

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

SP 444

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name The Moore-Turner Garden

Other names/site number Pioneer Park

2. Location

street & number 507 West Seventh Avenue not for publication

city or town Spokane vicinity

State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

2/4/04
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ 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

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
		buildings
1	0	sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/garden

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/park

LANDSCAPE/garden

"WORK IN PROGRESS"

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/basalt

walls STONE/basalt

roof

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888-1913

Significant Dates

1888, 1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Moore, F. Rockwood

Turner, Sen. George

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Bryan, Hugh (Landscape Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) 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 Engineering
- ☐ Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: EWSHS; Spok. City
Pks. Dept., Library, NW Room; WSU Library

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 4.83 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>68</u> <u>367</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>77</u> <u>321</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Sally R. Reynolds</u>		
organization	<u>Consultant</u>	date	<u>October 31, 2003</u>
street & number	<u>7015 East 44th Avenue</u>	telephone	<u>509-448-0311</u>
city or town	<u>Spokane</u>	state	<u>WA</u> zip code <u>99223-1410</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name	<u>Spokane Parks & Recreation Department, Michael Stone (Director)</u>		
street & number	<u>808 W. Spokane Falls Blvd. (7th floor)</u>	telephone	<u>509-625-6200</u>
city or town	<u>Spokane</u>	state	<u>WA</u> zip code <u>99201-3317</u>

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Narrative Description:

Summary Statement

The Moore-Turner Garden is located within the City of Spokane's Pioneer Park. The grounds, with their former residence and their Arts and Crafts garden, were among a series of turn-of-the century residential landscapes built against the steep hillside of Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Approximately five acres in size, the Moore-Turner site sits near the southern edge of Spokane's commercial center. It is part of the Marycliff-Cliff Park National Register Historic District and one of Spokane's prominent residential areas still borders its southern edge.¹ The Moore-Turner parcel is mostly rectangular, with its length running from an elevation of 2032 feet at its northeast corner on Seventh Avenue to 2210 feet at its southern terminus on Cliff Drive. Today the property still contains a groomed lower lawn with deciduous and evergreen trees. A new paved driveway, imposed over the highest portion of the original curved drive, includes a parking area where the home once stood. The garden itself rises to the south of the lawn and drive. Its slope is covered with natural growth and numerous basalt outcroppings, some massive and sheer. Among the rocks and vegetation are the remnants--consisting of stone staircases, rock walls, pillars, ponds, structural foundations and pathways--of what was once one of Spokane's most elaborate private gardens. Done in the Arts and Crafts style, the garden's evolution has been well documented.² It was developed in two main stages, the first between 1888 and 1891 and the second from 1911 to 1913. The garden retains many of its character defining features, mainly as ruins. Its topography and distinctive geological attributes are intact. Many of the stone stairways still exist, but are in need of repair. There are foundation remains for several structures. Typical of un-maintained designed landscapes, much of the original plant material, except for trees, has disappeared. Overall, the basic design, except for alteration of the original drive and deterioration of man-made elements and plant materials, is unchanged.³ Increased commercial and multi-family residential uses to the east, south, and west have created some change in the surrounding area and slightly reduced some views but the Moore-Turner Garden's historic residential associations are still evident along with its impressive hillside views both on to and off of the property.

¹ Clare Bishop and Sara Patten. *Marycliff/Cliff Park Historic District*, National Register Nomination. Spokane County and City Planning, 1978.

² Photographs from three principal sources, newspaper clippings, Spokane City Park Department records, all collected in an extensive bibliography published in 2003 by the Spokane City Parks and Recreation Department and titled *The Corbins, Moores and Turners Legacy: the Heritage Gardens*, provide details of the Garden's history.

³ City of Spokane Park Department records and maps, compiled over time, record the evolution of the property.

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Current Condition

The property begins above Seventh Avenue's street grade and sidewalk with frontage of approximately 350 feet. Not quite rectangular in shape, its length varies from 625 feet on the west to over 670 along its east border. The maintained lawn of the lower area comprises almost one fourth of the property and contains several mature evergreen and deciduous trees along with recently added young deciduous trees. The lawn is bordered by a twenty-foot wide paved driveway that enters at the property's northwest edge and moves south, then separates; one arm going east across the width of the tract and the other leaving the property and leading west to the Marycliff complex of office buildings. The east arm of the drive traverses the property, separating the lower lawn with its seventeen percent slope from the steeper hillside. After passing between basalt outcroppings and past a massive horsechestnut tree that branches over the lawn's southeast corner, the driveway widens to a parking area for twenty-four vehicles. It narrows again as it continues uphill to the adjacent Corbin House and grounds. Three large elm trees frame the driveway's exit east.

South of the parking lot, the garden area begins at a steep bank several feet high and rises to a broad terrace. Paths to the left, center, and right climb the slope. The terrace surface, mostly soil and wild grass interspersed with immature trees, leads south to a series of structural remnants that include additional terraces, building foundations, steps and paths. The remainder of the site is covered with growth that consists of older Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir trees, a few deciduous trees, and abundant native spirea and Oregon Grape. Basalt occurs in cone and pillow shaped outcroppings--some of them huge--and is almost the exclusive construction material of the rock walls, steps and structures.

A series of basalt rubble walls, most of them intact although showing deterioration, hold back hillside terraces. West of the parking lot, the first wall extends east from the property line in a straight run, forming a backdrop for a circular planter of basalt rubble. On the east and further uphill, the face of a second terrace contains only remnants of its slightly angled basalt walls. Above this terrace on the center of the hillside, the largest concentration of basalt remnants are grouped within a rectangle frame. On the east is a series of basalt walls and on the west are two stairways connected with a dirt path. Between these features, three additional rock walls, one above the other, run parallel to the hillside and outline the series of walls to the east. In the center of this series of terraces is a raised pool faced with basalt stones and flanked by a pair of basalt rubble staircases. The uppermost of the three walls, almost five feet high, has two semicircular alcoves opposite the staircases.

On the west, the nearly level path joins the two runs of the property's largest and most intact stairway. The steps, with a concrete veneer, are smooth-surfaced. The lower run consists of twelve steps that increase in width from four and one-half to seven feet. The basalt-walled sides have concrete caps broad enough to

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provide seating. A linden tree, visible in early photographs, stands to the east of the first step. The upper run has sixteen steps that decrease in width, and like its companion stairway, curves west as it moves away from the common level.

On the far east of the structural remnants is another staircase, set into the slope between basalt rubble walls. It is narrower than its west counterpart, and consisting of three runs. To the east of these are basalt foundation and wall remains of a rectangular building, measuring approximately fourteen by twenty feet.

Paths lead uphill from the east and west stairways, eventually joining to run parallel to the hillside with a final basalt-faced wall holding back the slope. On the east are foundation remnants of an octagonal structure that was once the tea house, and nearby, an almost square foundation that was the pump house.⁴ Between basalt outcroppings, dense natural growth covers the remainder of the hillside.

In the southwest corner, at an elevation of 2180 feet, is a large concrete-lined pond. Set among the rocks and tucked under the sheer basalt outcroppings that rise another thirty feet to Cliff Drive, it is oval in shape and measures approximately seventy feet long and twenty-four feet wide. Its center is eight feet deep. Along the pond's uphill or south side are several columns of basalt rubble mortared with concrete, both upright and lying on the ground. Round and tapered, they are approximately two feet in diameter at their base. Higher, near the southwest corner of the property, a square basalt rubble column remains standing.

On the property's east edge, dividing the Moore-Turner parcel from the Corbin property along north-south boundaries, a continuous basalt wall defines the west edge of a walkway and climbs the hillside from the driveway to Cliff Drive. Portions of the walk are surfaced with asphalt. The basalt and asphalt once supported a wooden walkway with a series of wooden stairs, connected with continuous wooden handrails. Deteriorated today, stretches of the basalt have collapsed.⁵

Early Development

In 1884, before its development, the property was described as "densely covered with timber and almost inaccessible."⁶ In 1888, at the upper end of Howard Street above Seventh Avenue, contractor D. B. Fotheringham began construction on the F. Rockwood Moore home. "Quite a bit of blasting" was done to improve the site.⁷ An early photograph shows a sloping lower lawn enclosed in a semicircular drive

⁴ Original structures are verified through historic photographs, newspaper articles, 1946 Park Department map.

⁵ Plat maps, the 9 September 1945 *Spokesman-Review*, Park and Engineering Department records reference the staircase.

⁶ *Spokesman-Review*, 22 Nov. 1895.

⁷ *Spokesman-Review*, 9 July 1916.

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leading to a large home with a basalt-faced first story and half-timbering on second and third levels. At the property's street edge, behind a low basalt wall and entries framed by basalt pillars, the lawn is dotted with young deciduous and coniferous trees. A one-story building sits uphill to the southeast of the house. Above the house, a series of rock-faced terraces, cleared of trees and shrubs, horizontally traverse the hillside. In the middle of the hillside, on the fourth terrace, is a circular structure with a conical roof. Above it sits a long one-story building that appears to be constructed with basalt walls. Pine trees and natural growth cover the remainder of the hill.⁸

The Turner Era

The grounds were extensively remodeled between 1911 and 1913. A *Spokane Daily Chronicle* account listed the work being done: near the top of the hillside, a large pond with a waterfall flanked by a rustic conservatory; and two perennial garden beds and a mass planting of roses in a formal bed.⁹ No plans survive but additional newspaper coverage and photographs taken between 1913 and 1932 confirm the description.¹⁰

Post-Turner Changes

In 1931, the eight foot wide public right-of-way on the property's east boundary was established, and the long path and stairways that connected Cliff Drive and Seventh Avenue were constructed. In 1940, the Moore-Turner home was demolished. The Spokane City Parks Department acquired the property in 1945 and surveyed the grounds, documenting all surviving structures. The survey indicates three buildings near the east property line on successive levels and for which no remains are visible: a medium stable, a hen house and small cow barn. A parking lot was placed where the house once stood and the circular drive's west arm was widened while its east arm was graded and planted as lawn.¹¹ The landscaped hillside south of the parking lot was allowed to grow over with native trees and shrubs. The access road and basalt entry pillars were moved to the west property line in the mid-1980s when buildings to the west were adapted for office use.

Ignored for many years, the garden remnants gradually disappeared under the hillside's native growth. Discovered by Corbin Art Center staff after the hillside was cleaned of debris from Spokane's Ice Storm of 1996, plans are underway to restore portions of the hillside garden.

⁸ Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture: photograph collection; Photos L87-326 and L86-1035, ca 1890.

⁹ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 20 Oct. 1911.

¹⁰ Turner's memorabilia, Washington State University Archives in Pullman, WA include extensive photographs and newspaper clippings.

¹¹ Spokane County Assessor Records, Spokane City Park Board Minutes, and newspaper articles, *Spokesman-Review*, 9 Sept. 1945 and *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 27 Jan. 1940.

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Garden Elements

Garden elements that are visible include, starting from the historic landscape's north or downhill edge on the west:

1. a round basalt rubble planter, approximately six feet in diameter, and behind it,
2. a basalt rock wall, laid in a straight line paralleling the slope, approximately three feet high and extending seventy-five feet from the property's west edge;
3. on the east, scant remnants of a basalt rock wall laid in three slightly angled sections of forty, thirty and thirty feet, stairs may have once existed between thirty and forty foot sections;
4. in the center of the hillside the largest and most elaborately constructed stairway set, of two runs connected by a slightly sloped dirt path, the lower stair's east wall turning to parallel the hillside for 120 feet,
5. creating a third terrace wall—but the first of three parallel terrace walls of equal length that formed the basis of the central garden area,
6. the east 35 feet being remnants of the north foundation wall for what might have been a conservatory,
7. with a small centered stairway;
8. the second of the three rock walls separates the
9. semicircular concrete reflecting pool, framed with basalt stones,
10. from stairways on either side that rise to the next level,
11. and face a pair of semicircular alcoves in the otherwise straight line of the third basalt wall;
12. this wall's east thirty-five feet serve as the south foundation for the series of basalt wall remnants south of the conservatory;
13. east of the foundation remnants is a narrow stairway, set between basalt side walls, with three runs, the third curving west;
14. above, basalt foundation remains in a circle that once supported wood pillars of the teahouse;
15. a small stairway leading west and uphill to
16. another foundation, almost square in shape, and
17. the highest basalt wall, varying from approximately Two to four feet in height and paralleling the hillside's slope in an irregular line, leading to
18. a large oval concrete basin, once the upper pond, ringed with both natural basalt outcroppings, especially large on the northwest, and basalt rubble outlining the pond, and
19. above the pond, upright and broken round basalt rubble columns, three pairs adjacent to the pond's southeast edge, and slightly higher, three pairs adjacent to the southwest edge, all once supported carved wood beams that created a single pergola with two levels; and
20. slightly below the pond, another small basalt stairway;
21. a square basalt rubble column on the southwest corner of the property;
22. connecting all of these features, a network of still visible dirt pathways.

Along the property's east border, on a separate parcel, is an eight-foot-wide right-of-way that contains remnants of the Cliff Drive-to-Seventh Avenue basalt and asphalt pathway.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Statement

Developed in two main stages, the first from 1888 to 1891 and the second from 1911 to 1913, the Moore-Turner Garden is an archaeological resource that contains enough of its original form and material that it is easily identifiable as a designed landscape. Its consideration of setting and views, its use of natural materials, and its informal design consisting of a series of features connected with paths and rustic stairways, is reflective of the Arts and Crafts tradition. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Marycliff-Cliff Park Historic District, the property is eligible for individual listing under criterion B because of its association with two of the Inland Northwest's most important early citizens. First laid out by pioneer businessman F. Rockwood Moore, this residential garden was purchased in 1896 by jurist and, later, Senator George Turner and his wife, Bertha. During their ownership, the Moore-Turner Garden achieved its fullest development when the Turners commissioned Portland, Oregon landscape architect Hugh Bryan to supervise extensive additions. Eligible under Criterion C as a designed historic landscape, the garden portion comprises over three-fourths of the original five acres that the Moore-Turner home, one of the city's earliest mansions, stood on. Incorporated into the South Hill's unique geology, it offers some of the city's finest views. The property retains integrity of location and still conveys, through its natural features--including some original trees and plant materials, and its structural remnants, a major portion of its historic design, materials and workmanship. Its setting, feeling, and associations, although somewhat altered by changes of use on surrounding properties, are still evident. Other hillside landscapes have been altered or have disappeared altogether but the remnants of the Moore-Turner Garden are identifiable and its historic relationships tangible. In public ownership, the grounds are being considered for restoration.¹²

Geology

The Moore-Turner Garden and the high bluff to its south are underlain by basalt rocks of the Miocene Epoch, five to twenty-four million years old. Extensive basaltic lava flows that formed structures called shield volcanoes originated from fissures in southeastern Washington. These flood basalts eventually covered a large portion of Washington and parts of Idaho and Oregon. Individual flows, occurring every few thousand years, ranged from a few feet to over seventy-five feet in thickness. The accumulation of innumerable flows led to deposits of over 10,000 feet in some areas. One of the most widespread of the flows in the Spokane area is called the Grande Ronde Formation; it is this flow that outcrops in the Turner Garden and forms the bluff to the south. The top of the Grande Ronde flow forms the level elevation along Cliff Drive, the rim road along the top of the bluff.

¹² Spokane City Parks and Recreation Department, *The Corbins, Moores and Turners Legacy: the Heritage Gardens*, City of Spokane, 2003.

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In more recent time, toward the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, or Ice Age, Spokane's present landscape was dramatically carved by a series of epic floods that occurred mostly between 15,000 and 12,000 years ago. The floods originated from Glacial Lake Missoula near Lake Pend Oreille in northern Idaho, and were directed down the valley of the Spokane River at speeds of up to 45 mph. First identified in the 1930s by geologist J. Harlan Bretz, they are known today as The Missoula Floods. Believed to have occurred many times, the floods are the most catastrophic of known geologic record. Mount Spokane, Browne's Mountain, and Mica Peak were among the only local topographic features to remain above the floodwaters. The Moore-Turner Garden, along with most of Spokane, would have been under several hundred feet of water. Massive erosion of the basalts took place during these floods. Some of the basalt "haystacks" in the garden may have been broken off and then dropped by the receding floodwaters. It is this dramatic geologic setting that forms the underlying character of the Moore-Turner Garden.¹³

Early Spokane

Today Spokane is the commercial center of an area approximately 200 miles in diameter known as the Inland Empire. Ancient, cataclysmic events produced the scenic beauty of the area's rugged topography displayed in rock outcroppings, basalt bluffs, and massive rimrocks. Mountain ranges are visible to the north and northeast. The city's center is bisected by a river containing a series of waterfalls that plunge 130 feet in elevation through the downtown core. Before 1872, Spokane was a favorite fishing site for various Indian tribes. Derived from an Indian word thought to mean "children of the sun," the town's name honors the Native Americans who lived in the area. Drawn by the landscape's natural beauty and untapped resources, pioneers settled in the area and by 1880, Spokane's population had reached 500. Along with the river's waterpower, the city gained recognition as a center for mining, lumber, agriculture, and transcontinental rail transport. Spokane experienced a period of fortune, city boosterism, and unprecedented growth as its population reached over 100,000 by 1910. Prosperous early Spokane homeowners commissioned architects and builders to design and erect homes. Kirtland Kelsey Cutter, who eventually became the city's most prominent architect, was drawn to the jagged basalt bluff of the city's South Hill. He used the rugged landscape to his advantage by incorporating elements of local stone into the designs of eight of Spokane's most elegant homes within a two-block-long area of West Seventh Avenue. The homes sat on large tracts, often with extensive gardens and professionally designed grounds. The Moore-Turner property included one of the city's most elaborate residential gardens.¹⁴

¹³ Michael Hamilton, geologist, site tour, March 2000.

¹⁴ Catherine Joy Johnson, *Olmsted in the Pacific Northwest: Private Estates and Residential Communities*, and Henry C. Matthews, *Kirtland Cutter, Architect in the Land of Promise*.

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Seventh and Eighth Avenues--"The Hill"

Before 1884, the steep, rocky bluff that ran along West Seventh and West Eighth Avenues was remote and undeveloped and covered with dense natural growth and basalt outcroppings, some massive in size. Barely accessible in the 1880s, the slope, with spectacular views of Spokane, the Valley, and the distant mountain peaks, offered some of the most desirable but challenging building sites.

Architect Kirtland Cutter took note of the views and recognized the potential for building along the curve under the cliff. Beginning in 1887, he designed several homes along Seventh and Eighth Avenues starting with a "cottage" at the head of Stevens Street for his uncle, Horace Cutter. He also built a home for himself, the "Chalet Hohenstein", at 628 West Seventh Avenue on the north side of the street. The following year he began work on two more hillside mansions, one for James N. Glover on Eighth Avenue, and the other for F. Rockwood Moore west of Horace Cutter's on Seventh. In 1889, the home of Cyrus R. Burns was added to the hill on Eighth Avenue. The next year, Cutter designed F. Lewis Clark's gatehouse west of the Moore home. Horace Cutter's home was replaced with a larger Colonial Revival home his nephew designed for D. C. Corbin in 1898. At the same time, Cutter also designed a home for Corbin's son, Austin, in the Neo-classical style just west of the Clark grounds. Two years later, Clark moved into his Cutter-designed Tudor mansion on the hillside above his gatehouse. Banker Francis Finucane added his Tudor mansion to the hillside in 1906. Just west of Glover's, this Cutter house had a red brick exterior. Kirtland Cutter's chalet, the Burn's home, the Finucane home and the Moore residence have all been demolished.¹⁵

As the neighborhood along Seventh Avenue developed, it gained popularity. Early Spokane businessman Alonso M. Murphy gave Kirtland Cutter credit for helping to establish and plan the neighborhood. In a 1905 newspaper article, Murphy says, "It was he who planned Seventh Avenue and who has directed most of the landscape gardening in that part of town...Cutter has done more for Spokane than any other man in the city. He has shown other men how to spend their money in a way that has made the city beautiful, and Spokane's beauty is now a well-known and established fact."¹⁶

The area was improved with sewer and water lines, street grading, sidewalk paving, and public schools. Many owners added basalt walls and basalt-framed entryways to their property. In an effort to lure potential homeowners, Spokane real estate developer Arthur D. Jones offered lots for sale describing the

¹⁵ Matthews, *Kirtland Cutter*.

¹⁶ *Spokesman-Review*, 29 Sept. 1905.

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area's amenities in a 1904 *Spokesman-Review* ad that read:

The Hill ...Seventh to Ninth Avenues ...Overlooking the City ...Eight Blocks from business center ...The lots for sale are in the midst of broad acres of lawns, the natural scenic effect of which is unsurpassed in American home grounds ...When this property is gone, there will be no more ...get a home with the best.¹⁷

The Hill offered panoramic view lots for sale at \$14 to \$25 a front foot, providing stiff competition for other affluent Spokane neighborhoods like Browne's Addition. By 1910, West Seventh Avenue was home to wealthy bankers, lawyers, merchants, and railroad and mining magnates. From its beginning, the neighborhood was recognized as one of Spokane's most prestigious and best-dressed streets.

Frank Rockwood Moore Home and Garden

Frank Rockwood Moore came to Spokane in 1879 as a young man of twenty-seven, and opened a general merchandise store. Moore, described as a "liberal-minded, public-spirited, progressive man" became a leader in the community. He helped organize Spokane's First National Bank and was named its first president. He was instrumental in organizing the Washington Water Power Company and was appointed one of the utility's first presidents. Moore was also active in real estate investments and several other Spokane businesses where he served as president or director for electric companies, cable railways and banks. Before he reached the age of 40, Moore had amassed a large personal fortune.¹⁸

Moore was drawn to the densely wooded slope that rose from West Fourth Avenue uphill to Cliff Drive. In 1884 he purchased four large lots along the south side of Seventh Avenue for \$1000. In 1889, he commissioned Kirtland Cutter to design a home on the steep slope. Cutter, by then in partnership with John Poetz, designed a large Tudor Revival style house which was built for a reported \$30,000 to \$40,000--a substantial sum in 1889. Considered one of early Spokane's most spectacular homes, the house had a wide view of the city. Photographs from 1891 depicts the house with its semicircular front drive, sweeping lawn, and a series of terraces above the house on the hillside.

Moore's new home attracted attention and people rode the Seventh Avenue streetcar to catch a glimpse of his estate. The 1889 promotional booklet *Spokane Falls Illustrated* described the home and its unusual

¹⁷ *Spokesman-Review*, 6 July 1904.

¹⁸ Sources for information on Frank Rockwood Moore include John Fahey's *Ballyhoo Bonanza*, Durham's *History of Spokane and Spokane County* and numerous newspaper articles, including his *Spokesman-Review* and *Spokane Daily Chronicle* obituaries from November 22-25, 1895.

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site saying it occupied "a commanding position on the mountain side" with "beautiful and extensive" grounds. The *Spokesman-Review* called his home "one of the handsomest residences in the Northwest...admired by thousands of visitors...the grounds take in several acres and present a handsome and unique object of the landscape gardener's art." Another article reported Moore's "beautiful home and tasteful grounds...are the admiration of every visitor...and were solely fashioned and carried to completion under his guidance." His home and grounds were praised as "the center of Spokane's social life and culture."¹⁹

Frank Rockwood Moore and his wife, Sarah Frances or "Fanny" were both social and civic leaders. By the late 1880s, with his wealth estimated at \$1,000,000, he was admired, respected, and loved by his associates. His business partner, Charles Sweeny, even named a son after the childless man. The Moore's, entertained generously in their previous home on Sprague Avenue, and after 1889, in their elegant Cutter-designed house on Seventh Avenue's hill. Following the Great Fire of 1889 that destroyed the core of Spokane's young business district, Moore worked to put the city back on its feet. He helped organize Spokane Falls' Northwestern Industrial Exposition in the fall of 1890, and Fannie was among the Spokane society matrons who volunteered to help complete construction of the exposition building when deadlines loomed. Early in the 1890s, misfortune set in for the Moore's. His finances were eroded, first by the drawn-out legal and labor disputes surrounding his mining interests, and then the nationwide economic panic of 1893, which deeply hurt Spokane's business community. Ill for nearly a year, in the late summer of 1895 he returned from a sea voyage that failed to restore his health. With a condition described as "catarrh of the stomach," he continued to deteriorate. Bedridden, he slipped into a coma and died at his home on November 21, 1895. Beloved by his peers, his death was a blow to his many friends and business associates. He was 43 years old.²⁰

Senator and Judge George Turner

In 1896, George Turner and his wife Bertha purchased the Moore property for \$35,000 (later reported to cost over \$100,000). Born in Edina, Missouri in 1850, George Turner studied law and was named United States marshal for Alabama in 1876. He met and married Alabama debutante Bertha C. Dreher, and

¹⁹ *Spokane Falls Illustrated*; *Spokesman-Review*, 22 Nov 1895, 10 April 1896, 9 July 1916, 21 Oct. 1941.

²⁰ Fahey, *Ballyhoo Bonanza*, and Durham, *History of Spokane and Spokane County*.

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together they came west, settling in Spokane in 1885, one year after his appointment to the territorial court of Washington. After serving three years, he resigned and began a private law practice in Spokane.²¹

George Turner lived in Spokane for 47 years and enjoyed a career that spanned local, national, and international affairs. He was a successful lawyer and civic leader, eminent jurist, United States senator, and international arbitrator. In 1889, he assumed a leadership role in framing the constitution for the State of Washington. Elected to the United States senate in 1897 on the Fusion Party ticket, he served until 1903. During his term, Senator Turner "served with distinction" on an international boundary commission with Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge. In 1910, Turner was appointed a United States counsel on the commission that oversaw arbitration of northeastern fisheries between America and Great Britain. During his broad career, Senator Turner was one of four men considered for United States Secretary of State to succeed William Jennings Bryan, and was asked to consider running for the governorship of Washington State and Vice Presidency of the United States. Senator Turner worked with several Presidents: Grant, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson, Hoover and Theodore Roosevelt.

George Turner's wife, Bertha C. Dreher, was born in Montgomery, Alabama and married George Turner when she was 18 years of age. Expertly schooled in social graces and Southern hospitality, Bertha Turner proved to be extraordinarily proficient at hosting elaborate receptions and social affairs for her prominent husband, often entertaining dignitaries in her home and garden. Her graciousness was extended to nobility and statesmen, including William Jennings Bryan and President Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the Turner property in 1903. She traveled abroad with her husband during his political career and documented their life together. Her photographs and scrapbooks that include personal invitations, correspondence and numerous mementos were donated to Washington State College (now Washington State University). The Turners had no children but both were fond of their dogs, who often accompanied them on automobile outings.

The Moore-Turner Garden

In 1911 when the Turners began plans to redo their garden they contacted the famed Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects firm of Brookline, Massachusetts. Failing to receive a prompt reply, they hired Portland landscape architect Hugh Bryan. Using existing terraces, topography and some structural

²¹ Biographical information on George and Bertha Turner comes from several sources, primarily: Nelson W. Durham's *History of Spokane and Spokane County*, numerous news articles in the *Spokesman-Review* and *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, and Bertha Turner's scrapbooks and memorabilia, in the Washington State University Archives in Pullman.

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elements, Bryan added many features, creating a resplendent landscape design in the Arts and Crafts style. The grounds were planted with "carloads of flowers, bushes, shrubbery and trees," and structures, water features, stairways and paths were added. Headlines from a *Spokane Daily Chronicle* article described the plans:

1911 Landscaping Plans Splendid
George Turner can Swim, Fish or Hunt Mushrooms on Own Grounds
Gardens Said Largest in Northwest²²

The article reported that \$10,000 was spent on the landscaping which included flowers, shrubs and trees imported from Holland, England, France and the Orient. The terraces were planted with a rose garden and perennial beds while stairways and paths led up to a white-columned tea house and the large pond, framed with iris. A two-tiered pergola with basalt columns and scroll-sawn beams was built next to the pond. The reflection pool, fed by a Mask of Pan fountain, was surrounded with ferns and water-loving plants. On the upper terraces there was a building to store ice and one for growing mushrooms while the lower terraces held the conservatory and greenhouses. Manicured lawns surrounded the house and climbed the lower terraces. The newspaper reported that "twenty men found six months employment...on the back grounds alone" and the Turners, who had already been "working at it for 17 years" were still planning further improvements²³

City Polk Directory records indicate that Hugh Bryan resided in the Parsons Hotel in downtown Spokane in late 1911 and early 1912 while he was supervising the work on the Turners' grounds. Information on Bryan is scant, but it is likely he was not formally trained as a landscape architect. The country's first course in landscape architecture was not established until Harvard introduced a Department of Landscape Architecture within its School of Design in 1900. There is no record that Hugh Bryan, born in Colorado in 1878, was enrolled in Harvard's program. In an era when standards still did not exist for the profession, he was more likely a highly skilled landscape gardener. At this time, no other landscapes are attributed to him. With a wife, Mary, and later a daughter, he resided in Portland between 1910 and 1915, and then moved to southern California. His wife, Mary, is listed as a widow in the Los Angeles City Directory in 1930.²⁴

²² *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 20 Oct. 1911.

²³ *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 20 Oct. 1911.

²⁴ Spokane and Portland City Directories, Multnomah County Library federal census records, research by Heritage Garden Cultural Landscape Report consultant Duane Dietz

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City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department Ownership

George and Bertha Turner enjoyed their home and grounds for over thirty-five years. George Turner died in 1932, his wealth diminished by the Great Depression, and Bertha Turner moved to the Jefferson Apartments. She died in 1939, one year before the house was torn down. Regarded as "an expense with no revenue," Spokane Savings Bank was unsuccessful in finding a buyer. Local merchant and community leader Ben Goldstein purchased the grounds in 1942. Encouraged by the success of his Roosevelt Arms Apartments, built in 1929 across Seventh Avenue from the Turner property, Goldstein hoped to erect a thirty to forty bungalows on the land after World War II. Instead, the Turner property was purchased, along with the D. C. Corbin House, by the Spokane City Park Board in 1945. The acquisition occurred because of the efforts of Park Board President Laurence R. Hamblen, and the generosity of Mr. And Mrs. George F. Jewett, who provided the purchase funds. The D. C. Corbin House has been restored and is now the Corbin Art Center. The combined Corbin-Turner grounds are maintained as Pioneer Park.²⁵

Significance as a Designed Landscape

The Moore-Turner Garden is characteristic of an Arts and Crafts garden. The water features, curved pathways, the use of natural materials in the pergola, arbor and teahouse, and rock stairs and walls, and the adaptation of garden design to the setting are typical. Its informal plantings, intended to soften basalt walls and steps and create a sculptured effect, are reflective of the style that began as a rejection of Victorian formality and stiffness. Favored in America after 1880, and spread through the availability of books and periodicals as well as the City Beautiful Movement, the era of the large home in a country garden setting lasted until World War I.²⁶

In Spokane, gardens were an important residential feature through the 1930s, but most of the large-lot grounds designed by professionals were completed before 1912. Of these, the hillside grounds along Seventh and Eighth Avenues were among the most impressive. The Moore-Turner Garden had only one comparable landscape in Spokane, the Davenport grounds on Eighth Avenue just west of Division. John C. Olmsted and his assistant, James Dawson, of the Olmsted Brothers firm worked with Kirtland Cutter to design the house and grounds of Louis Davenport's five acres. The Davenport grounds, described as "spectacularly beautiful," took advantage of a deep ravine and stream and a series of springs that crossed the steep property. Olmsted channeled the runoff into a series of pools and waterfalls, surrounding them with a woodland setting that included Daphne, Iris and thousands of Rhododendrons. The design approach

²⁵ City of Spokane Park Department records.

²⁶ Wendy Hitchmough, *Arts and Crafts Gardens* and Norman T. Newton, *Design on the Land*.

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differed from the Moore-Turner Garden due to the early topographical alterations made by F. R. Moore, but both gardens belong to the Arts and Crafts school.

Across Division Street from the Davenport home, the Olmsted firm designed a series of basalt walls when they did the hillside grounds of the James L. Paine estate. Olmsted and Dawson also did the Rockwood subdivision for Jay P. Graves, and encouraged the extensive use of basalt formations and walls, entries and stairways in its design. Above Seventh Avenue on Cliff Drive and Sumner Avenues, the Olmsted firm did the design for Thomas J. Humbird's grounds and Daniel W. Twohy's property. On two level acres rather than a hill, the Humbird property has basalt mounds incorporated into its planting design. The Twohy grounds now hold an apartment building. The Davenport and Paine properties have been developed as part of Spokane's medical complex although some of Paine's basalt walls still stand.

Other landscape architects found commissions in Spokane. Miles E. Estep completed grounds in the Rockwood subdivision along Highland Boulevard and also designed the grounds of August Paulsen's estate on Thirteenth Avenue. Like Olmsted, Estep used the basalt both as a design element and as a building material in rock walls and entries. The Estep design for A. W. Witherspoon's property on Highland survives, as do the Paulsen grounds, although reduced in size.²⁷

Little documentation exists for residential gardens in Spokane after 1912, and for a period after 1916, even landscape architects disappear from city directory listings. The Olmsted firm did complete smaller Sumner Avenue landscapes for Walter Leuthold in 1926 and William Powell in 1931. The June 1921 edition of *Architect and Engineer* recognized Aubrey White's Browne's Addition garden and the Edward Lindsley grounds at 2314 East Altamont. Beyond the city limits, Jay P. Graves estate above the Little Spokane River, done by Olmsted, was given merit as an outstanding designed landscape. Flowerfield, Louis Davenport's country home on the Little Spokane, was also Olmsted-designed. One other noteworthy garden outside the city was the Blakely garden, off Upriver Drive near the upriver dam. The Moore-Turner Garden remains unique among designed Spokane landscapes because of its size and location, its well-documented history, its visible remains, and its capability for restoration.²⁸

²⁷ Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, *National Register Nomination for the Rockwood Subdivision*.

²⁸ Johnson, *Olmsted in the Pacific Northwest*; Matthews, *Kirtland Cutter*.

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Section 10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

All of tracts C, D, E and F in the Second Addition to the Railroad Addition to the City of Spokane.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries reflect ownership of Frank Rockwood and Sarah Frances Moore, and George and Bertha Turner

Additional Documentation

Maps

1. USGS Spokane NW
2. USGS 8.5x11 photocopy
3. Assessor's Plat Map
4. Marycliff-Cliff Park Historic District map
5. Site sketch map with list of coded features.

Historic Maps

1. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902
2. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1910
3. Site map with topographical lines from City Parks Department 1946 map
4. City Parks Department sketch map, 1953

Historic Photographs

1. Seventh Avenue and the F. Rockwood Moore home, looking south from Howard Street, ca 1891. (MAC/EWSHS, L86-1035)
2. Seventh Avenue, looking southeast, ca 1892. (WSU Libraries Department of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections, Turner Collection)
3. F. Rockwood Moore residence, ca 1895. (MAC/EWSHS, L93-60.15)
4. Bertha C. Turner on path with dog, below arbor steps, ca 1915. (WSU Libraries Department of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections)
5. Bertha C. Turner on lower arbor steps, ca 1915. (WSU Libraries Department of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections)
6. Bertha C. Turner on upper arbor steps with dog, ca 1915, teahouse visible in upper left. (WSU Libraries Department of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections)
7. Three women with swans at large pond, pergola, ca 1915. (WSU Libraries Department of Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections)

Disc (3.5) containing nomination

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SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Photographs

The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Photographer: Sally R. Reynolds & Linda Yeomans
Photo Dates: March, 2000 & August 17 & 19, 2003*
Negatives: Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office

Black & White Photographs:

1. West Seventh Avenue, looking east.
2. Entrance to Moore-Turner Garden at Seventh Avenue, looking south.
3. Driveway to Moore-Turner Garden, looking east.
4. Front lawn of Moore-Turner Garden, looking northeast.
5. Parking area, former site of Moore-Turner house, looking east.
6. Lower stairway to rose arbor, looking south.
7. Upper stairway from rose arbor, looking south.
8. Reflecting pool, looking southwest.
9. Stairway east of conservatory to tea house, looking southwest.
10. Teahouse ruins, looking southeast.
11. Stairway to pump house, looking southeast.
12. Well house ruins, looking east.
13. Southwest stairway to upper pond, looking south.
14. Upper pond, looking west.
15. Upper pond, looking east.
16. Pergola ruins just above pond, looking southwest.

* Some March 2000 photographs were used because of heavy foliage in August 2003.

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MOORE-TURNER GARDEN
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Slides

The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Photographer: Sally R. Reynolds, Linda Yeomans
Photo Dates: March, 2000 & August 17 & 19, 2003*

Color Slides:

1. Historic Photograph, Bertha Turner on drive above house, looking east southeast.
2. Historic photograph, Bertha Turner on rose arbor stairs, looking southeast.
3. Streetscape, looking east southeast.
4. Entrance to Moore-Turner Garden at Seventh Avenue, looking southeast.
5. Driveway to Moore-Turner Garden, looking east.
6. Parking area, former site of Moore-Turner house, looking southwest.
7. First terrace wall, looking south.
8. Terrace, former drive, looking east.
9. Lower stairway to rose arbor, looking south.
10. Upper stairway from rose arbor, looking south.
11. Reflecting pool, looking southwest.
12. Well house ruins, looking southeast.
13. Stairway east of conservatory to tea house, looking southwest.
14. Path and highest (sixth) wall, looking east northeast.
15. Upper pond, looking southwest.
16. Upper pond, looking east.

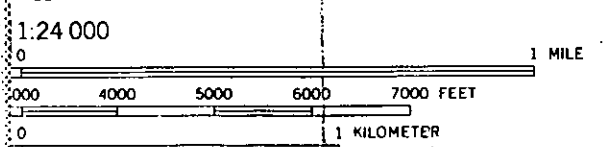
* Some March 2000 slides were used because of heavy foliage in August 2003.



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Spokane
Spokane County,
WA

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VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
S REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
ENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
ERVAL 20 FEET

ONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
R. COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
S AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

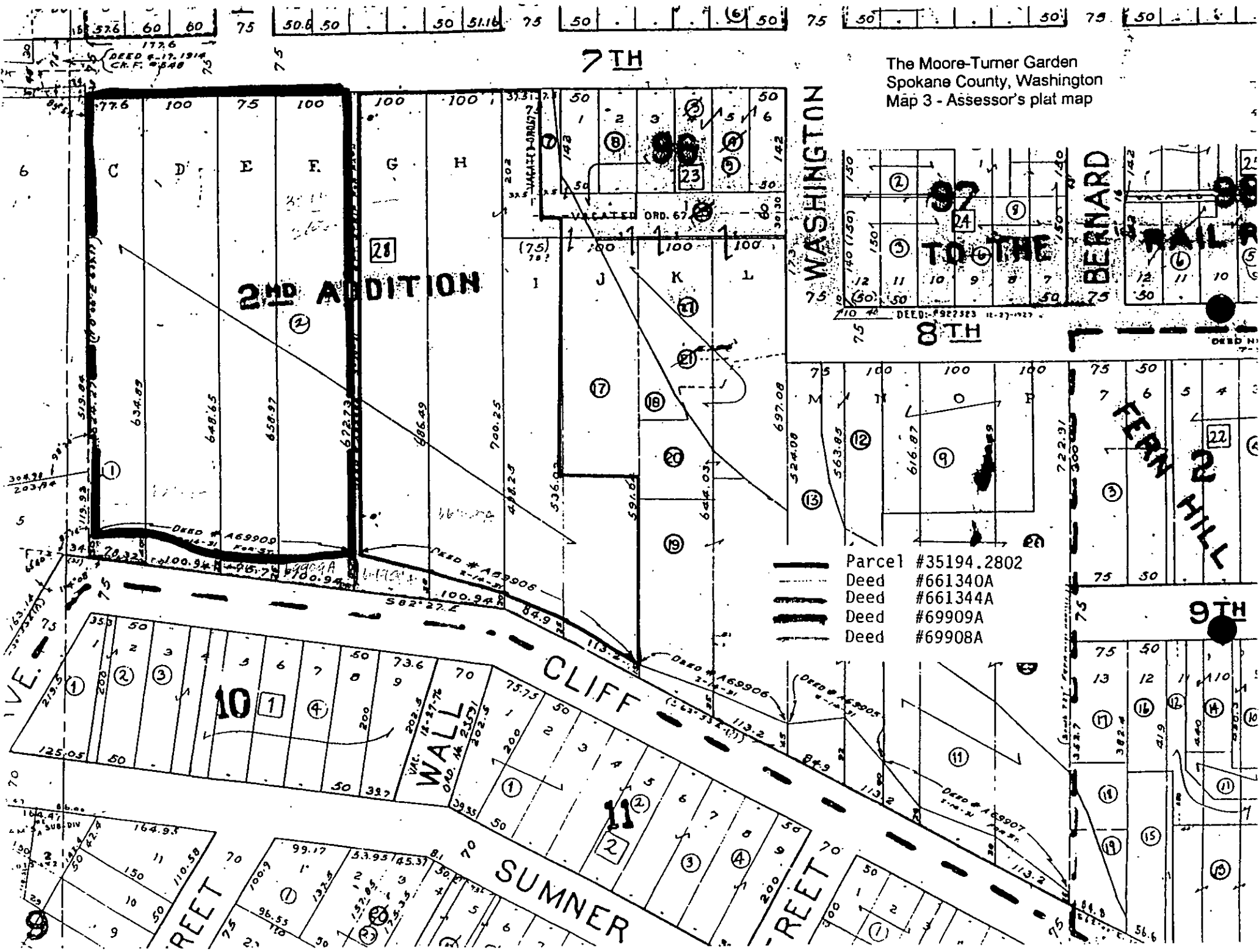
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1982 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1986
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface _____ Light-duty road, hard or improved surface. _____
Secondary highway, hard surface _____ Unimproved road. _____
○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

SPOKANE NW, WASH.
NW/4 SPOKANE 15' QUADRANGLE
47117-F4-TF-024

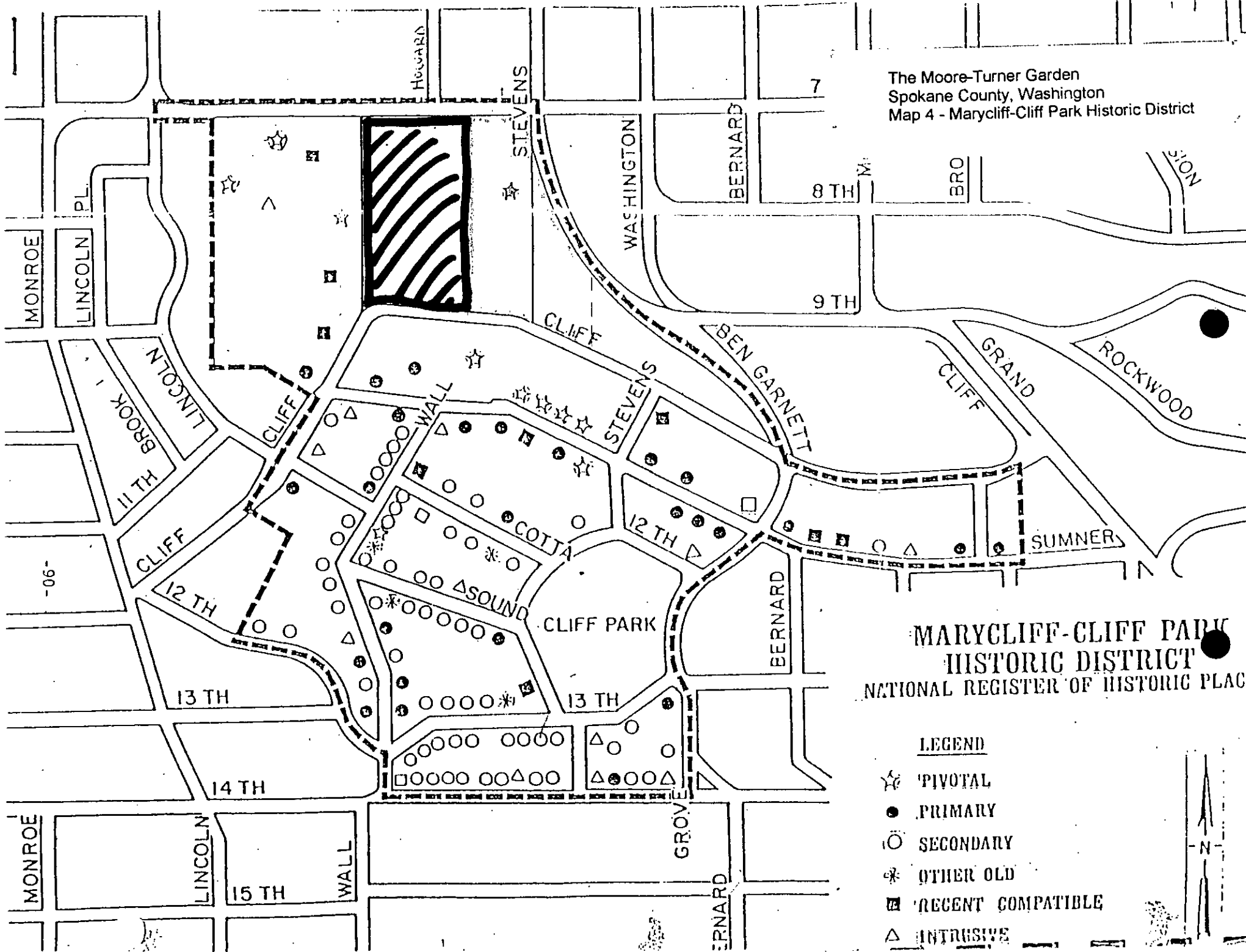
1974
PHOTOREVISED 1986
DMA 2579 III NW-SERIES V891



The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Map 3 - Assessor's plat map

Parcel #35194.2802
Deed #661340A
Deed #661344A
Deed #69909A
Deed #69908A

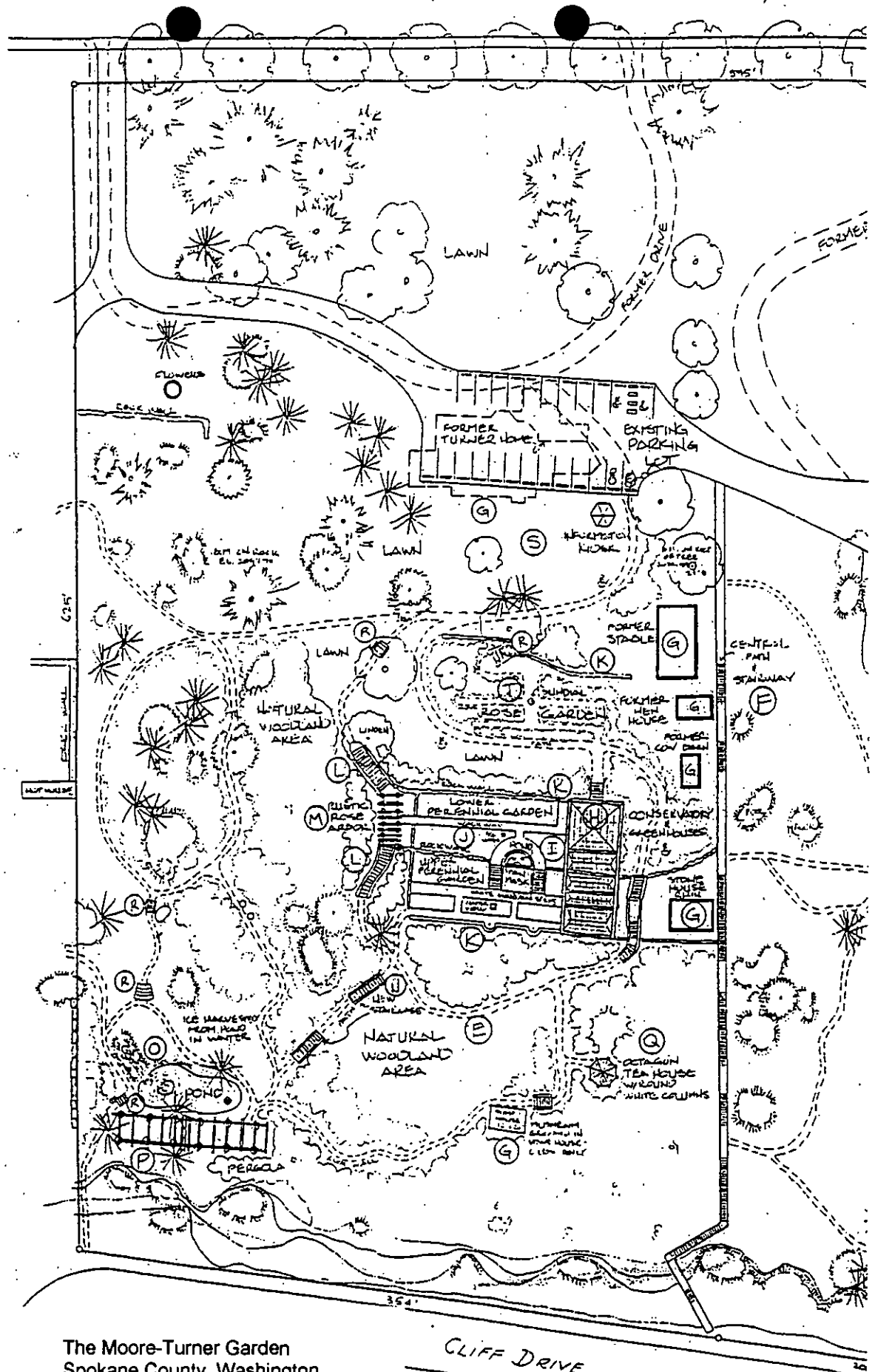
The Moore-Turner Garden
 Spokane County, Washington
 Map 4 - Marycliff-Cliff Park Historic District



**MARYCLIFF-CLIFF PARK
 HISTORIC DISTRICT**
 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

LEGEND

- ☆ PIVOTAL
- PRIMARY
- SECONDARY
- * OTHER OLD
- RECENT COMPATIBLE
- △ INTRUSIVE



The Moore-Turner Garden
 Spokane County, Washington
 Map 5 - Site sketch map with list of
 coded features.

GARDEN
RESTORATION PROJECT
PLAN DEVELOPMENT

MAY 1977

SHEET

FILE

(A) SMALL PERENNIAL GARDEN AREA ALONG PATHWAY TO BRIDGE:

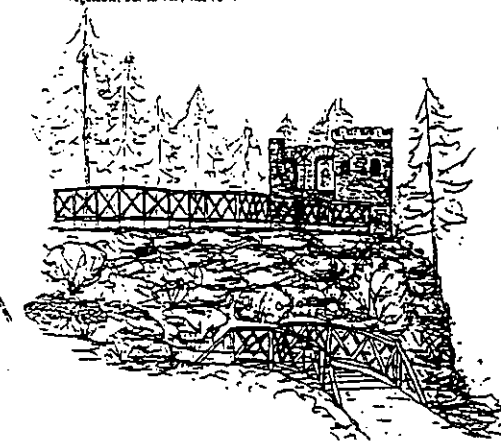
There is a rose garden approximately 10' x 20' located along the west side of the pathway leading from the Corbin House to the bridge. Lining the west and east side of the pathway is also a small perennial bed area. The perennials along the west side appear to have swordlike or grasslike foliage. There is not much information on the perennial plantings along the east side of the pathway.

(B) WOODEN FOOTBRIDGE:

There is a small wooden footbridge leading up to the Castle Overlook area above the Corbin House. The footbridge appears to be made of local pine wood from the property. It is approximately 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, and has a small arch in the bridge deck. The railings have a cross-shaped pattern and approximately 3 ft. high.

(C) CORBIN HOUSE KITCHEN GARDEN:

Kitchen gardens supplied many of the food and medicinal needs for a household before our modern-day grocery stores. The Corbin House had a kitchen garden located just to the south of the home up above the rock wall. There is a small railway from the house that crossed the garden area. The space tree still exists at the southeast corner of the house. The kitchen garden would be recreated from research done of turn-of-the-century kitchen gardens. The kitchen garden was approximately 30' x 60' in size. A kitchen garden is by no means just a vegetable garden containing only kitchen-garden vegetables. Flowers may have been dropped in here and there, wherever a vacant corner occurred. Such informal and mixed gardens usually have a personal character which adds greatly to their interest, and therefore, to their value to the home. Kitchen gardens had a delightful mixture of onions, pole beans, peas, celery, balsam, gooseberries, celeriac, cabbage, nasturtiums, beet, poppies, cucumbers, morning-glories, kohlrabi, verbena, bush beans, pink, rocket, carrots, wormwood, parsley, carrots, kale, perennial phlox, nasturtiums, lewisia, lettuce, and lilac. It is essential to any satisfaction in vegetable growing that the soil be rich and thoroughly subdued and loosed. The plantings should also be arranged that the tilling can be done with wheel tools. The rows of vegetables should be long and continuous, to allow of tilling with wheel tools. It is not desired to grow a full row of any one vegetable, but to vary the row.

**(D) CASTLE OVERLOOK: FAVORITE SPOT FOR DANIEL CORBIN:**

The large basalt rock outcropping and the remaining ruins of this marvelous castle-like overlook point still remain. The turret itself is not really large, you can still see the base of it. It is approximately 6 feet in diameter and connects with the extended wall area as part of the overlook, for an overall diameter of approximately 15 feet. The overall height of this overlook structure from the rock base is approximately 20 feet. The 30 foot pathway leading to the overlook was lined with the same style of pine railing as the bridge rail.

(E) NATURAL WOODLAND AREA PATHWAYS:

There are 2,000 linear feet of dirt pathway to be cleared to approximately 3/4" to 4" in width on the Corbin property in the woodland area. There are 2,000 linear feet of dirt pathway to be cleared on the Turner property. Also, the paths need to be repaired by filling dirt in the areas where roots are exposed and the soil is low.

(F) CENTRAL STAIRWAY AND PATHWAY:

This stairway was once and still somewhat is the main access from the upper south hill area to the downstairs area. The wooden staircases are no longer there, and some of the asphalt path is still intact, but a majority of this stairway and pathway will have to be reconstructed. The length from Cliff Drive to the lower park road is approximately 400 feet. There are eight stairways contained along this route.

(G) FORMER STABLE, HEN HOUSE, COW BARN, STONE HOUSE, PUMP HOUSE AND TURNER HOME SITES:

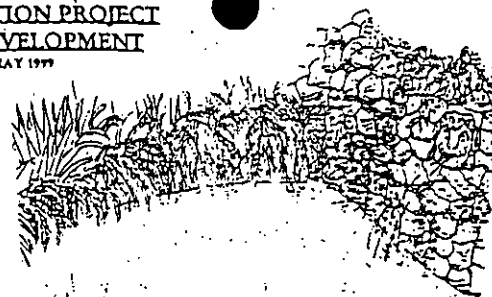
The former building sites for the stable, hen house, cow barn, stone house, pump house and Turner home would be identified by permanent signs with the historic information regarding these structures.

(H) CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSES:

There is not much information on the Conservatory and Green houses located here. We could not find any photos of this area. The basalt rock foundations are still remaining and pieces of the small rock aggregated flooring in the Conservatory can still be found. The basalt stairway leading to the Conservatory still remains but needs extensive repair. We are still currently researching other Olmsted residential designs in Spokane and other period designs to give us clues of the style of the Conservatory and Greenhouse structures. The three or four greenhouses were at different levels as they stair-stepped up the slope.

(I) POND AND WHITE GARDEN STEPS:

There is a charming half-circle shaped pond which was bordered by iris and fern-like plants which cascade-like planted along the rock wall at the back of the pond. A walk of 100 feet was affixed to the rock wall and was spouting water into the pond. In Greek mythology there is perhaps no more picturesque figure than Pan, the god of flocks and pastures, of fields and forest. He is represented as having horns, a goat's beard, pointed ears, a tail, and goat's feet. Pan, dancing and playing his pipes, is a familiar figure in painting and sculpture. Leading from the pond area on either side is a set of white garden



steps (as described in an early newspaper article). Currently, the steps are made of bank with asphalt step treads. There may have been a rail painted white, or the step treads were painted white at one time. We do not have a photo of what the white garden steps looked like. Again, we will have to do further research to reconstruct them.

(J) UPPER AND LOWER PERENNIAL GARDENS:

There were extensive plantings in the garden basin outlined of perennial plantings in the upper and lower perennial garden areas. We do have some photos of these areas and are currently working with the Olmsted archives to find plant lists. If we are unable to find the exact plant material, we will select plant material that best represents the period perennial gardens. The pathway, planting areas and rock walls in this area will all need to be reconstructed.

(K) ROCK WALLS THROUGHOUT THE TURNER GARDEN AREA:

There is approximately 1,000 linear feet of rock walls that are about 3 feet high, on the average, that need to be reconstructed throughout the Turner Garden area. These walls were originally a mortuless construction. The reconstruction will have some mortar involved to provide a longer life. The mortar would not be visible (many of the old basalt structures in Mainie Park were mortared but appear to be dry-set constructed).

(L) STAIRCASES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RUSTIC ROSE ARBOR:

The basalt rock staircases located on the either side of the Rustic Rose Arbor are still in place today and are in remarkably good condition. The lower staircase has had some movement of the lower rock wall supporting the stairway which will need to be repaired. Both staircases will need the treads and stair balusters repaired.

(M) RUSTIC ROSE ARBOR:

This beautiful rose arbor was wood constructed with arched details and oriental detailing of the overhead structure. Old climbing roses trained over the structure. The rose arbor was the terminus focal point on the west end of the lower perennial garden. The structure was approximately 30 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a height of about 8 feet. None of the arbor remains today. We do have very good photos showing this structure that will aid us in the reconstruction.

(N) NEW STAIRCASES ON UPPER PATH LEADING TO POND AND PERGOLA:

The pathway leading from the rose arbor up to the upper pond and pergola is very steep. We are recommending that two new staircases be constructed of bank to match the other garden stairways to provide easier access to this upper area.

(O) UPPER POND AND ROCK WATERFALL:

The pond still exists and is approximately 70 feet long and 24 feet wide. Originally water was piped up through the existing basalt rock overtop located at the northwest corner of the pond and created a waterfall over the rock into the pond. The pond also had a rock island placed towards the west end. A small log hut covered the pump at east end of the pond to recirculate



the water back to the waterfall. The pond basin needs sealing and repair, the plumbing system needs repair, and the basalt rock pond bank with the plantings along the bank need to be completed to restore the pond area.

(P) PERGOLA:

Portions of this beautiful rustic pergola still remain. The circular basalt columns are still located there; some are still standing and others have toppled over. The pergola had two levels, with a step about midpoint. The basalt columns are approximately 8 feet tall at the lower level. There is a 4 foot high rock remaining wall along the south side of the structure between the southern columns. The overall size of the structure is approximately 75 feet long and 15 feet wide. The overhead wood structure has similar detailing as the lower rose arbor. Visteria vines grew over the structure.

(Q) OCTAGON TEA HOUSE WITH WHITE COLUMNS:

This was a small tea house that provided a sitting area in the upper natural woodland garden area. There were eight white columns supporting a low conical-shaped wood shingled roof structure. The columns were approximately 8 feet tall. The sides were open. The tea house was approximately 14 feet in diameter. We are not sure if there was any flooring material in the tea house or if it just had a dirt floor.

(R) STAIRWAYS ALONG WEST PATH AREAS:

There are two small stairways along the west area to be reconstructed. The upper one is still fairly intact, the lower one is nonexistent. In addition, there is a small stairway below the rose arbor area that is no longer there that needs to be reconstructed. All of them are made of basalt rock.

(S) AREA JUST BEHIND THE FORMER TURNER HOME:

The area just behind the Turner home appeared to be mainly lawn with shade trees and ponderosa pine and fir. There appeared also to be some shrub plantings, but nothing as elaborate as the upper garden area. There probably was a kitchen garden located in this area to provide for the household needs. We do not have photos of this area and will continue to do further research regarding this area.

(T) ROSE GARDEN AND SUNTAL:

There was a lovely rose garden with a central focal point of a small hedge the perennial gardens. It was located in area approximately 40 feet by 80 feet. This is another area that needs further research because we do not have clear photos of this area.

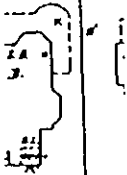
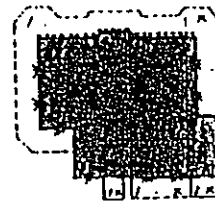
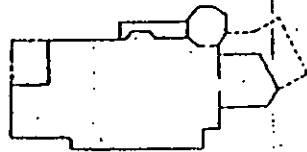
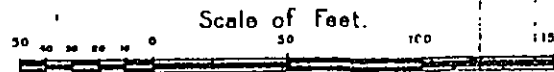
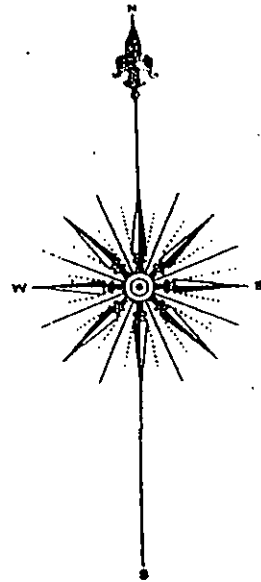
CORBIN AND TURNER HERITAGE
GARDEN RESTORATION PROJECT
PRELIMINARY PLAN DEVELOPMENT

APPROVED	REVIEWED	SCALE	DATE	DESIGN	DRAWN	CHECKED
		1" = 50' 0"	MAY 21 1977	D. CLEH	O. CLEH	L.F. 6

SPokane
HHS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT
1111 HALL, SPOKANE, ID. 83201-3317 (509) 456-8690
625-4475
FRANK H. MILLER, DIRECTOR
PAUL E. TAYLOR



The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Map 1
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1902



1902
N
↑



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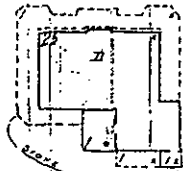
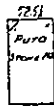
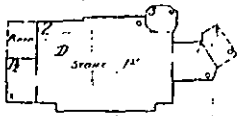
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The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Map 2
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1910

T E R R A C E

L A W N S



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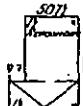
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S O P P O

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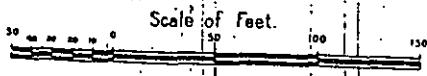
Water Tanks or Cisterns



CLIFF

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1910 Reel 16 Vol II p 318

1910 Reel 16 Vol III p 318



Scale in feet
0 25 50 100
Contour interval = 5'

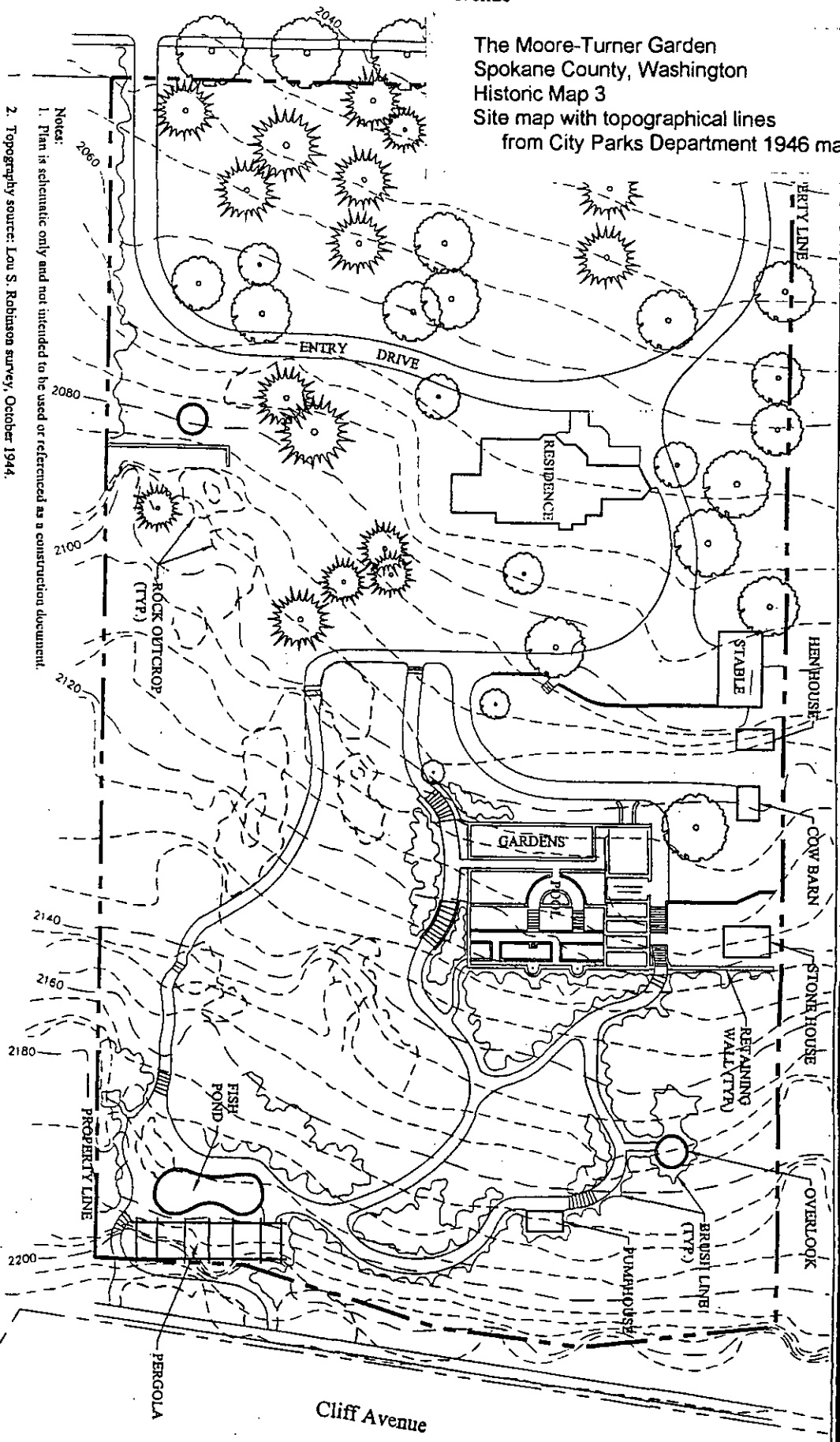
TURNER GARDENS

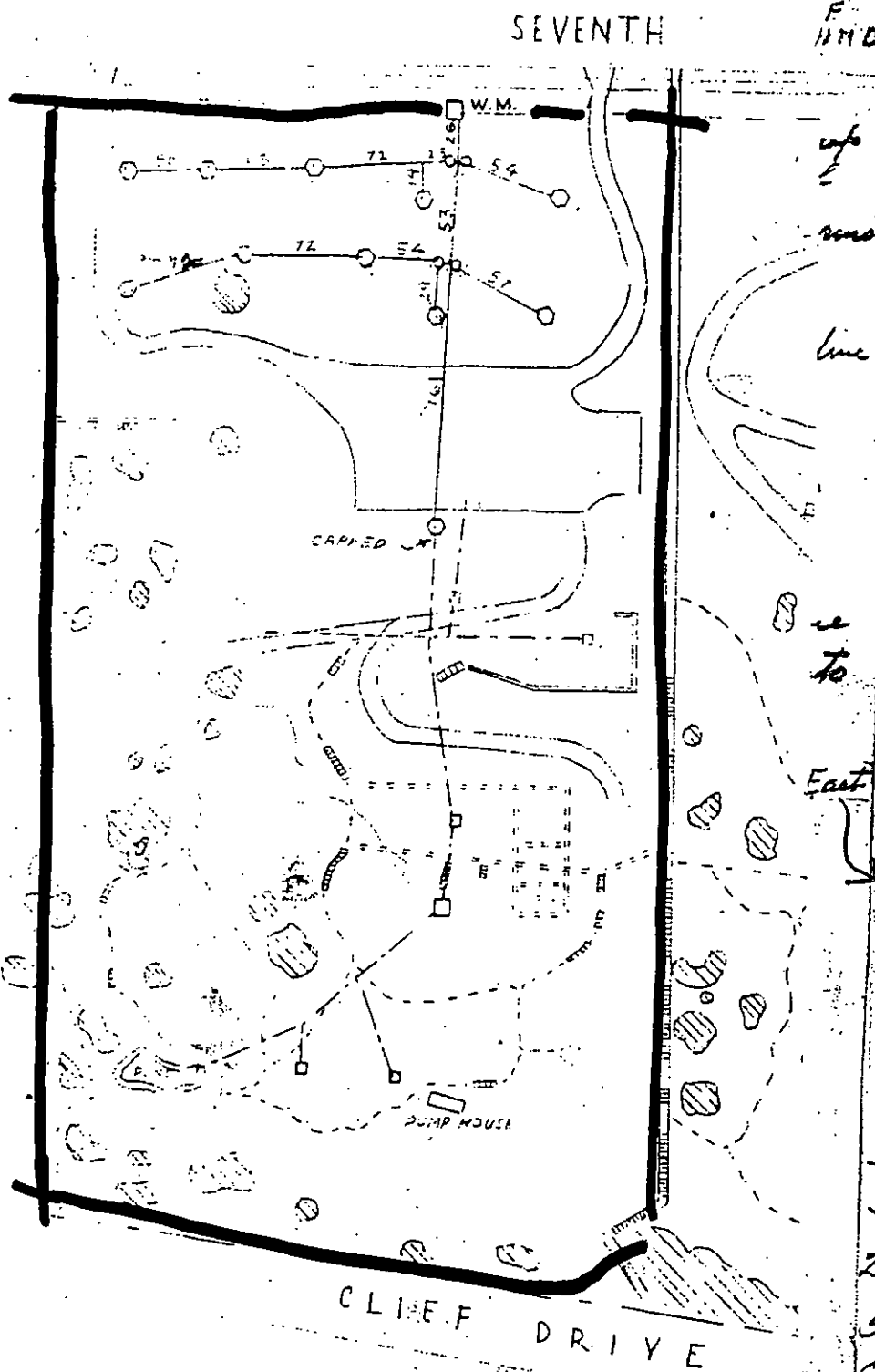
SITE PLAN

7th Avenue

The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Map 3
Site map with topographical lines
from City Parks Department 1946 map

- Notes:
1. Plan is schematic only and not intended to be used or referenced as a construction document.
 2. Topography source: Lou S. Robinson survey, October 1944.
 3. Site plan source: City of Spokane Parks Department survey, 1946.





LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE

58' E of Roadway
44' E of N.W.
25 1/2' W of Water Tap
4' W of 7th St. Tree

9 ft E of Big Pole

15 ft. Cor. of Bldg.
25 1/2 ft East
of faucet on Bldg

East
5' x 8'
Cement Well
3" deep
from SE corner
of Bldg.

15" to top of
Cement forms
40" deep.

SEWER LINE and 2 clean out pipes

5 ft East of N.E.
corner of Building
other line
6 ft East of Bldg.
23 ft Sg. of clean out
or
23 ft Sg. of N.E. corner
of Bldg.
Yellow Mark on
Curb + Bldg.
Iron covers
2' below the top

The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 1
Seventh Avenue and the F. Rockwood Moore
home, looking south,
ca 1891 (MAC/EWSHS, L86-1035)



The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 2
Seventh Avenue, looking southeast,
ca 1892 (WSU Libraries Dept. of Manuscripts,
Archives, and Special Collections)

SPOKANE FALLS SCENERY



SPOKANE FALLS
SPokane, WASH.

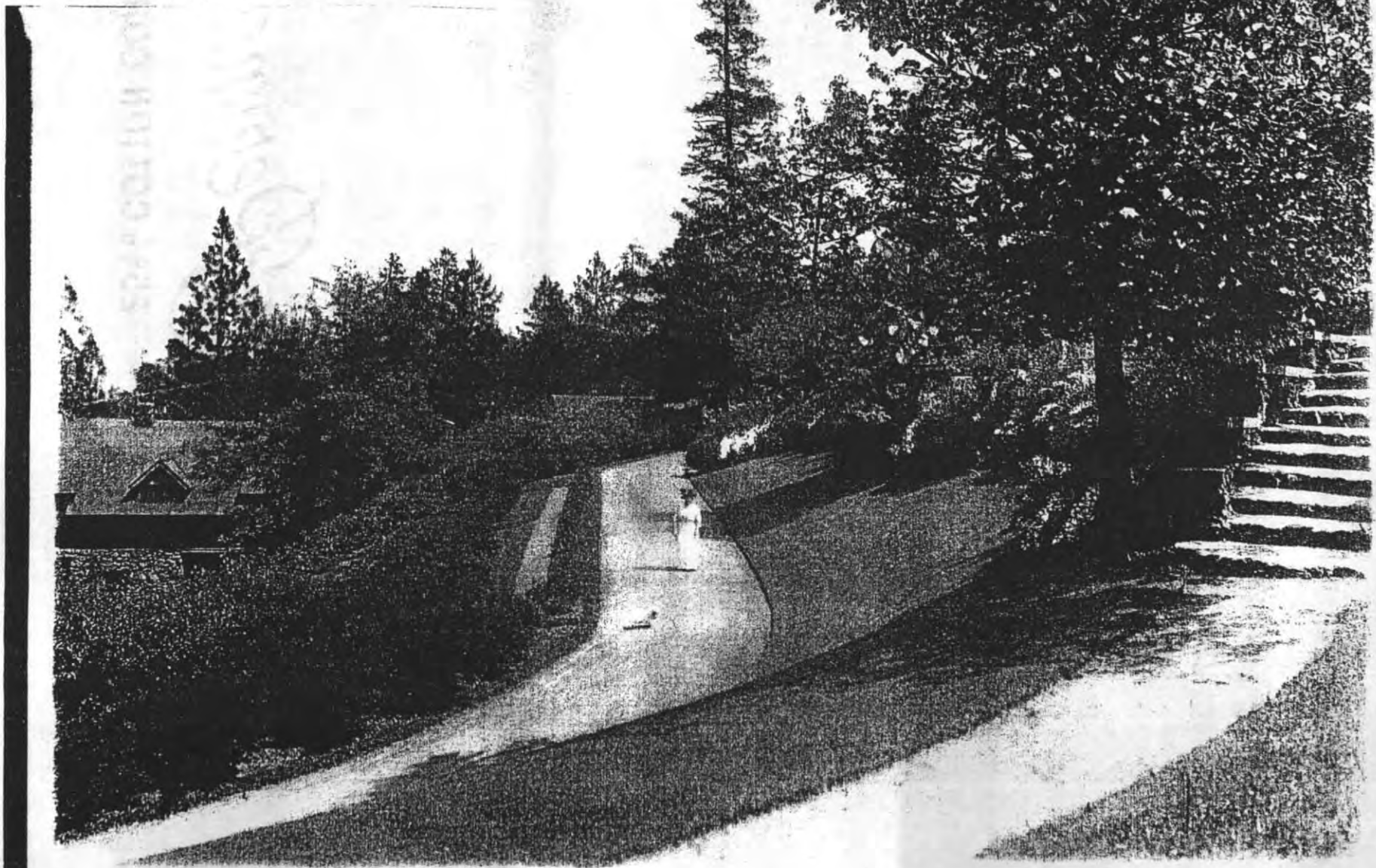
SPokane Falls
Scenery

SPokane Falls
Scenery

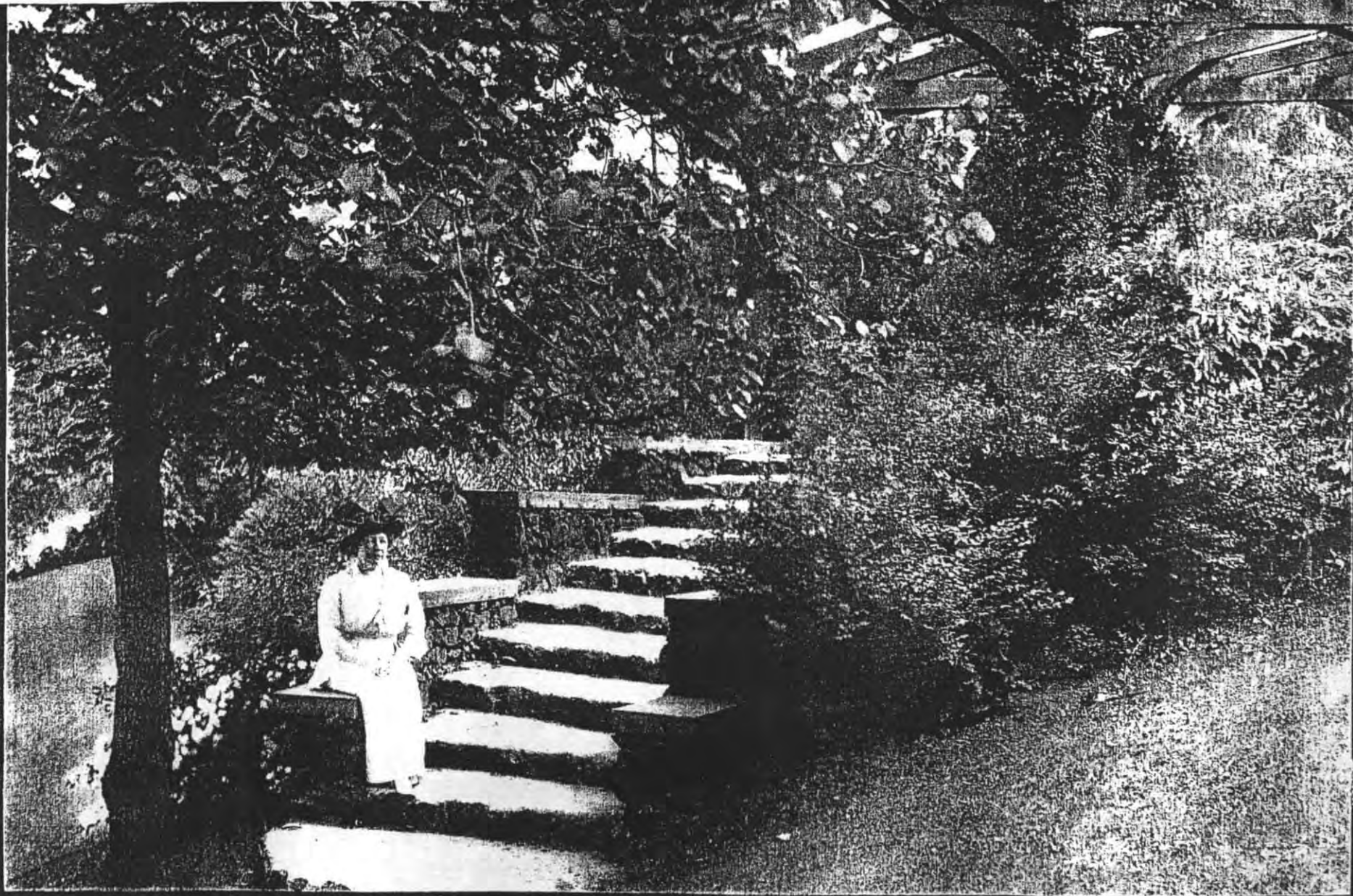
The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 3
F. Rockwood Moore home,
ca 1895 (MAC/EWSHS, L93-60.15)



The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 4
Bertha C. Turner on path with dog,
below arbor steps, ca 1915
(WSU Libraries Dept. of Manuscripts,
Archives, and Special Collections)



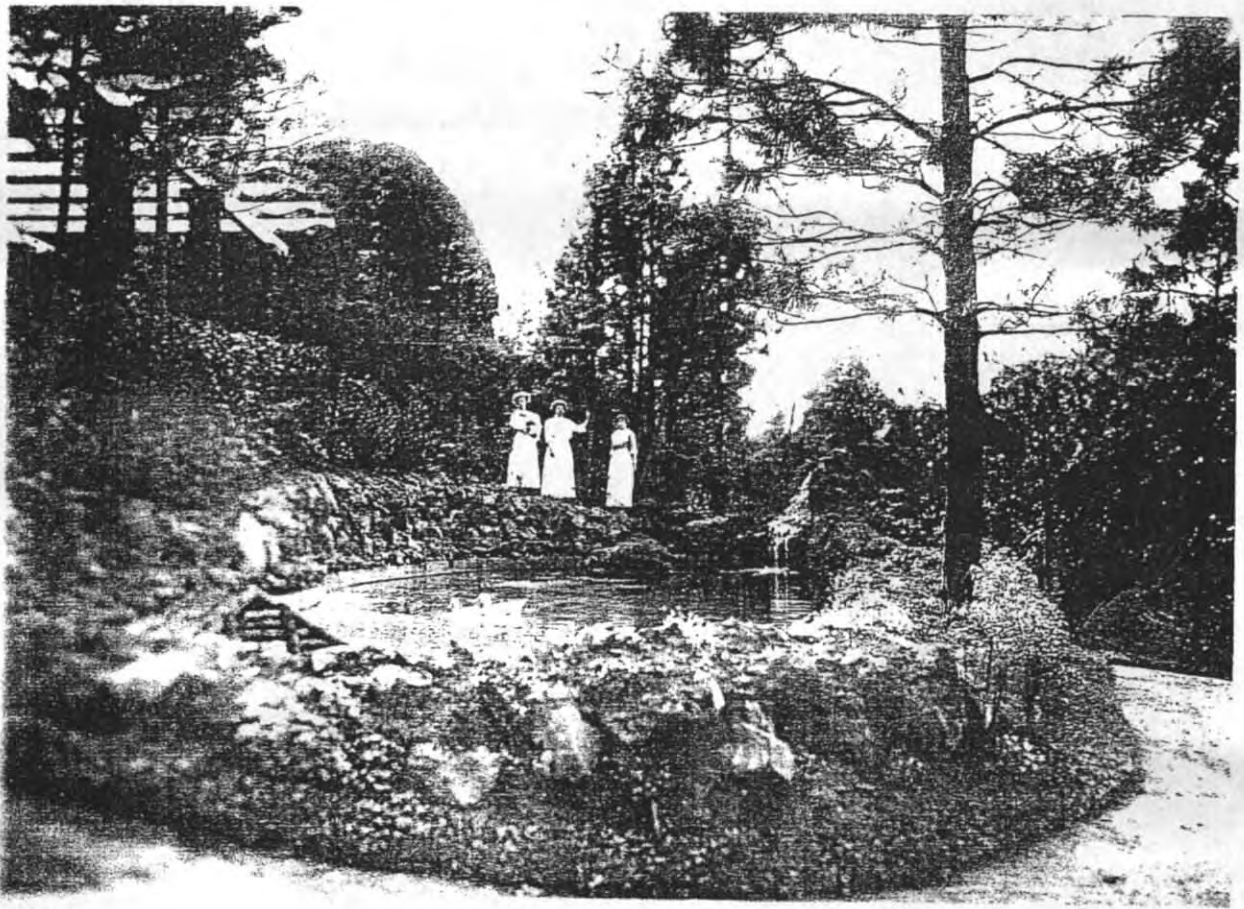
The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 5
Bertha C. Turner on lower arbor steps,
ca 1915 (WSU Libraries Dept. of Manuscripts,
Archives, and Special Collections)

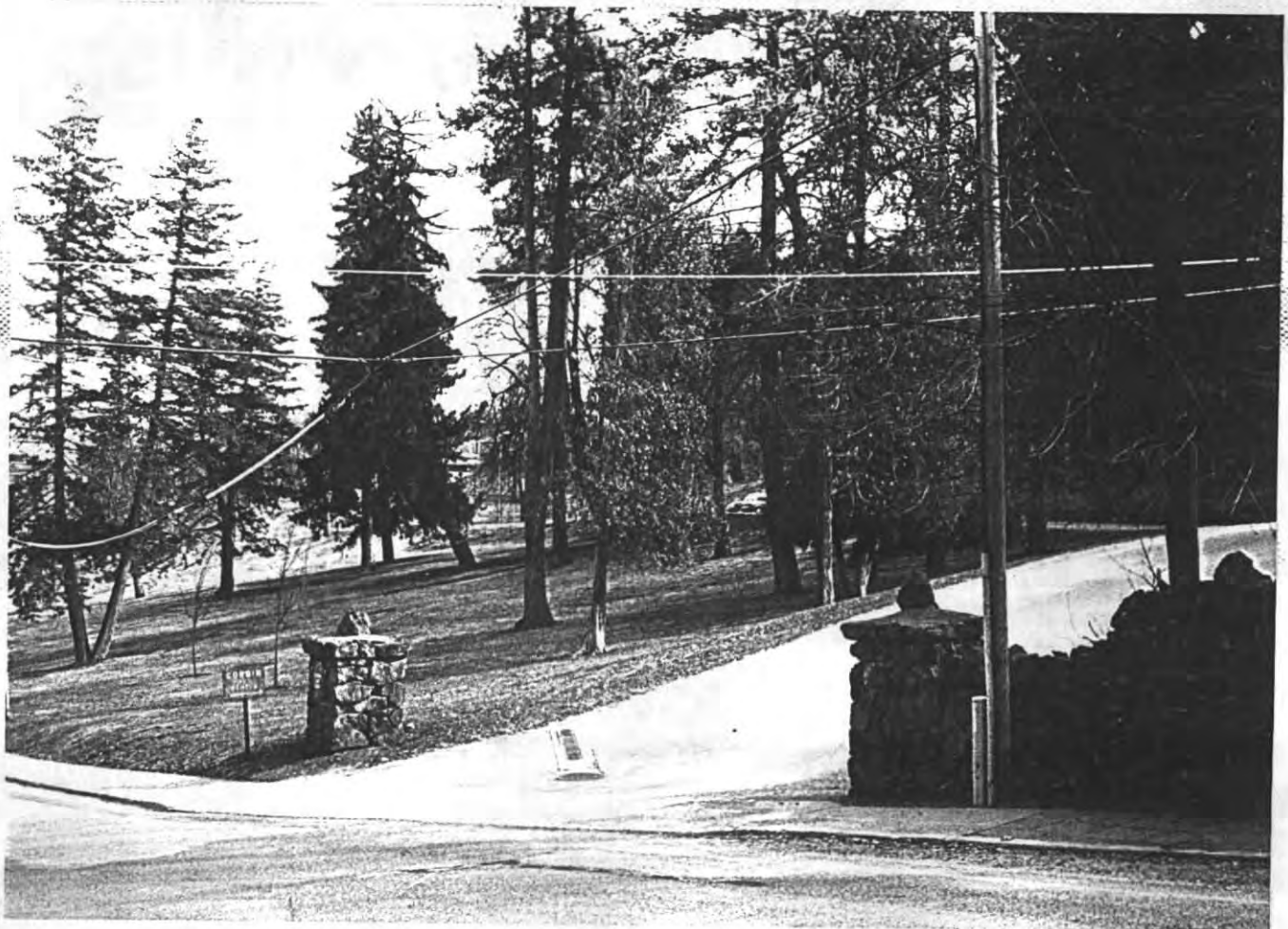
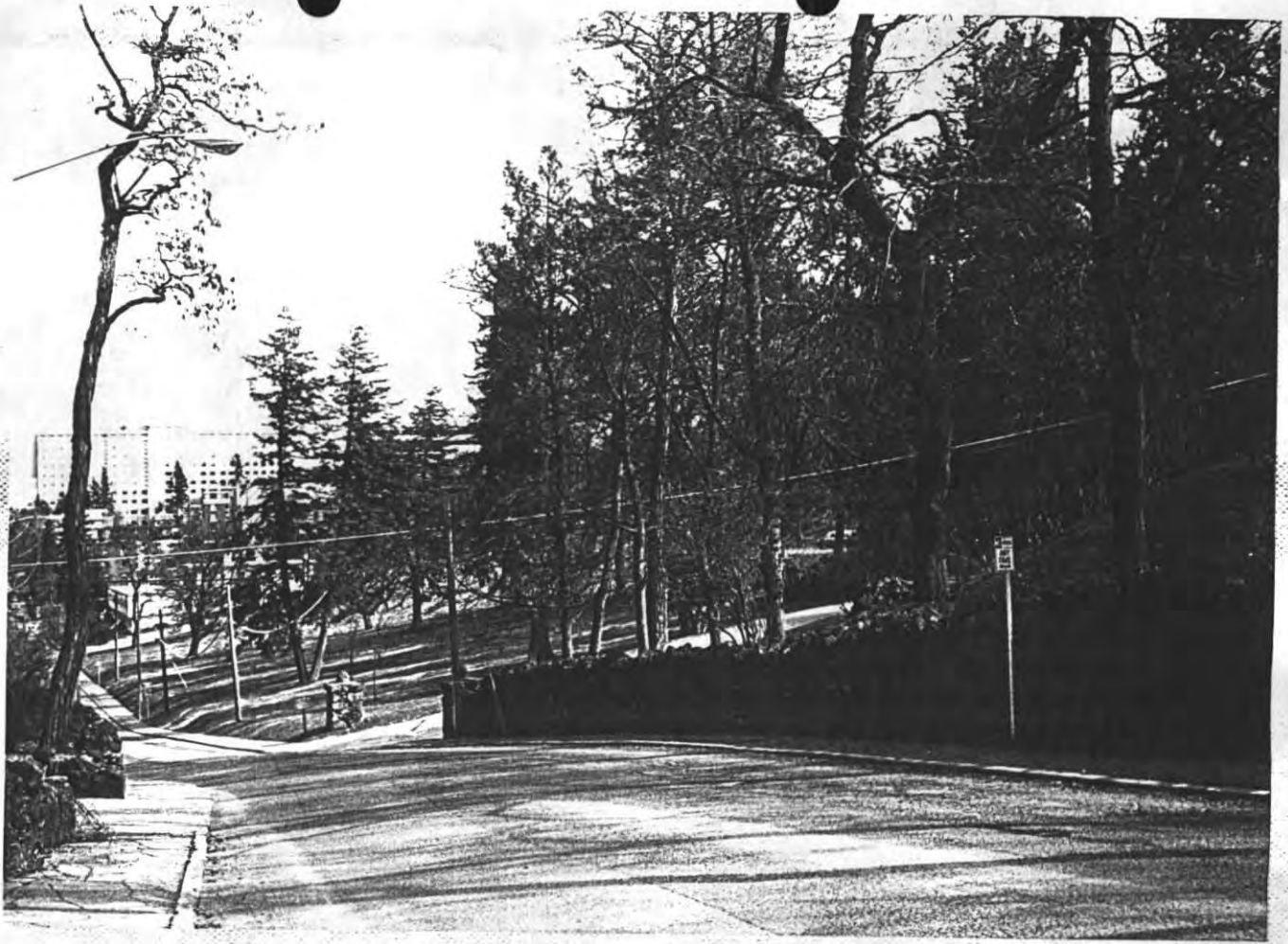


The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 6
Bertha C. Turner on arbor steps with dog,
ca 1915, teahouse visible in upper left
(WSU Libraries Dept. of Manuscripts,
Archives, and Special Collections)



The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane County, Washington
Historic Photograph 7
Three women with swans at large pond,
pergola, ca 1915 (WSU Libraries Dept. of
Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections)





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the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
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#1298
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Mar. 2008

the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
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the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
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Spokane, WA
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Spokane, WA
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Spokane, WA
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the Moore-Turner Garden
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the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
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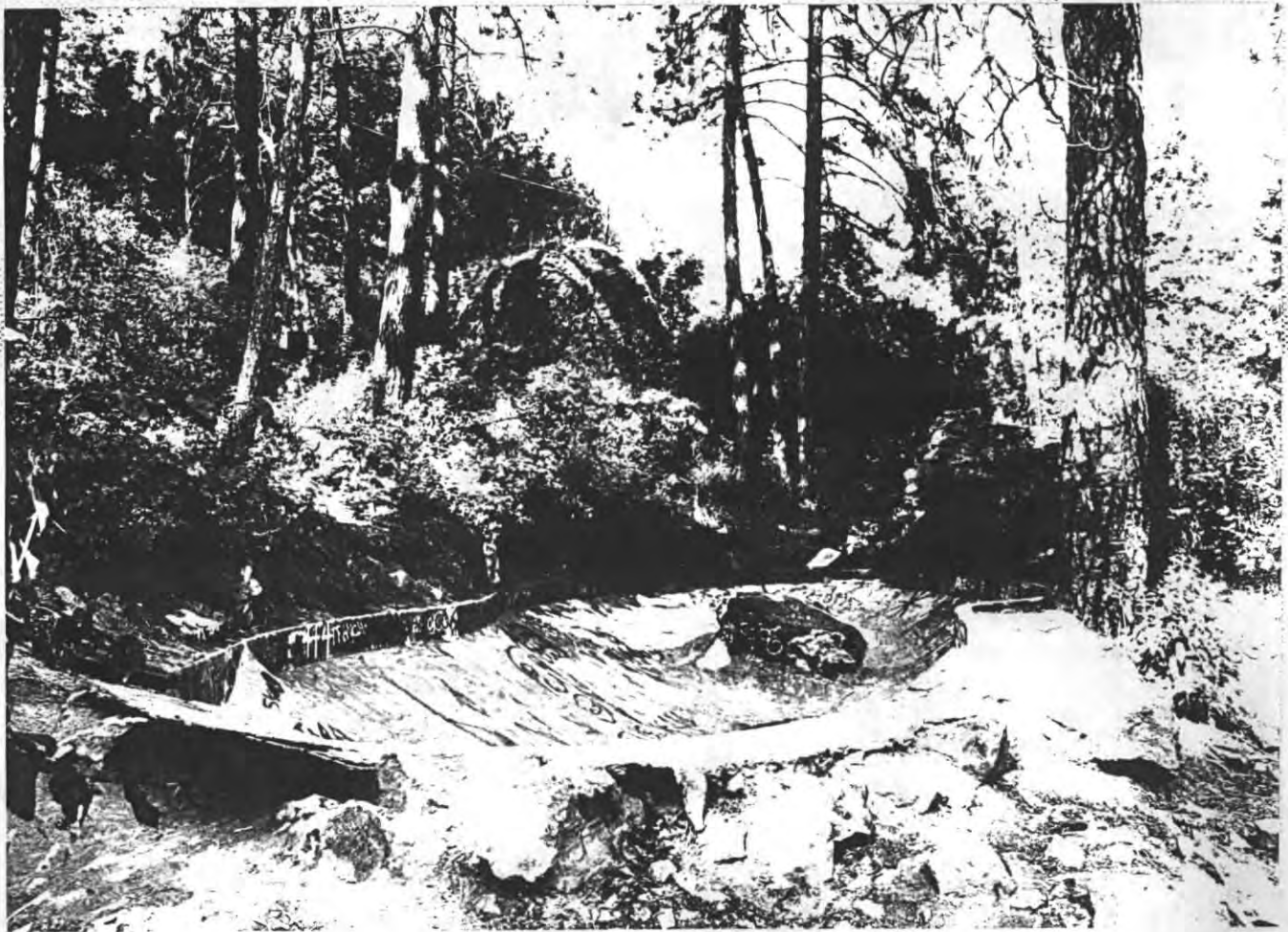


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the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
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Spokane, WA
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the Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
#14 of 16



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The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
#15 of 16

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The Moore-Turner Garden
Spokane, WA
#16 of 16