

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number: 88002621**

**Date Listed: 11/23/88**

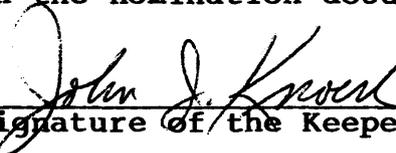
**Fort Spokane Military Reserve  
Property Name**

**Lincoln  
County**

**Washington  
State**

**Multiple Name**

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature of the Keeper**

11/23/88  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date of Action**

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

Item 8. Area of Significance  
add ARCHITECTURE as an area of significance.

Item 8. Cultural Affiliation  
add Salish and 19th Century Military

Verified by phone with:  
Stephanie Toothman  
National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

OCT 11 1988

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Spokane Military Reserve  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number Route 25  not for publication  
city, town Miles  vicinity  
state Washington code MF county Lincoln code 043 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Classification

<b>Ownership of Property</b>	<b>Category of Property</b>	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>27</u>	_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>33</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
John C. B. [Signature] 10/11/88  
Signature of certifying official Date  
National Park Service  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. John J. Kroedel 11/23/88  
 See continuation sheet.  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE - military facility

EDUCATION - school

HEALTH CARE - sanitarium

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE - park

**7. Description**Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Late Victorian - Italianate

Other- Military Specifications, 1872

(Note: Surviving Structures are Classical Revival; Demolished Structures had many Italianate features)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Fort Spokane: National Register Nominations

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

Brick

roof Wood-Shingle

other

**Section 7: Physical Description**

The original 640 acres of the Fort Spokane Military Reserve lie on a high, sparsely-wooded plateau on the south side of the Spokane River, a mile north of its confluence with the Columbia River in northeastern Washington State. The boundaries of this nomination encompass the 88 acres that supported the primary structural complex of the fort and the and reservoir situated on the crest of the hill immediately south of the complex. The remaining 552 acres of open fields and ponderosa pine form a historic zone which is managed with reference to potential impact on the historic site. Of the forty-five original structures identified through historical research on the fort, five remain standing and 27 foundations are either visible or indicated by ground depressions. The original spring house and reservoir are outside of the boundaries because they lay on adjacent private land. If permission to include this property is received from the owner, this nomination will be amended.

In 1880 General O.O. Howard, military commander of the Department of the Columbia, appointed a survey team to explore the Northern Columbia Plateau to locate a site for a new post. The site identified by the team was strategically located near the confluence of the Spokane and Columbia Rivers, about 55 miles north of the projected route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. A sparsely-wooded level plateau some 400 feet above the river, with abundant fresh water supplies, open land for grazing, and timbered rolling hills close at hand, the site appeared well-suited for the new post.

Within five months troops were living in tents at the site. In 1881 General Howard allocated funds to begin construction of the new post and several structures were built. It was not until 1882, however, after General Nelson Miles replaced Howard, that the War Department approved the new post and President Arthur signed the authorization establishing the Fort Spokane Military Reserve.

The design of the fort complex was based on standard Army plans issued in 1872. There was both a strict element of symmetry in the design and axial layout of the grounds and a strong physical and symbolic hierarchy in the functional organization of the complex. The large parade ground, which provided the primary focus for the fort complex, was encircled and bisected by an elevated boardwalk. Used for daily walks, roll calls, marching and formal parades, the parade ground was open and relatively green, with tufts of bunch grass lending some relief from the enormous amounts of dust created by the fine, light soils of the area. A series of

 See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Military  
Native American  
Politics/Government  
Social History

Period of Significance

1880-1899  
1880-1929  
1880-1929  
1880-1929

Significant Dates

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.  
Section 8: Significance

Fort Spokane Military Reserve was established in 1882 under an executive order signed by President Chester A. Arthur. Occupied by troops of the Department of the Columbia from 1880-1898, the fort complex subsequently served as an Indian Agency school and hospital. It is regionally significant under Criteria A and C as the site of the last of the frontier posts established in the Northwest, representative in design and construction of standard government specifications for army posts issued in 1872. The history of the fort's occupation represents a transitional phase in the relationship between the U.S. government and the native Salish tribes of the Northern Columbian Plateau. Initially established to contain the local tribes in the newly-created Colville and Moses (or Columbia) reservations, and to buffer them from emigrating white settlers, the fort later served as an integral part of the Indian Agency's attempt to acculturate these tribes. The site may also be eligible under Criteria D for the potential information on military and Indian Agency life that excavation of the fort's structural foundations may yield.

Of the forty-five fort structures known from available historical documentation, five remain standing and twenty-seven foundations have been identified. The five surviving structures include examples of both brick and wood frame military construction, as well as the sophisticated engineering that supplied the fort with water. The physical organization of the fort is discernible from these structural artifacts and enhanced through an interpretive trail that follows the path of the original boardwalk that encircled the complex. The overall historic scene retains the open vistas to the river and timbered hillsides beyond. The complex possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

History of Fort Spokane

The late 1870s was a period of increasing tensions in the Pacific Northwest. The defeat of the Spokane, Palouse and Couer d'Alene tribes by troops led by Col. George Wright in the 1858 battles of Four Lakes and the Spokane Plain had been followed by almost a decade of relative peace. However, the Nez Perce War of 1877, the Bannock War of 1878, and the Sheepeater troubles of 1879, all served to raise

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Chance, David H. Sentinel of Silence: A Brief History of Fort Spokane. Seattle: Pacific Northwest National Parks Association, 1981.

Gilbert, Cathy A. and Renata Niedzwiecka. The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal. Seattle: Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, 1985.

Williams, Gary D. and Alan S. Newell. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington. Denver: Denver Service Center, National Park Service, 1978.

See continuation sheet

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:  
Coulee Dam NRA

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property approx. 88 acres

**UTM References**

A	1 1	4 0 2 7 0 0	5 3 0 6 2 7 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	1 1	4 0 2 5 2 5	5 3 0 5 8 7 5
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	1 1	4 0 2 3 2 5	5 3 0 5 9 7 5
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D	1 1	4 0 2 0 5 0	5 3 0 6 4 0 0
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E 1 1 4 0 3 4 5 0 5 3 0 6 6 0 0

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description** The beginning boundary point is 210 feet SW of the W corner of building foundation no.10. From this point proceed NE 1950 feet, following the 1400-foot contour line to Highway 25, then in a SE direction 1860 feet generally following the highway, then SW 1200 feet to a point on the hill approximately 75 feet SE of the reservoir, then due west 900 feet down to a NPS maintenance road and then in a NW direction, 1650 feet to the beginning point of the boundary. The springhouse is outside of this boundary; the boundaries for the springhouse are described as  See continuation sheet a circle with a 20'-radius from the mid-point of the springhouse.

**Boundary Justification** The boundary encompasses the primary structural complex of the fort following significant natural contours and Highway 25. It includes all known features of the original fort with the exception of acreage used primarily for grazing and a small piece of piece of private property encompassing the site of the first reservoir. There are no known threats to the remaining acreage, which is owned by NPS, which would justify its inclusion in the boundaries.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Stephanie Toothman (Regional Historian) and Cathy Gilbert (Landscape Architect)  
organization National Park Service, PNRO date December 30, 1986  
street & number 83 South King Street telephone 206/442-0791 (FTS 399-0791)  
city or town Seattle, state WA zip code 98104

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two-story wood frame officers' residences lined the northwest side of the parade ground. The commanding officer's house stood physically and symbolically in the center of officers' row. The grounds around the officers' homes were quite ornamental and lush compared to the surrounding landscape. Rose bushes, climbing vines, locust trees, and lawns were maintained with water pumped from the reservoir and white picket fences at one time traced the perimeter of each officer's yard. The overall collection of these gardens and structures created an island of domesticity in the midst of this remote territory.

Directly south of the commanding officer's house, across the parade ground and centered in the entire fort complex, was the administration building. A stately, two-story building with a glass-sided cupola, this structure and the commanding officer's house echoed each other and created the primary axis dividing the site. To either side of the administration building were two-story, wood frame barracks that housed the troops, each with company vegetable plots located in the rear.

Just east of the administration building was one of the few brick structures at the fort, the second quardhouse completed in 1892. It is one of four surviving structures and serves today as a visitor contact and interpretive center. A chapel (1885) and hospital (1883), as well as a series of smaller structures, enclosed the north edge of the parade ground. There were no structures along the southwest edge of the parade grounds and the open exposure allowed the eye to travel far past the plateau to the river and beyond.

South of the main complex was a cluster of service-oriented buildings. This area of the fort possessed a distinctly different character than the northern portion. Not only were the buildings arranged more according to function than social order, but the spatial organization, including circulation paths, land uses, vegetation, and building clusters reflected the active working nature of the area. Included in this group were a sawmill, a grainery, a brick quartermaster storage structure, a commissary storehouse, and a large building which housed a carpenter, blacksmith, and wheelwright. The brick powder magazine (1888), which still survives, was located on the northern edge of this complex. The third surviving military structure in the main fort complex is the wood frame quartermaster's stable, which contained a harness room and grain room, stalls for 58 mules, and storage for 100 tons of hay. Nearby was a smaller stable; a one-story, 200 x 30' wood frame ~~calvary~~ stable; and a large corral. The corral has been reconstructed for interpretive purposes.

On the south ridge above the main fort complex, a relatively sophisticated water system was constructed to supply the fort. As it ultimately evolved by 1889, the system consisted of a powerful steam-pump and boiler set up on the bank of the river below, from which 4-inch pipes carried water to a reservoir some 3500 feet distant and 100 feet above the parade ground. The reservoir walls were stone and brick with concrete laid over a stone foundation. An earlier, spring-fed reservoir built on the ridge supplemented this system, providing cooking and drinking water. The springhouse and reservoir (1889) still survive.

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Following the withdrawal of troops from the fort in 1898 to participate in the Spanish-American War, the fort complex was transferred to the Department of the Interior for use by the Colville Indian Agency. It reopened in 1900 as the Indian Agency's boarding school for children from the Colville Indian Reservation across the river. The complex provided ample space for the agency's headquarters with its housing for nearly three hundred students and school employees, an excellent water system, and plenty of open space for the agricultural, industrial and domestic education of the Indian children. Many of the buildings — the residences, the administration building and the bakery — were used for purposes similar to their original functions. Others were adapted to the students' needs; the eastern group of barracks, for example, housed a gym, a hospital, and school rooms, and the brick guardhouse was adapted for use as a bath house and sewing room. Altogether, at least half of the military structures were used by the school and the complex as a whole remained remarkably intact during the school period. The most significant landscape change was the planting of an orchard with approximately 700 fruit trees in a grid pattern in the south and southeast quadrants of the bench, together with a large vegetable garden. Box elders were also planted along the boardwalk in front of the former barracks. A few remnant fruit trees and some of the box elders remain from this period. The school closed in 1908; parents wished their children to be educated closer to home and the complex was expensive to maintain. The Indian Agency headquarters remained, however, and several of the structures were intermittently used as a hospital until 1929, when the distance from the reservation and heavy maintenance costs forced it to close. The primary hospital facility was housed in the western-most residence and two small bungalows housing staff were built nearby.

Many of the fort's structures were dismantled and/or relocated during the hospital period. From 1930 to 1960, when the fort was abandoned, most of the remaining structures were removed, the orchards and plantings decayed, and local farmers used the open areas for pasture and cultivating crops. In 1942, with the completion of Grand Coulee Dam and the creation of Lake Roosevelt, the waters directly below Fort Spokane rose more than a hundred feet reducing the number of benches between the fort and the river. The National Park Service, under a tripartite agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, assumed administration of the Coulee Dam National Recreation Area in 1946. In 1960, jurisdiction over the Fort Spokane Military Reserve was transferred to the National Park Service to administer as part of the recreation area. Today, the Park Service maintains Fort Spokane as a historic site. An interpretive walk has been established that winds around the remaining structures and foundations, and a district ranger station and maintenance complex have been built in the northeast corner of the site. Recreational facilities on the bench below the fort are reached by a trail from the fort site. A "Historic Structures Preservation Guide" for the site's four remaining structures was completed and implemented in 1983. A plan for enhancing the interpretation of the site--The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal--was prepared in 1985. The proposal includes stabilization of the historic foundations, removal of non-historic trails and roads, revegetation with

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native plant materials, and enhancement of significant sites within the complex through various interpretive approaches. In addition to the surviving historic structures and foundations, there are three non-contributing structures within the boundaries: a maintenance and district ranger facility and two "Mission 66" residences.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5List of Contributing Structures

The following is a list of known buildings constructed during the U.S. Army and Indian Agency occupation of Fort Spokane (1880-1929). The surviving five structures have been restored and adapted for contemporary park functions and interpretation of the site's history; a detailed inventory card on each of these structures is enclosed with this nomination. The descriptions below of the other building sites summarizes the information presently available from preliminary archeological surveys of the site. A draft Master Plan for the site proposes further archeological investigations of these sites and restoration of foundation walls where possible to delineate more clearly these building sites and enhance visitor understanding of the fort complex. For the purposes of this nomination, these sites are considered contributing resources under Criterion D.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Building name/date</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	Officers' Quarters/1883 (Agency Residence)	Structure gone; surface rocks (prob. foundation remnants) visible.
2	Officers' Quarters/1883	Structure destroyed by fire; surface rocks (prob. foundation remnants) visible.
3	Officers' Quarters/1883	Structure gone; surface rocks (foundation remnants) visible.
4	Officers' Quarters/1883 (School Employees Qtrs.)	Structure gone; surface rocks (foundation remnants) visible.
5	Officers Quarters/1883	Structure destroyed by fire; no recorded surface evidence.
6	Commanding Officers' Qtrs./ 1883 (School Employees Qtrs.)	Structure gone; evidence of stone footings.
7	Officers' Quarters/1884 (Agent's Residence)	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
8	Officers' Quarters/1884 (School Employees Qtrs.)	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
9	Officers' Quarters/1884	Structure gone; surface stone (prob. foundation remnants) visible.
10	Bachelor Officers' Qtrs./1887 (Large Girls Home)	Frame structure gone; complex rock and mortar foundation, 4-8' high, remains.
11	Barracks/1884 (Hospital)	Structure gone; stone foundation remnants.

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Building name/date</u>	<u>Description</u>
12	Barracks-Library/1884 (Gymnasium)	Structure gone; stone foundation footings remain.
13	Barracks/1884 (School)	Structure gone; stone foundation footings remain.
14	Barracks/1883 (Small Girls Home)	Structure gone; stone foundation footings remain.
15	Barracks-Gym/1884 (Diningroom and kitchen)	Structure gone; stone foundation footings remain.
16	Barracks/1884 (Small Boys Home)	Structure gone; stone foundation footings remain, evidence of hearth location, large deposits of plaster.
17	Hospital Steward's Qtrs./ 1887	Structure gone; 1-2' high rock wall surrounding 3-4' depression.
18	Noncommissioned Officers' Qtrs. /1883	Structure gone; scattered granite remnants, evidence of plaster deposits.
19	Noncommissioned Officers' Qtrs. /1885	Structure gone; scattered granite remnants, evidence of plaster deposits.
20	Hospital/1883	Structure gone; 1-2' standing perimeter rock wall foundation abutted by surface stones, piles of stone inside walls appear to be piers.
21	Administration Bldg./1883 (Office of Superintendent)	Structure gone; major depression at E wing location; scattered surface stone indicate N-S block location.
22	Guardhouse/1892 (Bathhouse)	Structure restored and used for Visitor Center (see inventory card)
23	Wagon Shed/unknown date	No surface evidence recorded.
24	Commissary Storehouse/1887	Structure gone; large depression indicates location.
25	Quartermaster Storehouse/ 1889	Structure gone; large depression indicates location.
26	Bakery/1890	Structure gone; 1' high perimeter foundation wall of rubble stone surrounding depression.
27	Granary/1887	Structure gone; no surface signs of foundation.

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Building name/date</u>	<u>Description</u>
28	Powder magazine/1888	Structure restored by NPS (see inventory card).
29	<del>Galvan</del> Savalin Stable/1887	Structure gone; scattered surface stone and ground depression indicate location.
30	Quartermaster Stable/1884	Structure restored by NPS (see inventory card).
31	Quartermaster Shops/1885	Structure gone; rubble fragments, black slag, depression outlined partially by rocks.
32	Teamsters' Quarters/unknown	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
33	Employees' Quarters/varied	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
34	Employees' Quarters/varied	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
35	Chapel-School/1885	Structure gone; several foundation stones evident.
36	Morgue/1883	Structure gone; 1' high exposed rock perimeter foundation.
37	Sawmill/1884	Structure gone; 12-18" high perimeter rock wall surrounding poured concrete floor with two large rectangular granite slabs with iron rebar; large rock and mortar platform.
38	Post Traders Bldg./varied	No surface evidence.
39	Reservoir/1889	Restored for original function by NPS (see inventory card)
40	Oil House/1883	Structure gone; stone footings evident.
41	Old Guard House/1883	Structure gone; rock and brick footings with some rebar.
42	Hay Scale/1892	Structure gone; no surface evidence.
43	Quartermaster Storage/1891	Structure gone; 6" high, 2½' wide rock and mortar perimeter wall, 2 cross walls and one T-shaped wall bisecting third section; iron rebar sticking out of some wall sections
44	Ice House/1882	No recorded surface evidence.

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Building name/date</u>	<u>Description</u>
45	Wood house/1893	Surface evidence obliterated by old road.
46	Spring house/1883	Restored for original function by NPS (see inventory card).

Non-Contributing Structures

These structures are Mission 66 buildings that have no architectural or historical significance. They are located on the northeast edge of Officers Row.

Two NPS residences: typical Mission 66 residences-- 1-story, ranch-style structures with wood siding and gable roofs.

NPS maintenance facility: 1-story gable-roofed structure with garage, workshops and offices for the Fort Spokane District maintenance and ranger personnel.

See map of "Existing Conditions" for location of these non-contributing structures.

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the level of anxiety among white settlers in the Northwest as to where the next trouble spot might be. The thrust to move the Salish tribes of the Northern Columbian Plateau onto reservations, the resistance of native leaders such as Chief Moses, and the pressures created by a growing influx of white emigration, served to focus attention on the northeast corner of Washington territory as a likely candidate for problems.[1]

The Department of the Columbia established Fort Colville at the site of the old Hudson's Bay Company fort near Kettle Falls on the Columbia River in 1859 as a deterrent to a recurrence of hostilities. The presence of the military brought stability and encouraged emigration into the area, but the post was remote from the projected transcontinental Northern Pacific RR and the growing concentration of settlement farther south in the vicinity of Spokane Falls. Thus, the Army sought a strategic location for a new post from which they could react quickly to potential problems throughout the large area incorporating present-day eastern Washington, northeast Oregon, and northwest Idaho, as well as serve as a buffer between the reservations and the white settlers. The initial choice, Camp Chelan, at the south end of Lake Chelan, was favored by General O.O. Howard, commander of the Department of the Columbia, because of its proximity to the new Moses Indian reservation. The location of the camp proved unsatisfactory, however. Travel to and from the post was hazardous, making it difficult to supply the troops or to respond quickly to emergencies.[2]

The problems with Camp Chelan led to the appointment in 1880 by General Howard of a three-man board of survey to seek a new site. They described the site they selected as a level plateau running parallel with the Spokane River, with a good water and fuel supply and excellent grazing. It was strategically located about a mile from the Spokane's confluence with the Columbia River, approximately 55 miles north of the projected Northern Pacific line by already established roads, and was close by a network of Indian trails leading to one of the principal fisheries of the Spokane tribe. Impressed by the site's advantages, Howard ordered the transfer of troops from Camp Chelan to the new site. Troops from the Second Infantry were living in tents at Camp Spokane by October 30, 1880.[3]

It was two years before further investigation under Howard's successor, General Nelson A. Miles, convinced the War Department that Camp Chelan should be totally abandoned and a new post constructed at Camp Spokane. Fort Spokane Military Reserve was finally established by presidential executive order on January 12, 1882. An appropriation of \$40,000 was provided for construction. By 1884, six frame barracks and officers' quarters, including one field officers' residence and eight duplexes, had been constructed. By 1886, Inspector General Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Lazelle reported that the fort had more than 30 structures, and by 1888 the fort's basic physical plant was completed.[4]

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Despite the fears that provided the impetus for construction of the fort, the troops' tenure at Fort Spokane was a quiet one.

For most of the post's 19 year military history, the soldiers spent their time training for battles that never came. On a few occasions in the 1880s they were called out to demonstrate their presence to the local Salish. But not a single shot was ever fired in anger.<sup>[5]</sup>

Much of the fort commander's energies were consumed in dealing with the tribes on the nearby reservations and the Indian Agency personnel whose activities were frequently strongly criticized by the commanders. At other times, the Army and the Indian Agency personnel worked together to try to protect the Indian lands from encroachment by white settlers and miners. Their efforts failed, however; in 1891, the north half of the Colville Reservation was ceded to the federal government by 3 of the 5 tribes occupying the reservation. It was opened to mineral entry and, finally, to homesteaders in 1900. The inability of military outposts such as Fort Spokane to provide an effective buffer between the Indians and white settlers ultimately proved to be a strong argument in favor of their abandonment for new posts closer to growing urban centers where they could be more easily supplied and used as forces of social control during times of civil unrest. The use of three companies from Fort Spokane to help quell riots in the Couer d'Alene mining district foreshadowed this new role. Thus, when the troops were pulled out of Fort Spokane in 1898 and 1899 to participate in the Spanish-American War, they never returned. A new post for the area, Fort George Wright, was built as its replacement, close to Spokane after heavy lobbying by the town's business leaders. The Fort Spokane Complex was transferred to the Interior Department for use by the Colville Indian Agency in 1899.<sup>[6]</sup>

The Indian Agency used the fort complex for various purposes from 1899-1929. Initially, it was operated as a boarding school to educate the children of the nearby reservations. The history of the school, however, was a rocky one, fraught with charges of corruption, mismanagement and brutality. Opinion changed about the value of the boarding schools versus day schools on the reservation and parents became increasingly reluctant to send the children away from home for extended periods. A precipitous decline in enrollment, coupled with the high cost of running and maintaining the complex, finally led to the school's closure in 1908. For the next two years, the facility was operated as a sanitorium school for Indian children with respiratory illnesses from throughout the west, but, again, rising costs and parental reluctance to be separated from their children led to the closure of the sanitorium in 1910.<sup>[7]</sup>

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The Colville Indian Agency remained at Fort Spokane until 1913 when it moved to new quarters on the reservation. During this time the sale of the facility, permitted under new authorization passed by Congress in 1911, was debated. The Indian Agency countered the sale proposal with a plan to operate a hospital again at the fort complex. The hospital was opened in 1918, primarily occupying a two-story officer's residence. Use of the facilities was limited, however, by Indian reluctance to send their sick so far away to be cared for by strangers. The small number of patients and high maintenance costs led to the final closure of the facility in 1929 and the end of the Indian Agency's attempts to utilize the complex.[8]

The fort was effectively abandoned from 1929-1960. During that period many of the buildings were dismantled and sold, while local farmers used the open fields for crops and grazing. By 1960, when the National Park Service acquired jurisdiction over the fort, only five of the original structures survived in salvageable condition. These structures have been gradually restored and are actively interpreted by the Park Service. The site is managed in accordance with NPS guidelines for historic sites and continued rehabilitation of the site and its remaining features is on-going.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

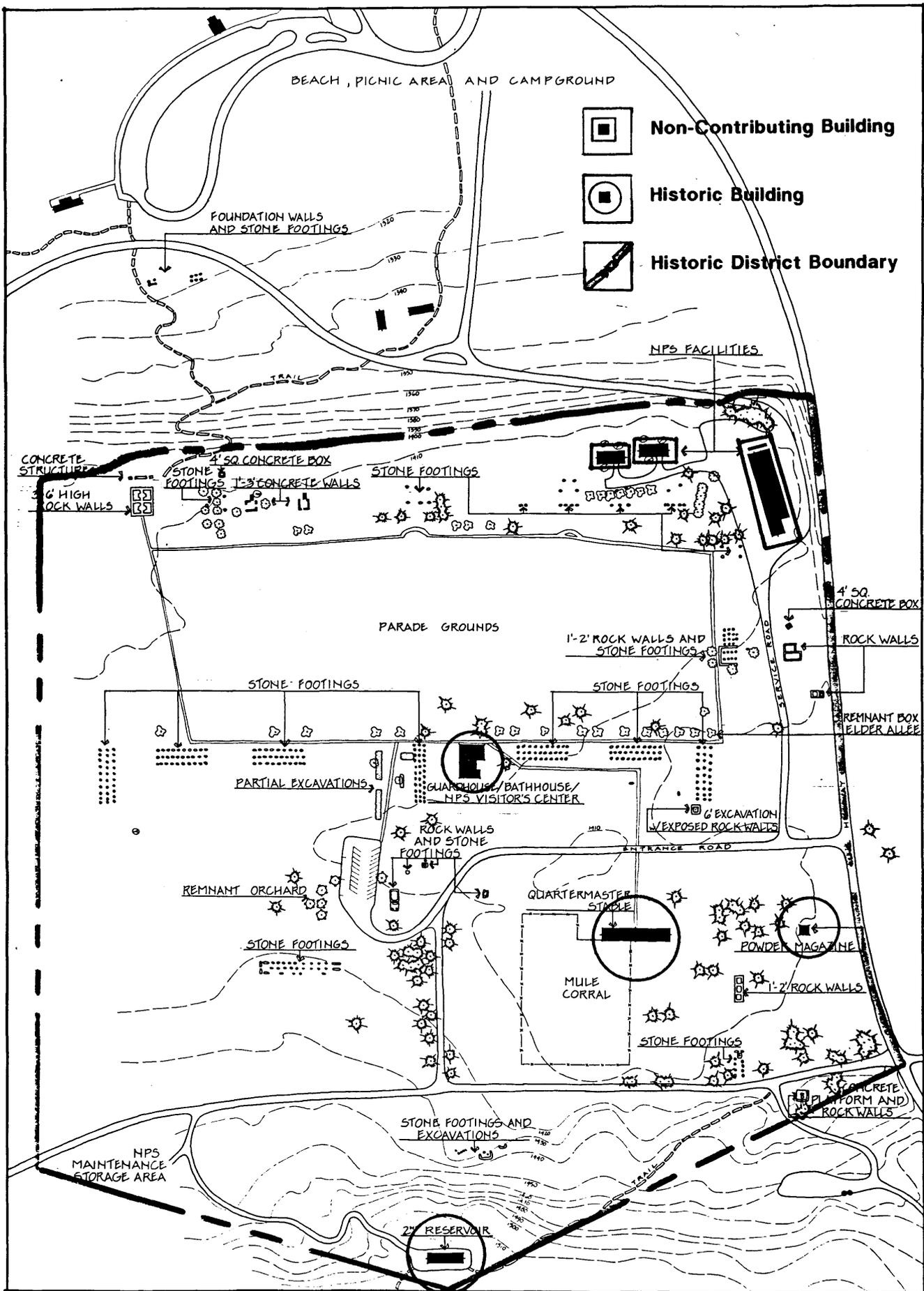
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   8   Page   5  

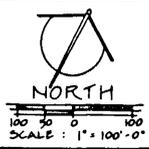
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End Notes

1. David H. Chance, Sentinel of Silence: A Brief History of Fort Spokane, (Seattle: 1981), p. 1.
2. Gary D. Williams and Alan S. Newall, Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area Washington, (Denver Service: 1980), pp. 76-77.
3. Ibid, P. 82-83. Also, Chance, P. 4-6.
4. Williams and Newall, pp. 85-87. Chance, pp. 6-8.
5. Chance, p. 8.
6. Williams and Newall, pp. 93-100, 107.
7. Ibid, pp. 115-129.
8. Ibid.

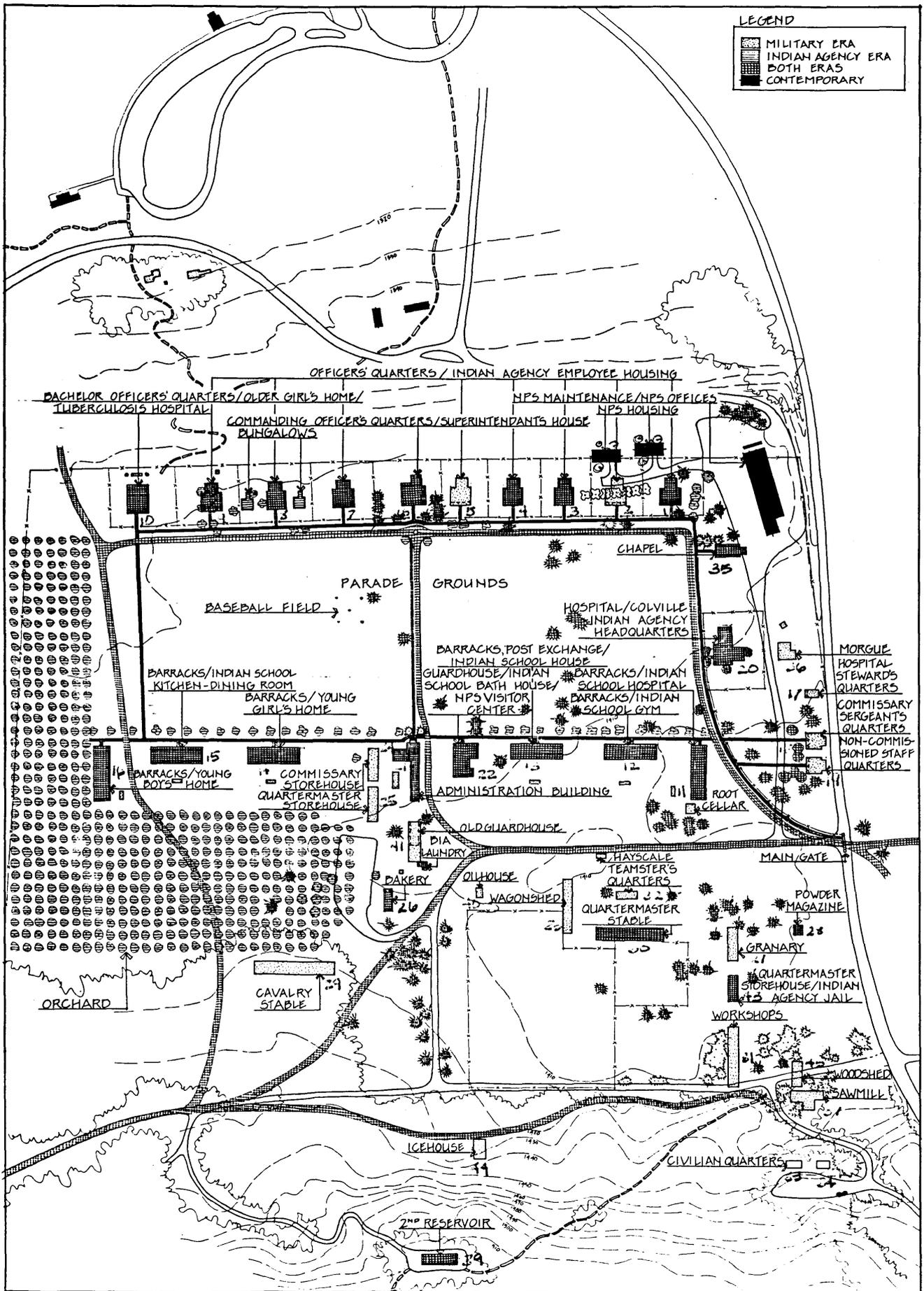


**FORT SPOKANE - EXISTING -**  
 COULÉE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE  
 CULTURAL RESOURCE DIVISION



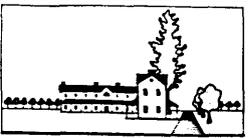
MAP SOURCES AS NOTED IN:  
 THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF  
 FORT SPOKANE -  
 A DESIGN PROPOSAL  
 COMPILED BY GILBERT AND  
 NIEDZWIECKA · JULY 1985  
 DRAWN BY NIEDZWIECKA  
 · SEPTEMBER 1985

SHEET  
**2** OF  
**7**

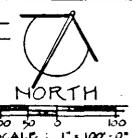


**LEGEND**

	MILITARY ERA
	INDIAN AGENCY ERA
	BOTH ERAS
	CONTEMPORARY



**FORT SPOKANE - HISTORIC SYNTHESIS -**  
 COLEEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
 PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE  
 CULTURAL RESOURCE DIVISION



MAP SOURCES AS NOTED IN:  
 THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OF  
 FORT SPOKANE  
 A DESIGN PROPOSAL  
 COMPILED BY GILBERT AND  
 NIEDZIEWIECKA - JULY 1985  
 DRAWN BY NIEDZIEWIECKA  
 SEPTEMBER 1985

SHEET  
 4  
 OF  
 7

# INVENTORY

National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920  
2001 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; background-color: #cccccc;"></div>	5. ORIGINAL USE Powder Magazine	7. CLASSIFICATION Defense: arms storage	9. RATING  10. DATE 1888										
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE Powder Magazine CS-01 (LCS#00234)	6. PRESENT USE Storage	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;">8.</th> <th style="width: 15%;">UTM ZONE</th> <th style="width: 20%;">EASTING</th> <th style="width: 20%;">NORTHING</th> <th style="width: 40%;">11. REGION</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>402600</td> <td>5306250</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table>		8.	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	11. REGION		11	402600	5306250	10
8.	UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	11. REGION									
	11	402600	5306250	10									
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO) Fort Spokane Rt. 25	4. CITY/VICINITY      COUNTY      STATE vic. of Miles      Lincoln      WA		SCALE      1:24      1:62.5 OTHER:      QUAD NAME      Lincoln, WA										

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS  
 National Park Service, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116

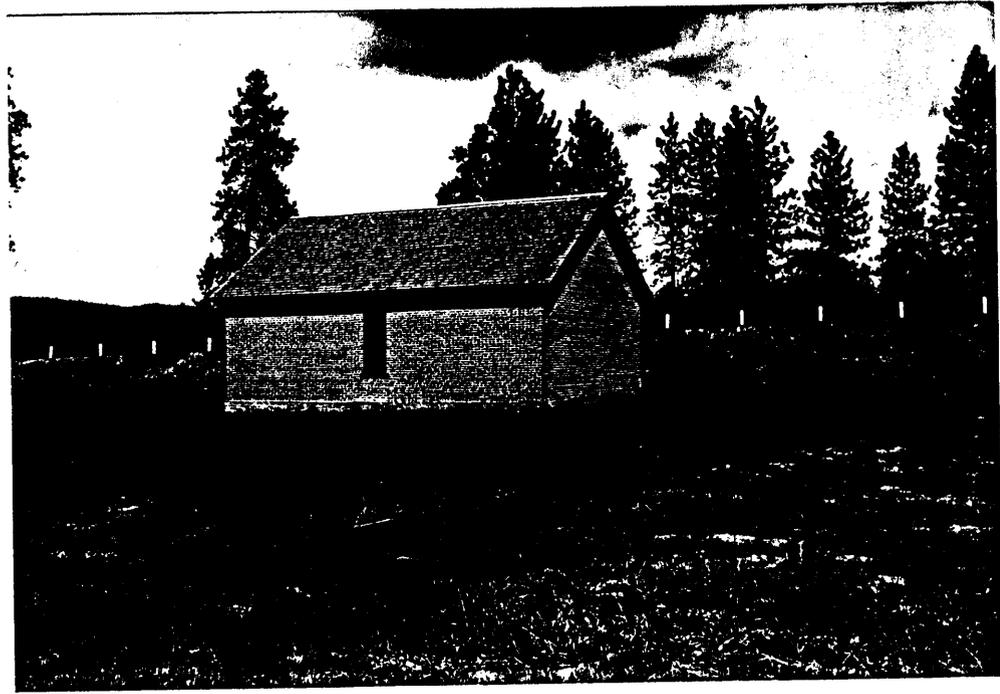
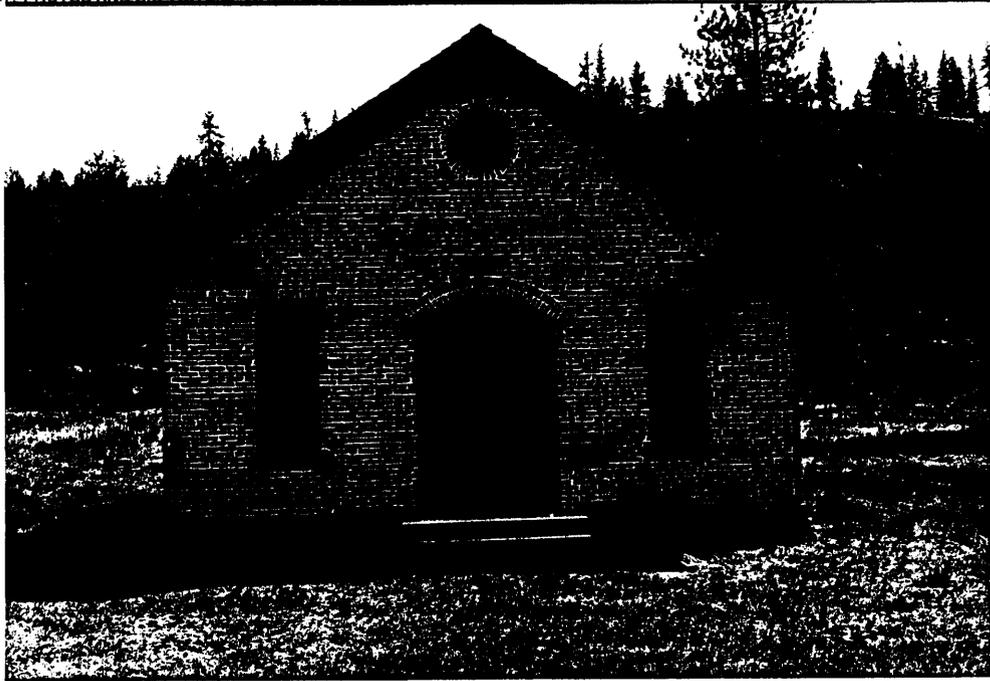
13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Brick, rectangular (32'x 24'), one-story structure; shingled gable roof; stone foundation. Arched central double-door entrance flanked by single windows with wooden shutters; round louvered opening above entrance. Side entrance door and single window on east elevation. Single central window in west elevation. Interior: front room has concrete floor, plaster walls and exposed wood lathe ceiling; rear room has wood floor, horizontal wood siding and wood ceiling; access to rear room is by east elevation door.

Constructed by the U.S. Army as part of the original Fort Spokane complex.

14. CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE  
 One of the five remaining intact structures from the original Fort Spokane complex, the powder magazine retains its original appearance and associations with the fort's activities. It is considered a contributing element of the historic district.



see continuation sheet for floor plan and elevations; see site map for location.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

YES

NO

NAME Fort Spokane Military Reserve

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

YES, LIMITED

YES, UNLIMITED

NO

UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

NR

NHL

HABS

HAER-1

HAER

NPS

STATE

COUNTY

LOCAL

OTHER

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

"Classified Structure Field Report: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area" (NPS:1976)

Gilbert, Cathy A. et.al. The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal (NPS:1985)

Williams, Gary D. et.al. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington (NPS:1978)

22. INVENTORIED BY

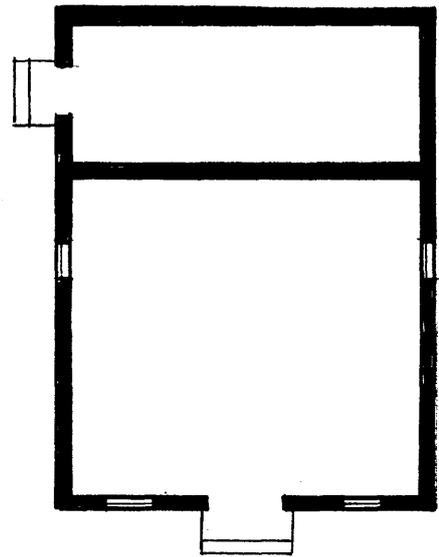
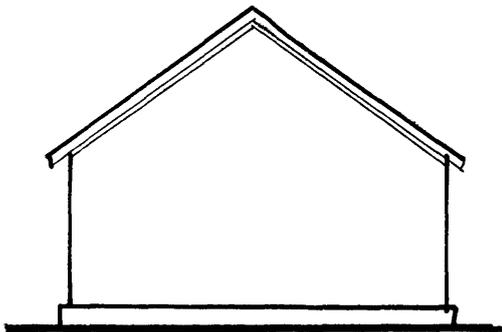
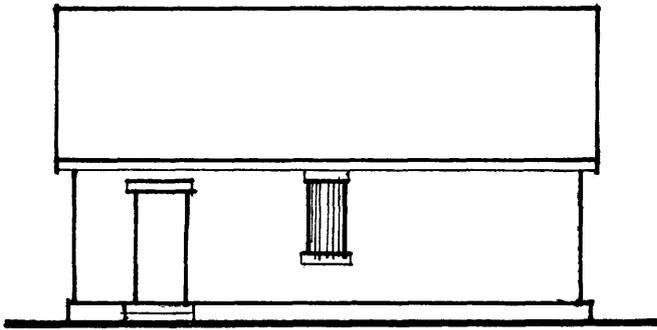
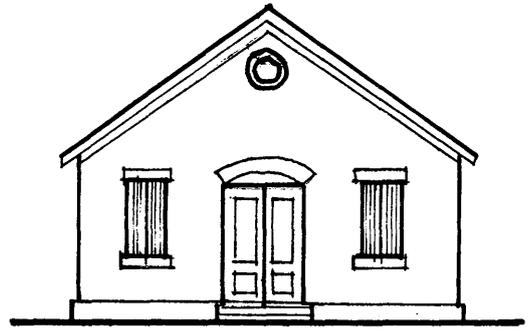
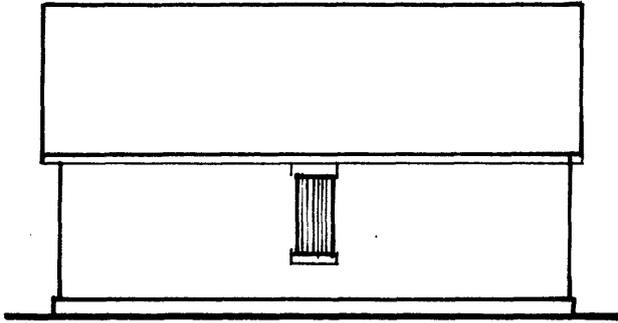
Stephanie S. Toothman, Regional Historian

AFFILIATION

NPS-PNRO

DATE

12/30/86



# PNRO INVENTORY

National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920  
2001 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO

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2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

Quartermaster Stable H-30 (LCS#00237)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Stables

7. CLASSIFICATION

Defense: military facility

Agriculture: animal facility

9. RATING

10. DATE  
1884

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

Fort Spokane  
Rt. 25

6. PRESENT USE

Storage

8.

UTM ZONE

EASTING

NORTHING

1 1 4 0 2 5 0 0 5 3 0 6 2 0 0 10

11. REGION

4. CITY/VICINITY

vic. Miles

COUNTY

Lincoln

STATE

WA

SCALE

1:24

1:62.5

QUAD  
NAME

Lincoln, WA

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

National Park Service, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, P.O. Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Wood frame, rectangular (34'x162'); two stories; six rooms; cedar shingled gable roof, cross gables with multi-paned second story windows over central sliding doors in the N and S elevations; similar sliding doors on the first story, and second-story loft entrances located in the E and W elevations. Multipaned sash at regular intervals along the N and S elevations at first-story level and on either side of E and W loft entrances. Random width vertical board siding. Two hip-roofed cupolas with louvers for ventilation. Evidence of a shed, long-since removed, attached to SE corner. Interior: east and west ends are divided into stalls approx. 9'x8'; middle section is open and contains a stair to the open second story loft. Sections of the stables and flooring have been replace in-kind with new materials. Built in 1884 as part of the original Fort Spokane complex. Used for stables and storage by the U.S. Army and subsequently as part of the agricultural curriculum of the Indian Agency School.

14. CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?  
(SPECIFY THREAT)

YES

NO

UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE

One of the five remaining structures of the original Fort Spokane complex, the building is a focal point of the historic district, retaining its original architectural character. Its associations with both the ~~cavalry~~ <sup>cavalry</sup> of the military occupation and the subsequent agricultural training programs of the Indian Agency School also make it a focal point for interpretation of the site's development. The Quartermaster Stable is considered to be a contributing element of the historic district.



See continuation sheet for plans of elevations; see site map for location.

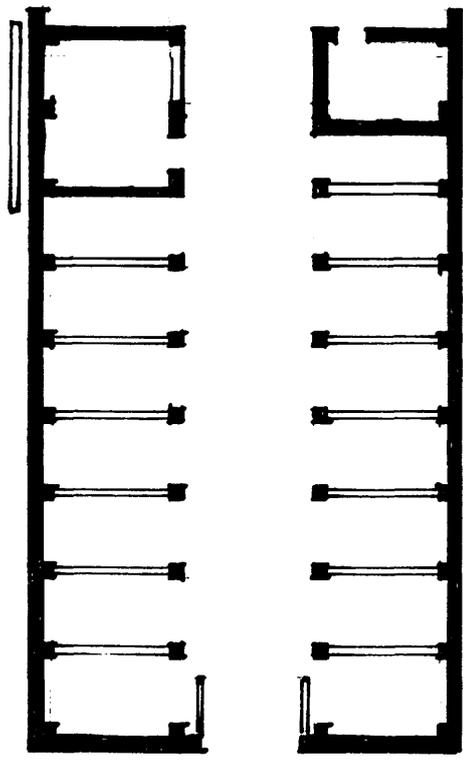
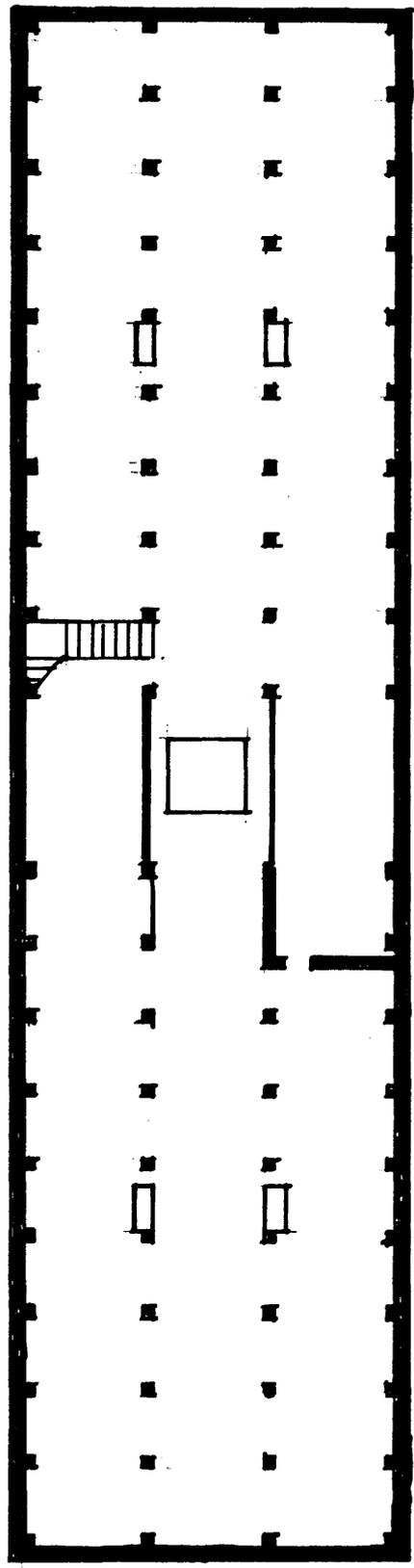
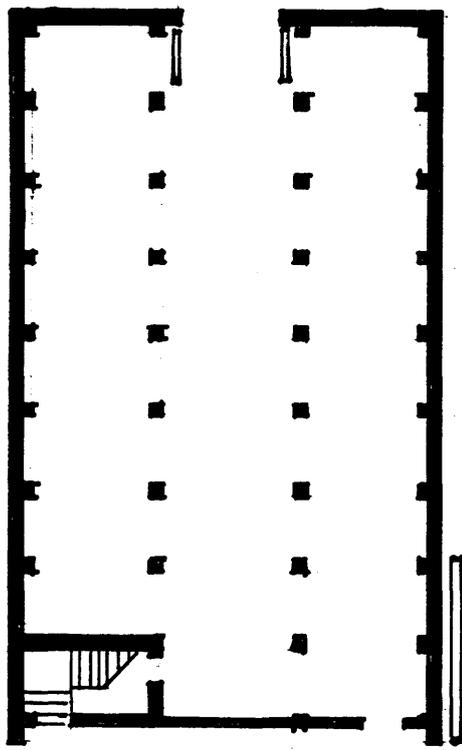
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19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	
20. EXISTING SURVEYS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NR	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS
		<input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER		<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NPS
				<input type="checkbox"/> STATE

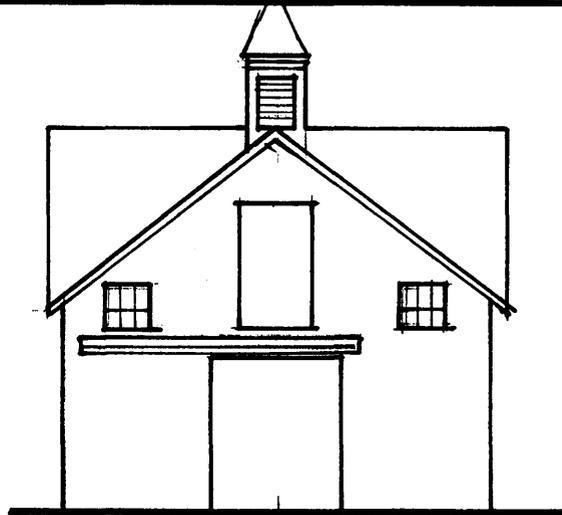
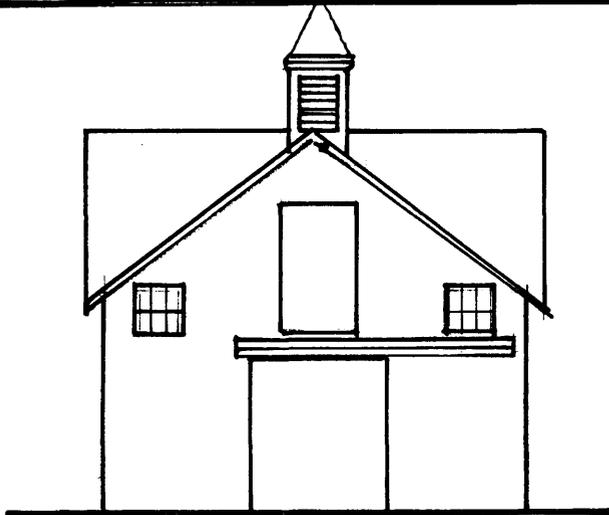
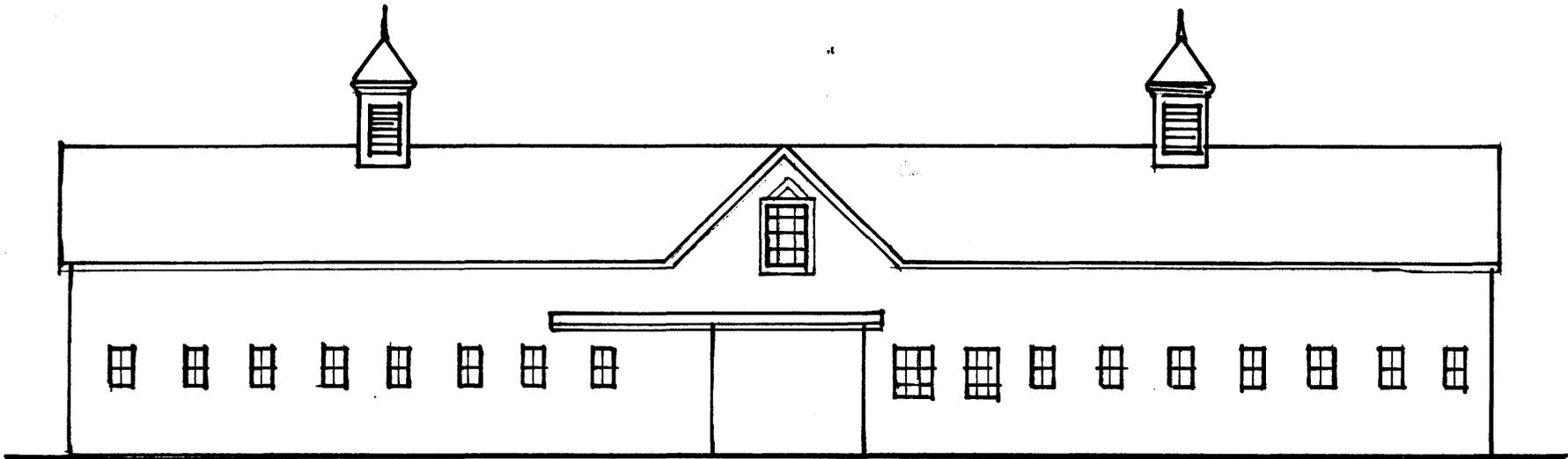
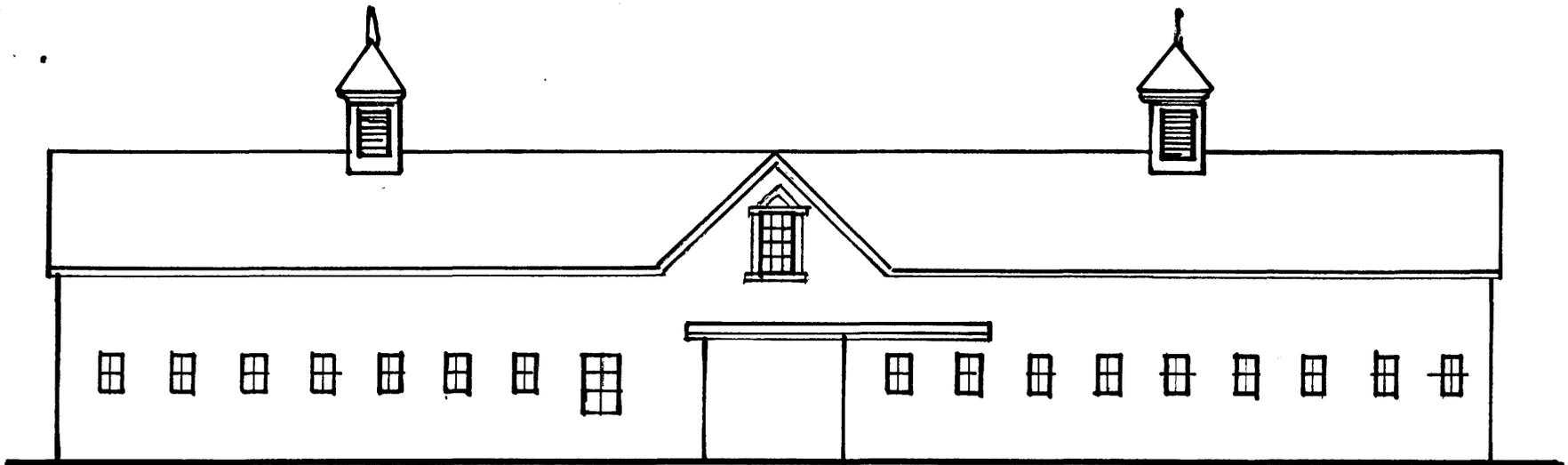
"Classified Structure Field Report: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area" (NPS: 1976)

Gilbert, Cathy et.al. The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal (NPS: 1985)

Williams, Gary D. et.al. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington (NPS: 1978)

22. INVENTORIED BY	AFFILIATION	DATE
Stephanie S. Toothman, Regional Historian	NPS-PNRO	12/30/86





PNR 6/82

# N INVENTORY

National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920  
2001 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

Guardhouse H-22 (LCS#00236)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Guardhouse

7. CLASSIFICATION

Defense: military facility

9. RATING

10. DATE  
1892

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

Fort Spokane  
Rt. 25

6. PRESENT USE

Visitor Center

8	UTM ZONE			EASTING					NORTHING							
	1	1		4	0	2	2	5	0	5	3	0	6	2	7	5

11. REGION

4. CITY/VICINITY

Vic. Miles

COUNTY  
Lincoln

STATE  
WA

SCALE 1:24 1:62.5  
OTHER

QUAD NAME  
Lincoln, WA

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

National Park Service, Coulee Dam NRA P.O. Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Brick, one story, U-shaped plan (14 rooms) with the following dimensions (N.elev.-64'4"; S.elev.-52'0"; W.elev.-84'11"; SE corner 12'5"; middle of E. elev.-23'2"; NE corner-38'5"). Hip roof, cedar shingles; multipaned double hung sash with stone lintels; corbelled brick frieze below eaves; four elaborately corbelled chimneys. Remodeled in 1965-66: brick cavity walls filled with cement grout; new concrete foundation placed under original foundation; gypsum board or ceiling tile used on all ceilings; interior walls are wood or masonry; interior flooring is either wood or concrete. North elevation porch, with three entrances, was rebuilt. Interior spaces adapted for use as offices, visitor reception area, auditorium, museum displays and restrooms.

Built in 1892 by the U.S. Army as part of the complex of 45 structures constructed by the Army beginning in 1880 near the confluence of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. The purpose of the fort was to keep the peace between the Indian reservations to the north and the influx of settlers into the upper Columbia basin. After the Army withdrew in 1898, the complex was adapted for use as, first, an Indian agency school, and, second, an Indian agency sanitorium and hospital; the guardhouse was adapted for use as a bathhouse and sewing rooms. From 1930-60 most of the surrounding structures were dismantled or relocated and the surrounding land cultivated or used for pasture. NPS took over in 1960 and has rehabilitated the guardhouse for use as a visitor center.

14. CONDITION

EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  DETERIORATED  RUINS

15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?  
(SPECIFY THREAT)

YES  NO  UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE

One of five remaining intact structures from the original fort complex, the guardhouse is one of the key features anchoring the historic district. Despite some remodeling for adaptive reuse, the structure retains its essential architectural features and is considered to be a contributing element of the historic district.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



see continuation sheet for floor plan and elevations; see site map for location.

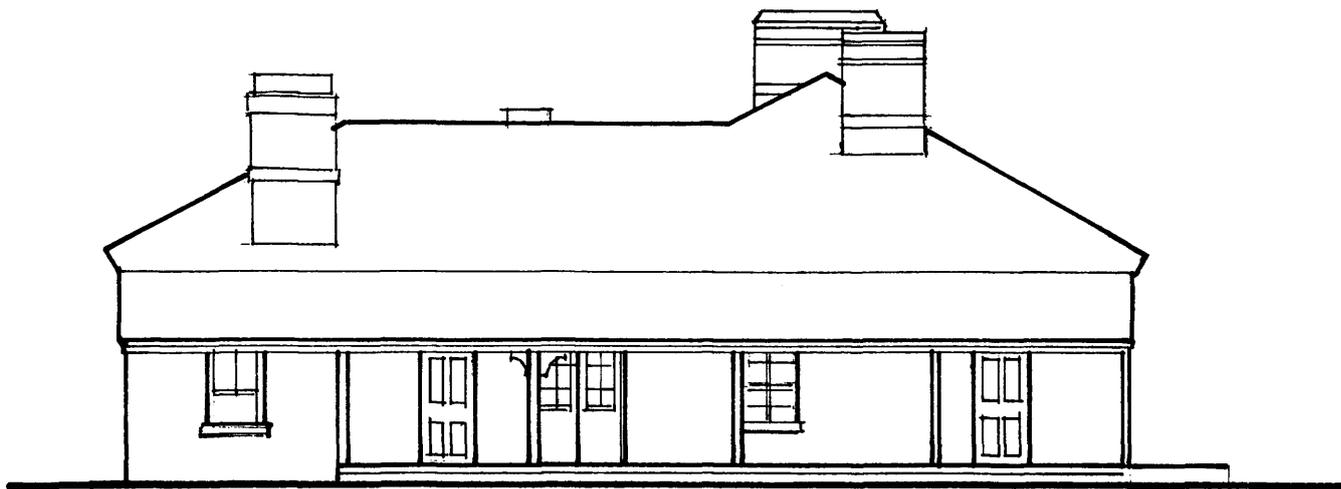
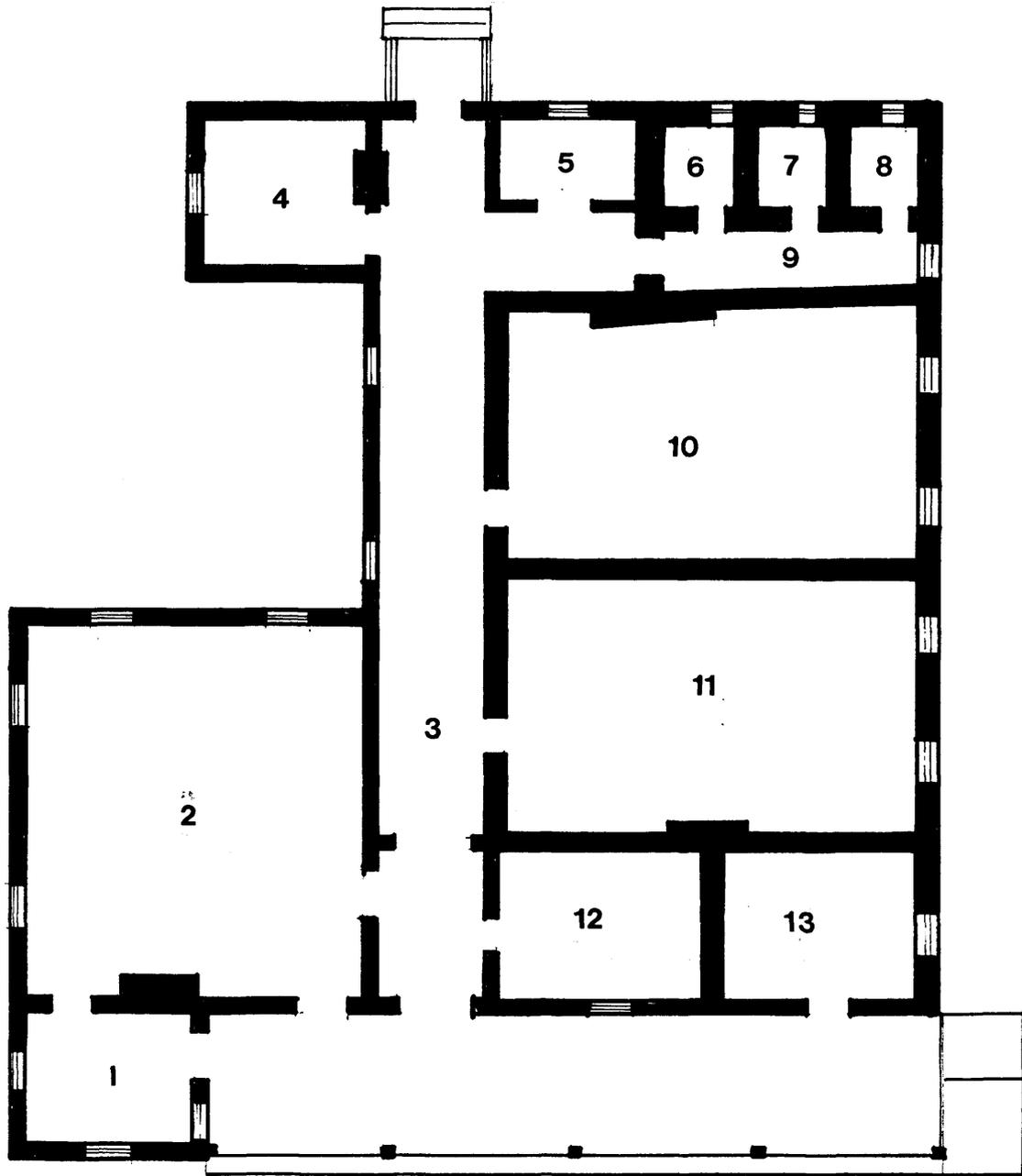
18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME	Fort Spokane Military Reserve								
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	20. EXISTING SURVEYS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NR	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NPS	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER														

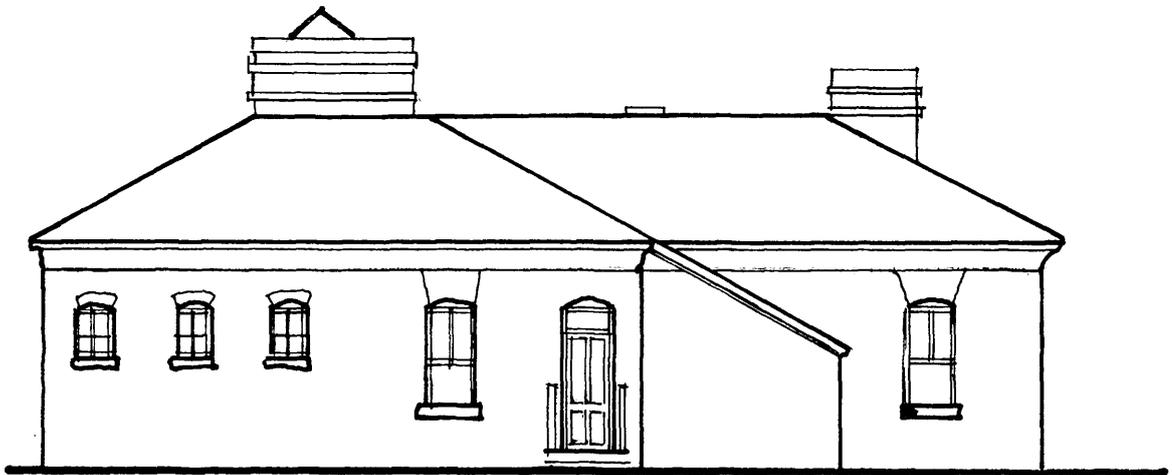
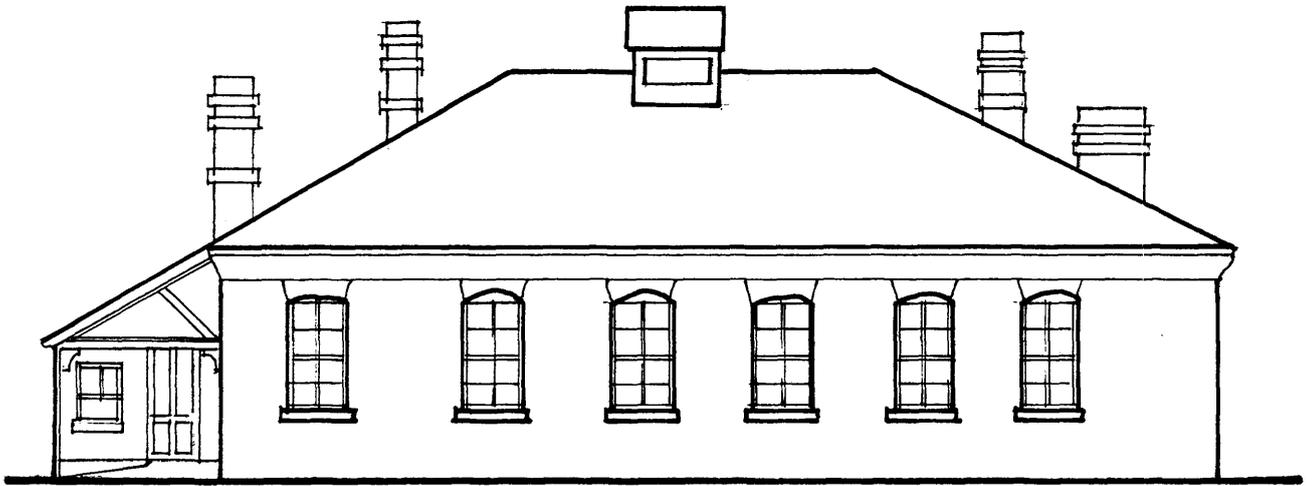
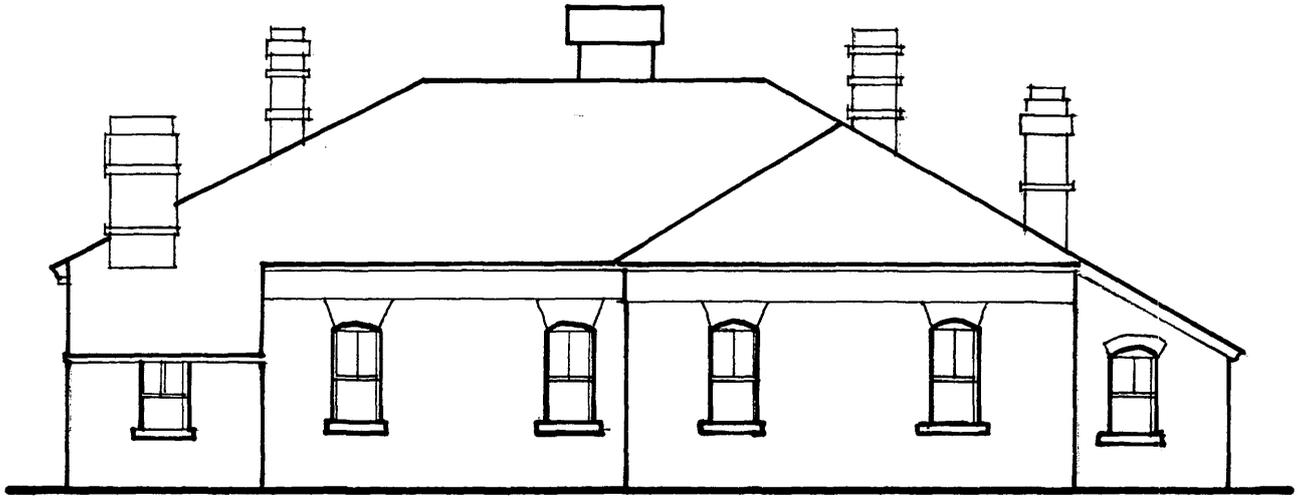
"Classified Structure Field Report: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area"(NPS: 1976)

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Williams, Gary D. et.al. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington (NPS: 1978)

22. INVENTORIED BY	AFFILIATION	DATE
Stephanie S. Toothman, Regional Historian	NPS-PNRO	12/30/86





# N INVENTORY

National Park Service  
Pacific Northwest Region  
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920  
2001 Sixth Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 20px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span style="width: 15%;"> </span> </div>	5. ORIGINAL USE  Reservoir	7. CLASSIFICATION Defense: military facility Extraction: waterworks	9. RATING  10. DATE  1889																																
2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE  Reservoir Building H-39 (LCS#06682)	6. PRESENT USE  Reservoir	8. UTM ZONE      EASTING      NORTHING <table style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: small;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>10</td> </tr> </table>																		1	1	4	0	2	5	0	0	5	3	0	5	9	0	0	10
1	1	4	0	2	5	0	0	5	3	0	5	9	0	0	10																				
3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)  Fort Spokane Rt. 25	4. CITY/VICINITY      COUNTY      STATE vic. of Miles      Lincoln      WA																																		
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS National Park Service, Coulee Dam National Recreation Area,		P.O. Box 37, Coulee Dam, WA 99116																																	

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Wood frame, rectangular (89'9" x 29'6"), one-room, one-story structure; shingled gable roof with central cupola. Wood horizontal shiplap (beveled) siding. Rock foundation reinforced with concrete; lined on the interior with concrete treated with a waterproofing membrane to increase water retention. Fed through pipes by spring house further up the hill. West elevation entrance, double hung sash windows in E and W elevations.

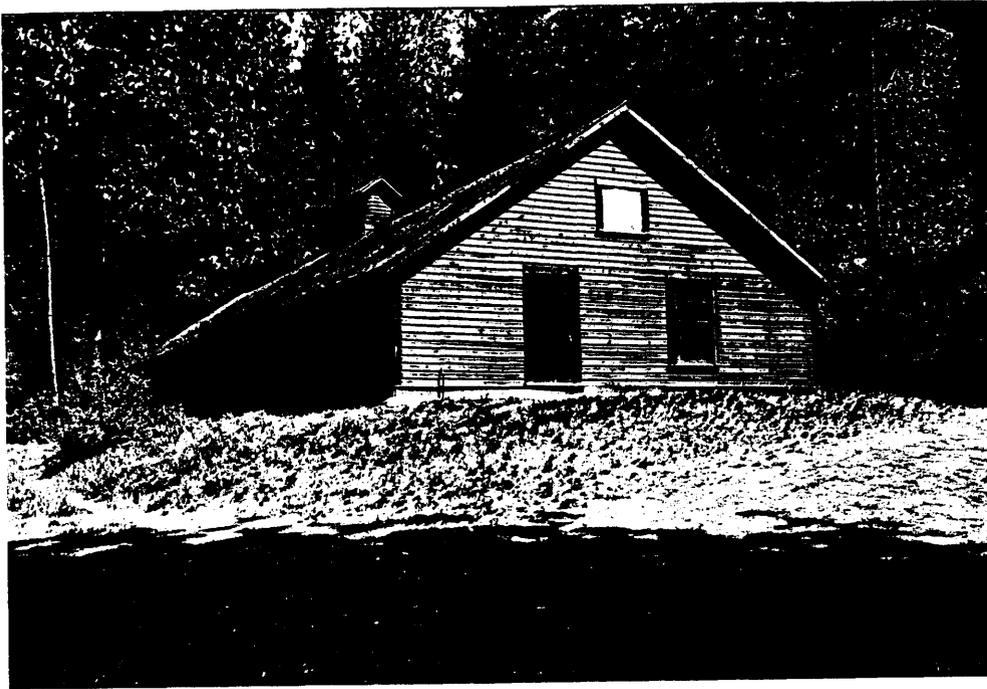
Part of the elaborate water system constructed by the U.S. Army between 1883 and 1889 to pump water from the Spokane River to the reservoir, from whence it was redistributed through a series of pipes to the complex below. Rehabilitated by the National Park Service for area's water supply.

14. CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
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16. SIGNIFICANCE

One of five surviving structures from the original fort, this structure retains its original appearance and function and is a contributing element of the historic district.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



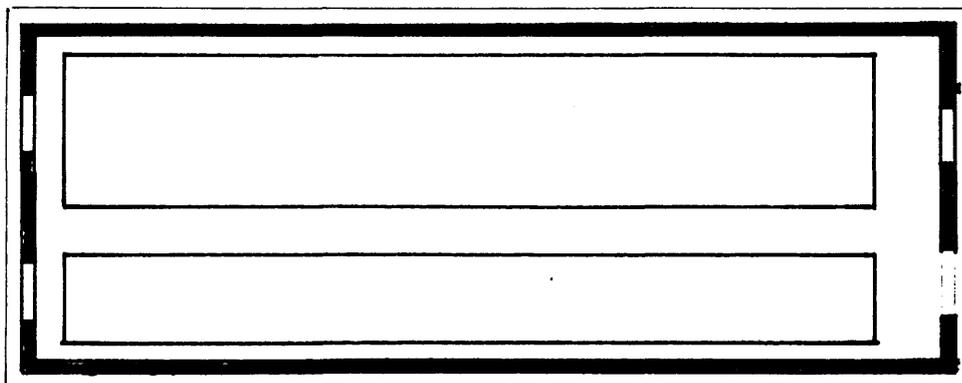
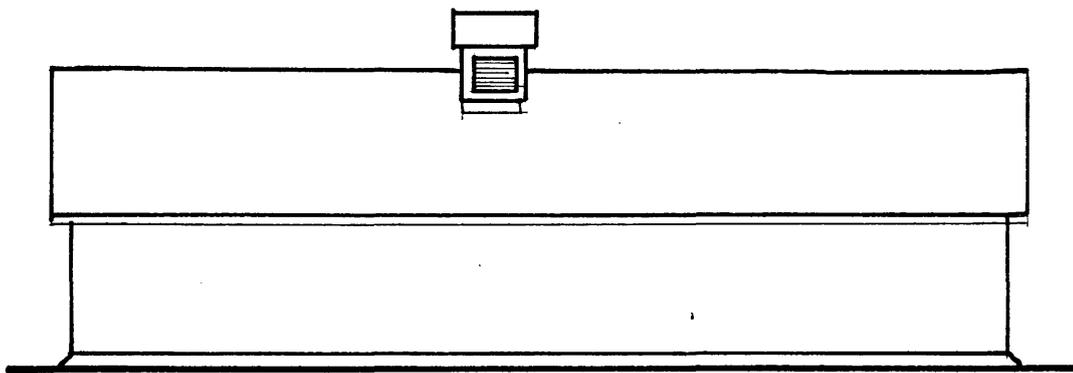
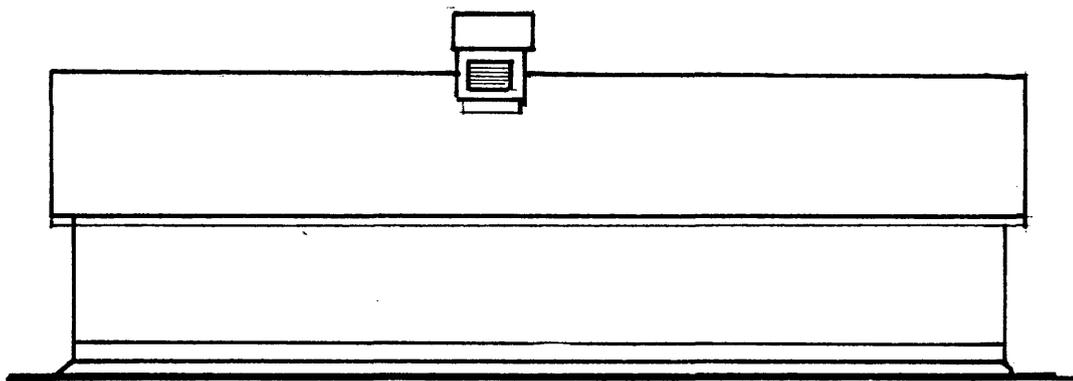
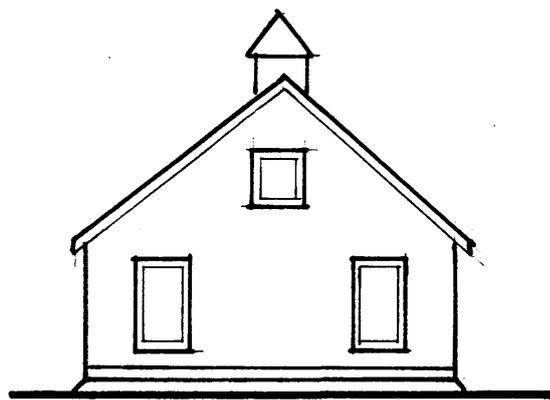
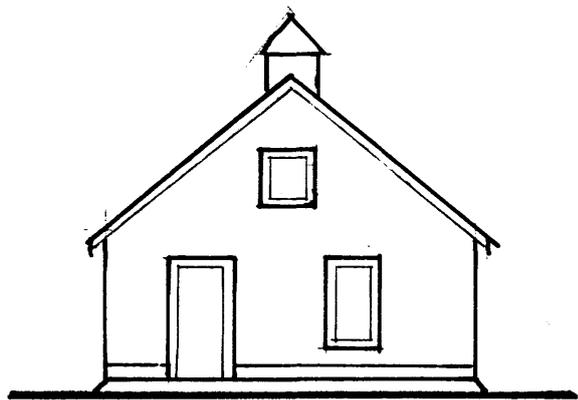
see continuation sheet for plan and elevations; see site map for location.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME	Fort Spokane Military Reserve									
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	20. EXISTING SURVEYS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NR	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NPS	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE
						<input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER						

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

"Classified Structure Field Report: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area" (NPS: 1976)  
 Gilbert, Cathy et.al. The Historic Landscape of Fort Spokane: A Design Proposal (NPS: 1985)  
 Williams, Gary D. et.al. Historic Resource Study: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area, Washington (NPS: 1978)

22. INVENTORIED BY		AFFILIATION	DATE
Stephanie S. Toothman, Regional Historian		NPS-PNRO	12/30/86







see continuation sheet for plan and elevations; see site map for location.

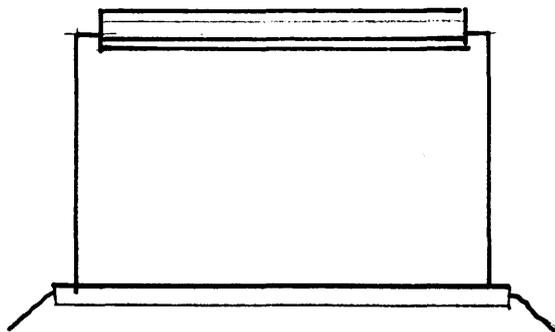
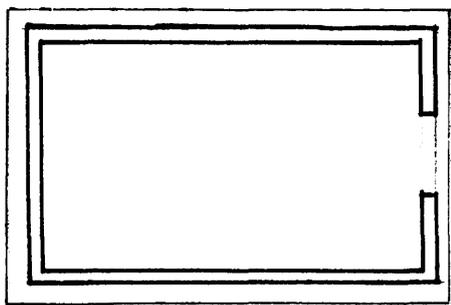
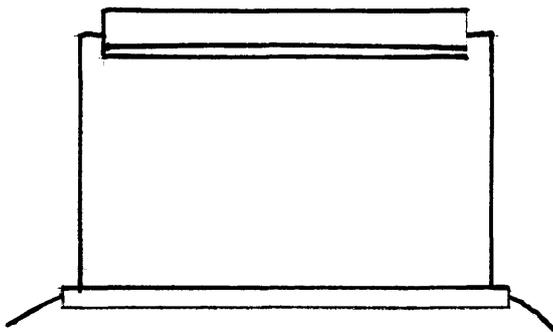
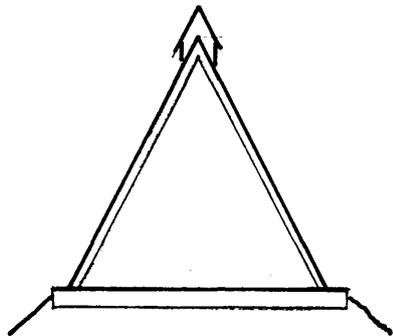
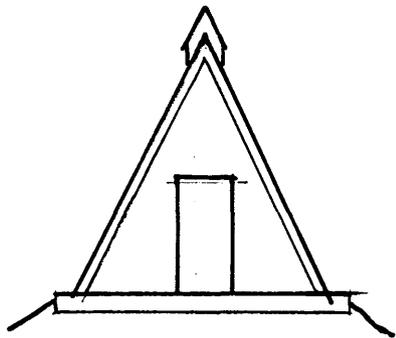
18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME	Fort Spokane Military Reserve									
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	20. EXISTING SURVEYS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NR	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NPS	<input type="checkbox"/> STATE
21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER														

"Classified Structure Field Report: Coulee Dam National Recreation Area" (NPS:1976)

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PIONEER  
WALLACE  
1884

1. Powder Magazine  
Fort Spokane H.D., CODA
2. Vic. of Davenport, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1983
5. PNRD - NPS
6. Front (N) elevation



1. Powder Magazine  
Fort Spokane H.D., LODA
2. VIC. of Davenport, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1983
5. PNRO - NPS
6. W and S elevations



1. Reservoir Building  
Fort Spokane H.D., CODA
2. vic. of Dawenpott, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1983
5. PURD-NPS
6. N + W elevations



1. Springhouse
2. Coulee Dam NRA, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1984
5. NPS-PNRO
6. Front elev.



1. Quatermaster Stable
2. Collee Dam NRA, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1984
5. NDS - TNRC
6. S CLKU



1. Quartermaster Stables
2. Collee Dam NRA, WA
3. Hank Florence
4. 1984
5. NPS - PNRU
6. N + E CLKU.