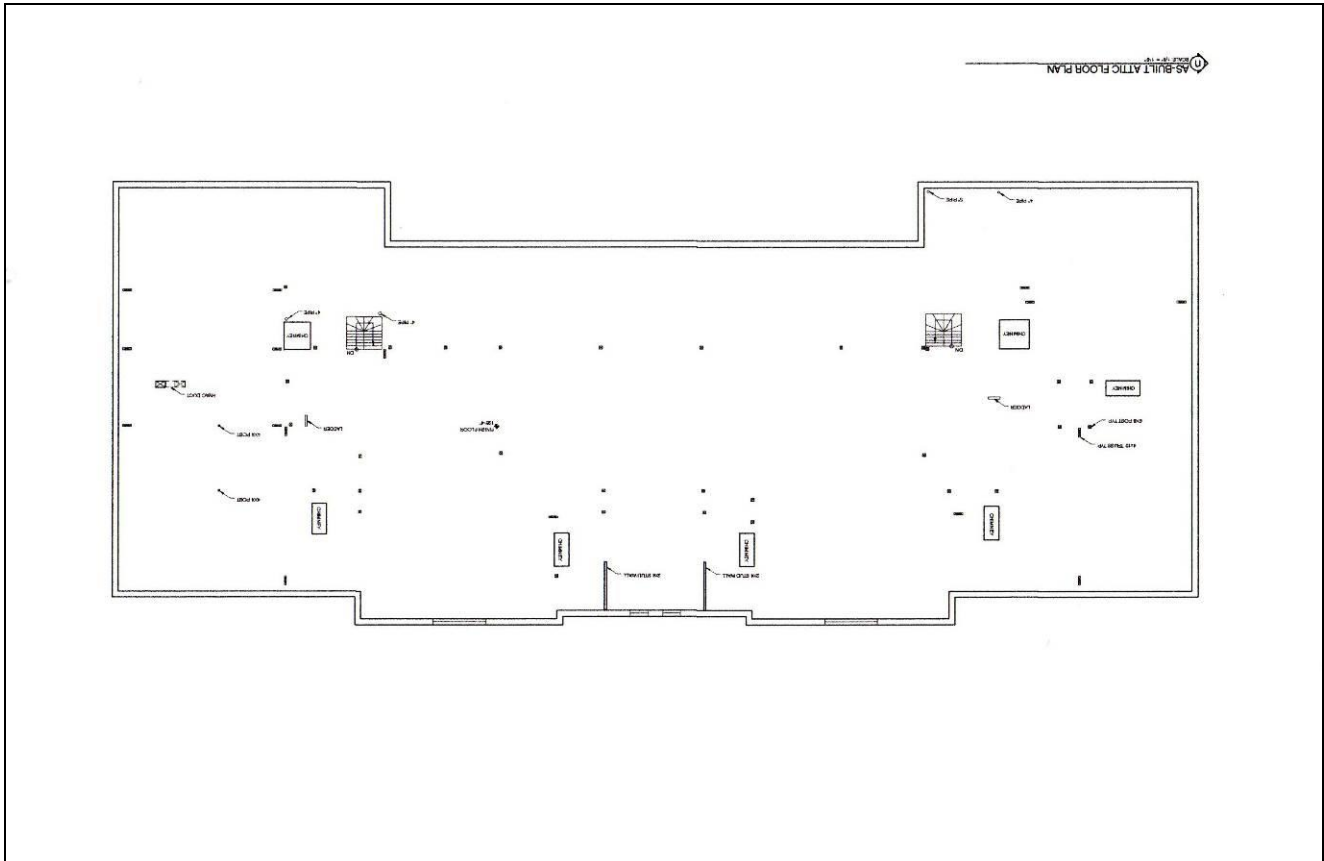
Second floor plan for McKinley School in 2017

Source: Studio Triskele



McKINLEY SCHOOL
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Attic floor plan for McKinley School in 2017

Source: Studio Triskele



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***McKinley School 1902
South East Corner***

*Source: Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture
Spokane, WA - File No. L87-1.217*

McKINLEY SCHOOL

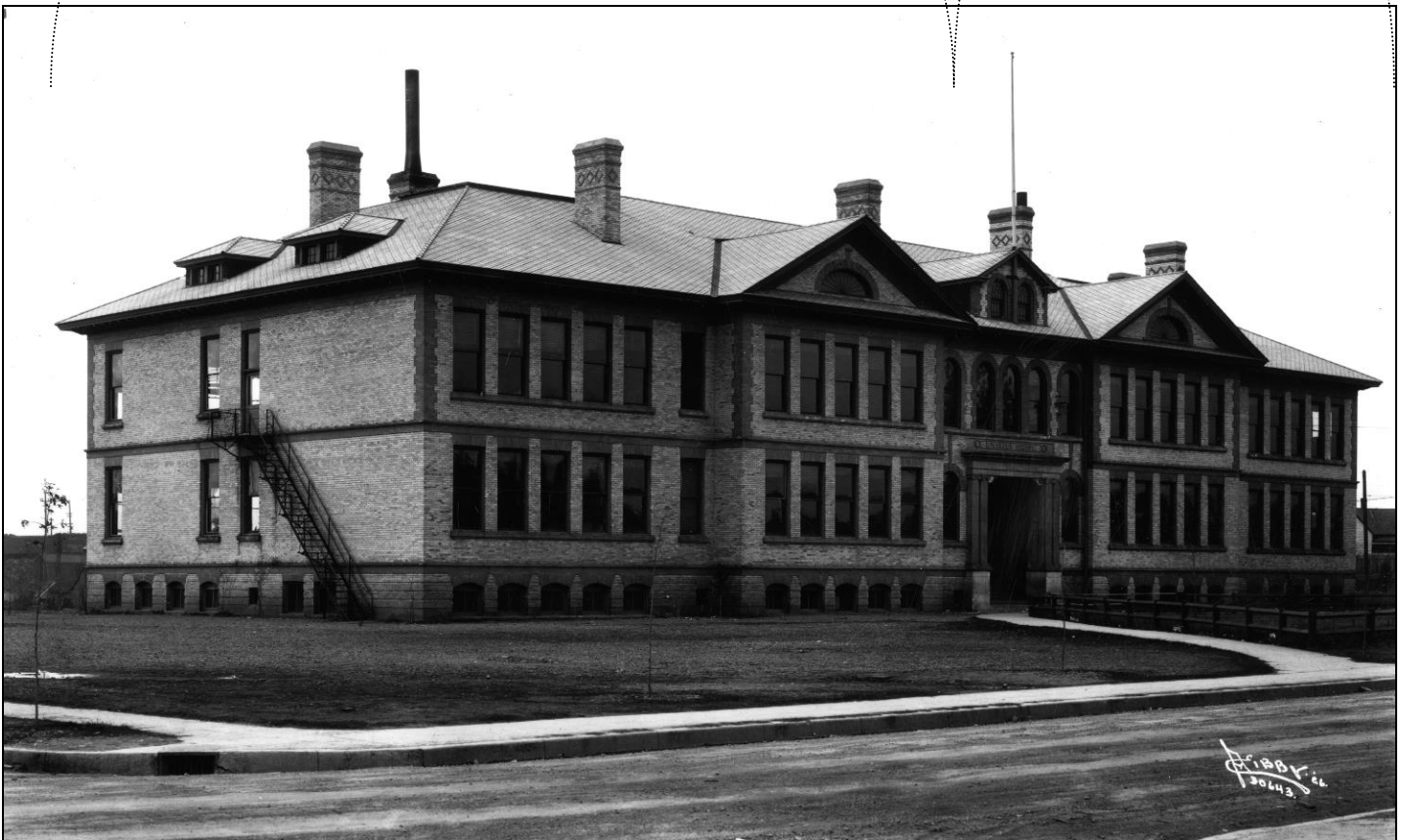
Name of Property

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Initial Construction

Addition



McKinley School 1926
East Façade – Note large addition to north/right side of image.

Source: Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture
Spokane, WA - File No. L87-1.30643-26

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LOWEST BIDDERS WIN		
BOARD OF EDUCATION LET CONTRACTS FOR M'KINLEY BUILDING.		
Contract Awarded Also for Painting Field Building—Janitors Shifted Around—Vote to Pay Cost in Bond Injunction Suit—Bids in Detail and Accompanying Conditions.		
The board of education last evening voted conditionally the following contracts for the building and finishing of the McKinley school building as provided for by the \$150,000 bond issue of March 15:		
School building, Robinson & Taslett, \$21,427; heating, Griffith Heating & Plumbing Supply company, \$2045; plumbing, Smythe & Proulx, \$2060. The condition in each case is that the work be done by December 1, under a penalty of \$25 a day after that date. The board came to an agreement after very little discussion in each case deciding upon the lowest bidder. The other bidders and their figures were:		
On McKinley building—		
W. R. Nichols	\$23,200	
Hastie & Dugan	21,568	
Burns, Hall & Hamilton	23,300	
D. B. Fotheringham	21,800	
F. Johnson & Son	22,600	
F. E. Peterson	22,435	
N. Norman	22,155	
On heating—		
Smythe & Proulx	\$2500	
On plumbing—		
R. E. McCaffery	\$2485	
Lambert & Reilly	2395	
O. F. Fritchle was awarded the contract		

Spokesman-Review, August 5, 1902

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State

MORE ROOM FOR ARMY OF PUPILS

**NEW QUARTERS WILL GIVE ROOM
FOR 600 IN SCHOOLS AFTER
FEBRUARY 2.**

MCKINLEY SCHOOL IS DONE.

**Superintendent Saylor Urges That
Children Be Started Promptly
at Beginning of Term.**

Added accommodations for 600 pupils will give the Spokane public schools a slight gain on the fast increasing ranks of the school army at the beginning of the new term, February 2, but this increase is far from providing room enough. The added space consists of one new building and new rooms in three of the old schools.

The new structure is the McKinley school, which stands on the "school section," near Union Park. This building contains six rooms. Bancroft school, on North Monroe street, has an addition of four rooms. Garfield school, at Knox and Atlantic, has added six rooms, three of which will be used next term. Irving school, in the Cannon Hill district, has an addition of five rooms, of which only two will be ready for occupation.

"Notwithstanding the addition of four rooms," said Superintendent Saylor last night, "Bancroft school will still be too small to accommodate all the pupils in its district, and a number of them will have to continue attending the Eugene Field school, down near the river."

The new McKinley school building will be only sufficient to care for the pupils up to the third grade, and the five higher grades must continue going to the Edison school, in Union Park. The Edison and the McKinley schools will only accommodate the pupils of the east side till the close of the year. By September this Union Park district will need three or four more rooms.

High School Building Too Small.

"The high school is also overcrowded. It does not comfortably accommodate the pupils now entitled to instruction there, and by September will need two or three added rooms. The school board is wrestling with this problem now."

"The serious deficiency in school room is seen in the fact that the Hawthorne, the Washington, the Bancroft, the Bryant and the Edison schools will all be compelled to send part of their legitimate constituents outside of their districts during the coming term. One or more of the upper grades in each of these schools must go to other buildings. The new Emerson school building and the addition to the Lincoln school now in process of erection will be completed for the reception of pupils by September. In the Lincoln district we are now renting six rooms outside the main building, and will have to hunt up one more room for next term. The pupils in these seven rooms will be accommodated in the new part of the Lincoln building after September next."

Pupils Should Start at Once.

"The new term begins February 2. It is important that all children who are beginning school for the first time should begin at this time and not wait two or three months, as is the habit of many patrons before sending their children. The board limits the time for beginners to enter to three weeks after school begins, and three weeks means three weeks. It will not do to come in four, five or six weeks and try to have us set aside this provision. Again when children come in late after the term begins they are behind with their work and it frequently results in a term's failure and discouragement to the child. We have no lower class to drop them into if they fail, as would be the case with any other class in the building."

Spokesman-Review, January 26, 1903

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

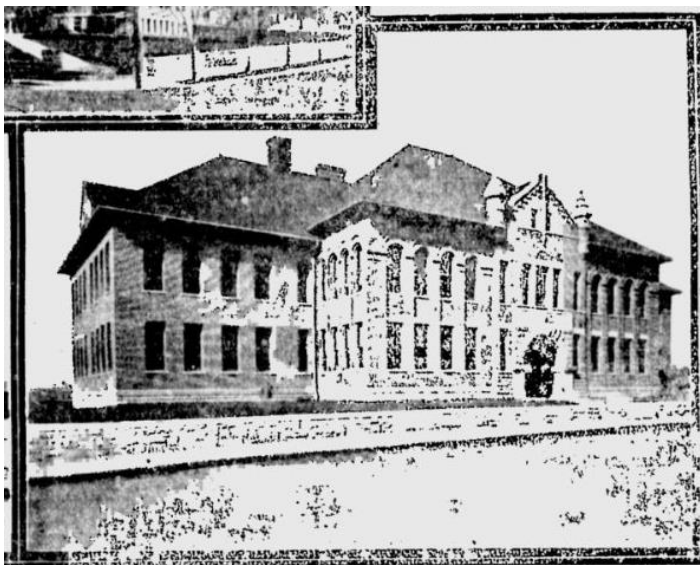
County and State



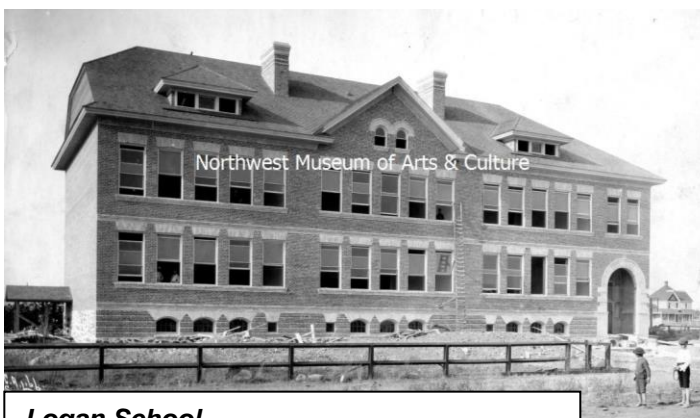
LOREN L. RAND

The Spokane Woman - May 6, 1926

L.L. Rand Designed Schools



Hawthorne School



Logan School



Lewis & Clark High School



Franklin School

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property

McKinley School

City or Vicinity

Spokane

County and State

Spokane County, WA

Photographer

Linda Yeomans, Consultant

Date Photographed

2017

Description of Photographs and Numbers



1 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0001.tiff
East façade, northeast corner

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



2 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0002.tiff
East façade, southeast corner



3 of 30

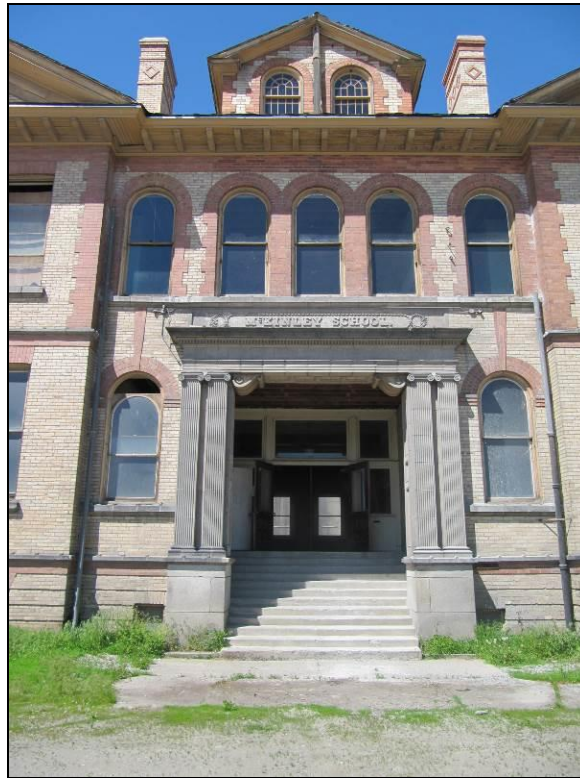
WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0003.tiff
East façade

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0004.tiff
East façade entrance detail



5 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0005.tiff
East façade entrance nameplate

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



6 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0006.tiff
East façade representative basement windows



7 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0007.tiff
North façade

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



8 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0008.tiff
South facade



9 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0009.tiff
Portion of West/ rear facade, northern half

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



10 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0010.tiff
Portion of West rear facade, southern half



11 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0011.tiff
Chimney detail

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0012.tiff
Main entrance to school, looking east



13 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0013.tiff
First-floor hallway, looking south

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0014.tiff
First-floor hallway, looking north



15 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0015.tiff
North staircase in first-floor hallway, looking northwest

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



16 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0016.tiff
South staircase in first-floor hallway, looking southwest



17 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0017.tiff
Representative woodwork shown on first floor

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



18 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0018.tiff
Representative woodwork shown on first floor



19 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0019.tiff
Second-floor hallway, looking south

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



20 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0020.tiff
Second-floor hallway, looking north



21 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0021.tiff
Representative classroom on first floor

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



22 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0022.tiff
Representative classroom on first floor



23 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0023.tiff
Representative classroom on second floor

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



24 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0024.tiff
Representative classroom on second floor



25 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0025.tiff
Representative cloak closet

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0026.tiff
Representative cloak closet



27 of 30

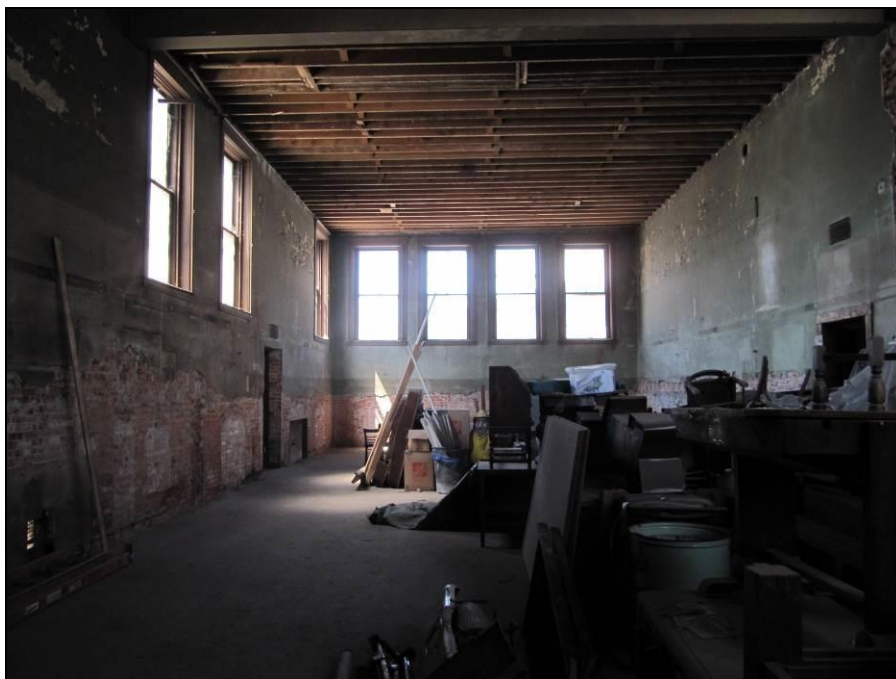
WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0027.tiff
Gymnasium, looking east

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



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WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0028.tiff
Gymnasium, looking west



29 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0029.tiff
Representative basement room, looking northeast

McKINLEY SCHOOL

Name of Property

SPOKANE, WA

County and State



30 of 30

WA_Spokane County_McKinley School_0030.tiff
Representative basement room

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

name Schoolyard Billy, LLC (Rob Brewster, Manager at rob.brewster@gmail.com)

street & number 1157 Federal Avenue

telephone 206-390-0105

city or town Seattle

state WA

zip code 98102

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.