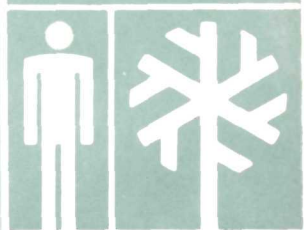


historic structure report

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

SPALDING AREA

NEZ PERCE



NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK / IDAHO

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

ARCHITECTURAL DATA

SPALDING AREA

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

IDAHO

Prepared by

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DENVER SERVICE CENTER
HISTORIC PRESERVATION TEAM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DENVER, COLORADO

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FOREWORD

My thanks to Erwin N. Thompson, whose excellent Historic Resource Study, Spalding Area, September 1972 greatly facilitated the preparation of this report. The section devoted to structures was detailed and well oriented for use by an architect.

I also appreciate the generous cooperation given me by Superintendent Jack R. Williams and his staff.

I. SIGNIFICANCE

Though only a small part of the thousands of square miles constituting Nez Perce country, the few acres at Spalding are at the heart of the Nez Perce story. While the most dramatic events, such as the battles of the War of 1877, occurred far away, Spalding was the focal point for the conflict and interaction between the Nez Percés and their culture, and the vigorous westward white expansion.

The remains of a prehistoric Indian village have been found at this location; in historic times, Lewis and Clark noted a Nez Perce camp here in 1805. It was the scene for intermittent contacts with whites until the establishment of the Rev. Henry Spalding's mission, first at a site 2 miles up Lapwai Creek in 1836, then finally at the Clearwater River in 1838. Spalding and others created a community, Christianized and educated Nez Percés and instructed them in agriculture until the mission was abandoned in 1847--the year Spalding's fellow missionary, Marcus Whitman, and others were killed by the Cayuse Indians at the mission near Walla Walla. Spalding would return as educator and missionary during the agency period.

After an interim period of organizational and administrative difficulties, the Nez Perce Indian Agency was formally established in 1861 and continued at Spalding until 1902, except for the years 1887-89 when it was operated from the old Fort Lapwai. Although gold mining, lumbering, and settlement occurred all over the reservation, the efforts to deal with these overwhelming forces were directed from the agency at Spalding, as was the administration of the various treaties. The agricultural activities started by Spalding were greatly augmented, covering much of the Lapwai delta as well as surrounding lands.

Although he was not active here, Father Joseph Cataldo, the famous Jesuit missionary, had an effect indirectly. His efforts to launch his own mission were opposed by the still active and anti-Catholic Henry Spalding and by Agent Monteith, as well as by some of the Nez Percés in this area.

Since the 1877 war did not directly affect Spalding, a number of Nez Perces continued to live here. A large number of exiles were also allowed to return in 1885.

Three years before the war Susan McBeth took up her duties at Spalding as a Presbyterian missionary to the Nez Perces. Although she worked primarily thereafter at the mission at Kamiah, she continued the tradition started by Henry Spalding. She was later succeeded by her sister Kate, who would be active at Spalding in the post-agency period.

Following abandonment of Fort Lapwai by the Army in 1884, several buildings there were used by the agency, chiefly for school purposes. However, the agency continued to be directed from Spalding except for the period 1887-89.

In 1879 occurred what was probably the most significant natural phenomenon in the area's history. A disastrous flood of Lapwai Creek washed away two key buildings--the sawmill and gristmill--much personal property of the Indians, and seriously damaged the extensive millrace, roads, bridges, and farms. The course of Lapwai Creek was permanently altered, approximately to its present location.

The already complex relations between the Nez Perces and the whites were further complicated in the 1890's. Due to the homesteading of nonallotted lands, a wave of white settlement came to Spalding. The Spalding Townsite Company was formed, and with the arrival of the railroad, Spalding became a boom town and transportation hub. This prosperity promptly ceased, however, with the construction of a spur up Lapwai Valley to the plateau country.

The agency moved from Spalding to Fort Lapwai in 1902, but the mission continued to function under the leadership of Kate McBeth until her death in 1915, at which time her niece took over its administration until it closed in 1932. A Presbyterian church, built in 1886 and still serving the Nez Perces, is just outside the park, near both Spalding's grave and the mission site.

The cemetery contains, besides the remains of Henry Spalding and his first wife, other missionaries, Nez Perces, and agents. The adjacent mission site has been transformed into a shady, inviting picnic grove. This development began in 1936, the centennial year of Spalding's first mission, with the creation Spalding Memorial State Park.

Although not part of the Spalding mission or the agency story, Watson's Store, located across from the church, is of significant interest. Opened in 1911, it was the last of a series of trading posts or stores extending back to the agency's earliest days. It differed from most traditional country stores in an important respect--most of its customers were Nez Perces.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

NAME OF PROJECT: RESTORATION OF SPALDING AREA

BUILDING NAME:	NUMBER:
Agency Log Building	7
Agent's Residence	11
Agency Employee House	
Watson's Store	3
Log Cabin	6

The above are classified as structures of the third order of significance.

PROPOSED TREATMENT:

The first four structures will be rehabilitated or partially restored as remaining physical evidence of the agency period, 1861-1902, and of the post-agency period. The log cabin will be rehabilitated and exhibited as a generalized type used in this area. Limited grounds restoration will attempt to recreate a semblance of the area as it appeared from 1836-1902. Effective presentation will depend heavily on interpretation, which should emphasize the mission period and the Nez Perce culture.

OPERATION:

The principal park interpretive operation will be conducted at Spalding; this area will also be the information/orientation, administrative, protective, and maintenance center for the entire park. In addition, the area will provide--mainly at the visitor center--an important contact point between visitors and Nez Percés. New structures, the main parking site, and a picnic area will be provided in locations away from the historic grounds; the visitor center will have direct access from U. S. 95. Roads and limited parking will be provided for the principal historic area and for Watson's Store. Intrusive features will be removed.

SIGNIFICANCE:

The Spalding area was authorized as one of 24 component units in Nez Perce National Historical Park by Public Law 89-19, approved May 15, 1965. It is the key element in the whole Nez Perce story. First the site of a prehistoric Indian village, it became successively a point of early contact with whites, the first Christian mission to the Nez Perces, and for 40 years the administrative center of the Nez Perce Agency. It continues today as the ongoing center for interaction between Nez Perces and whites.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS:

A Memorandum of Agreement was executed April 10, 1971, between the National Park Service and the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. The agreement provides for the maintenance of the Lapwai Mission Cemetery. (NOTE: the present Spalding area was known historically as Lapwai until 1890).

ANALYSIS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Spalding area is located on the south bank of the Clearwater River at the mouth of Lapwai Creek, about 12 miles east of Lewiston, the original capital of Idaho Territory. It is roughly delta-shaped, and was at one time largely open and cultivated with grains, vegetables, and fruit trees, or used to support livestock and fowl. Little remains from the Spalding era except possibly scattered locust trees. The biggest change occurred in 1936 at the Spalding Mission site with the creation of a memorial park. This involved the establishment of an arboretum by the state (including 1½ feet of fill), resulting in an extensive and pleasant grove of exotic trees which are incompatible with the original character of the area. As discussed below, it is hoped that this site can gradually revert to a more historic appearance.

Much of the area is overgrown with brush and third-growth trees. Major nonhistoric intrusions are railroad tracks and a huge concrete highway overpass. From the latter, road segments lead to the former site of a bridge removed in April 1973.

During both the mission and agency periods a considerable variety of structures stood in this area--houses, gristmills and sawmills, blacksmith shops, schools, meeting houses, barns, stables, etc. Some of the mission buildings survived well into the agency period: the remains of Henry Spalding's 1838 log house still existed about 1900. Of particular interest were the mile-long millrace ditches of both periods and the 600-foot flume from the agency era.

Today the latter is gone, and only vestiges of the irrigation ditches and the site of Spalding's mills remain, in addition to the five buildings. Accordingly these structures assume a particular importance, and it is recommended that they be preserved as vital physical evidence to anchor the story in its setting.

In addition to vestiges of the millrace and the mill sites, ruins of what were probably the fireplaces of the 1838 house survive from the Spalding era. Additional remains have been uncovered during a recent archeological investigation: these will be identified in a report due to be published in December 1973.

The oldest surviving structure, the 1861 agency log building, should be moved as close as possible to its original location near the mission house ruin without infringing on the archeological excavations; the exterior should be restored as an in-place exhibit. The 1891 agent's residence, occupied by the park superintendent, should also receive exterior restoration as an exhibit, but should not be opened to the public. The nearby 1896 agency employee house, now unoccupied, should at a minimum receive exterior restoration. If desired, the interior could be rehabilitated and altered for use by a park employee.

The interior of the ca. 1911 Watson's store should be restored, furnished, and interpreted as an early 20th century trading store, with emphasis on trade with the Indians. While this particular structure was built after the agency period, a trading post or store--sometimes near this same location--was a feature of the area from the agency's

earliest days. The store should be an exhibit only, and not sell goods or Indian crafts. (The latter will be available at the visitor center). Except for restoration of a few minor features changed during park occupancy, the exterior will be merely rehabilitated.

The log cabin, which was not originally situated in the park, should be rehabilitated as generalized type of abode used by both Indians and whites from the earliest days. It could be placed near the picnic ground, or possibly near Watson's store; it should be an exterior exhibit only.

Under the proposed development concept plan the concrete highway overpass and nonhistoric buildings will be demolished, abandoned roads obliterated, electrical and telephone lines buried, and the related grounds restored. These measures will help to create a site appearance more closely resembling the historic scene. In this connection, it is planned to relocate the picnic ground at the western, nonhistoric end of the park. Until then, the only change that can affect the anachronistic appearance of the memorial grove will be the gradual dying off of trees, which will not be replaced. Obviously this will take many years.

In addition to the above actions a maximum interpretive effort will be necessary to enable visitors to grasp the full meaning of the Spalding area. In addition to a major film and exhibits, the visitor center will offer craft and other demonstrations and oral history and other programs by Nez Perce Indians. These will be presented in conjunction with the proposed Nez Perce Cultural Center.

No reconstruction of buildings of either the mission or agency period should be undertaken, even though it is possible that the archeological investigation conducted recently by the University of Idaho has uncovered evidence of the mission house or other structures.

In reviewing this report, reference should be made to the master plan approved October 19, 1967; the interpretive

prospectus, approved March 10, 1970; and the development concept plan now being prepared. These plans were studied during the writing of this report.

SECTION 106, HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966:

The proposals for restoration or rehabilitation of historic buildings will result in a truer expression of their historic appearance. Where it is recommended that additions or minor elements be removed or replaced, the recommendations are made only when such additions or elements are not related to the historic period of the building involved.

Also, where recommendations are made for grounds restoration or removal of intrusive features, the features to be removed are nonhistoric, and the landscape features to be introduced will approximate an historic condition.

In the aggregate, the proposals recommended will tend to recreate the historic scene, and will not cause damage to or removal of historic fabric or features.

The above statement is concerned only with historic preservation actions. Effects of new construction, such as roads, parking areas, etc. should be considered in conjunction with the development concept plan.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION PACIFIC NORTHWEST		PARK NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK	
PACKAGE NUMBER 103	PACKAGE TITLE RESTORATION OF SPALDING AREA		

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
REHABILITATION AND EXTERIOR RESTORATION-- Agency Log Building	Lump Sum	\$20,000
EXTERIOR RESTORATION--Agent's Residence	Lump Sum	20,000
EXTERIOR RESTORATION, INTERIOR REMODELLING-- Agency Employee House	Lump Sum	25,000
REHABILITATION, PARITAL INTERIOR RESTORATION-- Watson's Store	Lump Sum	40,000
REHABILITATION--Log Cabin	Lump Sum	10,000
DEMOLISH NON-HISTORIC STRUCTURES	Lump Sum	10,000
DEMOLISH HIGHWAY OVERPASS	Lump Sum	50,000
OBLITERATE ROADS AND RESTORE GROUNDS	Lump Sum	80,000

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES		CLASS OF ESTIMATE	
		<input type="checkbox"/> A Working Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/> B Preliminary Plans
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Similar Facilities	
Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U R & T	
52	Museum Exhibits	XXXX	XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual	XXXX	XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization	XXXX	XXXXX
91	Construction	\$115,000	\$140,000
92	Utility Contracts	XXXX	XXXXX
ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)		(title)	(date)

-SCHEDULING-

DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES		C-3	C-2	C-1	C: Year of Construction
07	Construction Drawings B&U				
07	Construction Drawings R&T				
12	Project Supervision (FHWA Projects)				
21	Construction Layout & Supervision B&U				
21	Construction Layout & Supervision R&T				
26	As Constructed Drawings B&U				
26	As Constructed Drawings R&T				
36	Historic Structures Const. Drawings			\$17,250	
37	Historic Structures Const. Supervision				\$13,800
43	Archeological Salvage				
51	Museum Exhibit Design				
61	Audiovisual Design				
55	Wayside Exhibit Design				
Advance Planning Project Types					
05	Surveys				
06	Comprehensive Design (Prel.Design)		FY 73		
14	Utility Negotiations				
15	Special Studies				
34	Historic Furnishings Report		\$10,000	(WATSON'S STORE)	
35	Historic Structures Report (HIST)	COMPLETED	FY 73		
35	Historic Structures Report (Archit.)				
42	Archeological Research				
ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
01	New Area Study				
02	Existing Area Study				
03	Development Concept Plan		FY 73		
04	Interpretive Prospectus				
08	Boundary Surveys & Monumenting				
15	Special Studies(Non-Develop. Related)				
16	E.I.S. - DCP's & Master Plans				
17	Service-wide Projects				
18	Wilderness Studies				
31	Archeological Investigations		FY 73		
32	Park History Study				
33	Special History Report				
51	Museum Exhibit Design (Rehab)				
53	Museum Exhibit Operations				
54	Curatorial Surrices				
55	Wayside Exhibits (Rehab)				
61	Audiovisual Design (Rehab)				
63	Audiovisual Maintenance				
72	Sales Folders				
73	Books				
75	Gen. Publications				
76	Posters				
77	Special Publications				
	Other				
	Other				

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

INTRODUCTION

The one-story agency log building, oldest in the area, is probably the employee house mentioned by Agent Hutchins in 1862, and shown on Agent Newell's map of 1869. It was disassembled and moved to its present location about 1936, and windows were added. Though now one room, its size suggests that originally it contained several rooms.

The two-story agent's residence is apparently the structure described by Agent Robbins as being erected in 1891. According to local tradition, after the last agent left in 1904 it was used variously as an inn or boardinghouse, a saloon, and again as a residence. It has been covered with asbestos cement siding, porches and windows have been added, and interior alterations have been made by successive tenants.

Nearby is a one-story frame house with two one-room additions, of similar construction to the agent's residence. This is most likely one of the three agency employee houses built, according to Agent Fisher, in 1896. Both the interior and exterior have been altered, and the exterior has been covered with asphalt siding. The one-room additions were probably built in the 1930's. This house may have originally stood near the agent's residence.

Watson's Store is a one-story frame structure probably built about 1911. The board and batten walls were later covered with drop siding, and doors and windows were added.

The one-story log cabin, apparently built in the 1880's, was brought into the park in 1936 from Coyote Culch, 2 miles west of the park. At one time, it was mistakenly attributed to Sundown Jackson, a famous Nez Perce rodeo rider. It has been disassembled and rebuilt.

A privately-owned structure just outside the park boundary is the 1886 Nez Perce Presbyterian Church. Originally frame, it was covered with brick at an unknown date. A few

hundred feet to the north, also at the edge of the park, is the tiny Northern Pacific railroad station, probably built about 1915.

Nonhistoric structures within the park are a former motel, now the park headquarters; a small wooden shed nearby; a frame comfort station in the old mission site; a frame barn north of Watson's Store; and a frame house near the store. Fences and the bridge over Lapwai Creek are also post-historic period construction.

AGENCY LOG BUILDING

Description and Present Condition

This structure now stands near the south bank of the Clearwater River, about 100 yards east of the former location of the highway bridge which was removed in April 1973. At its present site it was part of the museum complex operated from 1936 until 1959 by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Evans. Prior to the Evanses' ownership it stood at the east edge of the bridge abutment, as indicated by photographs of about 1930. (The bridge was built about 1924). A ca. 1892 photo indicates that it had stood on what later became the bridge approach, about 60 feet from the ruins of the Rev. Henry Spalding's 1838 mission building.

The building stands near the so-called "Sundown Jackson" log cabin (treated later in this report) which was also part of the Evanses' complex. The contrast is sharp: the proportions, design, construction details, and quality of workmanship of the ca. 1862 agency building reveal the standards and specifications of an established organization, while the crude and primitive cabin reflects an anonymous improvisation. It is probable that the present structure is the log house (also called the long house) cited by the agent in 1862 as a residence for employees, not a "commissary" or "hospital" as persists in local legend.

The building is 35 feet long, 16½ feet wide, with a gable roof approximately 13 feet high. The split log walls--so smoothly dressed they appear sawn--are about 5½ inches thick and 9 to 12 inches wide. Corners are notched with half-dovetail joints, which, though now badly weathered, were neat and sharp when sawn. Chinking between logs ranges from 1½ to 3½ inches, and contains large pieces of varicolored stone from the Evans era.

The structure was apparently dismantled and reassembled, as indicated by consecutive numbers on the logs and by comparison with ca. 1930 photographs. These photos also show the structure with floor, doors, and all but one window sash missing. In addition they reveal peeled log rafters, some of which are still in place.

The two long sides of the building are symmetrical, each containing two double-hung windows flanking a door. The original windows were probably six-over-six double hung. The doors may have been 5-panel, as seen in another photograph of about 1910. The door and window casings have a distinctive sloping or pedimented header with a moulded cap, which may be original or follow an original design. The rough bucks under the trim fit neatly into the log openings and are original, although they appear to have been removed and then reinstalled.

At the east end in the building's original orientation is a large opening which apparently contained a stone fireplace. The 1930 photos suggest that the stone that had been part of the chimney was dispersed and mingled with the stone ballast at the bridge abutment. However, the evidence is contradictory. The 1930 photo shows an opening that might have accommodated a chimney; a similar opening appears in the 1910 photo. However, the earlier 1892 photo, which reveals what may be a chimney, shows no stone fireplace and the opening appears as a window!

This last photo also vaguely indicates what may be boards and battens on at least part of the south wall. Vertical boards also appear on the south wall in the 1910 photo. While there are nail marks in this location in the present building, they are not in consistent patterns that would relate to the board placement, and in places the holes are missing altogether. This may be due to the fact that logs have been replaced or relocated during the building's existence. There are no regular patterns of nail holes on other surfaces to indicate that vertical boards had been placed there. The situation is further complicated by the fact that there are random nail holes all over the structure, such as those from the advertising posters seen in the 1930 photo.

Two three-light casement windows flanking the fireplace opening were added after 1930, and a similar opening was added at the opposite end, probably at the same time.

Approximately half the roof rafters are original 4 to 5 inch peeled logs. The other half consists of two-by-fours, replacing the disintegrating log rafters shown in the 1930 photo. Roof boards are generally 1 by 12 inches with 2 to 3 inch spaces, the boards varying in appearance and age indicating different periods of construction. Some are apparently original. Remains of wood shingles still exist on the roof boards. As a protective measure, the park has covered the roof with a plastic sheet.

Rafter ties are a mixture varying from 1 by 4 inches to 1 by 8 inches, at different heights. There is a pair of 1 by 6 inch hangers at each pair of rafters, and 2-by-4 inch ceiling joists about 3 feet o. c. The ceiling joists are covered with bevelled edge siding. All of these elements are relatively recent, most likely installed by the Evanes in the 1930's. However, there are indications that a ceiling did exist in the original building.

The gable walls consist of clapboards 9 inches to the weather on 3-to-4 inch peeled log studs, both of which appear original. The roof projects about 12 inches, carried on 2 by 4 inch outlookers, set flat at the fireplace end and vertical at the opposite end, which was rebuilt after 1930.

The eaves carry out this same pattern. Where 2 by 4 inch rafters were installed in the 1930's roof rebuilding, two by fours are scabbed to the rafters, with the projecting portions sawn to a depth of 2 inches. Where the peeled log rafters remain, they project 12 inches past the wall. It should also be noted that both the 1892 and 1910 photos indicate boxed eaves.

The floor, built in the 1930's, has 2 by 6 inch joists @ 28 inches ± supported by 1 by 6 inch stakes driven into the ground at the fireplace end. The opposite end has 2 by 4 inch joists similarly supported. The sills are half logs, flat side up, resting on flat stones. Flooring consists of rough 1 by 12 inch boards. The floor joists and ground beneath are coated with silt, indicating a flood had occurred in the area. The present floor is at a higher level than the original floor.

The horizontal or butting surfaces of the logs were left rounded. The inside of the wall has later wood filler strips at the joints. The walls were then covered with old cardboard cartons secured by $\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wood strips.

Ceiling height is 8 feet 2 inches and the top of the ridge is 4 feet 8 inches above the top of the ceiling joists.

The log walls are badly weathered, and are checked and split in many places. Much of the box eave has rotted away. However, the door and window casings are in fair condition, indicating they may be of a later period than the logs.

Recommendations

This structure is not only the oldest building in the Spalding area and the oldest agency building--it is also the oldest and most historically significant NPS-owned building in the entire park. Accordingly, it is recommended that it be moved as close as possible to its original location (see p. 7) and restored initially as an exterior exhibit of the 1860's.

Additional information should be sought on the doors, windows, floor, and particularly on the fireplace. In the latter regard, study of the fireplace in the Crowley mission house at East Kamiah could prove helpful. Efforts should also be made to determine the original interior layout of the building.

The building should be placed on a 6 to 8 inch stone masonry foundation wall, resting in turn on a concrete footing below grade. A concrete slab should be placed monolithically with the footing, with a moisture barrier under both. The slab will furnish a base for a later wood or stabilized earth floor (depending on further information), should it be eventually decided to exhibit the interior of the building.

Restoration of the roof should retain the peeled log rafters where possible. The other major job will be installing new logs to close up the casement windows at either end.

Stone fragments should be removed and joints filled with period mortar. Ceiling boards should be replaced and nail holes should be filled.

The entire structure should be thoroughly treated with wood preservative. Replacement logs should be treated with a special stain to approximate accelerated weathering, prior to installation.

A heating and dehumidifying device should be provided to prevent deterioration.

Flat black panels should be placed behind windows to prevent viewing of the interior until the interior is ready for exhibition.

AGENT'S (SUPERINTENDENT'S) RESIDENCE

Description and Present Condition

This two-story frame house was occupied from 1896 to 1904 by C. T. Stranahan, the last agent, according to his daughter, Mrs. H. M. Jones. This would support the view that it is the ". . . two-story frame dwelling, which adds greatly to this agency" described by Agent Robbins as being completed in 1891. While some structural evidence suggests a later transitional period, about 1900-05, this may reflect only limited interior alterations such as the stair. A conclusive determination can only be made by removal of the later siding (see below) and thorough physical investigation. This has not been possible since the house is occupied by the present park superintendent and his family.

The original form of the house still exists today. The principal exterior changes were accomplished by Mr. James Kingsberry, who occupied it from 1945 to 1956, and consisted of the construction of a large front porch and a small back porch, and the covering of the entire house with asbestos cement siding. Mr. Kingsberry also made several interior alterations.

The house was probably built about the time of the nearby agency employee house which was named the Crawford house for its last owner. Mr. Kingsberry owned and occupied the employee house from 1938 until about 1943.

The house is basically composed of two sections. The two-story gable roofed portion at the front, approximately 36 feet wide by 17 feet deep, contains the two principal first floor rooms, the center hall, and a stair. There is a wide (28-foot) covered front porch, facing east; over this is a large gable, the same size as the two end gables. To the rear is a lower shed roof section, the same width as the front section, 12 feet deep, containing a large kitchen, bath, and small bedroom. The sloping roof continues at the same angle covering a back utility room and a very small back porch which gives access to the utility room.

The house proper is level and firm, resting on a dry stone wall foundation, with the first floor about 2½ feet above grade on the average. The utility room has settled to the rear.

The front porch (on the east) was built in the late 1940's, incorporating a covered stoop about 8 feet wide. The present porch is 28 feet 3 inches wide, 9 feet 9 inches deep, 3½ inches below the floor of the house, and about 2 feet above grade. The roof is 8 feet high at the railing and 12 feet high at the house wall; its slope is about the same as that of the long roof on the rear portion of the house. The roof is supported by four 4 by 4 inch posts, with the center posts spaced closer, about 6 feet 6 inches apart and centered on the front door. The railing, built by the park in 1971, consists of 1 foot by 6 inch boards @11"o.c.± framed top and bottom by horizontal two by fours. The front and sides of the porch below the floor, originally covered with wood lattice, were closed in with permastone in the 1960's.

The rear porch and steps were added in the early 1950's, as a connector between the back kitchen door and the utility room. The latter had at one time been a kitchen, with a door leading directly into the present kitchen. At that time it is possible a door existed on the south wall. Prior to 1945 another door and a casement window were added to the north wall at the present porch location. In the 1960's sliding aluminum windows were placed in the south and west walls.

The juncture between the roof of the later back porch and the roof of the original kitchen is readily discernible, as is the detail of the earlier wall construction where it meets the roof.

The utility room is approximately 12 feet square with a ceiling 7 feet 4 inches high. The adjoining porch is the same depth and 5 feet wide. Floor level is 7 inches below the kitchen floor.

The original exterior finish of the house was double bevelled-edge wood siding with a 5 inch face--an unusual application, since this type of material is normally installed running vertically. This finish was covered in 1950 with 12 by 24 inch asbestos cement siding, a light gray-green in color, which was scribed to the existing wood trim. Roof surfaces were resingled at this time also.

There is a bay window projecting 3 feet from the wall at the kitchen (south) side, containing 2 large and 2 small double-hung sash. The large sash are two-over-two lights and are the same as the windows in the other principal rooms on the first and second floors. These are original, as are the two small one-over-one sash at the rear wall on the second floor. A one-over-one casement window was added when the first floor bathroom was installed. Exterior trim of the original windows, and the cornices, fascia, etc., appear unchanged.

Near the bay window is an exterior concrete block chimney, unpainted, built about 1960 over the cement asbestos siding. An interior brick chimney once stood at this location, balancing the original chimney still standing at the north side of the house.

The front door is centered on the east wall and opens onto the covered porch, which is reached by open wooden steps at the north end. Entrance to the house is into a hall which leads directly back into the kitchen. Stairs are to the right, beyond the door to one of the two main first floor rooms (northeast). Just beyond the stairs, on the left, is the door to the dining room (southeast).

The northeast room has a high (9 foot 10 inch) ceiling, with a 15 inch drop in the southwest corner measuring 5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, to accommodate plumbing in the bathroom above. This room leads into a small bedroom in the northwest corner which has a ceiling height of 7 feet 9 inches. The original large space was altered in 1953 to create a deep closet and a bathroom, as well as the bedroom. The bathroom had formerly been a pantry. A second door in the bathroom

provides access from the kitchen. The interior chimney on the north wall of the northeast room is corbelled back and supported by the wall 4 feet 10 inches above the floor.

The other front room (southeast) is slightly narrower but has the same depth as the northeast room. The ceiling was dropped to 7 feet 7 inches from 9 feet 10 inches prior to 1945. This room contains an oil stove vented to the concrete block chimney on the exterior of the south wall. The floor is 1 inch lower than the adjacent kitchen, to which it connects via a cased opening created in 1946. The door was moved to the utility room.

The kitchen has a low (3 foot 8 inch) partition at the northeast corner, forming a passage from the front hall (via a door) and backing up the refrigerator, range, and dishwasher. This element is directly opposite the bay window on the south wall which affords a pleasant view of the horse pasture and a grove of trees. The ceiling height of the kitchen is 7 feet 9 inches. The sink and adjacent counter space are on the back (west) wall, which also contains a door to the rear porch. There may have originally been a window at this door location before the porch was built; however, this requires confirmation. Next to the present door, at the sink location, was the original door into the utility room. Evidence of this door was discovered when plumbing pipes were installed for the washing machine in the utility room.

The open string stair, handrail, balusters, and second floor railing are later alterations, and the stair framing also shows evidence of changes. The balusters are interesting, being alternately turned and carved. Storage cabinets were built under the stair in 1946.

The second floor consists of two medium size bedrooms, one small bedroom, and a fairly large hall. Part of the hall is screened by 6½ foot high plywood enclosure containing a water closet and a lavatory. This partial bathroom was created sometime in the 1960's.

Ceiling height at the second floor is generally 8 feet 4 inches; however, due to the roof slope at the eaves (2 feet in from the front and rear walls), the ceiling slopes down to 6 feet 5 inches. An exception is the small front bedroom, where the full 8 feet 4 inches is maintained because of the large gable dormer window. The windows in the front and gable end walls are the same as the windows in the main rooms on the first floor: double hung, two-over-two. The windows in the rear (west) wall, in the hall and bathroom, are case-ment sash, half the height of the large windows. Closets were added on the second floor about 1946.

The attic height is 5 feet 6 inches from the top of the ridge to the top of the 2 by 6 inch ceiling joists. The attic floor is insulated with loose rock wool. A brick chimney at the south end was removed after 1956. A fire once occurred at this chimney; one rafter is charred, another cut away.

In 1946 the deteriorating plaster on walls and ceilings was replaced by gypsum board. (Walls and ceilings had been papered previously). Ceilings were later covered with fiber board tile. Both walls and ceilings were in turn papered and then painted.

Baseboards were replaced when gypsum board was installed. The original beaded wainscoting in the kitchen was removed at this time. New boards were laid over the 1 x 6 inch tongue and groove flooring in the kitchen to receive inlaid linoleum.

The first floor bathroom was installed in 1953. The park added asphalt floor tile and wall cabinets in 1969, and ceramic tile 6 feet 3 inches high along the bath tub in 1973.

Several of the original 4-panel doors and their cast-iron hardware remain; other doors are a later 5-panel factory type or modern flush doors. The original 4-panel front and rear doors have been replaced by half-glazed doors. Casings at the original doors and windows are for the most part unchanged.

Electrical service was connected in 1945, and plumbing installed in the kitchen shortly thereafter. Originally the only heat (aside from the kitchen range) was from oil stoves

in the two front rooms. The stove in the southeast room still functions; heating elsewhere is via electric baseboard units.

The house is in good condition. First and second floor and roof framing systems are sound and tight. There are a few minor problems such as broken asbestos cement siding, loose trim boards, etc., and a few cracks in the roof. Settlement has occurred in some places due to shifts in stone foundations, most noticeably in the utility room.

At the rear of the house is a 32-by 20-foot open front shed, the front portion of which has a sheet metal roof; the rear portion has walls and roof of corrugated steel. The shed was probably built in the late 1920's or early 1930's. Although other outbuildings surely existed on the site prior to this shed, no information concerning them has been found. A late 1920's photo shows neither the shed nor other structures.

The house rests on level ground in a pleasant grove of trees, among which are some of the black locusts so prevalent in the area, and faces east to a gravel road and Lapwai Creek. This road turns 90° below the house, separating it from a broad meadow stretching to the Clearwater River, continues west to the 1896 agency employee's house and terminates at an area presently under consideration as a picnic ground. South of the meadow the railroad right-of-way skirts the foot of a long steep bluff. At the top of the bluff overlooking the proposed picnic area is the site of the proposed visitor center. From here a road will lead past the Nez Perce Indian cemetery, down a shallow draw, and descend through the pasture area south of the railroad right-of-way to the paved road. From here the visitor can proceed over the existing bridge across Lapwai Creek to the historic Spalding Mission area to the east, or turn south to Watson's Store. As previously mentioned, the house looks south to a pasture bordering the railroad; beyond is the pasture where the new road will be located, and in the far corner of the field is a red barn built in 1938 by James Kingsberry.

Recommendations

This house is one of two structures surviving from the later agency period, and one of only three left from the many agency buildings. Since the current National Park Service Superintendent plays the role of latter-day "agent", his living in the original Agent's Residence helps maintain appropriate historical continuity.

It should be noted that the house is strategically and conspicuously located near the river and the creek, the site of the future visitor center, the Spalding Mission site and cemetery, Watson's Store, and the Presbyterian Church. Visitors will drive close to it on the way to the proposed picnic area to the west. Thus the house also is a wayside exhibit.

Accordingly it is proposed that partial restoration of the house's original exterior appearance be undertaken. This will be substantially achieved by removing the asbestos cement siding, which after 23 years is reaching the end of its life in any case. At that time it can be determined whether other doors and windows existed. However, this is not likely except at the utility room where several changes have occurred as previously discussed. Besides restoration of this element and removal of the porch, the present back kitchen door will be relocated. In this same area the casement window at the bathroom will be closed up.

At the front of the house the porch should be removed and the original stoop reconstructed. The front door should be replaced by a period 4-panel door. The concrete block chimney would be demolished when the siding is removed and the period brick chimney should be reconstructed above the roof at this location.

Various minor repairs and patching will be needed, as well as repainting of the house to its original color. The roof shingles are still in serviceable condition. The existing brick chimney should be repointed. Some shoring and repairs at the perimeter wall sills may be necessary.

It is not recommended that the interior of the house be exhibited, nor that any further remodelling be done. The house is basically liveable and comfortable now, and the expense involved in renovation is not warranted. An exception would be the rearrangement of kitchen appliances and cabinets, and equipment in the utility room, to adjust to the changes required by the exterior restoration.

At some further date the first floor bathroom might be remodelled to provide more convenient access from the front of the house. The second floor bathroom could be enlarged to include a shower, and the floor raised to eliminate the unsightly drop in the ceiling below. Some closets at the second floor could be rearranged to accommodate air conditioning units for the main part of the house.

To enhance the historic quality of the house site, the nonhistoric and unsightly storage shed should be removed, or replaced by a smaller and more compatible structure.

AGENCY EMPLOYEE HOUSE

Description and Present Condition

"Agent Fisher reported in August 1896 that three new residences and a new blacksmith shop had been erected." The present frame structure located about 200 yard west of the agent's residence is almost certainly one of the houses mentioned by Agent Fisher. The construction system and materials--windows, doors, double bevelled-edge siding, etc.--are similar to those used at the agent's residence, indicating both houses were built at about the same time. The employee house may have been originally located near the agent's residence and was possibly used as an office as well as a dwelling.

The house was owned and occupied from 1938 to about 1943 by James Kingsberry, who later occupied the agent's residence. A Mrs. Crawford last owned the house: prior to her departure in December 1972 she removed all but one of the windows, most of the doors, kitchen appliances, and bathroom fixtures. However, photographs from July 1972 record the windows and exterior doors.

This little house still has an attractive basic form and character (despite unightly mutilations) with its prominent roof line and nicely detailed cornice, the latter unusual for such a modest building.

Situated on level ground, the house faces north to the Clearwater River 150 yards distant, and is set about 75 feet back from the gravel road leading east to the agent's residence. It is pleasantly framed by large black locusts and a small orchard, with open pasture to the rear (south) extending to the railroad right-of-way. The ground around the house is quite worn, the result of activity of ponies, horses, chickens, goats, and dogs.

The house consists of a 24-foot square, one-story, hip-roofed main element with a kitchen approximately 13 feet by 11 feet at the rear. This portion is on a low (6-to 8-inch) dry stone wall foundation, with finish floor approximately 1 foot 6 inches above grade. The center of the main roof is

flat, 5 feet square, and penetrated by a brick chimney 2 feet high. Two shed roof additions flank the kitchen, built 25-30 years after the original house. The one to the east was originally an open porch, rebuilt by the Kingsberrys in 1938, enclosed as a screen porch by the Crawfords in 1946, and rebuilt again about 1960. The west side addition was always an enclosed structure, used as a pantry and fruit room until equipped with a bathtub in 1946. An outside privy was still in use until 1972.

The original chocolate brown, double bevelled-edge siding was covered in the late 1950's with mineral surface, ugly dun-colored asphalt siding, 4 feet long, 14 inches to the weather. The original house roof and screen porch roof, built with wood shingles, were covered with scalloped asphalt shingles at about the same time. The bathroom addition roof is still wood shingled. The front porch, or stoop, is a 1946 replacement and is crudely done; however, according to Mrs. Crawford, it is quite similar to the original. It seems probable that the ridge of the original porch gable roof was below the cornice, not butting into it as does the present roof.

Windows of the main element were two-over-two double hung, similar to the windows of the agent's house. There are two horizontal sliding aluminum windows in the kitchen and one in the bathroom which were installed about 1960. Originally there was a two-over-two double hung window in the rear kitchen wall.

The interior consisted originally of a living room and dining room on the east side of equal size, 13 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 4 inches and a kitchen. Most of the wall between the living and dining rooms has been removed, leaving a cased opening 8 feet 4 inches high and 10 feet wide. Ceilings are 9 feet 10 inches. Two small bedrooms about 9 feet 2 inches square open off the two main rooms on the west side. The bathroom is to the rear (south) of the bedrooms, but is accessible only from the kitchen. Doors to the bedrooms and closets have been removed. The door openings from the kitchen to the screen porch and to the bathroom are original, as are the 4-panel moulded doors. The present front door is five-panel with the top two panels glazed.

Walls and ceiling are plaster finish, apparently original. Of interest are the elaborately moulded original door and window casings, with moulded corner blocks, and plinths at the doors. The baseboard is also moulded, 7½ inches high. Flooring is original, 3 1/8 inch face, tongue and groove. The house was originally wallpapered, and was repapered by the Kingsberrys in 1938. This wallpaper has since disappeared.

The house was furnished with electricity in 1938. Heating was provided by an oil stove located at the opening between the living and dining rooms, and by the kitchen range. Water was pumped from the well at the agent's residence after electricity was introduced there in 1938. It was not until the late 1940's or early 1950's that a well and pump were installed at the employee's house.

The original house is in basically good condition, with walls plumb and floors level and sound. The floor and roof framing appear to be intact and solid. While the entire extent of the wood siding could not be examined, portions inspected showed no serious signs of deterioration. There are a few missing or loose stones at the foundation wall. A few pieces of the cornice have minor breaks or are loose, and it has also rotted in small areas. Some sections of asphalt siding are broken or loose. Roof shingles appear tight and sound, but the chimney needs pointing badly.

The rear screen porch, the bathroom, and the front stoop, poorly constructed to begin with, are in the worst condition. They sag and are generally dilapidated.

The interior of the original house is also in good condition, considering the missing doors and windows and nearly 80 years of wear and tear. The interior and exterior condition of the later additions is poor.

A concrete block, gable-roofed pumphouse, built probably about 1960, stands about 30 feet east of the rear of the house. No evidence has been uncovered regarding structures near the house in its early days. However, a photograph of about 1930 shows no other buildings.

Recommendations

The current development concept plan for the Spalding site underscores the fact that the general vicinity of this house and the nearby agent's residence were historically part of the "agency area." Although the house is not of major significance, as part of the historic scene it would provide additional physical evidence of the agency story. This role will be important due to the expected heavy flow of visitor traffic past the house to the picnic area proposed in the development concept plan. Accordingly two alternative courses of action are proposed.

Alternative A

Under this proposal only the exterior of the house would be restored. This would require removal of the rear screen porch addition and the bathroom addition, reconstruction of the front porch, and reroofing with period wood shingles. New period two-over-two double hung windows and four-panel doors would be needed. The present asphalt siding would be removed, the brick moulds at openings replaced by period casings, and the wood siding patched and repainted. The chimney would need reflashing, repointing, and waterproofing.

The later aluminum sash in the rear kitchen wall would be removed, and a period double-hung window installed.

With a general clean-up of the interior, the building could be used intermittently as a meeting place for park-related organizations, such as the Nez Perce Historical Association. The unusually large space (23 feet by 13 feet 6 inches), created by removal of the living-dining room wall, would be useful for this purpose. The house might also be used as an office and for storage.

New mechanical and electrical systems would not be necessary. Existing wiring could be used for lights, heat could be supplied by a period stove, and a period privy could be provided. When the picnic ground is developed the toilets there could be used.

These uses should be considered at least on an interim basis until the proposed visitor center, mainenance building, and picnic ground are developed.

General rehabilitation of the grounds around the house would be necessary. The concrete pumphouse should be screened by plantings.

Alternative B

The exterior of the house would be restored as described above, and the interior remodelled for occupancy by a park employee, thus maintaining historical continuity. Because of its small size and exposed location, the house should be occupied only by a couple or a single person. The latter would be preferable, since the house could then more practically be used as an office as well as a residence, as was possibly done in the past.

The present two very small bedrooms should be remodelled to create one large bedroom, closets, and a bathroom. A new sink, range, refrigerator, cabinets, and a washer-dryer will be required in the kitchen. The kitchen layout will be determined by the reintroduction of a period window in the rear wall.

If the house is to be used also as an office, it would probably be desirable to reconstruct the partition between the main rooms.

New plumbing, heating, and electrical systems will be necessary. It is recommended that a heating system consisting of radiant electric panels be employed. This kind of system would be the least obtrusive, take the least space, and require the least disturbance of the building. It would also probably be the cheapest to install and operate.

The house could easily be air-conditioned by a unit in the attic with ducts to ceiling registers in the various rooms. The attic and the walls should be insulated with poured wool.

The entire interior will require new doors, general patching, rehabilitation, and painting. Although the interior is not to be restored, it would be interesting to preserve some of the original character by using historic period doors and hardware. It would also be desireable to use period wallpaper as a finish, rather than paint.

WATSON'S STORE

Description and Present Condition

This colorful false-front structure may have been built about 1911, possibly by Lewis Watson, who, with his wife, operated the store until 1964. Located at or near the site of earlier stores, it continued trading with the Indians, which had been a tradition since the earliest days of the agency (1862). Part of the building was used from 1965 until 1969 as a temporary park headquarters. A pleasant yard graced by several handsome large trees borders the structure on the southeast, as does a white frame house of the 1920's presently used as the Spalding post office. A worn hitching rail from the early days stands in front of the store.

The building fronts directly on the road facing northeast and is 53 feet wide and 52 feet deep. The center store portion has a 22-foot high gable roof and is flanked by two slightly asymmetrical shed roof elements containing a storeroom in the northwest portion and living quarters in the southeast portion. The false front is drop siding except for the glass wall at the store proper, and looks much as it appeared in a 1912 photograph. However, portions of the siding have been replaced with material slightly different in style. The side and rear walls were originally board and batten, but the side walls were later covered with drop siding, of a different style than that used at the front wall. Nearly the entire front of the store section is glass.

Aluminum roofing was applied by the park over the shed roof sections in 1968; the gable roof section is still wood shingles. A bathroom was added at the east corner in 1949, with an outside door opening onto a wood deck running along the southeast wall. These were removed in 1972, partly to prevent further rotting at the sills of the wall.

At the rear wall is a wood platform and a shed roof covered with corrugated steel deck. The deck, possibly original, is built directly on the ground, and has deteriorated as has the deck at the southeast wall, for the same reason—i. e., dampness and lack of ventilation. Windows and doors

in the rear wall appear to be original, except for the door at the quarters side, whose location was moved to accommodate a stove. A window was moved to the former door location.

Windows were added to the northwest wall: a wood casement in the storage section, probably fairly early, and a sliding aluminum sash in the 1950's at the rear bedroom (see below). The 1912 photo shows a storage yard enclosed by a wire fence at the northwest side of the building.

In the southeast wall (quarters section) the sliding aluminum window, French doors, and a twin one-over-one double hung window were all added after the original construction. One double-hung window had been at the French door location and was moved to the other window near the front of the building. Location of any original doors and windows in this wall could only be determined by removing all the drop siding. The chimney at the rear of this section was removed above the roof when aluminum roofing was applied.

The glass store front, including the wood frame, door, and raised platform, 1 foot 6 inches high and 2 feet 8 inches deep, appears original except for minor changes to the upper muntins. The upper part of the sign on the false front over the glass has been changed from "L. C. WATSON. & Co." to "WATSON'S STORE." The lower line, "GENERAL MERCHANDISE", remains unchanged from 1912. The awning hardware may be original.

The wood platform extending the full width of the front wall had become badly deteriorated and was reconstructed by the park in 1967. Similar materials were used--rough plank on a 4-by 4-inch frame--but a wood rail was added in the reconstruction.

The door opening, double doors, and two-over-two double-hung window at the north corner of the front wall are the same as appear in the 1912 photo. The door at the east corner has been replaced by a flush wood door, and the adjacent one-over-one double-hung window has been replaced by a larger picture window. These changes were made when the living quarters were remodelled into the park headquarters in 1965.

In the interior, the store section is essentially intact, with counters, shelves, stove, etc. still in place. Rental boxes and other equipment from the former post office can be seen on the near end of the right counter on entering. At the rear wall and the southeast side wall 12-by 24-inch fiberboard panels were applied above the shelves (7 feet 1 inch high) over the original 1-by 12-inch boards. This material was also applied over the entire ceiling. The northwest wall consists of oilcloth--probably original--over 1-by 12-inch original boards. Ceiling height is 11 feet 7 inches. Just below the ceiling in the rear wall are 2 casement windows. Flooring is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face dimension tongue and groove, oiled.

The storage section at the northwest side of the building is unchanged except for the rear portion. The exterior wall framing and the roof framing are exposed. A small casement window has been added since the original construction. This storage section was added after the main center section, as indicated by the boards and battens on the inner wall. However, as evidenced by the very slight amount of weathering of this wall the storage section was built fairly soon after the main section. The rear portion, 14 feet 7 inches, has been enclosed by a frame partition and the walls finished off with fiberboard panels with a factory applied paint surface. A painted plywood ceiling has been installed, and a sliding aluminum window has been added at the northwest wall. As previously stated, the door and window at the rear wall appear original. This space was used as a bedroom by Watson's daughter in the 1930's and 1940's.

The southeast or residential section has had several interior finishes, in addition to the changes in windows and exterior doors. The front room--originally a bedroom--was used by the park as an office, from 1965-69, and is panelled with mahogany plywood. The previous finish, as in the living room and kitchen, was wallpaper. This was applied over gypsum board which was put on over the original oilcloth on the 1-by 12-inch boards.

It is probable that ceiling joists were added after the original construction, which most likely consisted of oilcloth tacked to the bottoms of the rafters. It is also possible that this entire section had a flat roof covered with tin at an early period.

Doors from the former bedroom to the living room are double acting, glazed. Near this wall in the living room is the twin double hung window; beyond near the kitchen wall are the double French doors.

An interesting feature in the quarters section are the chimneys. These are not built from the ground up, but rest on 2-by 2-inch wood frames enclosed to form closets 5 feet 6 inches \pm high.

The roof, ceiling and floor framing, and walls are generally sound. However, some settling has occurred, due to undermining of the stone piers by water seepage. This is particularly noticeable at the north corner, where sills and posts are badly rotted. Rotting of framing members and weatherboarding has also occurred at other points around the perimeter of the building due to the wood structure's close contact with the earth which keeps it constantly damp and unventilated. The park has alleviated this condition by digging ditches along the bottom of the side walls.

The wood shingles at the gable roof (center) section are badly deteriorated. So to a lesser extent is the wood platform at the rear of the building which is built directly on the ground with no air space. The metal corrugated roof over the rear platform is rusted and bent in several places.

The rear surfaces of the false walls at the fronts of the storage and quarters sections have been altered. Originally shiplap siding, this material was removed by the park and replaced with plywood.

Small pieces of boards and battens at the rear wall are broken or missing or show holes. There is also minor damage here and there to door and window frames, trim, etc.

A fire occurred near the kitchen chimney, causing minor damage to wall and ceiling boards. Leaking also occurred at this location. Otherwise the interior is in fair condition, despite 60-odd years of wear and tear.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the building be rehabilitated and the interior of the store proper be restored as an early 20th century trading store, and furnished and interpreted as such. It is further recommended that the store be merely an exhibit-in-place, not an actual functioning store selling items of the period as recommended in the 1970 interpretive prospectus.

All roof, ceiling, and floor framing should be carefully inspected, shored up, repaired, or railed as necessary. Rotted sections of sills, posts, and weatherboarding must be replaced.

Posts should be tightly wedged at stone footings, and the ground should be excavated to firm bearing where necessary.

The aluminum roofing and all wood shingles should be removed, roofers repaired, and new wood shingles installed. The kitchen chimney should be reconstructed above the roof. The wood deck at the rear of the building should be rebuilt, salvaging existing material where possible; the roof framing should be repaired; and the steel deck should be cleaned and painted.

The name on the false wall over the store front should be revised to reflect the name on the 1912 photo. Metal signs should be removed. The 1965 door and picture window at the front of the quarters section should be removed and a period door and double-hung window installed. An open joint should be provided for drainage between the entire front wall and the platform.

A wood stoop should be provided at the French doors on the southeast side.

Final grading should be accomplished around the entire building, and swales need to be created to drain water away from the building. Clearance should be provided between the bottom of walls, sills, and wood decks and the ground to prevent dampness and insure proper ventilation.

In the store section, fiberboard paneling should be removed from the ceiling, upper rear wall, and upper southeast wall. All oilcloth should be removed and the entire space thoroughly cleaned. New period oilcloth should be applied and the floor oiled.

The storage section and the quarters section need only minor patching and general cleanup. They could continue to be used for storage as at present. A toilet and sink should be provided in the quarters section for the interpreter on duty in the store. These could be connected to the existing septic tank.

Existing electrical outlets and fixtures in the store should be removed. Concealed electric service to the store for exhibit purposes will have to be designed in conjunction with the furnishing plan. Electrical outlets now existing in the quarters and storage sections should be adequate for maintenance purposes.

When furnishing is completed following restoration, the store will contain a valuable museum collection. Accordingly a fire detection system and a compatible fire suppression system should be provided.

A heating system designed in conjunction with the store furnishing plan will be necessary and a minimum system will also be needed for the physical protection of the rest of the building. A burglar alarm should also be installed.

In conjunction with the above, it is recommended that the possible future use of the quarters section by a park employee be considered. An architectural design could be prepared, permitting utilities to be placed under the building at the time rehabilitation is undertaken. This could facilitate later remodelling and result in economies. The suggested apartment should be designed for a couple or a single person only, preferably the latter.

In the current development concept plan it is proposed that the nearby nonhistoric frame house be demolished. This outdoor space, attractively framed by big trees, could then

become a pleasant visitor interpretive and rest area. It might also be a suitable alternative location for the log cabin--known in local legend as the "Sundown Jackson cabin"--treated elsewhere in this report.

Since the windows and French doors along the southeast wall of the building face this area, it is suggested that they be enclosed 2 or 3 feet back at the inside to provide settings for exhibits. If this is not feasible, they should be blocked off at the inside with flat black panels.

Additional information should be sought from Watson's daughter, Mrs. Josephine Klason. It is possible that she could throw light on the early appearance of the southeast wall and might also be able to provide photos. She could also be helpful in supplying data useful in the interpretive program.

LOG CABIN

Description and Present Condition

This structure was known locally for many years as the "Sundown Jackson" or "Jackson Sundown" cabin, after the Nez Perce who achieved fame as a champion rodeo rider early in the 20th century. However, recent information indicates that there is no foundation for associating him with this structure. It was built by Poor Coyote, a Nez Perce man, in the 1880's, at Coyote Gulch, about 2 miles west of Spalding. About 1900 he built a frame house near the Clearwater River and moved out of the cabin. This information was provided by Mrs. Jeannette Wilson, who was related to Poor Coyote by marriage. She was interviewed by Angus Wilson in the Nez Perce language in September 1973. It remained vacant until 1936 when it was moved to its present location near the agency log building by Joe Evans as part of his museum operation, which continued to 1959. The cabin is considered by the park staff to possess the form, style, and fabric that have been traditional in primitive log cabins in this area since the early mission days.

Built of round logs with lap corner joints, the cabin is 18 feet long by 14 feet wide, and ten feet high. The door is in the center of one end wall, with a window centered on the opposite wall, and there are windows at the center of each side wall. The door is now missing, but was a 4-panel door, 2 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 11 inches, with the top glazed. The original door, as shown in the ca. 1900 photograph of the building at Coyote Gulch, was apparently of board and batten construction, appropriate for a building of this type. The present windows are later additions, and are 4-light factory built casements, 2 feet wide by 2 feet 9 inches high. The openings and casings appear original.

The roof framing consists of 8-to 9-inch log purlins, one at the ridge and three on each side, 2 feet \pm o. c., projecting about 12 inches at the gables. These carry $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch \pm hand-split cedar roof boards 6 to 8 inches wide. There are three 5-to 6-inch log cross ties--a fourth has been removed--about 6 feet above the

former floor level. Holes at the walls indicate these originally extended under the eaves. The present eave soffits are later additions. The same type boards line the inside of the walls and the roof. This material was added by the Evanses; however, roof boards of this kind were probably used on the roof originally. Heavier hand-split boards were also used on the floor constructed by the Evanses, which has since deteriorated and been removed. It is likely that the cabin originally had only an earth floor.

The cabin was not only dismantled and reassembled when the Evanses moved it from Coyote Gulch, but logs have been changed. This is shown by the fact that the present wall logs project irregularly at the corners from 4 inches \pm to 24 inches \pm , whereas the logs in the 1900 photo project fairly uniformly, about 6 inches. The logs also appear larger in the photo than the present 5-to 10-inch size. In the 1900 photo much of the entrance end is covered with rough boards. Some of the gable logs are missing, indicating later replacement.

Chinking between the logs is a mixture of portland cement, lean mortar, and pieces of varicolored stone. This was done by the Evanses and is similar to the chinking on the agency log building. From the 1910 photo it is hard to tell whether the cracks were actually chinked or merely covered with narrow boards.

The structure is in poor condition. The logs are badly weathered and cracked, and the roof boards have deteriorated.

Recommendations

The park staff believe that this structure represents the kind of dwelling that was used in place of tipis by some of the Nez Perce Indians in the mission days as well as in the transitional period between the mission and the agency. It was also probably the type used by whites in the early history of the area.

This cabin is one of the few to be found in the region. Accordingly, it is recommended that the structure be preserved, exhibited, and interpreted as described above, as a generalized type. New roof boards should be installed, door and window frames repaired, and a period door and windows provided. The

stone chinking should be raked out and replaced by period mortar. The split cedar boards lining the interior should be removed, and the missing cross-tie replaced. The entire structure should be thoroughly treated with transparent waterproofing.

The cabin should be placed on a low masonry wall, resting in turn on a concrete foundation wall. A stabilized earth floor should be provided over a concrete slab placed monolithically with the foundation wall.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Unless otherwise indicated, photos
are by David G. Henderson, NPS.

Aerial view of Spalding area from north, after 1966. Clearwater River in foreground, Lapwai Creek at right. Bridge in foreground demolished April 1973. In background is U. S. Highway 95.

The 1862 Agency Log Building will be placed close to its original site on the former bridge approach, near the remains of the 1838 Spalding Mission House. Above the road at right center are the 1891 Agent's Residence and the 1896 Agency Employee House. Near the top of the photo, at the left end of the bluff, is Watson's Store.

In the current development concept plan the roads beyond the former bridge will be obliterated and the railroad overpass demolished. A new local road may be built in the future along bluff at left, above the railroad track. The motel building, center (now the park headquarters) will be demolished and a parking area provided. An interpretive and administrative center will be built on the bluff at the upper right. Below the bluff and road at right center a picnic area will be provided.

Compare the wooded area in the foreground (Spalding Memorial State Park) with the open ground shown at page 49 and 53.

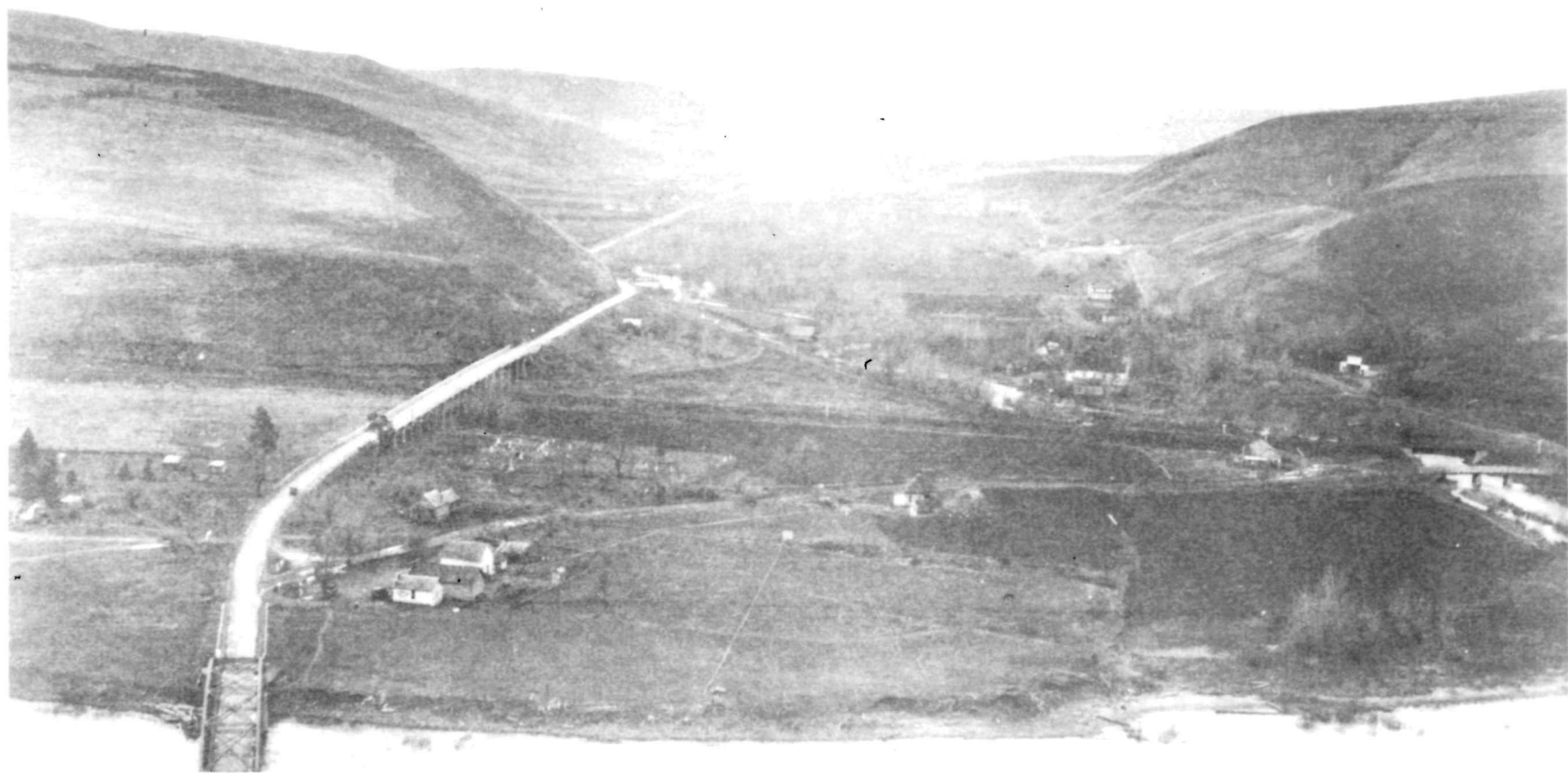
Photographer unknown.



Spalding area looking south, c. 1928. Old U. S. Highway 95 bridge, left foreground, demolished April 1973. The Agency Log Building would be located on former bridge approach, just this side of road fork, to left of ruins of Spalding Mission House. Beyond is the Nez Perce Indian cemetery, containing graves of Henry and Eliza Spalding. At right is Lapwai Creek; just beyond is Watson's Store.

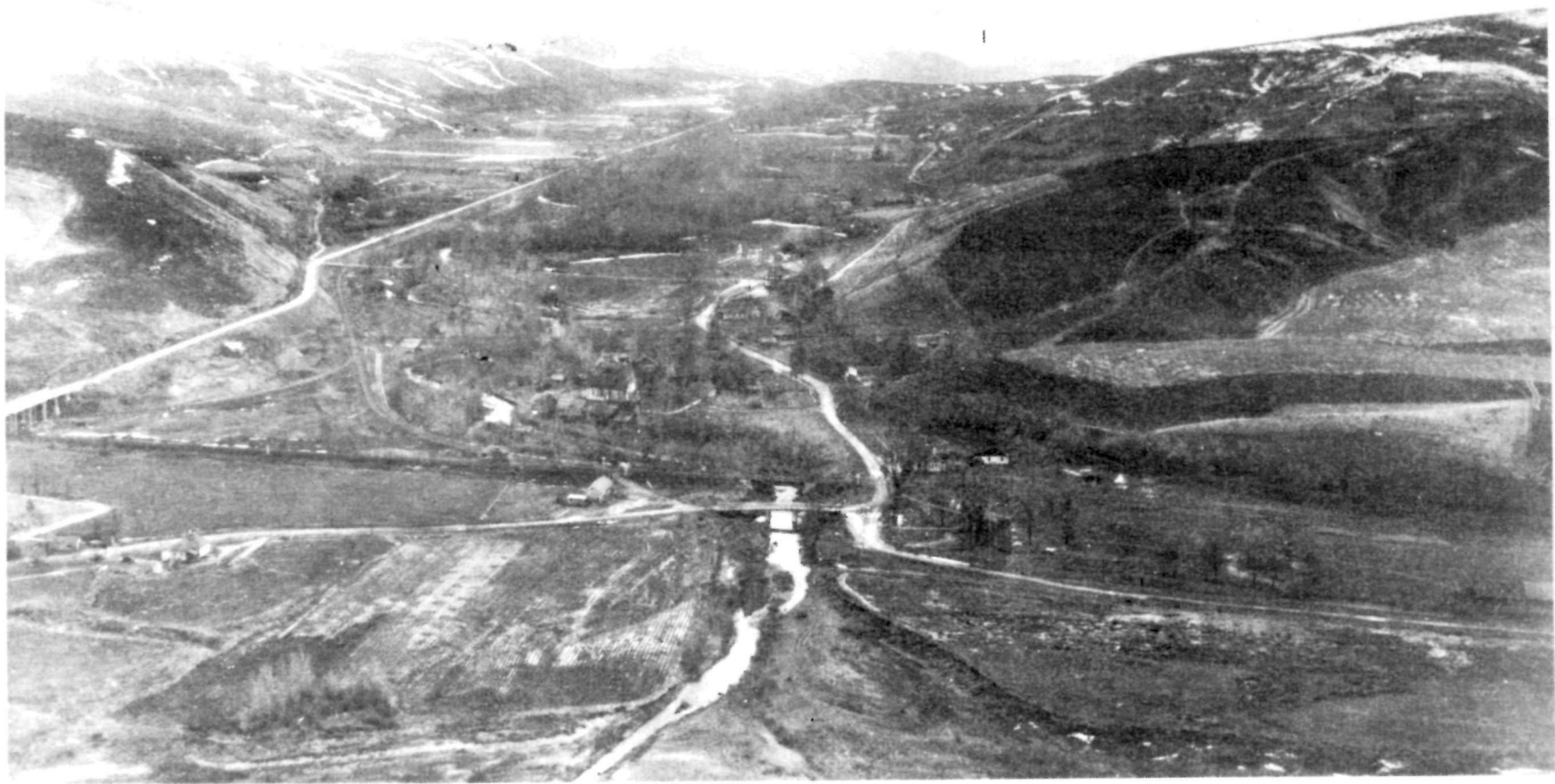
Contrast open ground in foreground with wooded area, p. 47.

Photographer unknown.



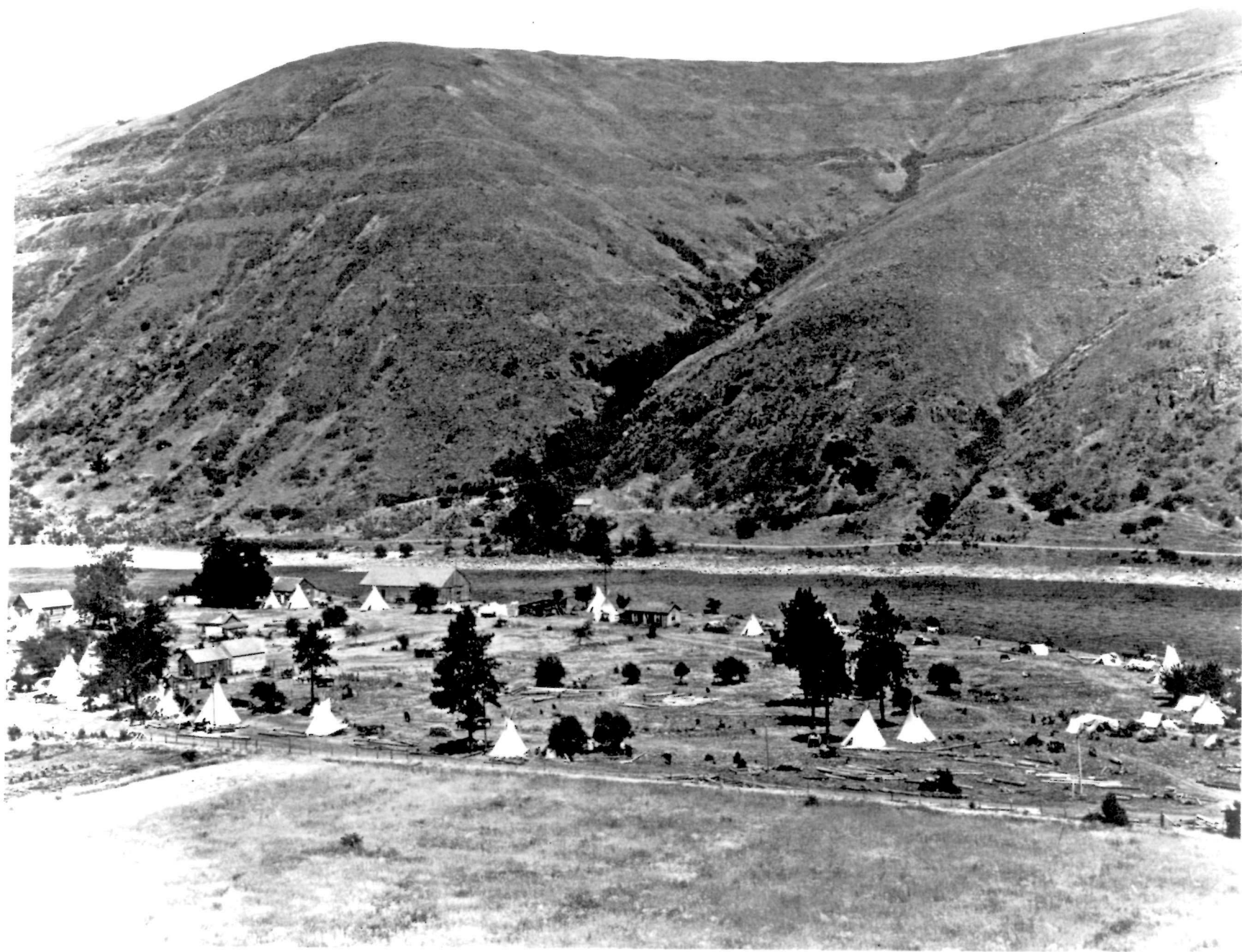
Spalding area looking southeast, c. 1928. In foreground to right of bridge over Lapwai Creek is Agent's Residence; further right is Agency Employee House. At center of photo above railroad track is the Nez Perce Presbyterian Church--to the right is Watson's Store.

Photographer unknown.



Spalding area looking northwest, c. 1892. Structure at center to right of tipis is Agency Log Building; to left of tipis is the Spalding Mission House. Approach to c. 1924 highway bridge ran between these buildings.

Photo courtesy Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology Collection.



Close-up of preceding photo.

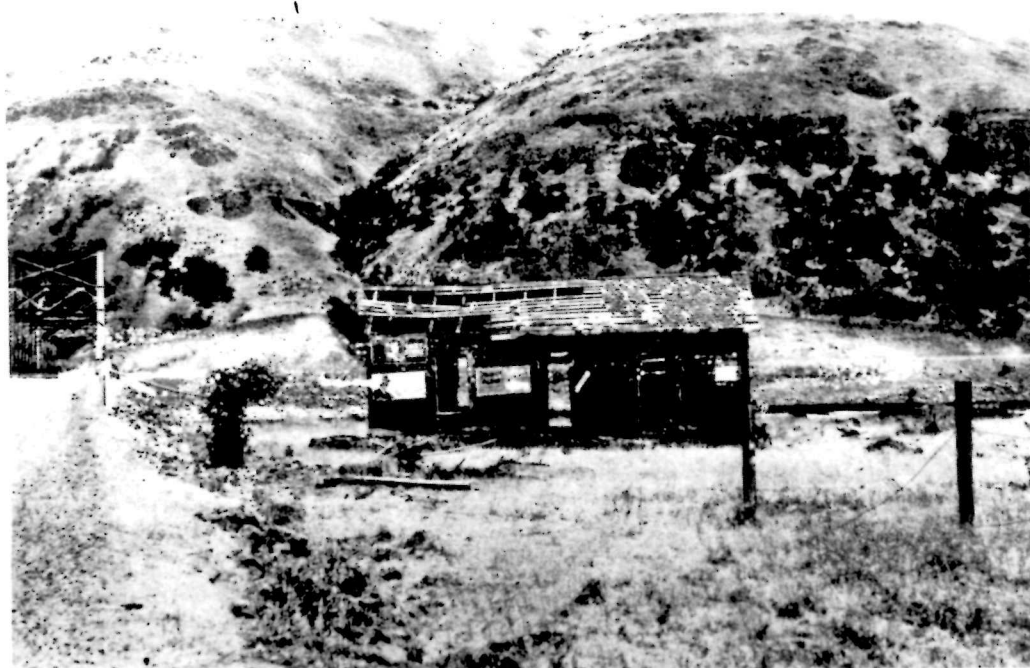


Top -- Agency Log Building, from southwest, c. 1910.
This and the five following photos show the
building very near its original location
(see page 53).

Photo courtesy Ira S. Dole.

Bottom -- Agency Log Building, from south, c. 1930.

Photographer unknown.



Top -- Agency Log Building, from south, c. 1930.

Photographer unknown.

Bottom -- Agency Log Building, from southwest, c. 1930.
Note peeled log rafters.

Photographer unknown.



Top -- Agency Log Building, from southeast, c. 1930.

Photographer unknown.

Bottom -- Agency Log Building, from northeast, c. 1930.

Photographer unknown.



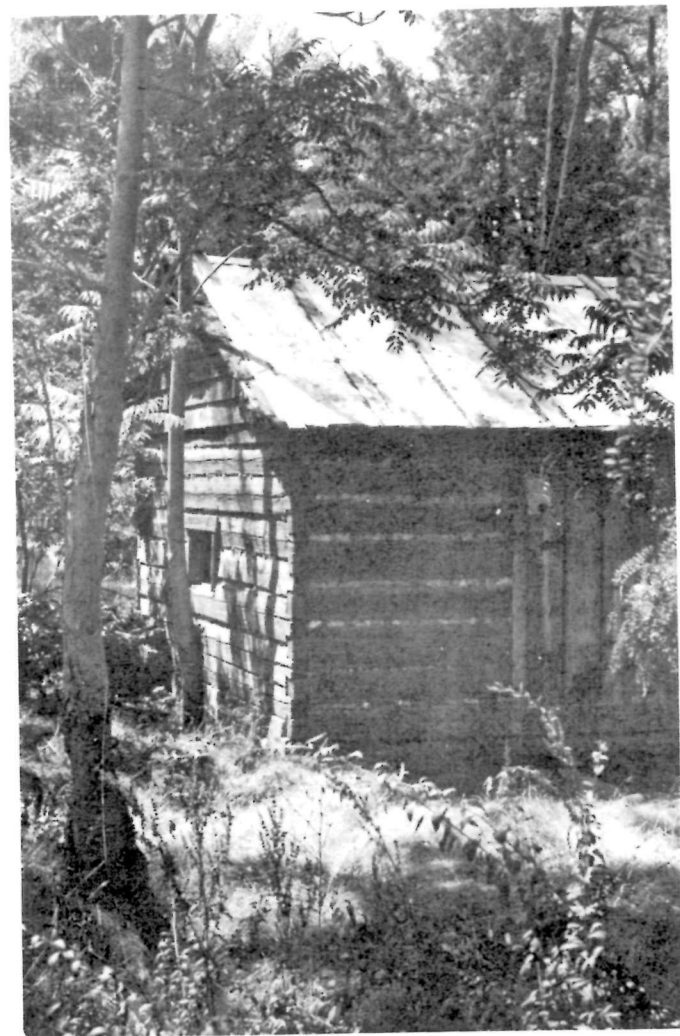
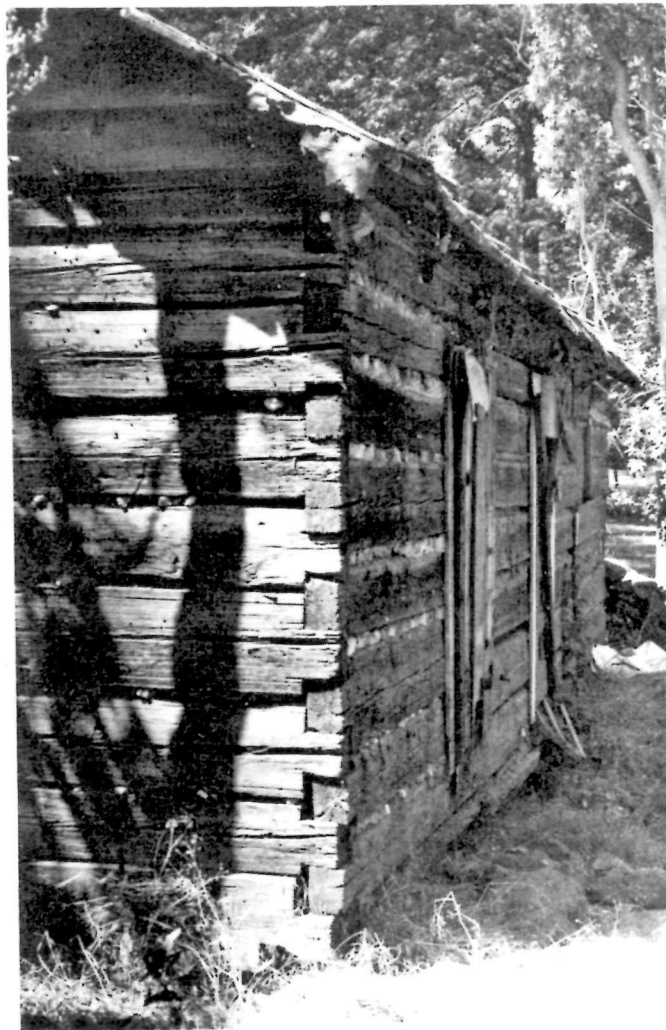
Left -- Agency Log Building, detail of corner, c. 1930.

Photographer unknown.

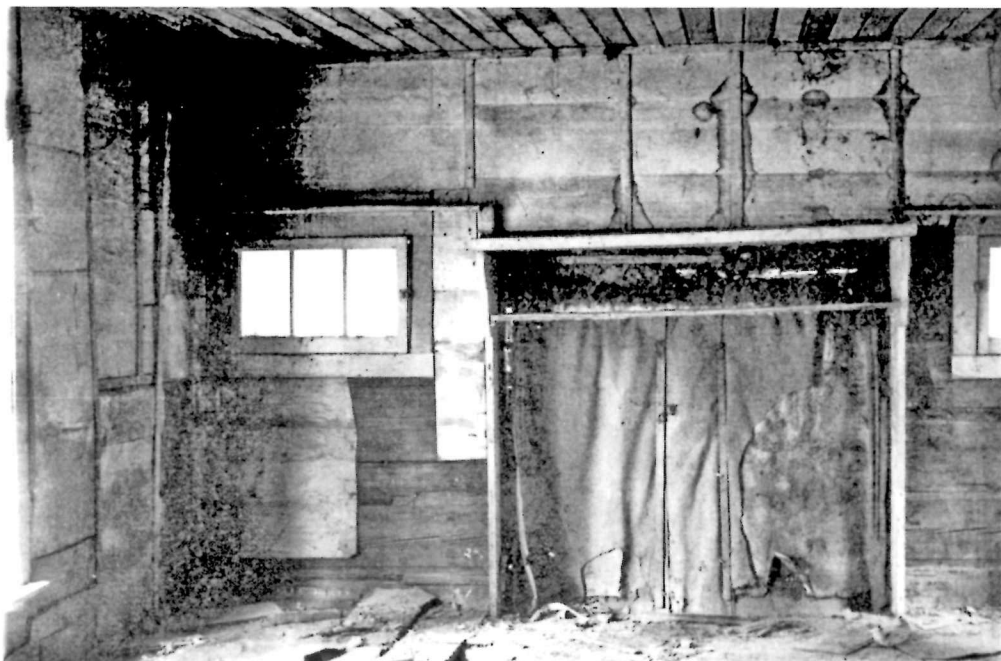
Right -- Agency Log Building, detail of corner, 1972.

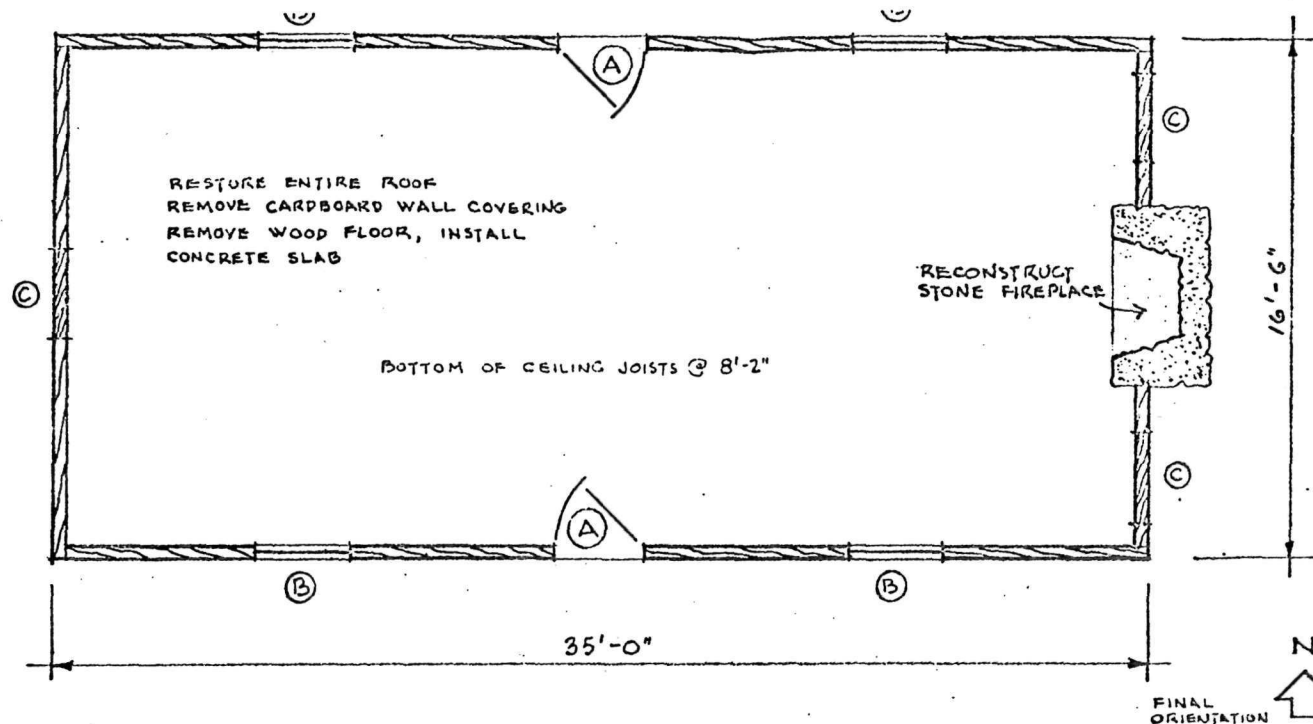


Agency Log Building, 1972. Note large stones in chinking.
Window in end wall, right photo, added after 1936.

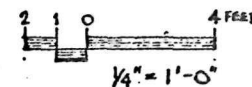


Agency Log Building, 1972. Ceiling, casement windows, fireplace surround and floor added after 1936.





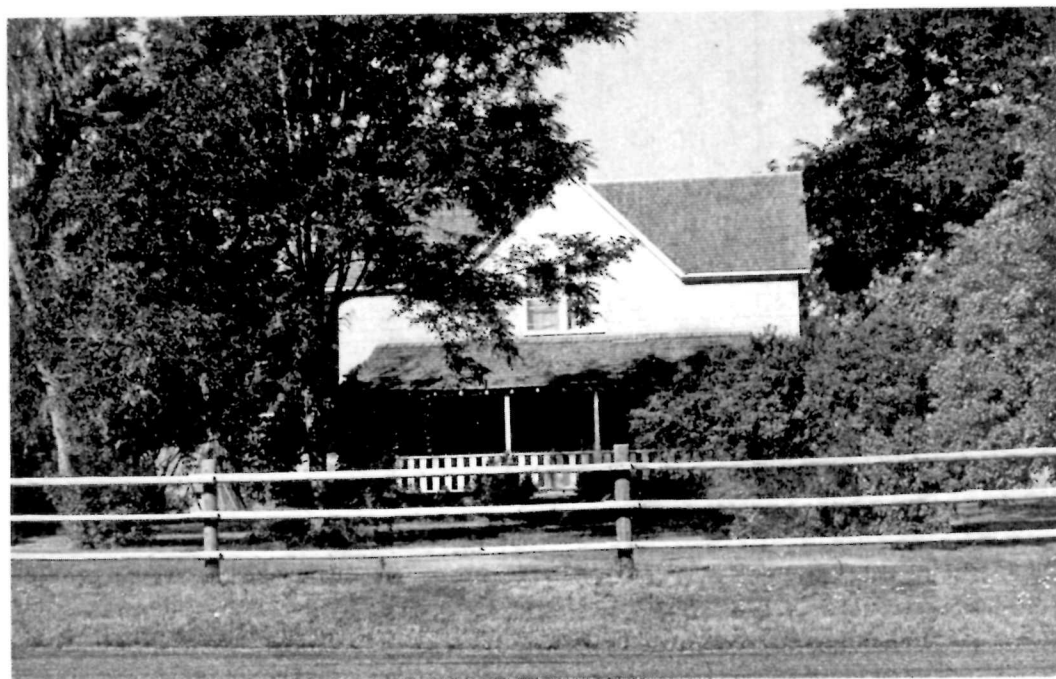
- Ⓐ - INSTALL PERIOD DOORS
- Ⓑ - INSTALL PERIOD DOUBLE-HUNG WINDOWS
- Ⓒ - CLOSE UP CASEMENT WINDOW OPENINGS



AGENCY LOG BUILDING

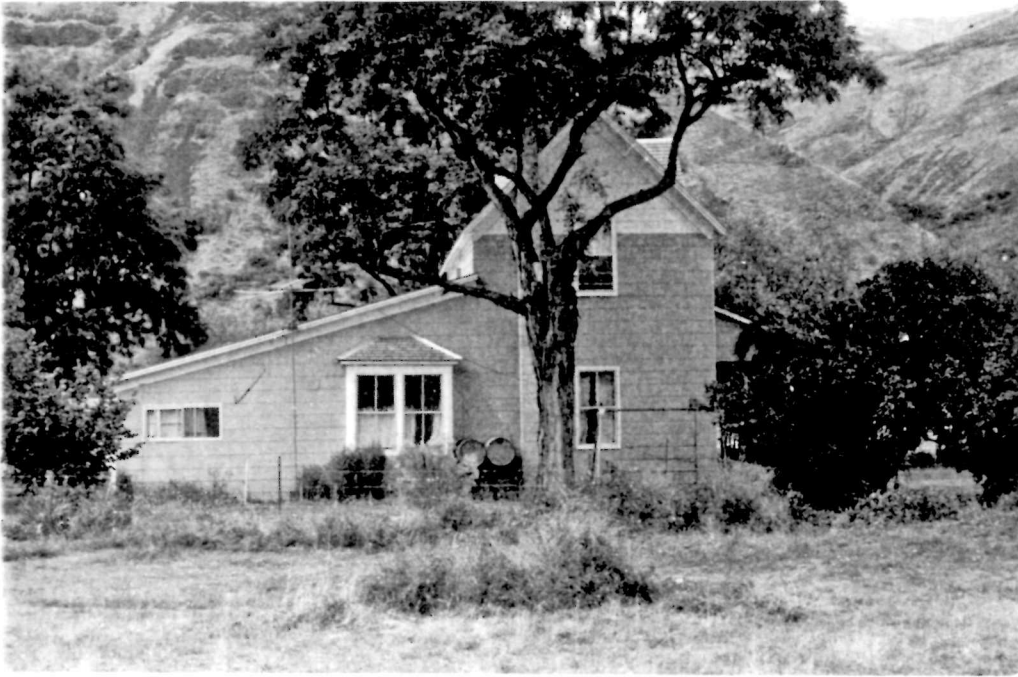
SPALDING AREA
NEZ PERCE N.H.P.

Agent's Residence, occupied by Park Superintendent.
Views from the east, 1972. Railing added by park,
1971. Note permastone skirting in lower photo.



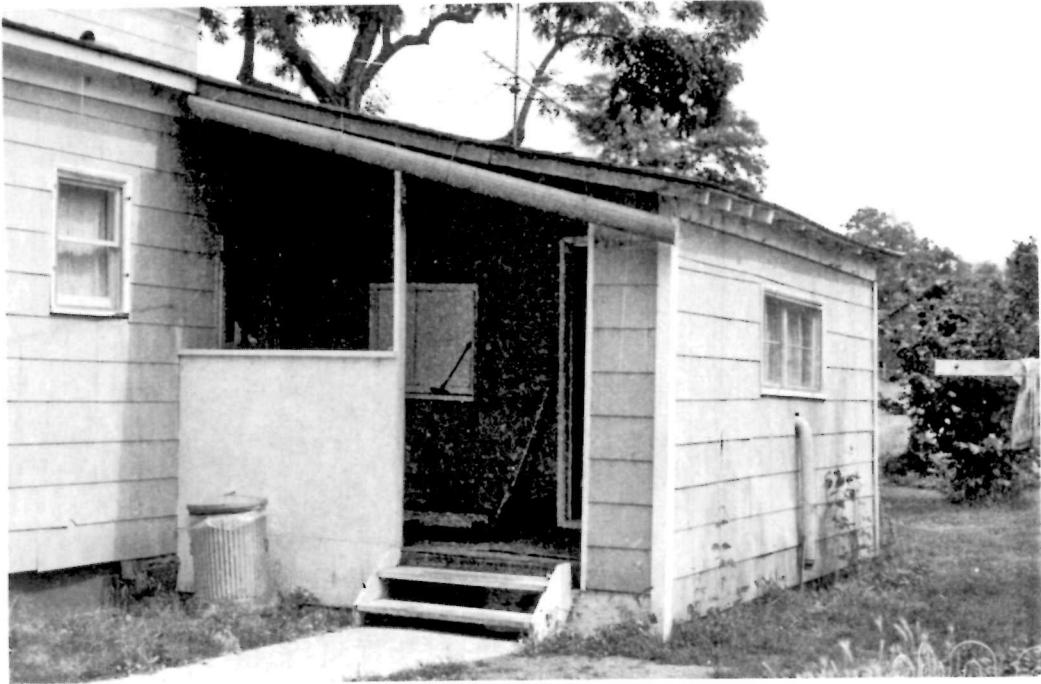
Top -- Agent's Residence, view from the south,
1972. Note later exterior concrete block
chimney.

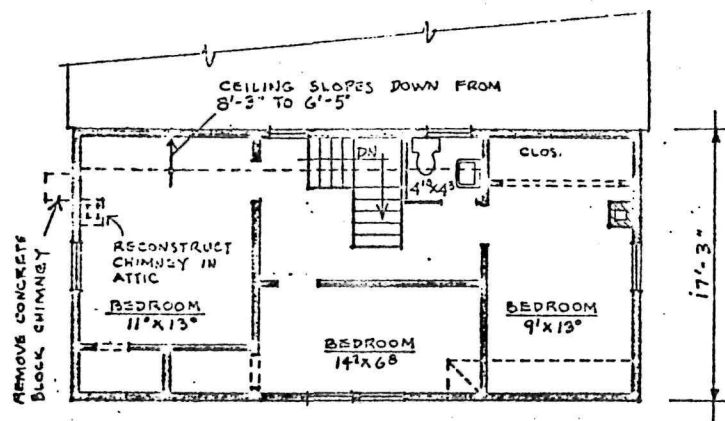
Bottom -- Agent's Residence, view from the west,
1972.



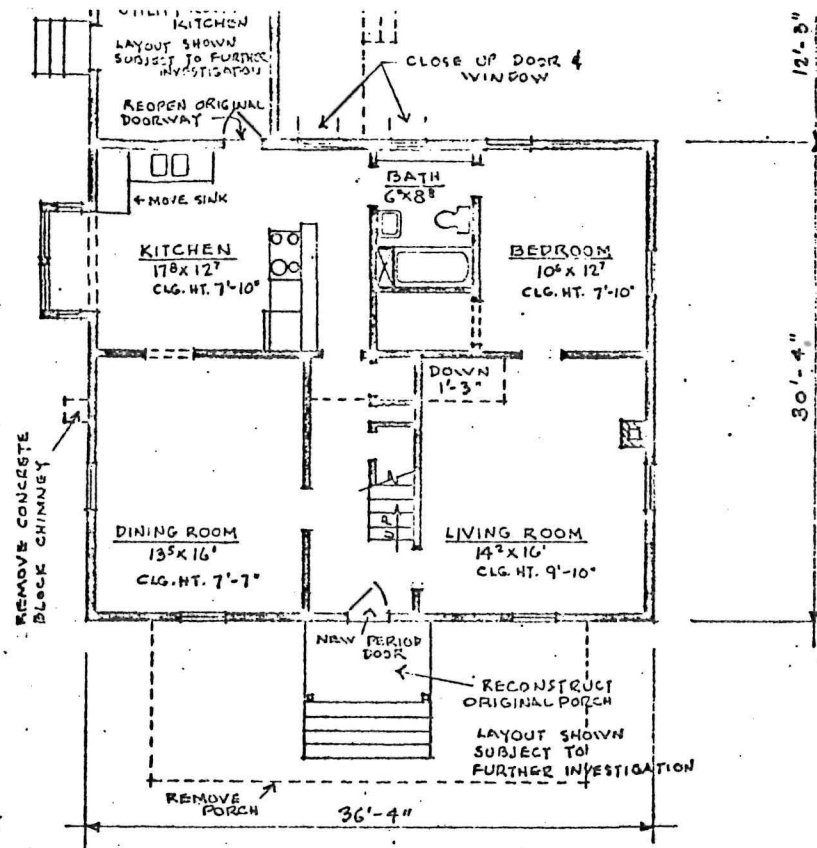
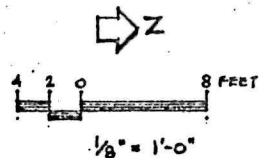
Top -- Agent's Residence, view of utility room
and back porch, 1972.

Bottom -- Agent's Residence, view from the north,
1972





SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

AGENT'S RESIDENCE

SPALDING, AREA

NEZ PERCE N. H. P.

Top -- Agency Employee House, view from northeast,
1972.

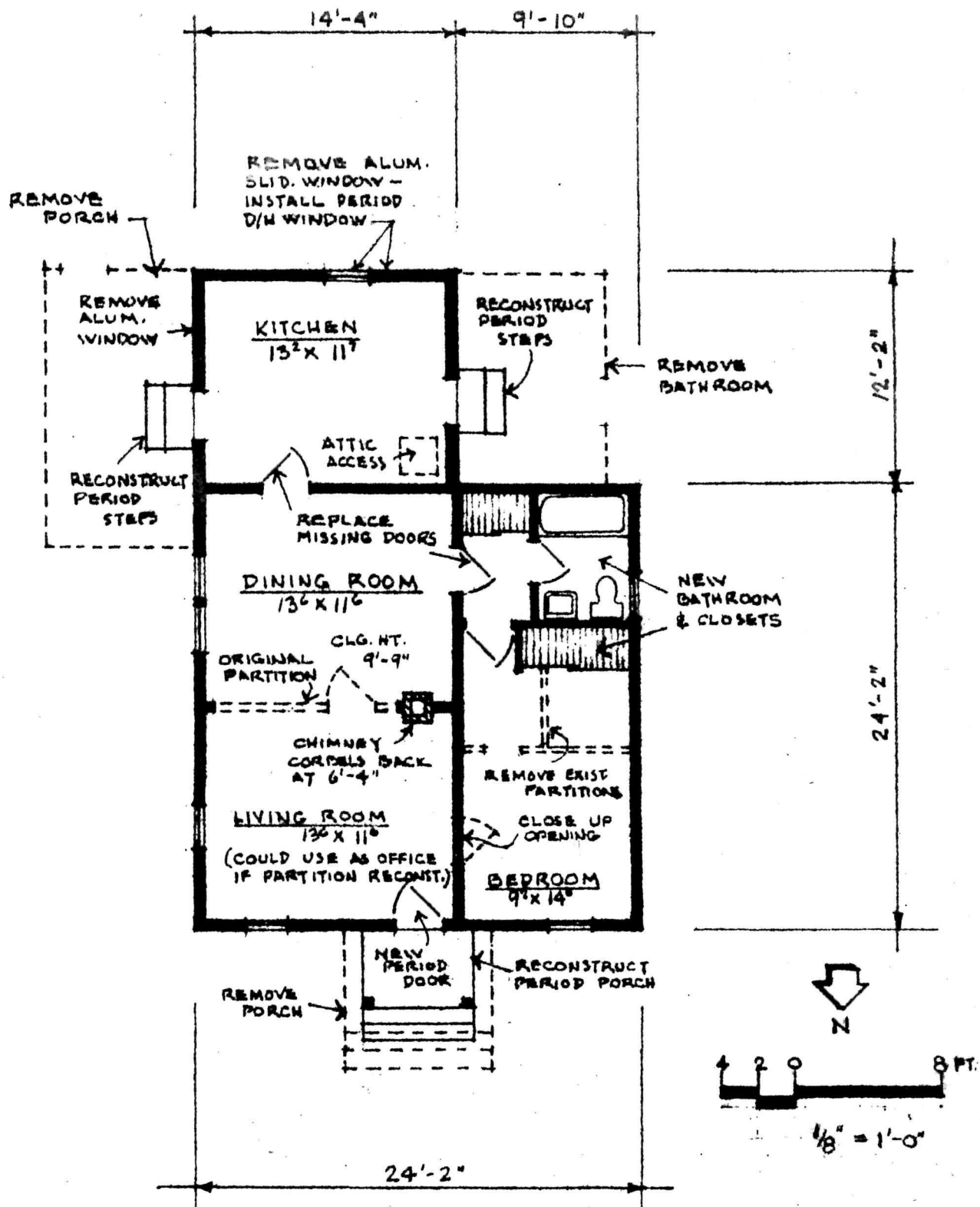
Bottom -- Agency Employee House, view from north-
west, 1973.



Top -- Agency Employee House, view from west, 1973.
Bathroom addition at right.

Bottom -- Agency Employee House, view from south-
west, 1973. Bathroom addition at left,
porch addition, right. Beyond is c. 1960
concrete block pumphouse.





AGENCY EMPLOYEE HOUSE

SPALDING AREA

NEZ PERCE N.H.P.

Top -- Watson's Store, view from east, 1972. Note high ground behind store. Proposed visitor center site is on top of this bluff, approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile west.

Bottom -- Watson's Store, view from north, 1972. Ground at left could be used for visitor rest and interpretive area, and possibly as site for Log Cabin. Frame house at far left will be demolished.



Top -- Watson's Store, view from north, 1912.
Note board and batten wall, storage yard
at right.

Photographer unknown.

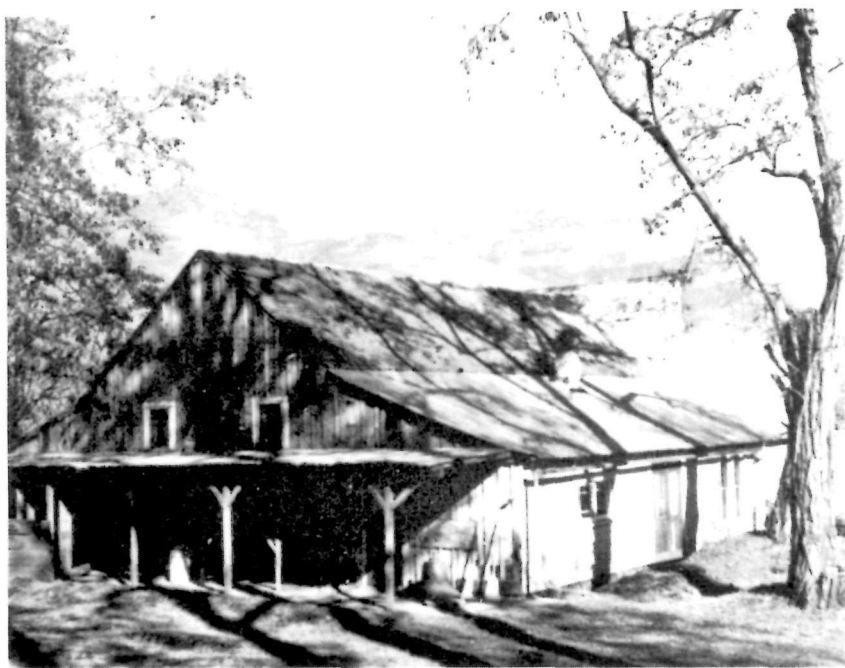
Bottom -- Watson's Store, view from northeast,
1972. Platform rebuilt by park, 1967.
Bathroom at left, added in 1949, was
removed in 1972.



Top -- Watson's Store, view from southeast, 1972.
Note that 1949 bathroom has been removed.

Bottom -- Watson's Store, view from south, 1972.

Photos by Glenn Hinsdale, NPS.

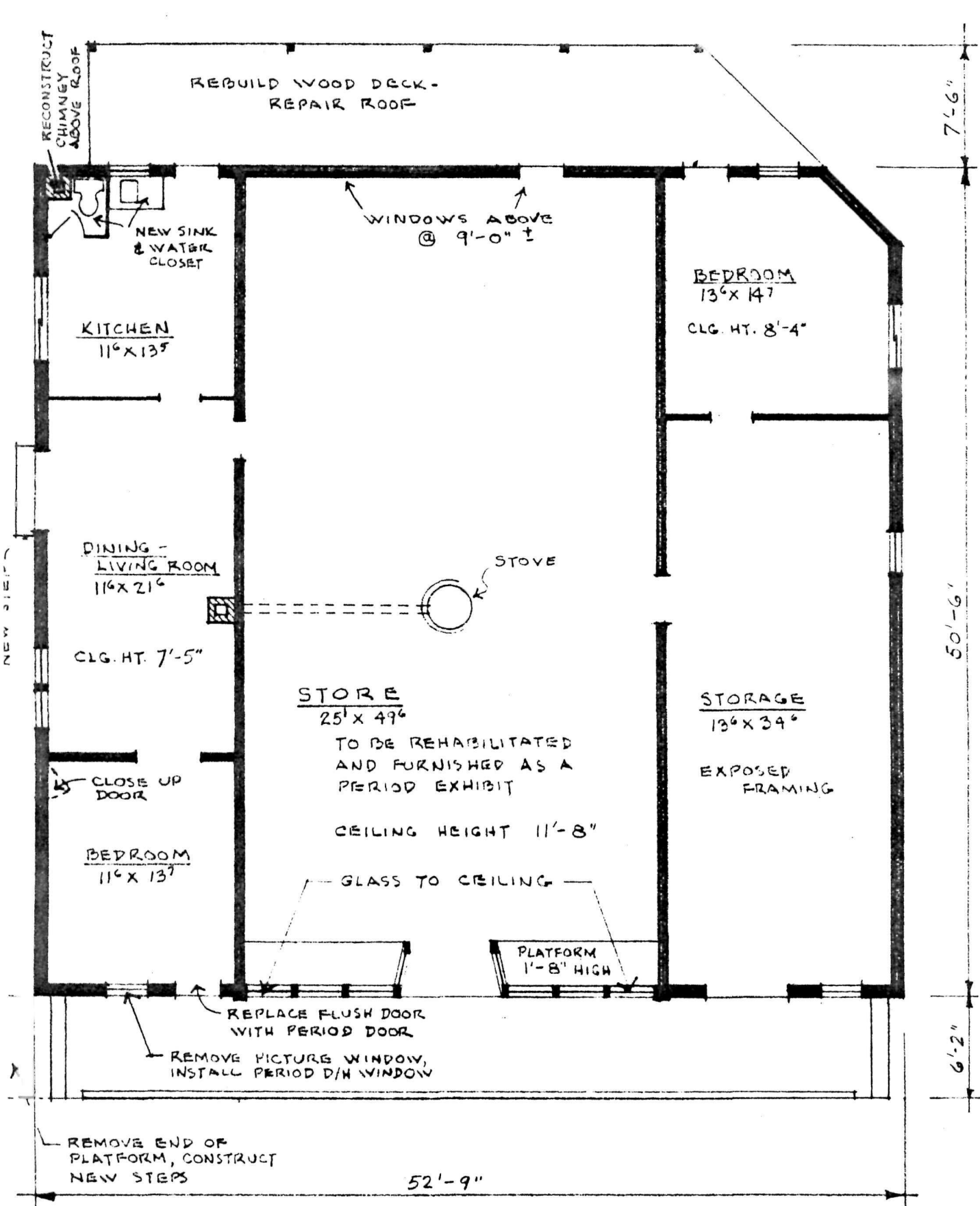


Top -- Watson's Store, view from west, 1972.

Photo by Glenn Hinsdale, NPS.

Bottom -- Watson's Store. Interior view of storage section, looking east, 1972. Double doors open to front platform. Note board and batten wall, originally the exterior wall, at right.

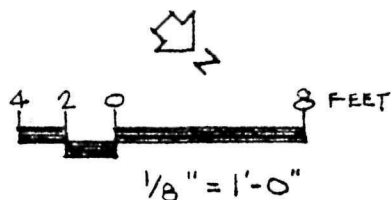




WATSON'S STORE

SPALDING AREA
NEZ PERCE N. H. P.

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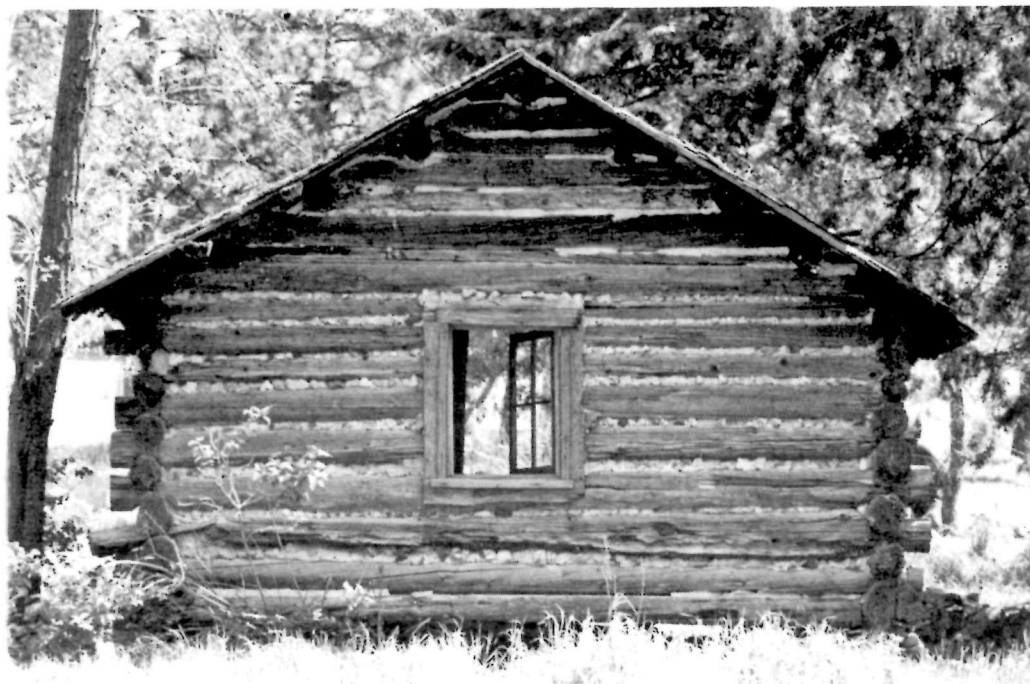
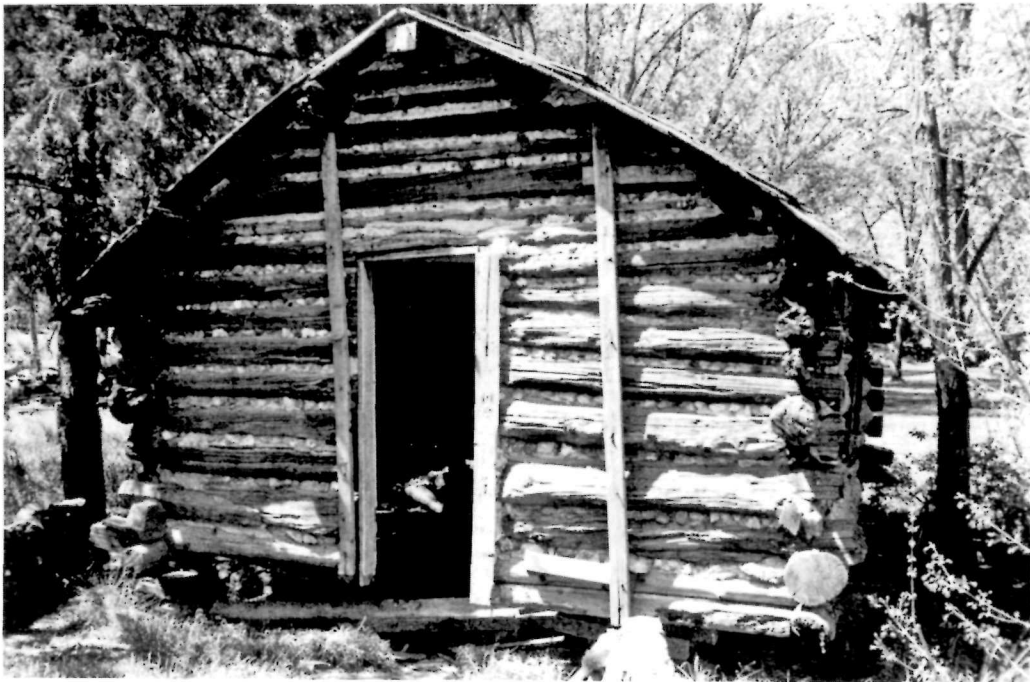
Top -- Log Cabin at Coyote Gulch, 1900.. Door
faces west.

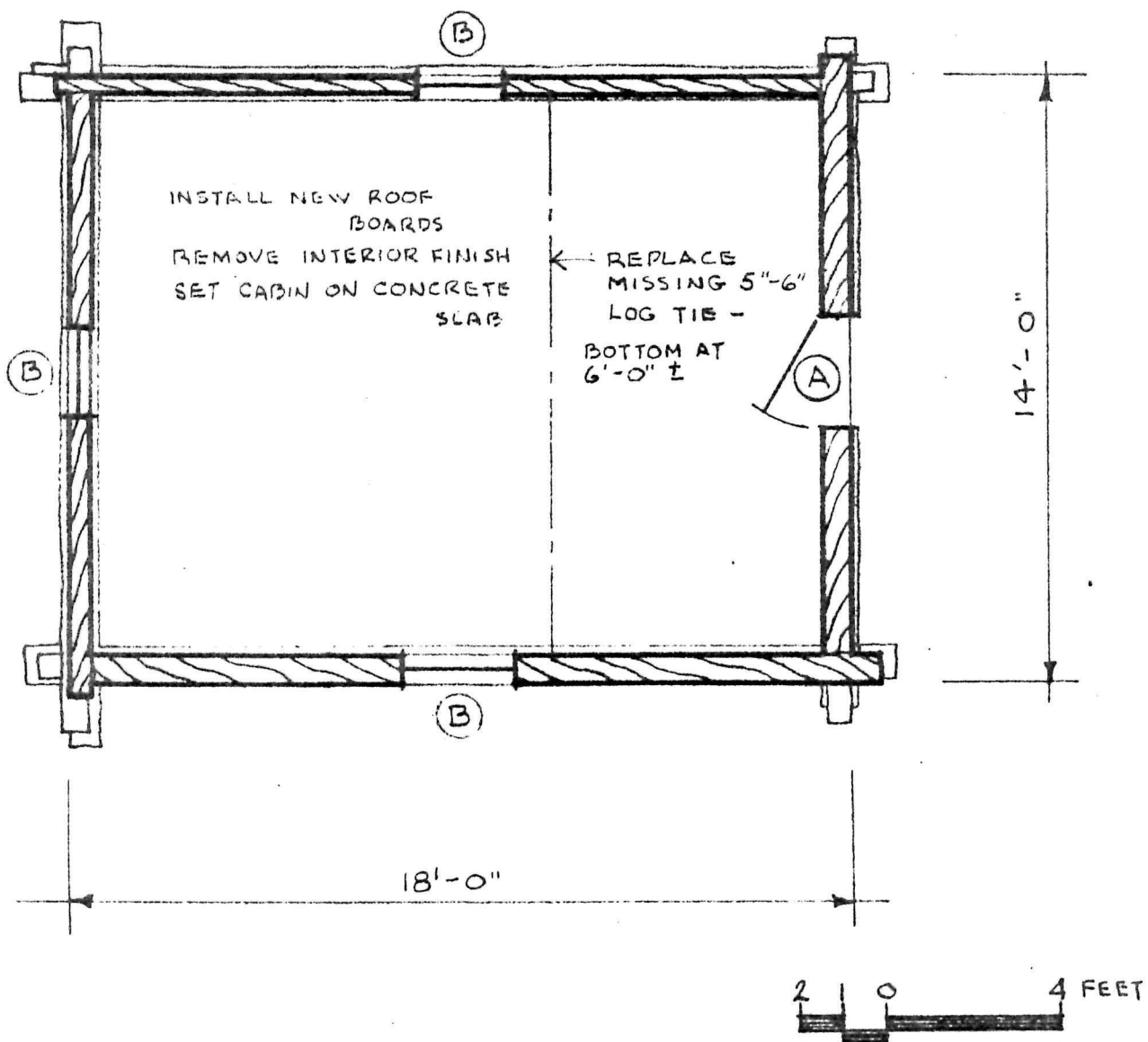
Photo courtesy Ira S. Dole.

Bottom -- Log Cabin. View at entrance, 1973.
Note hand-split cedar roof boards,
large stones in chinking.



Log Cabin. Note uneven projection of logs at corners in both views. 1973.





- (A) INSTALL PERIOD DOOR
- (B) INSTALL PERIOD WINDOWS

LOG CABIN

SPALDING AREA
NEZ PERCE N.H. P.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR/NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NPS 717

