



TRAIL SIGNS

Side by Side Analysis of Original Signs Versus Edited
Signs

THE CITY OF MILLWOOD

CITY PARK



From standing pool to lawn, July 1955.

When The Millwood Home addition was plotted in 1946, Millwood purchased land from IEP for a park along its northern edge. Although two tennis courts were blacktopped before snow fell in 1949, it took many years and funds to fully develop the vision. The softball field was laid out in 1955, the wading pool was built in 1954, 75 trees were planted in April 1955 and concrete stock restrooms were planned for fall 1955. The City and State invested funds and civic groups donated labor and playground equipment.



Millwood Park, 1955.

WATER TANK

American Pipe and Construction Company of Portland, Oregon constructed Millwood's "stand-pipe" style water tank in the fall of 1969. It is 35 feet in diameter, 109 feet tall and holds 800,000 gallons of water. Water weight and pressure dictated steel sections be 3/16" thick at the bottom decreasing to 3/8" thick at the top.

Millwood city council protected the tank with a building permit designed in school colors and awarded by West Valley High School students. The city has stayed faithful to the basic concept for subsequent renovations in 1992 and 2018.



MILLWOOD CITY HALL

For twenty-nine years, Millwood City Council meetings were held in the Mesoric Tensile building and the offices of Inland Empire Paper Company. The paper mill housed the volunteer fire department equipment and the town had no library.

Spokane Architects Eddy, Carlson and James designed a municipal building for Millwood in 1956 and Heft Construction Co. finished construction in Spring 1957. The stylish, 9843-sq-foot mid-century modern building housed the water and fire departments on the lower floor. Office space, council chambers, library, reading room and a kitchen filled the upper floor.

By 1967, the tiny, 12x20-foot library was stuffed with 7,000 volumes and the town had purchased a second fire truck. The town hired Harold Coleman to build an addition which featured a distinctive fire hose styling rack built up into the roof and room for two fire trucks. Renovating the fire department's old space allowed the library to move downstairs and triple its size. New office space was added upstairs.

In 1974, Heft Construction was hired to add accessibility to the building's split-level design. The entrance was expanded to make room for an elevator.



THE CITY OF MILLWOOD



ARCHITECTS EDDY, CARLSON & JAMES

DESIGNING RECONSTRUCTION IN 1957, FOR ALMOST 30 YEARS, MILLWOOD TOWN COUNCIL MEETINGS WERE HELD IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING AND AT INLAND EMPIRE PAPER COMPANY. THE PAPER MILL HOUSED THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT AND THE TOWN HAD NO LIBRARY.

IN 1956 HEFT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION ON A NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING DESIGNED BY SPOKANE ARCHITECTS EDDY, CARLSON AND JAMES. THE STYLISH MID-CENTURY MODERN BUILDING HOUSED THE WATER AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS ON THE LOWER FLOOR WITH OFFICE SPACE, COUNCIL CHAMBERS, LIBRARY AND KITCHEN LOCATED ON THE UPPER LEVEL.

BY 1967, THE TOWN LIBRARY HAD GROWN TO 7,000 VOLUMES AND THE FIRE DEPARTMENT HAD ADDED ANOTHER FIRE TRUCK. THE TOWN HIRED HAROLD COLEMAN TO BUILD AN ADDITION TO THE BUILDING WHICH FEATURED A DISTINCTIVE FIRE HOSE STYLING RACK BUILT UP INTO THE ROOF AND ROOM FOR BOTH FIRE TRUCKS. RENOVATIONS TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT'S OLD SPACE ALLOWED THE LIBRARY TO MOVE DOWNSTAIRS AND TRIPLE IN SIZE. IN 1974, HEFT CONSTRUCTION WAS HIRED TO ADD ACCESSIBILITY TO THE BUILDING. BUT LEVEL, DESIGN OF THE ENTRANCE WAS EXPANDED TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN ELEVATOR.

LOCAL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT NEEDS IN A SEPARATE BUILDING LOCATED DIRECTLY EAST OF CITY HALL. THE AREA SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IS NOW DEDICATED TO THE CITY'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. THE FORMER LIBRARY PROVIDES SPACE FOR COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AND CITY OFFICES UPDATES HAVE BEEN RECONFIGURED OVER THE YEARS TO ADAPT TO THE CHANGING NEEDS OF THE CITY.



MILLWOOD CITY PARK

IN 1946 MILLWOOD PURCHASED LAND FROM INLAND EMPIRE PAPER COMPANY FOR A NEW CITY PARK LOCATED ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF A NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT. WITH FUNDS FROM THE CITY AND THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND CIVIC GROUPS DONATING LAND AND EQUIPMENT, CONSTRUCTION ON THE PARK BEGAN IN 1946 AND COMPLETED BY THE MID 1950'S. ALTHOUGH THE PARK WOULD INCLUDE TENNIS COURTS, A WADING POOL, SOFTBALL FIELD, AND THE ADDITION OF 75 NEW TREES.



WATER TANK

DESIGNED 108 FEET TALL WITH A DIAMETER OF 35 FEET, THE STAND-PIPE WATER TANK IS A MILLWOOD LANDMARK. BUILT BY AMERICAN PIPE AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF PORTLAND, OREGON, THE MILLWOOD "STAND-PIPE" STYLE WATER TANK WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1969. WATER WEIGHT AND PRESSURE DICTATED STEEL SECTIONS 3/16" THICK AT THE BOTTOM AND DECREASED TO 3/8" AT THE TOP. THE 800,000 GALLONS OF WATER UNDER THE TANK IS PUMPED DIRECTLY FROM THE SPOKANE VALLEY SPOKANE FALLS DAM.

THE WOODARD FAMILY

The Woodard Family

Pioneers Joseph S. and Sarah Woodard and their five children traveled by wagon from Kansas and in 1883 settled where Argonne intersects with Fredrick Avenue. Joseph, a Civil War veteran, paid \$5 an acre on contract for 170 acres. A decade later, Joseph persuaded the owners of the Coeur d'Alene Spokane Railroad Co. to build through his land by promising free right of way, and the stop was named Woodard Station. The original name of Argonne road from Dishman was known as the Woodard Road south of the river and Foults Road to the north. D. C. Corbin, the builder of the Spokane International Railway, came up with the name Milwood, forever joining the paper mill to the Woodard name.



Son Seth Woodard became active in local development, including irrigation and starting the local school district in 1897. He oversaw construction of the first school in 1900 and donated the land for West Valley High School.



Inland Electric Train

By 1912, Milwood was envisioned as a growing industrial district for Spokane with new investment opportunities for business and residential use. The paper mill was running two shifts with 126 men. Ads lured workers to take the train to apply for mill jobs and buy one-acre lots for chickens and a garden. The Inland Electric train ran from Spokane to Coeur d'Alene with 26 stops a day at the Milwood passenger station and freight depot, allowing travel between the valley and Spokane in less than 20 minutes. Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Idaho-Washington Northern steam lines stopped at Woodard's Station.



THE WOODARD FAMILY

IN 1883, AFTER BRAVING BY COVERED WAGON FROM KANSAS TO WASHINGTON STATE, THE WOODARD FAMILY SETTLED IN THE NORTH END OF THE CITY OF SPOKANE. JOSEPH S. WOODARD PURCHASED THE ACRES FROM THE NORTH END PACIFIC RAILROAD. THE LAND LOCATED WEST OF ARGONNE ROAD BETWEEN FIELD AND BIRCH WAS PURCHASED FOR \$5.00 PER ACRE ON A LONG TERM CONTRACT.

TWO DECADES LATER, JOSEPH, A CIVIL WAR VETERAN WITH DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND REPUTATION, JOINED WITH HIS SON SETH TO PURCHASE THE COEUR D'ALENE & SPOKANE RAILROAD COMPANY TO BUILD AND OPERATE THROUGH THEIR LANDS BY PROMISING THEM RIGHT OF WAY. THE STOP LOCATED ALONG THE SPURCH OF RAILROAD WAS NAMED WOODARD STATION.



COEUR D'ALENE & SPOKANE RAILWAY

TRANSPORTED PASSENGERS, MAIL, AND FREIGHT IN THE COEUR D'ALENE & SPOKANE RAILWAY SEASON SERVICE IN 1901. THE LAST PASSENGER TRAIN RAN ON JULY 13TH, 1901.

THE MILWOOD INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY IS LOCATED ON LAND WHERE THE RAILS WERE ONCE LOCATED.

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

WAS SERVICE FROM SPOKANE TO THE CANADIAN BORDER AT SPOKANE, IDAHO. THE SPURCH OF THE SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY USED STEAM AND THEN DIESEL TO TRANSPORT PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. TODAY, SPOKANE PACIFIC RAILWAY USES THESE RAILS TO PROVIDE FREIGHT SERVICE TO LOCAL BUSINESSES AND CHARGE FREIGHT BETWEEN SPOKANE AND CANADA.



THE NAME "MILWOOD" WAS CHOSEN FOR THE COMPANY TO REMEMBER UP ALONG THE RAILROAD TO HONOR THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF BOTH THE PAPER MILL AND THE WOODARD FAMILY.



JOSEPH & SARAH WOODARD FAMILY, 1883



SETH WOODARD, 1897

LIFE IN KANSAS BEFORE HIM, JOSEPH'S SON SETH, WHO IN 1897 MARRIED CELIA LARSON, HAD EDUCATION AND INVOLVED HIMSELF IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT. COUNCILMAN SETH WOODARD BEGAN ORGANIZING IN 1897. WITH SETH WOODARD AS ITS CHAIR, IN 1901 SETH PURCHASED LAND EAST OF ARGONNE FOR \$4000 AN ACRE. HE WENT ON TO SERVE ON MILWOOD'S FIRST TOWN COUNCIL.

BOOTH SETH WOODARD'S HOME AND DEDICATION TO EDUCATION LIVES ON THROUGH SETH WOODARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LOCATED JUST OUTSIDE OF MILWOOD IN THE SPOKANE VALLEY.

"HARBORVIEW," "HILL," AND "DALE" ROADS WERE NAMED AFTER JOSEPH AND SARAH'S GRANDCHILDREN.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

Clearwaters House, built 1928, Midlandville and Pine
(1981 National Register of Historic Places, Shaver 1984)

Millwood Begins

In 1911 Industrial Development Corporation started a town site they called Millwood. First lots were sold and KOC went bankrupt before finishing a water or sewer system. Over time, Inland Empire Paper Company acquired many of these lots.

In the spring of 1923, Inland Empire Paper Company appropriated \$40,000 dollars and established a revolving home loan fund to help employees to build their own homes. Walter E. Hoades, a paper mill manager and his brother, Julian, a board member of IEP, were in the middle of this plan. The paper company offered almost 70 lots for sale and had pattern books available at the mill to provide ideas in full architectural plans.

Plans were laid from the mill across into the cleared area and a steam shovel came in to excavate basements and lay water and sewer lines. Nine homes were built by managers and workers in 1923. At least seven were built in 1926 and five in 1928.

Black House, Corner 1928
Midlandville, Astoria, 1922

Greenwood House, built 1928 (1922)

Millwood Historic District

The map shows the Millwood Historic District in 2001 when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

■ Contributing Property, National Register of Historic Places

Better Homes for America

The "Better Homes for America Movement" began in 1922. It emphasized good design, solid construction, modern, labor-saving equipment and artistic decoration for houses of all sizes. This movement believed ownership of well-designed homes would improve society and keep the nation strong.

Inland Empire Paper Co. put the ideals of the Better Homes Movement into practice. House plan books provided designs for modest but well designed and solidly constructed bungalow and eclectic revival style homes. This community, begun by paper mill management in 1923 and inspired by the better homes for America Movement has matured into a wonderfully special place to live and visit.

The House of a Thousand Homes, 1923, Midlandville and Pine, 1923, 1924

Black House, built 1928 (1922)

The House of a Thousand Homes, 1923, Midlandville and Pine, 1923, 1924

Greenwood House, 1928

MILLWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

In 1911 Industrial Development Corporation planned a town site they called Millwood. The company near Midlandville started building a water or sewer system and over the island (Inland Empire Paper Company) acquired many of these lots.

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Clearwaters House, 1928, Midlandville and Pine, 1923, 1924

Greenwood House, 1928

In 2001, the Millwood Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places includes the designation of 37 buildings considered significant to the history of the community.

Today the Millwood Historic District is comprised of 37 commercial and residential lots. It is home to an eclectic mix of businesses, small shops and residential lots located under an impressive canopy of old growth oaks and maples.

In August of 2014, the Millwood City Council adopted Ordinance 1000, creating the Millwood Historic Preservation Commission.


With the creation and formation of a local history of historic places, the commission hopes to raise community awareness of the city's history, historic planning and preservation. It will also identify and actively encourage preservation of the city's historic resources. A major goal of the commission is to provide a framework for historic preservation.

MAP OF THE MILLWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT

WEST VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL


West Valley High School

Photos and Research: West Valley School District
West Valley School District




Orchard Avenue School was built in 1923. The 4-room brick building cost \$2,000. In 1912, a fledgling high school program was implemented there.


Union High School District
Milwood High School soon followed. Students from smaller, nearby districts also wanted high school opportunities. In 1924, Trent, Pleasant Prairie and Orchard Park School Districts united to form Union High School District #6016. Soon a distinctive, up-to-date building rose on several acres facing Trent Highway. West Valley High School was dedicated Feb. 2, 1925.




West Valley High School 1924. The magnificent school was designed by celebrated architects Winslow and Price in an Italian Renaissance revival style. The auditorium was once considered to be the finest in the State of Washington.




Milwood High School 1913. A 4-room brick Milwood School was built in 1912. The district's high school department moved here in 1913. A high school wing built in 1917 added 8 classrooms, an auditorium and a gym. Milwood High School colors were orange and black.




Carved stone from the Winslow-Prior building which the new school. Carved granite walls made in the built, large granite windows and doors in the auditorium, granite pillars, brick and stone from a Portland stone factory.



West Valley High School 2007. The school resulted from a dramatic transformation of the mid-century modern building. MAC Architects designed a new school which united portions of the 1927-58 high school with the spirit and salvaged physical features of the community's beloved 1924 high school. The state-of-the-art school, suffused with a rich Eagle past, is the pride and joy of our community.



West Valley High School 1957. In 1957, a mid-century modern style high school annex was designed at Buckeye and Vista by George M. Rabeau. Students studied 3 blocks between the 1924 and the 1957 schools. An addition in 1961 completed the new school. It was expanded and updated in 1988.




As in years past, students and visitors entering West Valley High School pass under the 1924 carved granite archway.

No one of the oldest schools in the area, West Valley High School does. Several families have five generations of graduates. "On West Valley" is both our school song and a way of life for our students and alumni.


"Once an Eagle, always an Eagle!"

WEST VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL

"Home of the Eagles"




DESIGNED ON FEBRUARY 2ND, 1925 WEST VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL WAS BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING COMMUNITY. THE DISTINCTIVE BUILDING ROSE ON SEVERAL ACRES BEYOND THE TOWN CENTER. DEDICATED AND BUILT HERE DESIGNATED AS THE SCHOOL COLORS. HAVING FIRST BEEN USED BY THE SMALLER MILWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, WHICH WAS DEDICATED HEAVILY IN 1912. THE IMPRESSIVE BRICK BUILDING WAS DESIGNED BY CELEBRATED ARCHITECTS WINSLOW AND PRICE IN AN ITALIAN RENAISSANCE REVIVAL STYLE. THE AUDITORIUM WAS CONSIDERED THE FINEST IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

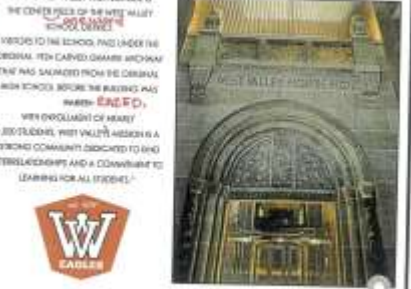


TODAY WEST VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL IS THE CENTER PIECE OF THE WEST VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT. VISITORS TO THE SCHOOL FIND UNDER THE ORIGINAL 1924 CARVED GRANITE ARCHWAY THAT HAS SURVIVED FROM THE ORIGINAL HIGH SCHOOL BEFORE THE BUILDING WAS BUILT IN 1957.


BY THE MID 1950S A LARGER HIGH SCHOOL WAS NEEDED. ARCHITECT GEORGE M. RABEAU ANSWERED THE CALL WITH A DESIGN FOR A MID-CENTURY MODERN HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX TO BE LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF HESA ROAD AND BUCKEYE AVENUE, ON MILLWOOD'S EASTERN BEND.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW SCHOOL WAS COMPLETED IN 1961 AND THE ORIGINAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING WAS REPURPOSED AS A GYMNASIUM. AS SUCH.



WITH ENROLLMENT OF MORE THAN 1,000 STUDENTS, WEST VALLEY ASSUMES A "SECOND COMMUNITY DEDICATED TO THE INTERESTS AND A COMMITMENT TO LEARNING FOR ALL STUDENTS."



THE BUILDING WAS AGAIN SPACED AND UPDATED IN 1988.

THE HISTORY OF MILLWOOD

THE HISTORY OF MILLWOOD

OR
GIVEN

A Town Develops

When Paper Mill construction began in 1910, it attracted employees from Wisconsin and other Mid-West paper areas. Businesses soon followed.

In Spring 1911, early settler and farmer, Harry Saknere sold land located west of Woodard Rd. (Argonne) and south of the railroad tracks to the short-lived Industrial Development Company (IDC). IDC platted a town site named Millwood on May 1, 1911. Not many residential lots sold but by the end of the year the new town had a lumber yard, restaurant, barber shop, general store and a 35 room Wiley Hotel.

A.H. Byram started a small grocery in 1914 and established Millwood Post Office in 1915.

Spokane Valley State Bank was chartered in May, 1920 and opened in Byram's small store until a substantial brick building could be designed and built.

In 1925, Papermill superintendent, George Brown built a two-story red-brick building with a corner door. It was soon occupied by J.E. Tiffin's Millwood Pharmacy, Dentist Neil Sayne and Dr. Lyle Bailey.

A new midsize Byram Block was added in 1928. H. G. Peterson built a meat market next door.

Incorporation

The bankrupt IDC never finished a water system so the Paper Company temporarily supplied water to Millwood's homes and businesses. By 1927, however, the growing community desperately needed its own water system. Also, many people wanted more of the Paper Mill's tax dollars to help the local community.

On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1927, residents voted overwhelmingly in favor of incorporating Millwood into a Washington town, 4th class.



Millwood 1924



Once 1923-24

In 1921 Architect William A. Wells designed Millwood's first two-story brick building to house the bank, Masonic Temple and Millwood Mercantile.



Millwood 1940

After World War II, several new businesses, doctors and dentists, opened in Millwood's business district including Halstead's Hardware, Lilies Drive Store, a jewelry store, M&L Dry Goods, and The Sugar Bowl.

THE HISTORY OF MILLWOOD

SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

BEFORE THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN THE COUNTY OF SPOKANE
TO BE SEEN AND FORWARDED BY THE
COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SPOKANE
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Spokane, this 1st day of October, 1927.

BEFORE ME

In the presence of the County Clerk of the County of Spokane, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Spokane, this 1st day of October, 1927.

I, the County Clerk of the County of Spokane, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the County of Spokane.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Spokane, this 1st day of October, 1927.

In addition to the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Spokane, this 1st day of October, 1927.

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W.A. Brantley

BEFORE ME, the County Clerk of the County of Spokane, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the County of Spokane, this 1st day of October, 1927.

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MILLWOOD BUSINESS DISTRICT

When Paper Mill construction began in 1910, it attracted employees from Wisconsin and other Mid-West paper areas. Businesses soon followed and by the end of 1911 the burgeoning town had a lumber yard, restaurant, general store and a 35 room hotel.



In 1914, A.H. Byram opened a small grocery and established the Millwood Post Office in 1915. Spokane Valley State Bank was chartered in May, 1920 and opened in Byram's small store.

In 1921, Architect William A. Wells designed Millwood's first two-story brick building which housed the bank, the Masonic Temple and Millwood Mercantile.



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A new midsize Byram Block was added in 1928. H.G. Peterson built a meat market next door.



Following 1928, several new businesses, doctors and dentists, opened their doors in Millwood's business district.

This included Dr. Pierce, Dr. Sayne, the Sugar Bowl, Halstead's Hardware, Lilies Drive Store, a jewelry store, M&L Dry Goods, Peterson's Hardware, and the Mill Hotel.