

012879

2F1

CODA 1

THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
OF FORT SPOKANE :
A PRELIMINARY STUDY

SPRING 1984

COULEE DAM
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF FORT SPOKANE:
A PRELIMINARY STUDY

CATHY ANN GILBERT
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1984

INTRODUCTION

Established in 1880, Fort Spokane was one of the last forts built in the Northwest to maintain peace and settle potential conflicts between Indians on the Northern Columbia Plateau and white settlers arriving in the area. For almost twenty years, Fort Spokane carried out its mission, creating a significant impact on the social fabric of both groups.

The post was placed on caretaker status when the garrison was called to serve in the Spanish-American War in 1898. Less than a year later, the Colville Indian Agency moved to the fort and established an Indian school and hospital. The facility continued for ten years. From 1914 to 1929 that same agency used the old post as a hospital for Indian children with respiratory diseases.

The fort lay abandoned for the next thirty years. In 1960, jurisdiction of the site was transferred to the National Park Service which maintains the fort today as a historic site within Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.

PURPOSE

Several studies have been conducted that document the historic character, archeological resources, and historic buildings of Fort Spokane. Some of these studies make reference to landscape features but to date, no study has been conducted which focuses solely on the landscape, its contribution to defining the historic character of the site, and its potential for improving visitor understanding of the site.

The purpose of this study is to consolidate available resources regarding the historic landscape of Fort Spokane and to identify and illustrate significant historic patterns, remnants and components that support the historic integrity of the site.

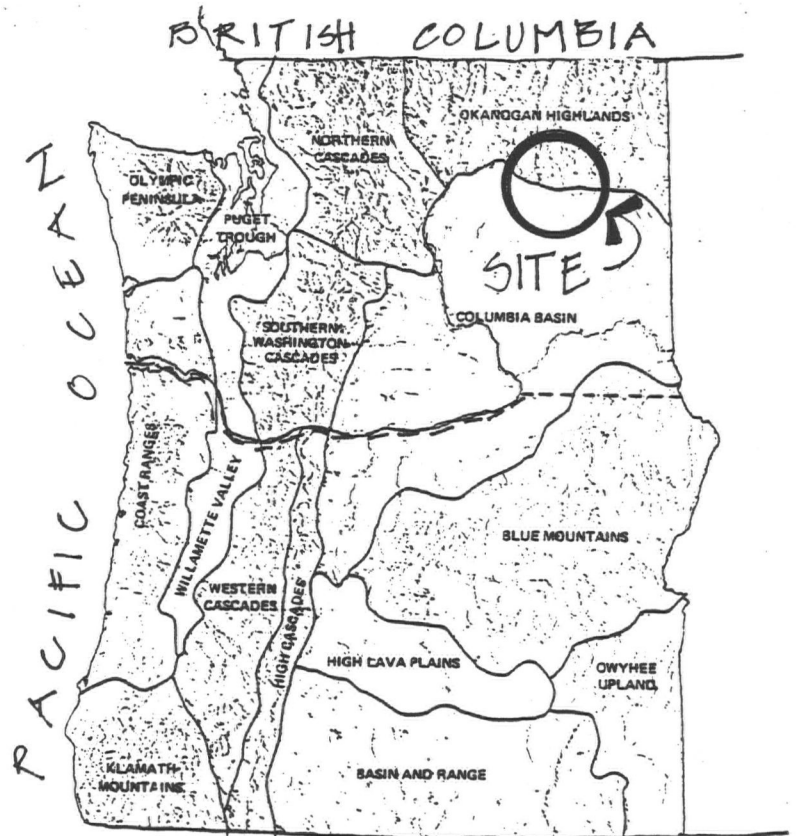
SCOPE

The report that follows is divided into four sections. Part one describes the physiographic setting, site boundaries, and existing conditions. Part two includes a brief historic overview of the Fort and an identification of those periods most significant in shaping its historic character. Part three graphically and verbally describes the landscape structure from those significant periods. Part four contains the general recommendations for protecting and reclaiming the historic landscape of Fort Spokane.

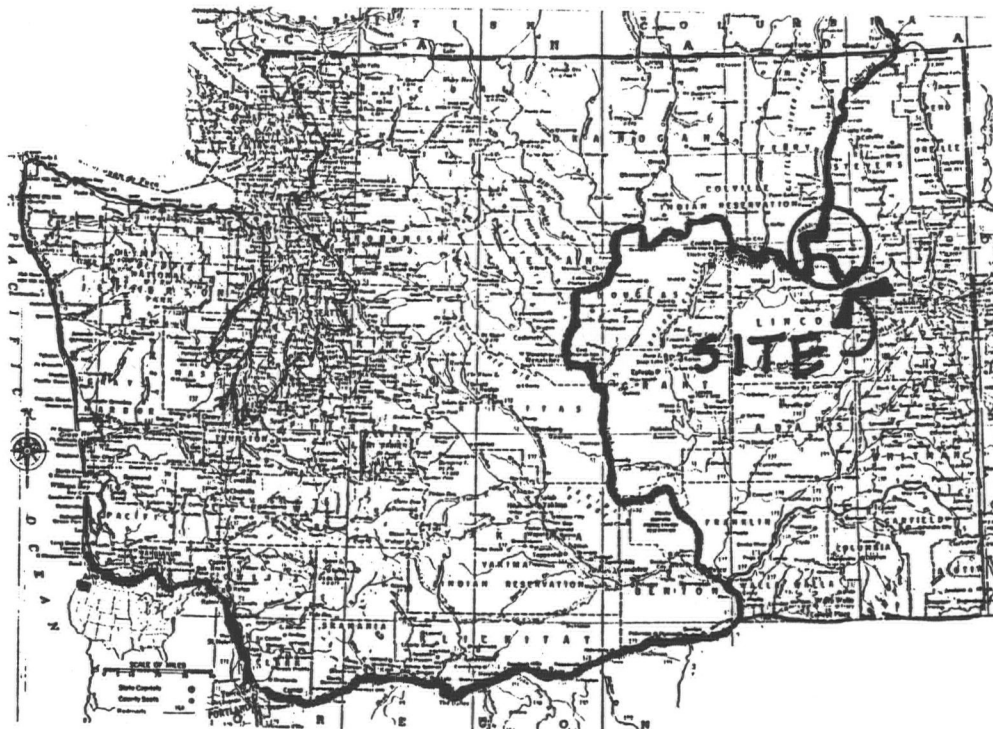
It must be emphasized that the recommendations from this study are preliminary and address only the broad concepts of maintaining general historic landscape integrity. Specific site development issues are not directly addressed. Any design implementation should not be undertaken without additional design development and site planning study, as suggested in the "Recommendation" section of this report.

SITE CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING



From the western provinces of Canada, the Columbia River cuts and carves through a vast plateau region in the northwest United States. This huge expanse of land extends west to the slopes of the Cascade mountains and east into Montana. To the south is the Great Basin country of Oregon and Idaho, and northward, the plateau stretches up to the upper Fraser and MacKenzie river tributaries.



PANORAMA

VIEW TO THE SITE - ACROSS THE SPOKANE RIVER.
FROM THE NORTH. (PHOTOGRAPH A, ca. 1935)

HISTORIC ZONE

HISTORIC SITE



CURRENT CONDITIONS

Vehicular access to the site is off State Highway 25, approximately 25 miles north of Davenport, Washington. A short access road ends at a parking area located near the historic guardhouse, which presently serves as an information center. Another access road leads to a new maintenance building and employee housing units in the northeast corner of the site. One other service road is located along the toe of a ridge forming the southern boundary of the site.

On the grounds are three historic buildings in good condition (two other historic buildings--the resevoir and the spring house are located on the ridge within the 640-acre historic zone). In addition there are twenty foundation ruins. Many of these foundations are exposed and relatively unstable.

There is an interpretative trail that circles the complex with wayside stops. This trail also leads up to the old reservoir and, although this is outside the boundary of the historic site as defined by this study, it is a good vantage point for viewing the historic site as a whole. Other trails lead off the site to riverfront camping areas.

Vegetation on the site is limited to a few box elders, ponderosa pines, native brush, and grasses.

**HISTORIC
OVERVIEW**

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

1880-1899

Formally declared a military post in 1882, Fort Spokane was one of the last frontier army posts established in the Pacific Northwest. Strategically located near the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia rivers, it consolidated two other military posts (Chelan and Colville) and provided a formal barrier between Indian tribes of the Northern Columbia Plateau and white settlers arriving in the area. While there never was a serious threat from the Indian population, there was in the minds of many settlers, enough tension to warrant a military presence.

The army located the fort on a broad level bench, 400 feet above the Spokane River. When troops first arrived at the site in 1880 they lived in tents along the Spokane River. The first structures built were log barracks along the river. The soldiers lived in these temporary buildings and tents for a year while they waited for the standard plans for army regulation buildings (designed in 1872) that were to direct their efforts.

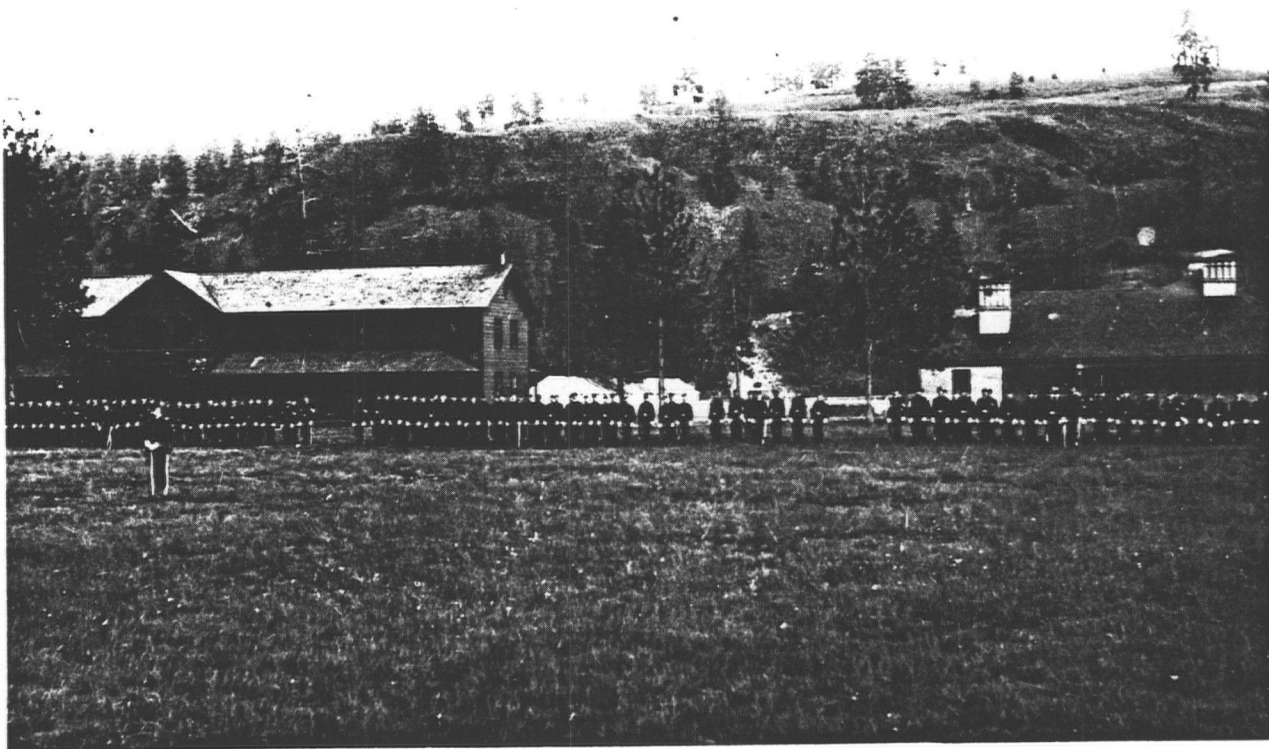
After President Chester Arthur formally declared Fort Spokane a military reservation in 1882, construction at the fort accelerated. By the summer of 1884 there were approximately 25 buildings on the post, including six, two-story, wood-frame barracks, a schoolroom, and a two-story administration building. Other structures followed and, by 1888, most of the buildings were in place. The layout of the fort was typical of many other posts of the period and reflected in its layout the routine and the social structure of the military system during that era (see photograph B).



B. *Historic view of fort at its peak, ca. 1893, looking northeast.*

The soldiers at Fort Spokane engaged in an intense schedule of drills, inspection, roll call, parade, and patrols off the post. This heavy routine was due to the general reform in army policies and disciplines during this era and also to the judgement that a garrison in peace required a mechanical sense of duty. Only then would each individual know his place in battle and be able to respond quickly.

The garrison at the fort fluctuated between 300 men at its peak in 1886 to less than twenty just before the final withdrawal in 1899. At any one time there were at least two companies of infantry (40-50 men in each company), supplemented with cavalry personnel and a small staff of doctors, scouts, and civilian mechanics (see photograph C).



C. *The military personnel on the parade grounds, ca. 1890, looking south.*

From the beginning, the fort was known for its scenic beauty and healthful environment. The climate was moderate and the post was far from whatever ills major population centers might contrive. This distance had both positive and negative impacts. It is difficult to imagine the degree of isolation and stillness that enveloped the soldiers stationed at Fort Spokane. The vistas on either side of the post opened onto vast expanses of terrain that extended hundreds of miles. As a result, when the military routine did not occupy their time, there were few off post recreational options. The men played softball, many drank and played cards, and, in the late 1890s when the social life picked up at the fort, they attended minstrel shows, teas, receptions, and lawn parties on the parade grounds.

By the late 1890s any possibility of an Indian/settler "problem" had disappeared under waves of white settlers. With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 the remaining troops at Fort Spokane were sent to fight in Cuba. While some white settlers and residents of the area were unhappy with the removal of troops from the fort, the Indian Service had a somewhat different view. As the War Department made plans to transfer jurisdiction of the complex to the Department of the Interior, the Indian Bureau began making plans for a boarding school, housed in the abandoned facility.

1900-1929

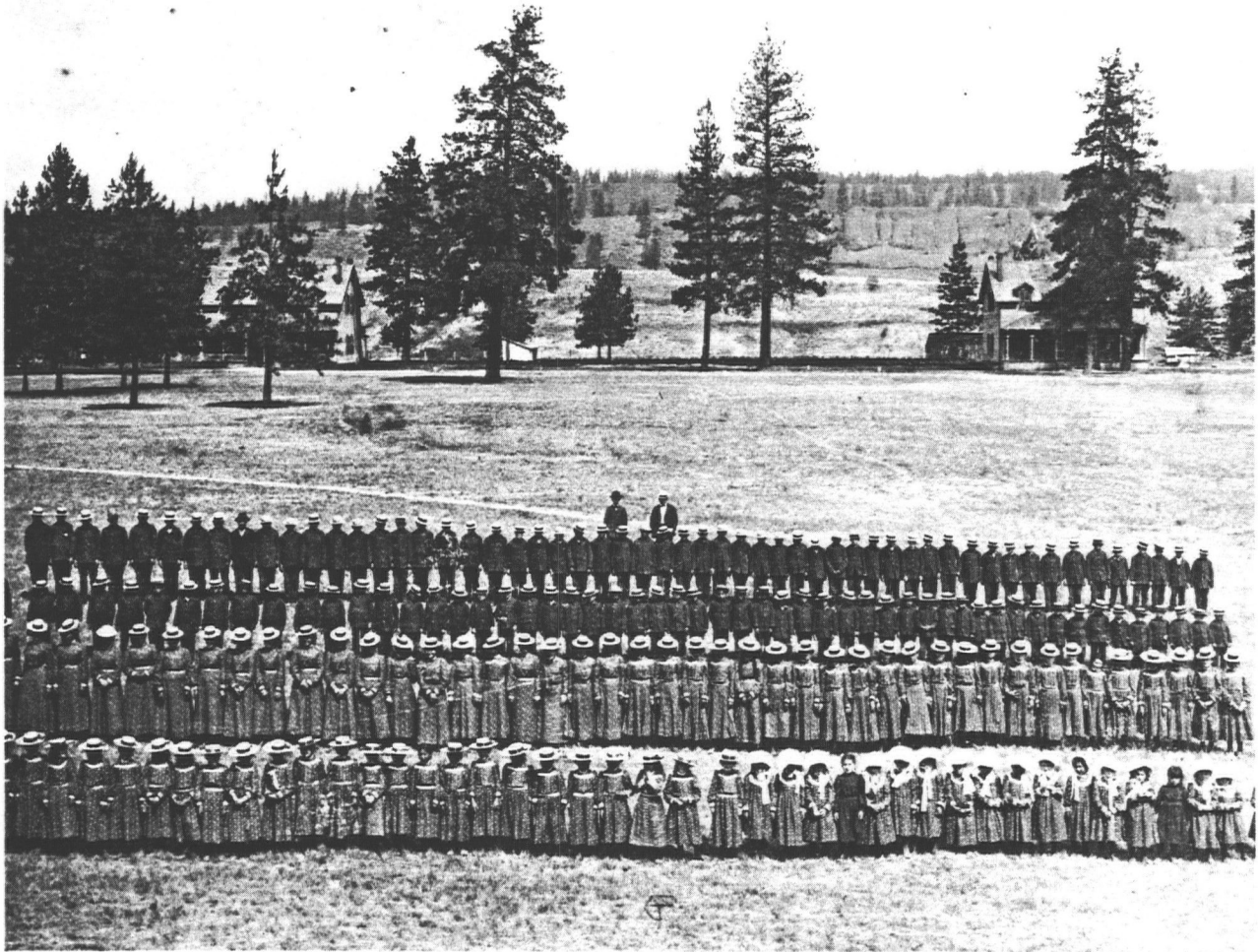
As early as 1897 the Indian Agency's need for a boarding school on the Colville Indian Reservation was apparent. In the eyes of many, the old fort provided an ideal facility. It had ample space for the agency headquarters, housing for employees, an excellent water and sewage system, and plenty of space for instruction in agricultural practices.

The school officially opened its doors April 2, 1900. It had an average yearly attendance of 75 children. The philosophy regarding the education of Indian children at this time centered on acculturation. In the early 1900s that philosophy meant that the girls learned the duties of 'homemaking' while the boys learned mechanical and agricultural techniques (see photograph D).



D. *View of site during Indian Agency School era, 1905-1908, looking north. Large orchard and young box elder along boardwalk.*

The school had a rather strong showing at first with an enrollment in 1902 of 229 students, but it was short-lived. A number of problems faced the agency, not the least of which was the increasing number of day schools appearing on the reservation itself. Parents were naturally reluctant to send their children away to school when the children could attend school near home. Attendance figures at the boarding school dropped steadily over the years until there were only 41 students enrolled in 1907. This decline, along with the high cost of maintaining the physical complex of Fort Spokane, forced the agency to close the school in 1908 (see photograph E).



E. Indian children on the parade grounds, ca. 1910, looking northwest.

For the next two years at the fort, the agency maintained a hospital for children with respiratory diseases. The facility was quite successful and drew children from reservations throughout the western United States. Despite the need for such a facility, the physical plant of Fort Spokane again proved too costly to maintain, and the hospital was shut down in 1910.

After the hospital closed the Colville Indian Agency headquarters remained at Fort Spokane until 1913. In that year administrative responsibilities officially moved to the Colville Reservation and Fort Spokane was again vacant.

Although their administrative headquarters were now located on the Colville Reservation, the Indian Service continued to advocate a hospital at

the old fort for both the Colville and Spokane Reservations. The facility opened in 1918 and, while it helped many over the years, the distance to the reservation and mounting costs of maintaining the old fort proved too much. For the final time, the Indian Service shut down its operations at Fort Spokane and left the site for good in 1929.

From 1899 to 1929 the fort served as a school and agency headquarters, then as a school and hospital, and finally as a hospital for Indian patients suffering from respiratory ailments. For the next thirty years, the complex sat vacant and neglected. During these years, many of the buildings were destroyed or dismantled and sold. Finally, in 1960, the National Park Service assumed jurisdiction of the site. Only five standing buildings, a number of foundation ruins, and the large grass field that had been the military parade grounds remained at that time (see photographs F and G).

SUMMARY

From this brief overview it is evident that the history of Fort Spokane can be thought of as having four distinct periods: the Military period from 1880 to 1889 when the primary structural complex of the fort was built; the Indian Agency period from 1900 to 1929 when many of the original structures



F. *Historic Fort Spokane ca. 1940, showing the northwest corner of the grounds. The guardhouse is at the far right and several officers' quarters are just off center.*

were adapted and reused as a school, hospital and administrative headquarters for the Colville Indians; a thirty year period from 1930 to 1960 when the complex was for the most part neglected, and many of the original buildings were lost; and finally, the years from 1960 to the present, when the National Park Service assumed jurisdiction of Fort Spokane as part of Coulee Dam National Recreation Area.



G. *Historic Fort Spokane ca. 1940, northeast corner. The guardhouse, quartermasters and two officers' quarters are visible.*

Of these four periods it is apparent that the greatest historic significance rests in the two early periods (the Military and the Indian Agency periods) covering the first fifty years of active use at the site.

What follows is an identification of the landscape structure that evolved during those two periods and its significant components.

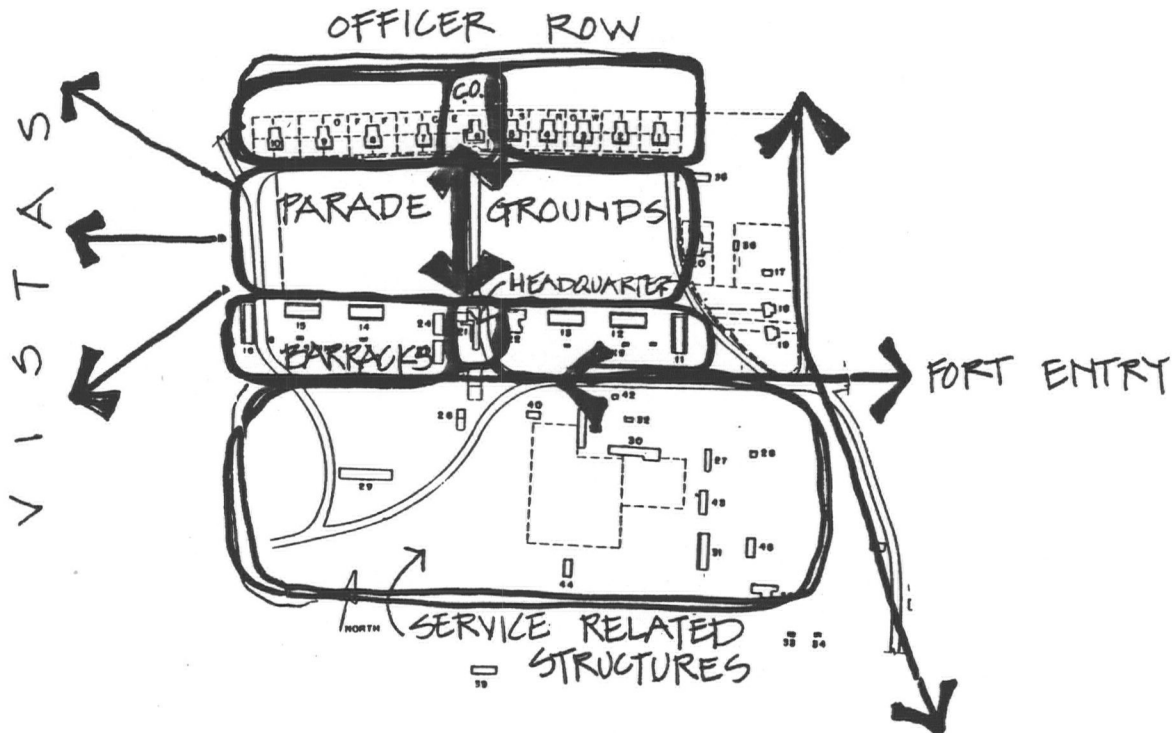
SPATIAL LANDSCAPE
STRUCTURE

FORT SPOKANE 1882-1899

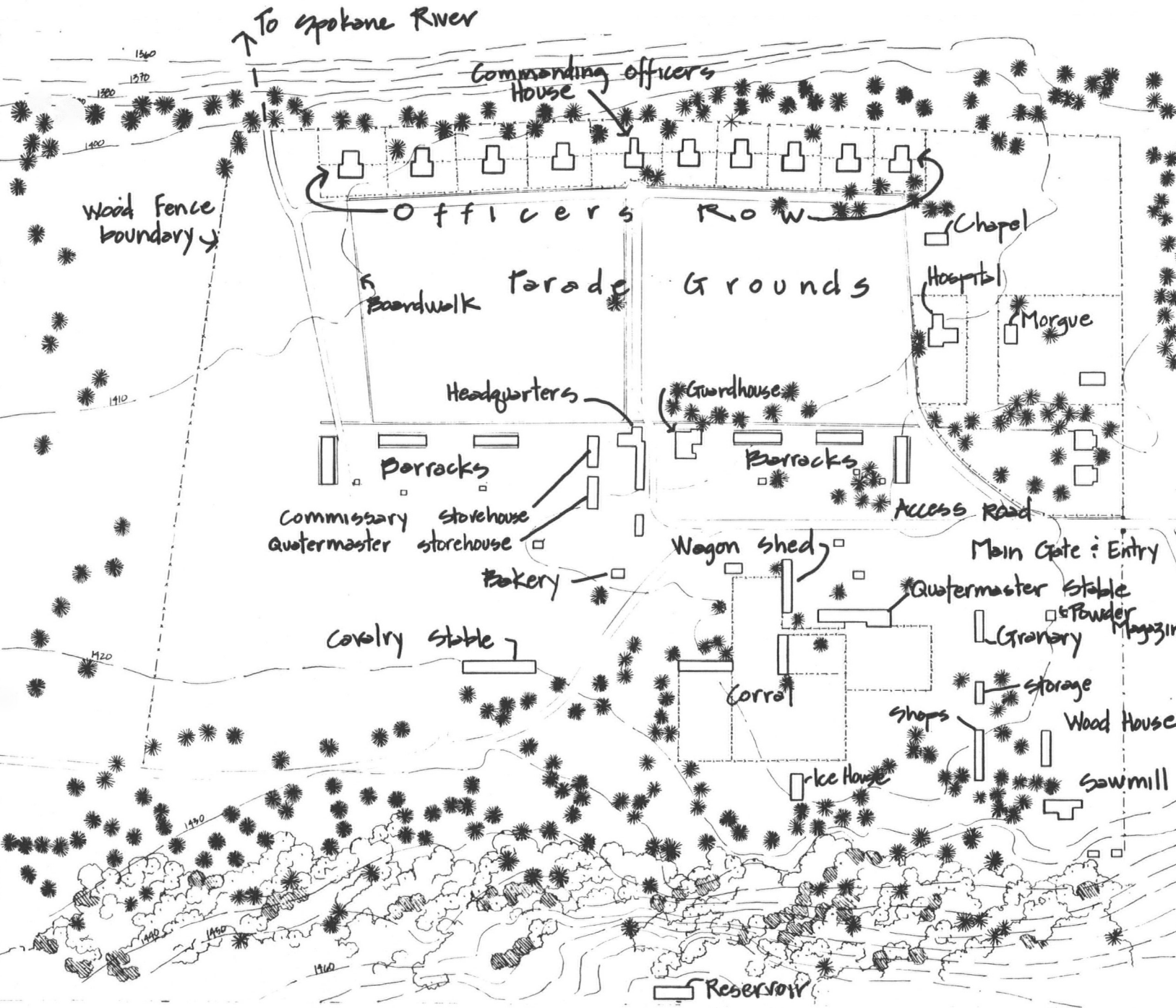
A strong element of symmetry was clearly evident in the axial layout of the grounds at Fort Spokane (see site map one). The Commander's house, located along the northern edge of the site, was flanked on both sides by officers' quarters. Most of the officers lived in duplex or double quarters. Higher ranking officers lived in single houses. Altogether there were ten such houses delineating the north edge of the complex. Directly south of the Commander's house across the parade ground and centered in the complex was the administration building which served as headquarters for the post. A stately two-story building with a glass-sided cupola, this structure and the Commander's house echoed each other and created a primary axis, dividing the site into a series of quadrants.

Directly east of the administration building was one of only a few brick buildings, the guardhouse. This was the second guardhouse built on the post. The first was south of the administration building. On an east-west axis on both sides of the administration building were six, two-story, wood-frame barracks. One of these buildings contained a kitchen, mess hall, reading room, and rooms for non-commissioned officers on the ground floor, and a long dormitory on the second floor for privates and corporals.

The large open area between officers' row and the barracks constituted the parade grounds. Used for drills and roll calls (and later in this period, baseball), the east side of these grounds fronted a road and formed the east edge of the parade. The fort hospital and chapel sat across the road on the boundary of the site. In contrast there were no structures along the western edge of the parade, the plateau terminated at a bluff overlooking the river and the eye was left to drift far beyond the boundaries of the fort into the Columbia Valley.





Schematic of military structure



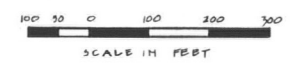
FORT SPOKANE

MILITARY PERIOD
1882 - 1899
SITE MAP ONE

LEGEND / NOTES

-  BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED AND USED BY THE MILITARY
-  FENCE LINE

SCALE 1:100



NORTH :



SOURCES :

REFERENCES to OLD FORT SPOKANE: EXCERPTED from "SPOKANE CHRONICLE" MARCH 1880 to DECEMBER 31, 1925. HPS, 1465. ON FILE CODA. REPORT on BUILDINGS at the MILITARY POST of CAMP SPOKANE (1880-1882) and FORT SPOKANE (1882-1899) COLLECTED ARCHIVES. ON FILE CODA. COLLECTED PHOTOGRAPHS of FORT SPOKANE 1882 - PRESENT. ON FILE CODA.

DRAWN BY: CATHY A. GILBERT 1/84
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

In addition to these primary facilities, another large cluster of service-oriented buildings were sited south of the barracks. A sawmill, stables, wagon shed, powder magazine, ice house, quartermaster shops and woodhouse, among other facilities, provided shelter for many of the needs of the fort (see photograph H).



- H. *View from the southeast, ca. 1890, showing entry road, barracks and service buildings.*

Altogether there were fifty buildings on the grounds and although some trader's huts and storage buildings did not last long, the primary physical structure of the fort remained for many years.

CIRCULATION

A stage served the fort daily from Davenport (25 miles south) where connections could be made with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Supply wagons, delivering goods to the post, entered through a main gate on the east side of the complex and followed a circuitous road around the perimeter of the complex. Secondary access points in the northwest and southwest corners of the complex served the more internal workings of the fort.

Internal circulation on a smaller scale included a number of simple footpaths and a raised boardwalk. The boardwalk ran in a straight line along the front of the barracks and officers' row. It connected along the west edge of the complex, as well as through the center of the parade grounds, linking the Commander's house and headquarters.

OTHER MATERIALS

The grounds within the fort complex were sparsely wooded in 1882 with scattered ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). The parade ground was primarily composed of native grasses (bluebunch wheatgrass, and fescue) with some broadleaf herbs (clover) and low shrubs where foot traffic was minimal. Despite the rocky plateau soils, the post had vegetable gardens located behind or near the barracks. Primary crops included winter vegetables (potatoes and onions) as well as some fruit (strawberries). Somewhat more elaborate gardens were planted within picket-fenced yards along officers' row. A few introduced trees (locusts), shrubs (roses and honeysuckle), and flowers (heliotrope, marigold, verbena) personalized these yards and gave a more intimate scale to the immediate area.

The area behind the quartermaster stable was fenced into corrals for the horses and mules. Another fence marked the edge of the plateau north of officers' row, running south to the toe of the ridge. This low fence primarily kept grazing livestock in check.

References to a rather intricate irrigation structure indicate the grounds were watered on a regular basis. In the late 1890s lamps were located in front of the houses, barracks and other important buildings. These lamps burned kerosene and were lit by camp prisoners each evening.

REMNANTS

It is quite a remarkable experience to stand on the old parade grounds of Fort Spokane and canvass the surrounding scene. Of the fifty original buildings, only three remain standing on the historic site; the guardhouse, the quartermaster stable and the powder magazine. These structures are in their original location and are currently stable and in good condition. In addition to these standing buildings there are twenty foundation ruins of other fort buildings. These ruins however, are not all stabilized and some are in danger of further deterioration.

The historic entry road is approximately 200 feet south of the present access road. Several old pines are found on the site though their numbers have been reduced.

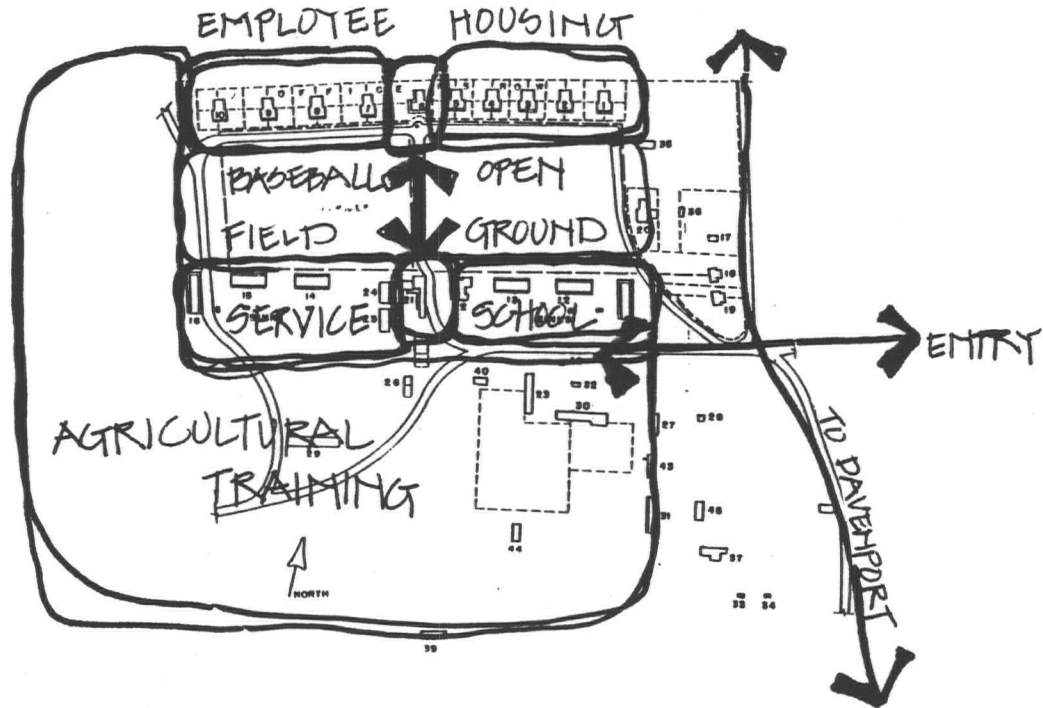
INDIAN AGENCY 1900-1929

The physical space required by the Indian Agency for its boarding school was far less than what the former military post provided. While the agency had access to the entire complex, only about one-half of the buildings were ever used, although the use of the open spaces was intensified. Interestingly, the adapted uses and functions of many structures by the Indian Agency echoed the military uses which preceded them (see site map two).

The Superintendent of the school lived in the old commanding officer's house and six of the remaining houses along officers' row were occupied by

agency and school employees. Two of the original houses in officers' row were destroyed by fire during this period. The remaining large house at the west end of the row was used to house older girls attending the school.

Directly across from the superintendent's house in the old administration building was the school office, assembly hall, and quarters for older boys. The former guardhouse was used as a bath house and sewing room. The six barracks on either side of the administration building were used in a variety of ways. Initially, the three buildings east of the old guardhouse housed support facilities for the school and one was converted to the main dining room and kitchen for the entire school.



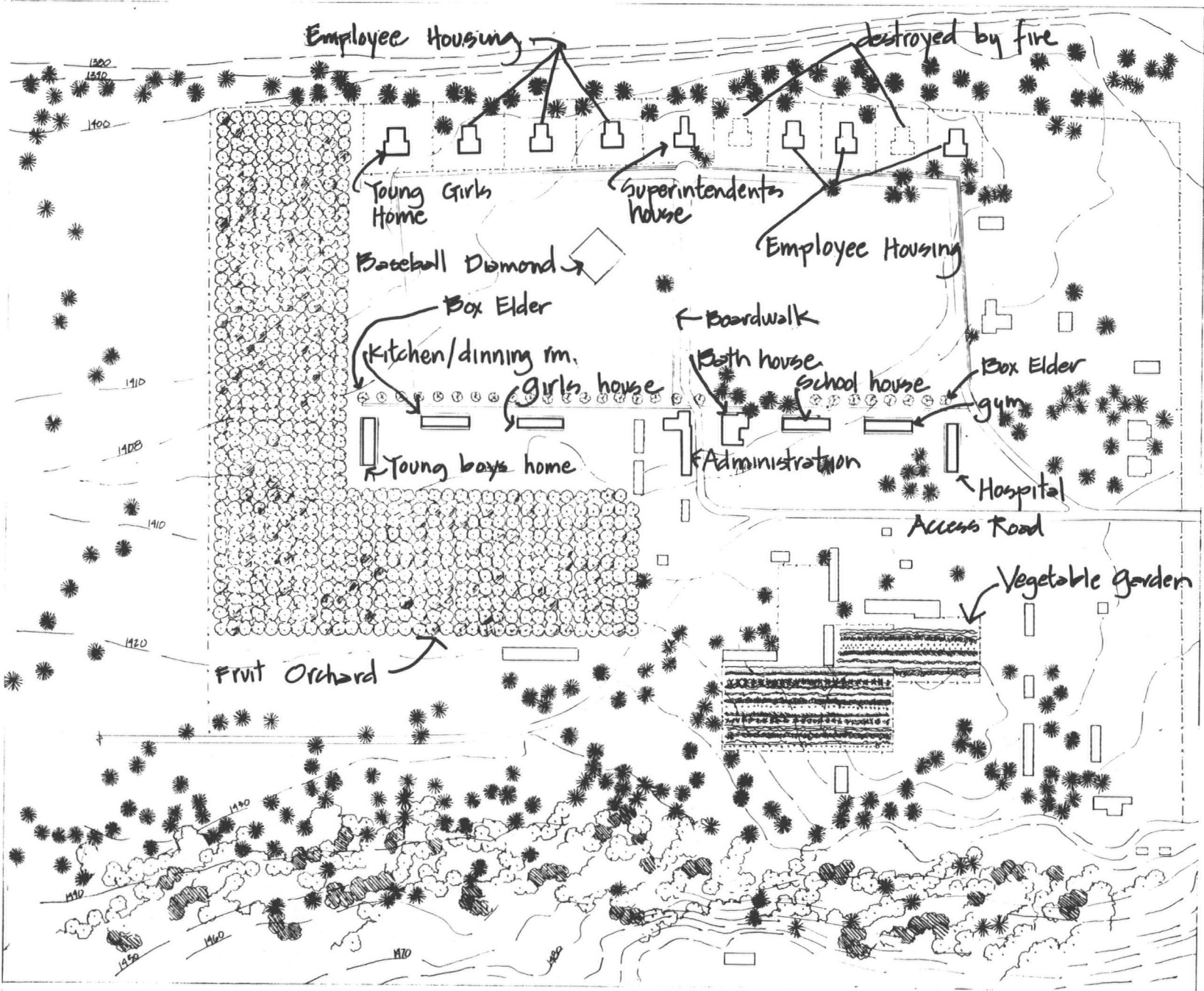
Schematic of Indian era structure

This spatial structure, with students clustered in the west, staff and employees along the north, administration in the center, and the other facilities to the east remained until the school and hospital closed in 1908 and 1910 respectively.

When the agency opened the hospital again in 1918 it occupied only two buildings. One was used as a school for able patients, and the other housed all the facilities of the hospital. This building, the last house on the west end of officers' row, had the offices, a record room, reception room and dining room on the first floor. The second floor housed all the patients.

CIRCULATION

For the most part, circulation systems remained as they were from the military era. A road circled the site and the boardwalk followed the road. Several smaller paths and roads occurred as needed, servicing different building and areas used by the school.






FORT SPOKANE

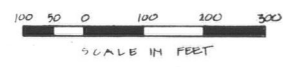
INDIAN AGENCY
PERIOD
1900 - 1929

SITE MAP TWO

LEGEND/ NOTES

-  OLD MILITARY STRUCTURES ADAPTED AND USED BY THE INDIAN AGENCY
-  OLD MILITARY STRUCTURES NOT USED BY THE INDIAN AGENCY
-  FENCE LINE

SCALE 1:100



NORTH



SOURCES

HISTORIC RESOURCE STUDY: COLEB DAM
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA 1980
COLLECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FORT SPOKANE 1882-PRESENT ON FILE COFA

DRAWN BY: CATHY A. GILBERT • 1/04
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE
CULTURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

OTHER MATERIALS

One of the most significant additions to the fort complex during this era was the large fruit orchard, vegetable garden and other vegetation planted by the students as part of the agricultural teachings of the school (see photograph I).



1. *View of the complex during the Indian Agency period, ca. 1912, looking north.*

On the west and southwest quadrants of the grounds, approximately 700 fruit trees were planted on a grid that elbowed around the edge of the complex. In addition, a substantial vegetable garden produced roughly 275 bushels of potatoes and associated garden produce. Ultimately, it was hoped that the profits from these efforts might help defray the costs of maintaining the boarding school. Not all plantings however, were profit-oriented. Several pines established themselves around the old barracks and administration building.

Fences around the old quartermaster stable appear to have been maintained during this time, as were portions of the fence that enclosed the original complex.

REMNANTS

Of the military buildings reused by the Indian Agency, only the brick guardhouse remains.

Near the guardhouse, on the east-west axis, are a few box elders. For the most part, they are in poor condition but enough of them survive to suggest the original planting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Site map 3 depicts the general layout and arrangement of landscape elements from both historic periods. It was derived by documenting functional patterns from each historic period and by overlaying site map 1 and 2, to determine those elements and patterns significant in each era.

Basically the plan proposes attention be focused on reestablishing overall patterns rather than isolated components. It is important to note that while individual elements (boardwalk, buildings, fences, plantings) are significant, their value lies primarily in the relationships they create and their ability to delineate and communicate the historic landscape as a whole. The goal of these recommendations is to provide guidelines aimed at allowing greater flexibility in site interpretation, current uses on the grounds and future park needs while maintaining the integrity of the historic site.

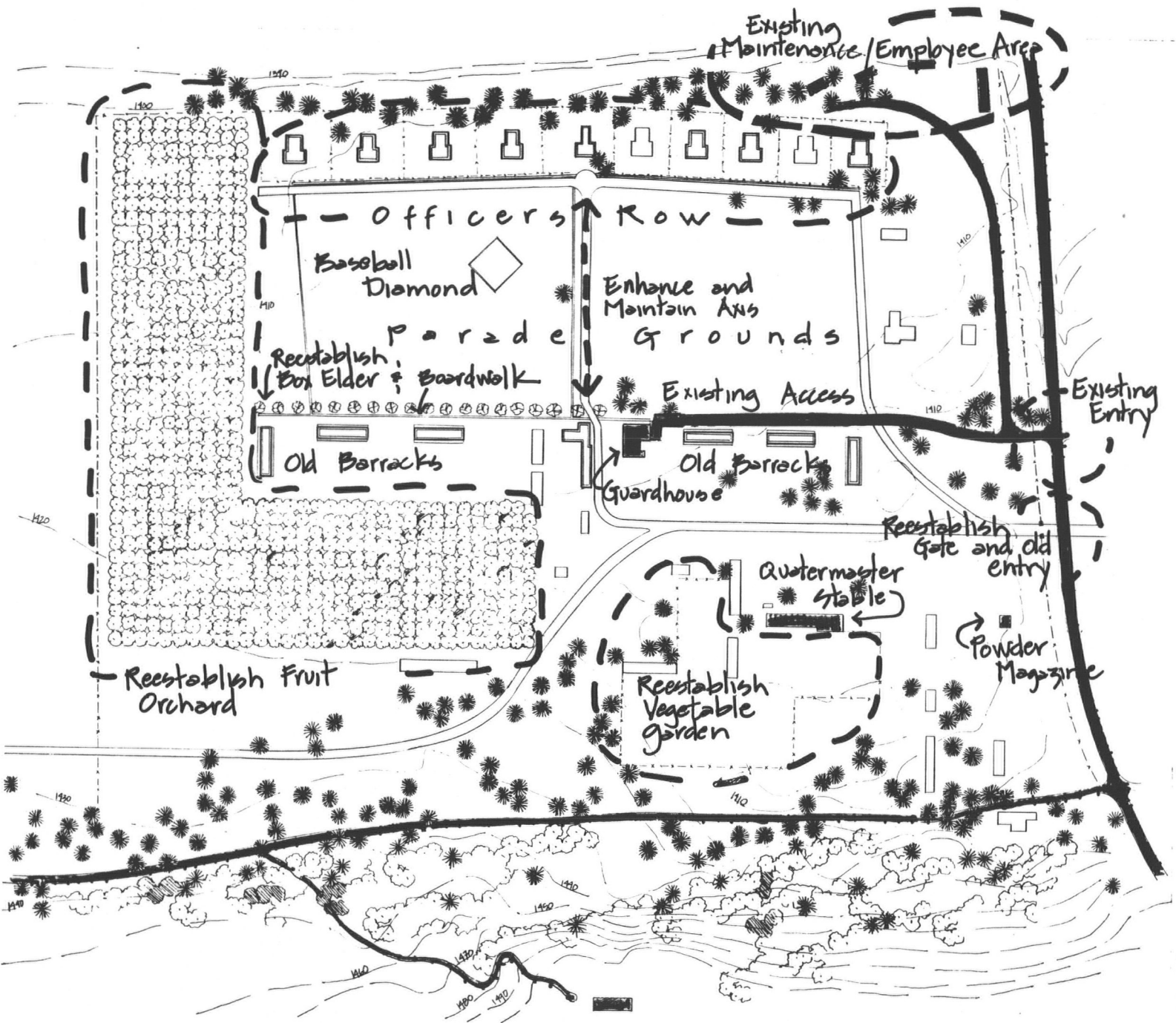
Included below is a list of written recommendations to accompany the plan. They are grouped to address both general and specific site considerations including: buildings and related structures, circulation, plant materials, and general management concepts for safeguarding the historic landscape as a resource.

BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

It is neither appropriate nor likely the park will reconstruct any of the historic buildings on the grounds of Fort Spokane. The location of these structures however, is important to the visual coherence of the complex. Some way of visually 'calling to mind' the amalgamation of buildings and their function would greatly enhance visitor experience at the site.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) All three historic buildings on the site (as defined by this study)--the guardhouse, the quartermaster stable and the powder magazine--should be maintained in accordance with the 1983 Historic Structures Preservation Guide, Fort Spokane, Washington.
- 2) All foundation ruins should be stabilized and maintained to the degree that no further deterioration occurs.
- 3) Foundations from buildings occupied by both the military and Indian Agency could receive special attention. The possibility of framing or "ghosting" those structures should be considered.
- 4) The low picket fences that once surrounded the officers' quarters could be selectively replaced (depending on foundation treatment).
- 5) New buildings or other structures should not be placed on the historic grounds.
- 6) At some future date the park may wish to consider moving of the maintenance building and employee housing units from the historic site.
- 7) More research should be directed toward a better understanding of the irrigation system at Fort Spokane especially its functional characteristics and spatial structure.






FORT SPOKANE

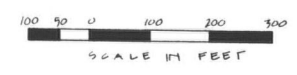
RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE MAP THREE

LEGEND / NOTES

-  EXISTING STRUCTURES (BUILDINGS AND ROADS)
-  BUILDINGS USED BY BOTH MILITARY AND INDIAN AGENCY
-  FENCE

SCALE 1:100



NORTH



SOURCES

FORT SPOKANE, MILITARY PERIOD 1882-1891, BASE MAP
 FORT SPOKANE, INDIAN AGENCY PERIOD 1900-1921, BASE MAP

DRAWN BY: CATHY A GILBERT 1/84
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

CIRCULATION

There is a need for at least two kinds of circulation systems on the site: vehicular access for maintenance, service and visitor traffic; and pedestrian circulation, including interpretative routes, walks, paths and trails. Both systems can interact safely on the site without interfering with historic patterns.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) The original road which circled the north half of the complex should be reestablished to the degree it can be used for service vehicles or pedestrian movement.
- 2) The original entry to the fort could be reestablished and emphasized as a 'gate' marking the historic site.
- 3) General vehicular access should be limited or restricted altogether on the historic grounds.
- 4) If parking areas are required, it is suggested that they be kept small and away from the immediate historic grounds, preferably adjacent to the site.
- 5) Service roads should be kept along the edges of the site whenever possible.
- 6) Portions of the boardwalk should be reestablished in the correct location and could be incorporated in an interpretive route.
- 7) Additional or haphazard footpaths on the grounds should be kept at a minimum in order to reduce unnecessary stress on vegetation and visual impacts on the historic scene.

PLANTINGS

The current revegetation program (reseeding parade grounds) undertaken by the park staff is appropriate to reclamation of the historic grounds. Other possibilities and options can be considered (including leasing and special use permits) for replanting various kinds of vegetation on the historic site. All new plant materials (natural and introduced species) should be carefully selected and managed by park staff, and reestablished only in areas where historically appropriate. A complete list of historic plant materials for the site will require further study, but a partial list of known plants can be drawn from the "landscape structure" portion of this report.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Allow and encourage reestablishment of ponderosa pines, particularly in the southern portion of the historic site (as per photodocumentation, 1895).
- 2) Reseed (with hard fescue/beardless wheatgrass mix) the parade grounds and other designated open areas.

- 3) A fruit orchard could be reestablished following additional research in the southwest quadrant of the site. This could be a symbolic gesture for interpretive purposes or a management lease option for the park.
- 4) The vegetable garden also could be reestablished and used for interpretive purposes or as part of a management option.
- 5) Plantings around the foundation ruins of officers' row are encouraged but would require more research and are dependent on possible treatment of those structures (see BUILDINGS and OTHER STRUCTURES).
- 6) The row of box elder that followed the boardwalk in front of the barracks could also be reestablished. Many of these trees are in poor condition from previous years of neglect. Rather than stabilize them, it is suggested that they be selectively replaced with young trees of the same species. It is not necessary to replace tree for tree but to replace those which present a safety hazard (breakage) and replant enough to give the sense of what was once a formal row of trees.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS

Although Fort Spokane is visually ill-defined, a large part of the underlying fabric of the historic landscape is clearly read in the spatial symmetry and functional uses of the grounds. Management of the historic landscape as a cultural resource is a two-step process. First, conservation aimed at stabilizing existing historic landscape patterns must occur. Where those patterns have been broken or destroyed, efforts should be made to reestablish and stabilize them. Second, a comprehensive plan must be developed which centers on techniques of recalling those patterns and revisualizing the historic structures, materials, and symmetry that define the historic landscape.

The idea is not to freeze the landscape at a specific date or time, but to give the visitor a sense of place and lifestyle by visually suggesting the landscape features which embodied and defined a historic place.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Maintain the spatial integrity of the historic site by protecting existing ground patterns such as the open parade grounds, the foundations that delineate officers' row, the axis created by the remnant box elders and so on. Altogether this existing ground pattern is the floorplan for future landscape reclamation at Fort Spokane.
- 2) Maintain all viewsheds in a manner that does not disrupt the historic scene. No plantings or structures should obstruct views to the site or inhibit views from the site to the historic zone.
- 3) Direct more research toward understanding the land uses and activities within the 640 acres of the historic zone. Such information would enhance visitor experience of the area and outline options for managing it as a resource.

- 4) Keep all modern intrusions, such as above ground utility lines, maintenance structures, parking areas and other elements that otherwise disrupt the historic scene, well-screened or preferably out of the historic zone altogether.
- 5) The baseball diamond could be reestablished and would expand possible uses of the site within the historic context. No additional structures--such as backstops--should be added.
- 6) Reestablish portions of the low fence around the perimeter of the site to help define boundaries and set the context for the fort complex.
- 7) A comprehensive maintenance program needs to be developed for the grounds of Fort Spokane. Elements of the plan would depend on reclamation particulars but general aspects should include the following:
 - a) attention to appropriate pruning techniques for remnant and new plant materials that address not only maintaining plant health and general safety but also the natural and historic character of a particular species.
 - b) attention to the degree of maintenance given to each area, balancing various current uses, resources and historic character.
 - c) attention to the seasonal aspects of the site (climate, visitor traffic, etc.) that influence intensities and patterns of use.

CONCLUSION

This report, along with the 1983 Historic Structures Preservation Guide for Fort Spokane, Washington, gives the park two planning tools for preservation of cultural resources at Fort Spokane. While the Historic Structures Preservation Guide is formal and prescriptive, this report attempts to explore options and recommend their consideration to park management. If the park decides to actively pursue reclamation of the historic landscape, several options are available.

First, the existing form 10-238 which calls for a historic landscape plan at Fort Spokane, should be updated in response to this report.

Second, it is appropriate to generate additional 10-238 forms that address specific kinds of research and/or implementation. For example, building recommendations two, three and four in this report, might be combined to create a single project calling for research on plantings and materials, use patterns, circulation and other elements that define officers' row. From that information, a design and implementation plan could be drawn.

Third, the park should determine which general recommendations from this report can fit immediately into the existing cyclic maintenance schedule for Fort Spokane.

Finally, the regional Cultural Resources Division will assist with directions, options and appropriate actions as needed by the park in developing a long-range plan for reclaiming the historic landscape at Fort Spokane. Listed below are program options for the park, outlining the next phase for some of the recommendations made in this report:

POSSIBLE PROGRAM PLANNING

	Generate New 10-238	Incorporate into existing Park	Increase Park Base (10-237) Operational Funds
Building Recommendations	1,2,3,4,7	1,2,4	
Circulation Recommendations	6	1,2,6	
Planting Recommendations	1,3	2,3,6	4,5
Management Concepts	3,5	4	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Carter, Belva L. References to Old Fort Spokane: Excerpted from 'Spokane Chronicle', March 1, 1890 to December 31, 1905. National Park Service, 1963.

Chance, David H. Sentinel of Silence: A Brief History of Fort Spokane. Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forest Association, 1979.

Combes, John D. A Preliminary Investigation at Old Military Fort Spokane, Washington. Pullman, Washington. Laboratory of Anthropology, Report of Investigations, No. 30, 1965.

Florence, Henry O. Historic Structures Preservation Guide: Fort Spokane, Washington. National Park Service, 1983.

Hathaway, Art. Historic Structures Report, Part II: Fort Spokane, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. National Park Service, 1967.

Irvine, Olga Paul. Report on Buildings at the Military Post of Camp Spokane (1880-1882) and Fort Spokane (1882-1899). Collected Archives on file at Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Headquarters, Coulee Dam, Washington.

McCrary, Paul. Historic Structures Report, Part I: Fort Spokane, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. National Park Service, 1962.

National Park Service. Interpretive Prospectus Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Coulee Dam, Washington. National Park Service, 1975.

Williams, Gary D. and Alan S. Newell. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area. Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1980.

Other References:

National Park Service. Fort Spokane Photographs: Collected Photographs of Fort Spokane, 1895-present. On file at Coulee Dam National Recreation Area Headquarters, Coulee Dam, Washington.