


SP 576

Only typed forms are accepted. Please send an electronic copy of the completed form.

If you need assistance completing the form, please contact Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian, at 360-586-3076 or Michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov.

Washington State HERITAGE BARN REGISTER 	Farm Name Heinemann Farm	Property Location Address: 16110 W. Jacobs Road City: Spokane Zip: 99224
	Historic Name Weeks, Charles M., Barn	County Spokane
	Owners Name Terry & Nancy Heinemann Phone: 509-244-3863 Email: JMar_2008@juno.com	Owner Address Address: 3912 N. Brooks Road City: Medical Lake State: WA Zip: 99022

BARN	ROOF SHAPE	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN	SIDING	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	PAINTING/ DECORATION	OTHER BARN FEATURES
CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins BARN BUILT DATE: c. 1900	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Broken Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Hip <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch <input type="checkbox"/> Conical <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other CURRENT USE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ag <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Square <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> L- Shape <input type="checkbox"/> T- Shape Size: 32' x 65' Height: Approx. 40'	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood – Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood – Board & Batten <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Painted? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Color: Names/Dates/ Decoration? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Describe:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cupola <input type="checkbox"/> Dormer <input type="checkbox"/> Hay Hood <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> Weather Vane <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Rod <input type="checkbox"/> Silo <input type="checkbox"/> Milking Shed <input type="checkbox"/> Other

*** PROPERTY HISTORY: (Expand on the history of the barn/property such as use, original owner, builder, architect, family stories and memories, etc.. add additional pages if necessary)**

While the exact construction date of the barn is unknown, we do know that Charles M. Weeks received a homestead certificate for the property in 1899. The barn was likely built in the early 1900's or late 1890s. One local, a who woman came to Indian Prairie in 1916 when she was 4 years old, recalls that the barn was standing when her family moved to the area. Her family rented the house for three years, from 1923 to 1926, I think. It is believed that they helped Charles Weeks farm the ground. All of the hay for the horses and the few cows was stored in the loft. Hay was pushed off the sides into the mangers below.

Now, the barn stands mostly unused. A few things are stored in it and straw is still stored up in the loft, but most of it is empty.

Please provide current photos of nominated property (interior and exterior (all four sides)) and a map indicating the location of property in relationship to major roads. Digital images are preferred (please provide disc) or print on photographic paper.

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OTHER FARMSTEAD BUILDINGS

If building does not exist, please check N/A box

Provide additional photos of secondary buildings/structures regardless of age.

	ROOF SHAPE (Gable, Hip, etc.)	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN (Square, L-Shape, Rectangular, etc.)	SIDING	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	OTHER FEATURES: (Style, Color, Trim, etc..)	BUILT DATE
DWELLING <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Gable	Shingles	Rectangular	Wood	Cement		Late 1800's
OUTHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
CHICKEN COOP <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Gable	Metal	L-shape	Wood	Cement		Late 1800's
MACHINE SHED <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
MILK HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
SILO <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
OTHER: Storage shed <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Gable	Metal	Rectangular	Wood -	Cement		Early 1900's
OTHER: Goat shed <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Other	Shingles	Rectangular	Wood	None		Late 1800's

Please provide a sketch of the farmstead layout indicating the location of other buildings in relation to the barn. Include an arrow pointing north for directional purposes.

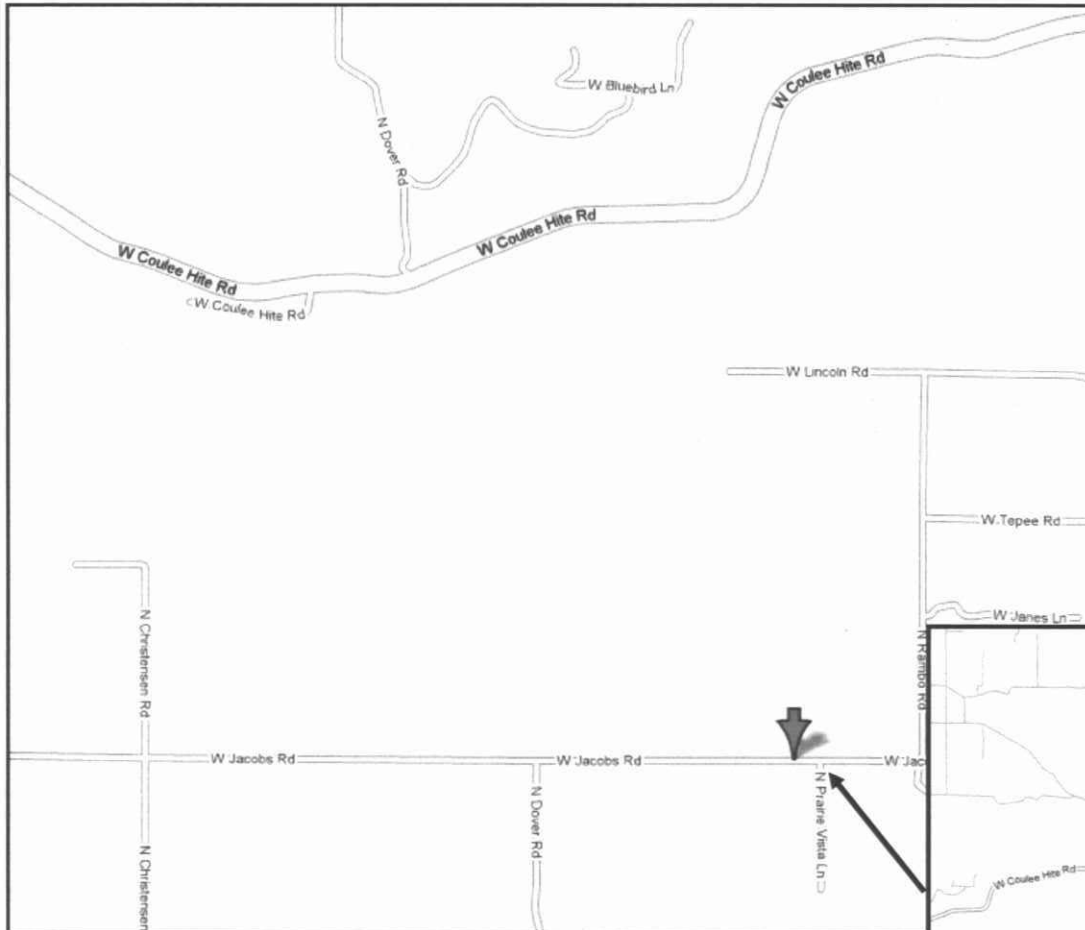
Return form and additional documentation to: **DAHP** 1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 Olympia, WA 98504

This barn is located on probably the best farming ground found in the Indian Prairie area. Once, there were two springs on the property and most of the fields are sub irrigated so there is always a good crop. We do not know an exact date when the barn was built but we know it was in the early 1900's or more likely, the late 1800's. Charles M. Weeks received the homestead certificate in 1899 so we know he had been living there for at least five years prior to that.

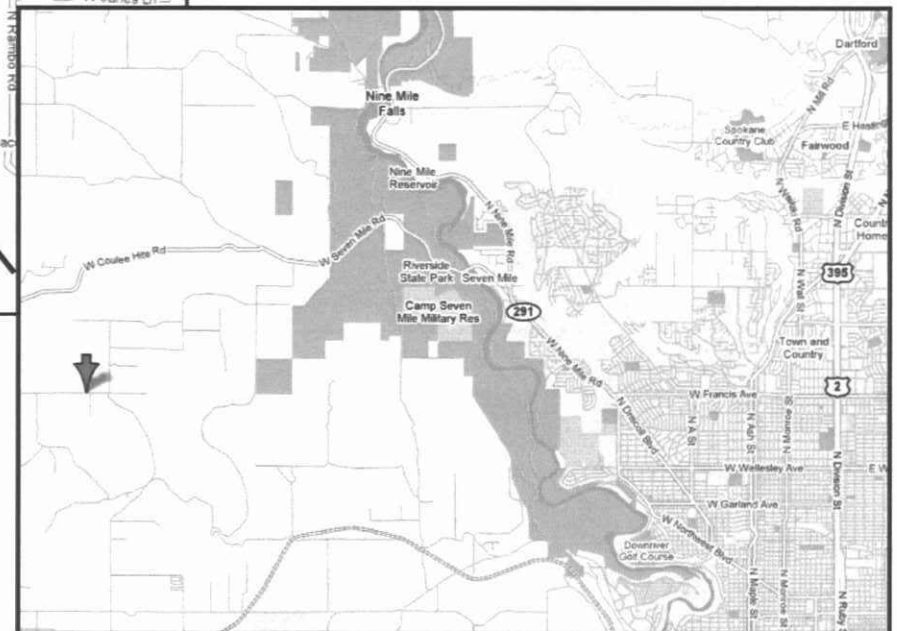
The older people around this area say that the barn has been there forever... they always remember it standing there! One woman came to Indian Prairie in 1916 when she was 4 years old. She says the barn was here then and had been for awhile. Her family actually rented the house for three years, from 1923 to 1926, I think. I believe they helped Charles Weeks farm the ground. They farmed the land with horses which stayed in the barn. All of the hay for the horses and the few cows was stored in the loft. Hay was pushed off the sides, into the mangers below.

When Charles Weeks' daughter, Maude, was alive, she told of when she was a little girl and how the Indians would stop at their house. Her mother always thought that the Indians had lice but she always gave them food and let them sleep in the barn. And she said that the house was built around an old Indian kitchen that had been built when the Indians lived on the land. Charles Weeks' wife, Nellie, was a school teacher at the Indian Prairie School for many years until she retired.

Now, the barn stands mostly unused. A few things are stored in it and straw is still stored up in the loft but most of it is empty. It can be seen from quite a distance, on many roads all around it, a proud reminder of days gone by.



Charles Weeks Homestead
 16110 W. Jacobs Rd.
 Spokane, WA 99224



Rambo Road

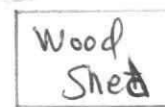
Jacobs Road



Barn



Old House



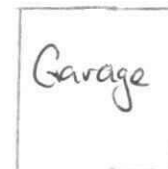
Wood Shed



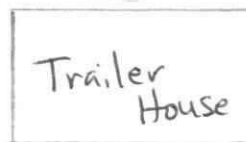
Well House



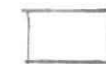
Storage



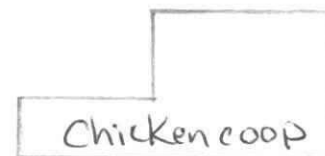
Garage



Trailer House

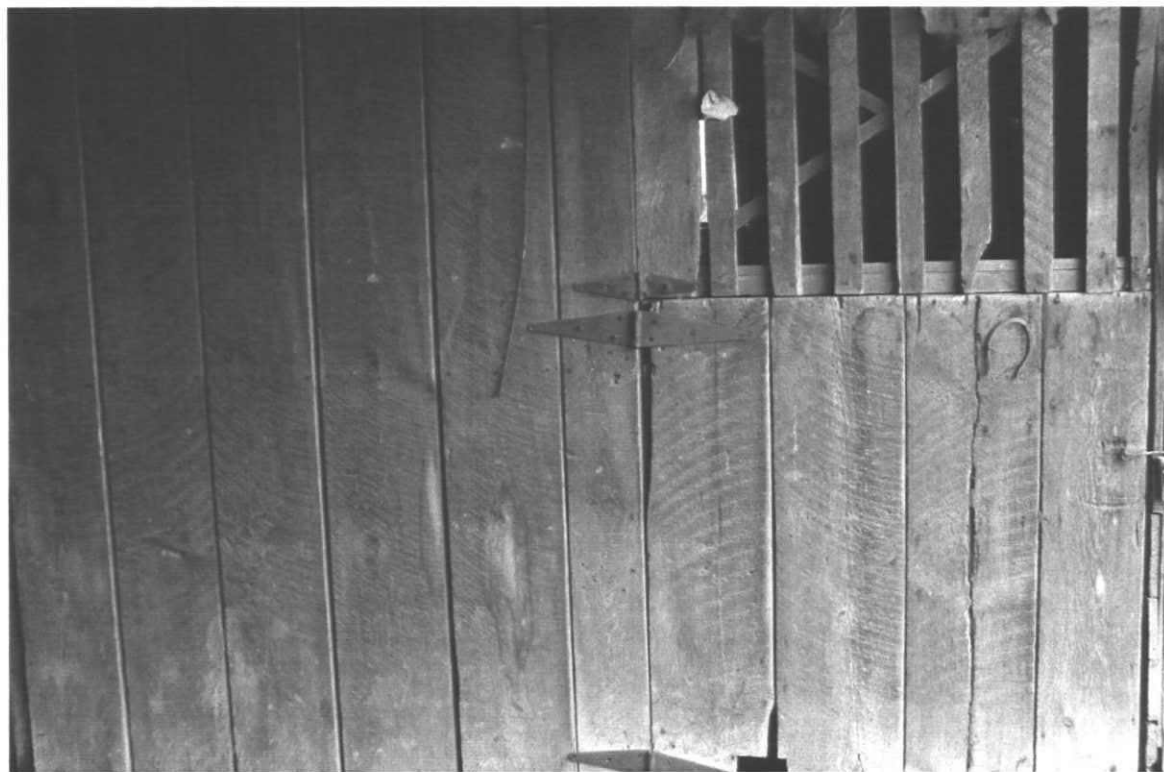


Goat Shed

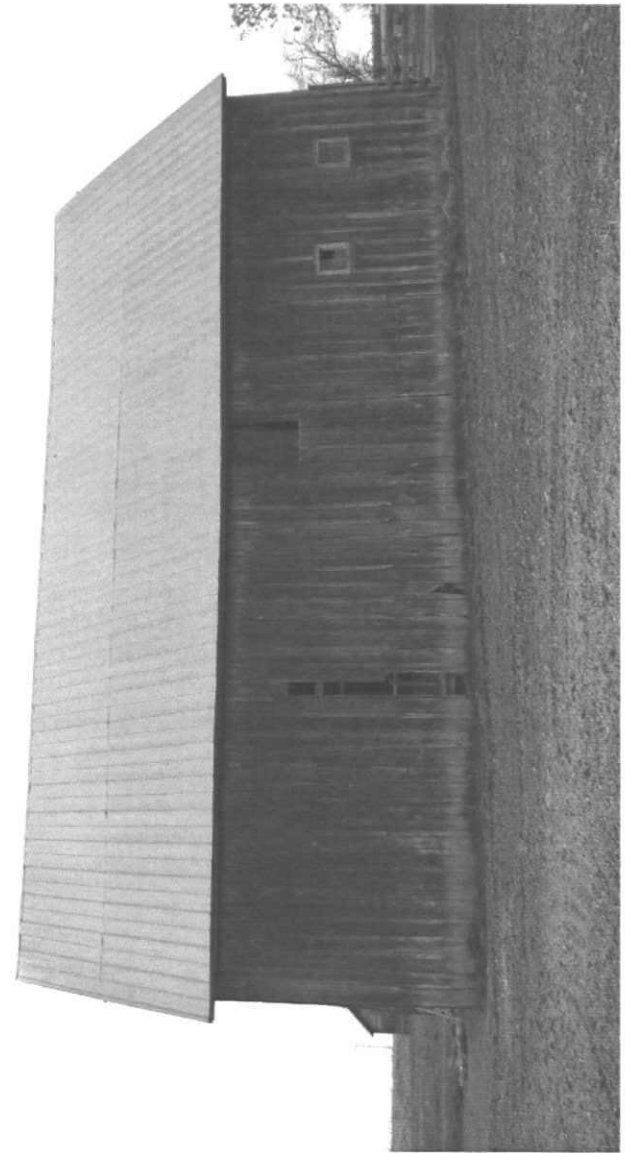


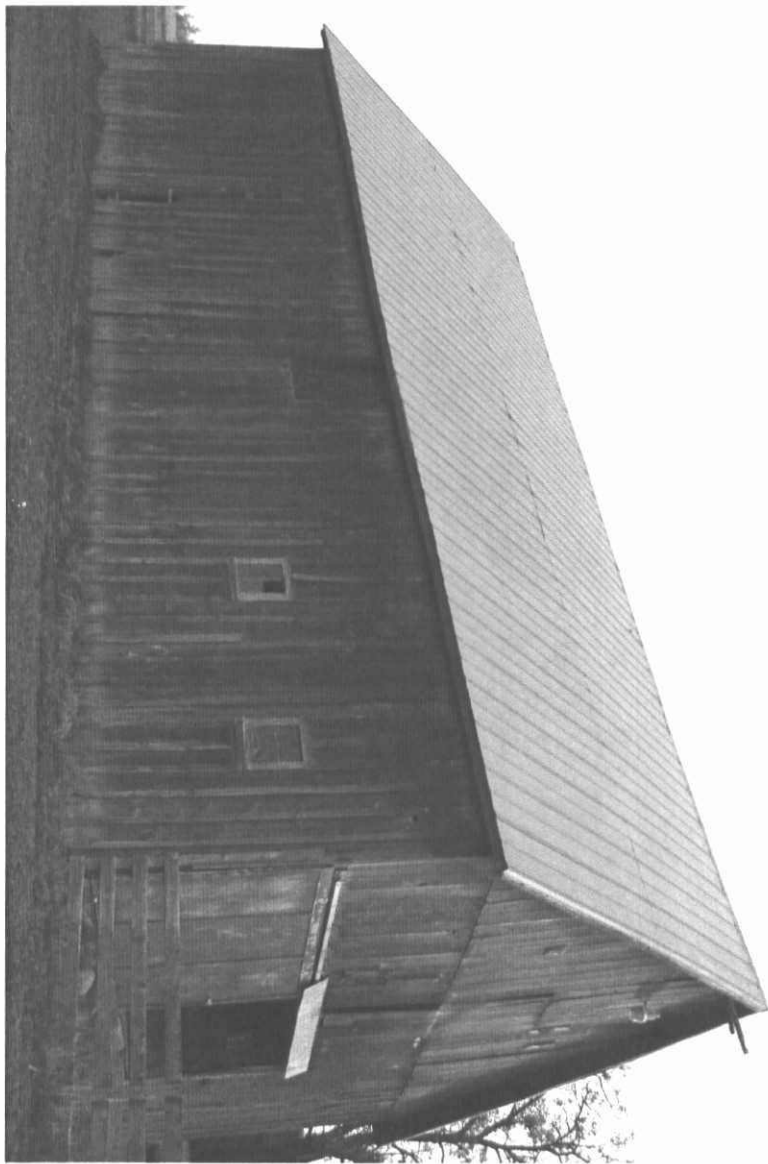
Chicken coop

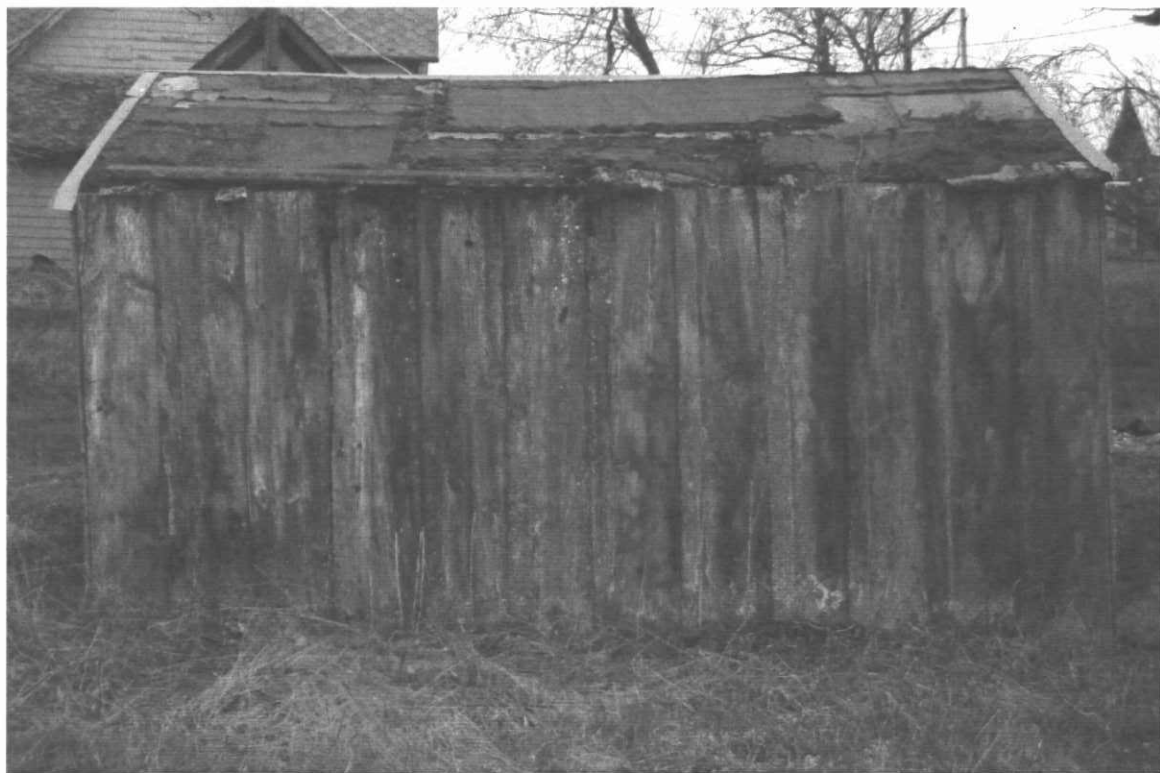














THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Homestead Certificate No. 4527

APPLICATION 6162

of the LAND OFFICE at Spokane Falls, Washington

Whereas There has been deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTER approved 20th May, 1862, "To secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of Charles M. Weeks has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the South East quarter of Section twenty eight in Township twenty six North of Range forty one East of Willamette Meridian in Washington, containing one hundred and sixty acres

according to the OFFICIAL PLAT of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Now know ye, That there is, therefore, granted by the United States unto the said Charles M. Weeks

the tract of Land here described: To have and to hold the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said Charles M. Weeks and to his heirs and assigns forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts, and also subject to the right of the proprietor of a vein or lode to extract and remove his ore therefrom, should the same be found to penetrate or intersect the premises hereby granted, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America,

have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty fourth

By the President:

William McKinley

By

L. M. McKeon

Secretary.

W. M. Bush

Recorder of the General Land Office.

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Prairie in Deep Creek Region Was "Home" to Indian Colonists Before Turn of Century

By HENRY REIMERS

For Indian Prairie, 15 miles west of Spokane, 1978 is a centennial.

This once-isolated tongue of land, four miles wide and six miles long, is bounded on the west by McDowell's Butte, bordered south and east by Deep Creek Canyon, with Coulee Creek on the north.

Through the ages it was an ideal habitat for small game. Cottonwood groves, pine thickets and dense brush provided cover, encircling surface ponds where ducks nested and migrating waterfowl congregated each spring and fall.

Despite its name, of all the prairies surrounding Spokane this one seems to have been least attractive to native people, though grasslands there could have pastured many ponies and the abundance of "sarvis" berries would have been useful to tribesmen. An explanation for this lack of popularity was the difficulty of access from favored campgrounds along the river.

In 1878 the region first achieved prominence as the site of Deep Creek Colony, not to be confused with Deep Creek Falls community eight miles distant. This project was sponsored by Chief William Threemountains of the Spokans and the Rev. Henry T. Cowley, who came to Spokan Falls as missionary to the tribe in 1874.

The purpose was to locate peaceful Indians well away from the settlement and far from main-traveled trails, so they could practice the white man's way of life: farming, education and religion.

Colony headquarters for the native

colonists was located at the head of a ravine leading up from Deep Creek to a bountiful spring. Here, at what is today the southeast corner of Jacobs and Rambo Roads, a frame schoolhouse was built which also served as the church. A 1900 plat of Township 26 pinpoints the location of this structure, to which was added a lean-to teacherage.

Mr. Cowley obtained seed, tools and farm implements from the Lapwai Agency.

In his brief autobiography, James N. Glover attests to the integrity of these Indians whose village of dug-



Early settler Frank Magers checks Colville Trail marker.

outs, tepees and huts clustered near the principal building.

In the beginning, farming was managed on a communal basis for a membership that varied from a dozen to 100 individuals. In addition to grain growing and truck gardening, the colonists ranged a sizable beef herd and could have sold provisions to newcomers who appeared on the prairie late in 1878.

These were the families of Lewis Magers and Levi McDowell, arrivals via the Oregon and Colville Trails, who wintered, 13 strong, in a dugout at the northwest corner of the area.

All moved elsewhere the following season.

There came a period when Indians were entitled to "homestead" and Mr. Cowley's help was essential to insure proper filing and payment of fees. Thereafter the more independent natives scattered, each in search of a good spring or pond, with a natural clearing close by and a thicket where small logs for a cabin

were available. Uncle Sam's "gift" required building a house, even though the red man tended to also have either a dugout or a tepee as the preferred dwelling.

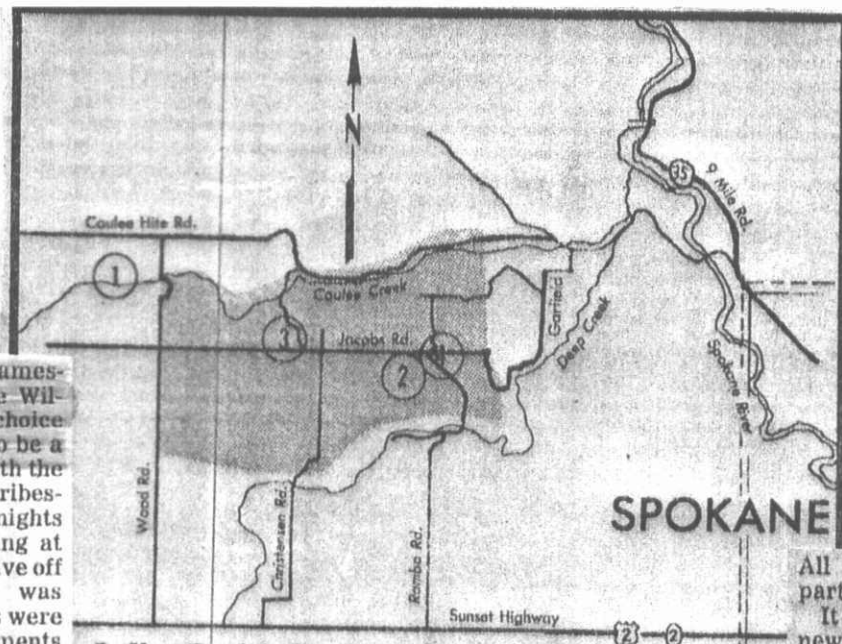
In 1882, P. A. Page began building "the first white man's house" on his claim a mile from colony headquarters. Other palefaces could be expected. Then Mr. Cowley was injured in a trail accident and unable to serve his charges full time.

During 1883 the Northern Pacific joined its eastbound and westbound tracks near Billings, Mont. This meant "immigrant boxcars" would bring a flood of land seekers. Before the full impact of this was realized, more immediate trouble developed. A gang of footloose "young men" came to plague the industrious colonists with insults, malicious mischief and dangerous pranks. William Threemountains, making a determined stand against these brawling, drunken renegades, was fatally wounded in what pioneer Frank Magers branded an act of revenge.

Scarcely was the martyred chief in his grave than surveys revealed that parts of Deep Creek Colony were on property of the Northern Pacific, which had received expansive land grants. Chief Lot of Wellpinit assumed tentative guardianship of the distressed colonists and educated Nez Perce Indians came from Lapwai to continue the work of school and church.



Indian Prairie landmark is old log barn on Brooks' Place, built in late 1800s.



Indian Prairie landmarks include: 1-Camp Washington, 2-Indian Prairie school; 3-Brooks' farm (William and Mary claim) and 4- headquarters of Indian colony.

In 1885, Charles Weeks of Jamestown, Calif., paid Indian Obie Williams for improvements on a choice quarter section. This proved to be a wave of the future. A treaty with the Spokans in 1887 assigned the tribesmen to reservation life. Three nights of chanting and protest dancing at Camp Washington could not stave off the inevitable. The colony was doomed but the native farmers were promised generous cash payments after they plowed land at their new homesite.

Being better businessmen than generally believed, the Indians asked, and normally received, suitable remuneration from incoming settlers for "improvements" they had made on lands they had to leave.

One serious hassle threatened when Tim Brooks refused to pay off aged William and Mary. He strapped on a six-shooter and began to plow, logged by the irate couple, who threatened to call on kinfolk for support. Impending trouble was averted when a committee of whites arrived on reason with the stubborn "sodbuster." A coil of rope, prominently displayed, influenced him to appease his tormenters and peace was maintained.

Presently the Indians were gone, west toward Fort Spokane, later to re-establish themselves north of the river. The dispossessed took their church but were forced to postpone a cattle round-up. This resulted in another "incident."

An enterprising individual named Wills moved into the abandoned headquarters and began to corral the colony's livestock. Before he could drive the herd to market, the same aleface posse came on the scene. Again the coil of rope proved of therapeutic value. Wills tactfully withdrew, and the horsemen hazed the cattle to open country pending a rather by the rightful owners.

Indian Prairie gained its present identity, a name also considered for township but rejected in favor of honoring Gov. Isaac I. Stevens. It became the hub of numerous pathways. Soon all available land was claimed.

On Deep Creek, the Knostman Mill and that of Moore and Farrell busily turned out lumber for settlers who could raise wheat by "dry farming"

All three school districts are now part of the Reardan system.

It may be that 1978 will herald a new era rather than observe the Deep Creek Colony's Centennial. Indian Prairie is fast achieving popularity with a new class of settlers — commuters attracted to the joys of rural living. Today, five-acre tracts sell for amounts that would have purchased an average "going" quarter section in the 1930s.

Major developments are taking place. One includes property farmed by the Henning family since early days, and the former claim of Spokane Nelly, strong-willed daughter of Chief Garry, who transferred her "rights" to Louis Reiss following the 1887 treaty.

New road construction is opening still more land to these "modern homesteaders." Unlike their predecessors in colony days, there may no longer be enough inviting springs and ponds to go around. Sooner or later some of them will stumble across pits near remaining water holes marking the sites of "sweat houses," for many of Chief Three-mountains' band relied on traditional customs to help them endure.

No longer isolated, Indian Prairie is readily accessible by way of Coulee-Hite Highway, with a turn-off south on Garfield, Brooks, or Wood Road. Motorists can travel Government Way, then continue west on Deno, Euclid or Newkirk Road, common routes in cayuse and buggy days.

Another option is provided by Sunset Highway, with north turns on to Christensen, Deep Creek, or Wood Road.

There are few reminders of the early native farmers whose plots of earth have long been merged into larger fields where plows no longer turn over an occasional artifact.

The cemetery on the Matt Haimenl place has ceased to be a mecca for aged Indians who came to visit the graves of relatives. The crude hut of William and Mary is lost amid the ruins of log buildings rolled up by Tim Brooks and his forgiving neighbors.

Another century may find reminders of early white settlers becoming equally rare, and names in common use will lack significance to coming generations.

Article in Spokesman Review or Spokane
Chronicle, dated Sept. 2nd, 1978.

(Don't know for sure which paper yet.)

farming

AUCTION SALE

will offer for sale at my place on Indian Prairie, one-half mile East of Indian Prairie School House and Seven miles Northeast of Deep Creek, on

Wednesday, April 4

Beginning at 10:00 A. M., Sharp, the following property:

Jersey cow 8 years old full blood Jersey bull about 17 months old 4-year-old cow shoats about 75 lbs. each sorrel mare, wt. about 1550 black mare, wt. about 1600 6-foot Deering binder, new canvas 5-foot Standard mower hay tedder 16-disc Peoria grain drill 9-foot disc with truck 3-section steel harrows 2-section Osborne spring tooth light garden harrow harrow cart 10-foot roller	2 Jackson pulleys 2 Gilbert Hunt pulleys 1 potato hiller 1 11-blade weeder One Spike tooth disc One 16-inch high-lift John Deere sulky plow One 16 inch Oliver walking plow One 12-inch Star walking plow One Walla Walla roller feed mill One 4-horse Stover gas engine One circular wood saw One Emery grinder One spray pump One Galvanized gas tank One 4-ton platform scale One Bell-Knapp bob sled One pump jack	One large iron kettle Four sets work harness Two sets driving harness One saddle One garden cultivator One Shovel plow One Jackson fork One hand Emery Grinder One 600 lb platform scale One fanning mill One blacksmith forge One 3-inch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tire Mitchell wagon practically new One 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ truck in good shape One double harpoon hay fork One dehorning shears And other articles too numerous to mention
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FREE LUNCH AT NOON

Terms of Sale:—All sums of \$20.00 and under, cash. On all sums over that amount time will be given until October 1, 1928, on bankable notes bearing 7 per cent interest. No property to be removed until settled for.

C. M. WEEKS, Owner

M. A. Bartholomew, Auctioneer

A. D. Davis, Clerk

Farm auction of Charles Weeks, at
his homestead, on April 4th, 1928