

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Coeur d'Alene Park
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2111 W Second Avenue ☐ not for publication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, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria

___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

WASHINGTON SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
1		site
	2	structure
3		object
5	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Park = City Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE/Park = City Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete

walls: stone

roof: metal

other: wood

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Coeur d'Alene Park is eligible as a site under the Multiple Property Documentation (MPD) for City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974) as an example of a Community Park (Property Type II). The site is significant under Criterion A: Recreation and Culture, for its association as the first City of Spokane publicly owned park, and features related secondary resources including one building (stone restroom), one structure (band pavilion), and three objects (two urns and a stone drinking fountain). Coeur d'Alene Park also meets the definition of a designed historic landscape, specifically of a type of city planning or civic design, as it was consciously laid out first by private owners and then as part of an evolving parks system in response to the recreational trends of the times. The site is characterized by passive and active recreational patterns and is laid out in distinctive quadrants that have maintained similar use since the park's inception. Contributing resources include two stone urns (ca. 1893), one granite and one Tenino sandstone, that were featured in the Washington State art exhibit of the 1893 Chicago World's Fair; a reconstruction of the original band pavilion (ca. 1891, 2013), designed with original plans; and a restroom building (1948) and drinking fountain (1948), both constructed in the distinctive blind-mortared, native basalt rubble rock style common to City of Spokane parks. The period of significance begins with the initial platting of the park in 1883, and culminates with the construction of the restroom and drinking fountain in 1948.

Narrative Description

Coeur d'Alene Park is located in Spokane, Spokane County, Washington, in Section 24 of Township 25 North, Range 42 East of the Willamette Meridian, of the Spokane Northwest Quadrangle, and includes approximately 11.00 acres.¹ The park comprises four residential blocks and, according to original plat maps, measures 675 feet (ft) on its north and south sides, and 630 ft on its east and west sides. The park is bounded on the north by W Second Avenue (Ave.), on the east by S Chestnut Street (St.), on the south by S Coeur d'Alene St., and on the west by S Spruce St. Located within the Browne's Addition Neighborhood, the park's topography is relatively flat and surrounded by residential development (including single-family homes and multifamily apartment buildings), a church, and a few commercial enterprises in adaptively reused historic-period homes.

The nearly square Coeur d'Alene Park is divided into four quadrants by crushed basalt paths radiating out from the center of the park in the four cardinal directions. The paths end mid-block on their respective streets at paved entrances to the park. The four quadrants are subdivided by diagonal paths that also radiate out from the center, ending in informal entrances at the four corners of the park. The park's center is characterized by two paths arranged in concentric circles surrounding a central pavilion.

This nomination describes resources as one enters the park at the central formal southern entrance from W Fourth Ave., proceeding in roughly a clockwise manner. Table 1 lists contributing and noncontributing resources within the site boundaries. In addition to those resources specifically listed here, small planting beds and recreational equipment are constantly being added, refined, and redefined to reflect changing trends in park and garden interest. Individual features (buildings, structures, objects, and the designed landscape itself) contribute to the overall identity and character of the park, as do the spatial relationships of active and passive recreation areas, the generally flat topography interspersed with native pines underplanted with lawn, and the informal circulation patterns.

The Coeur d'Alene Park landscape has been cultivated over 126 years, primarily characterized by open turf under mature trees of various ages. Towering native ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) that predate the park represent nearly 70 percent of extant trees. Other specimens include dwarf Serbian spruce (*Picea omorika* 'Nana'), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), golden catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides* 'Aurea'), various species of elm (*Ulmus*), western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), silver and Lombardy poplars (*Populus alba* and *nigra Italica*), red and white flowering horsechestnut (*Aesculus x carnea* and *hippocastanum*), mountain ash (*Sorbus scopulina*), and other examples of mature plant stock introduced in the early twentieth century. The pines are randomly interspersed across the park, with

¹ City of Spokane records are contradictory on the park's acreage. Most records state 9.78 acres, but others list 9.92, 10.4, or 11 acres. This nomination utilized the acreage stated on Spokane County's current tax parcel map for the north 1/2 of Section 24, Township 25 North, Range 42 East, Willamette Meridian, accessed January 24, 2018, <http://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/Map/>.

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other introduced species clustered in groves or planted in rows or individually. Scattered throughout the park among and under the tree canopy is a variety of shrubs, including *Rhododendron*, *Azalea*, *Hydrangea*, barberry, juniper, lilac (*Syringa*), and bridalwreath spirea (*Spiraea prunifolia*). Shrubs are generally arranged in groupings of three to six in the lawn or in beds, some underplanted with an ever-changing variety of low perennials or annuals that members of the Browne's Addition Gardeners select, plant, and maintain. The overall effect is a relatively open viewshed from both outside the park looking in and inside the park looking out.

The park's four quadrants are segmented by eleven crushed basalt gravel paths approximately 4 ft wide. This configuration was established around 1912 when the park was undergoing improvements after the issuance of the 1908 Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architecture firm's report, which provided recommendations for Spokane's parks (see Narrative Statement of Significance). The relatively straight, 4-foot (ft)-wide linear paths marked a change from the curvilinear, looping, and meandering paths of the circa 1890s circulation patterns.² Some paths follow similar alignments to the curving walkways and roadways initially established in Coeur d'Alene Park, as in the paths which bifurcate the park into quadrants: the east-west paths are continuations of W Third Ave., while the north-south paths are continuations of S Hemlock St., the roadways of which continued through the park until 1912.³ Few of the current paths are perfectly straight, as most have slight meanders around trees. The gravel paths are constructed of compacted ½-inch (in) minus crushed basalt gravel atop landscape fabric on hardpacked soil, a refurbishment performed in 1990 on the 1912 path alignments. Most of the paths were cut into the ground, with the centerline of each path lower than its sides.

At the south, west, north, and east entrances to Coeur d'Alene Park are modern hardscaped entryways, designed by landscape architect Michael D. Stone in 1983.⁴ The hardscaped entryways align on the axes of S Hemlock St. on the north and south and W Third Ave. on the east and west. The entryways are nearly oval in plan, inset from the street where curved curbs with steel edge reinforcing (curb guards) encircle the park and join the curbing around the entryway.⁵ Each entryway is paved with interlocking, wavy-edged red concrete pavers with an inset 4 ft. grey concrete paver path leading into the park. Entryways feature four precast, exposed-aggregate concrete bollards; a wood-slat and metal-frame bench mounted to a concrete pad; one or two raised, circular precast concrete planters with hardy perennials and annuals; and a fluted light standard atop a cast-iron base on a reinforced poured-concrete pier.⁶ Each 25 ft tall light standard has a Moldcast Pericline Victorian-style lamp fixture.⁷ The reproduction light posts are similar to the recently restored historic fixtures on the approach to the nearby Latah Creek Bridge, which date to 1913. There are twenty-four light poles in the park; three are located evenly spaced and alternating along the sides of each of the eight paths. Also found at each entryway, is a composite-plank-clad, metal-frame garbage-can surround on a square foundation pad.

Located just west of the southern entryway (in the southwest quadrant) is a **Brick Dumpster Enclosure (noncontributing structure, No. 1)** designed by landscape architect Robert Perron and constructed in 1989.⁸ The dumpster enclosure is aligned on a northwest-southeast axis with its opening in the southeast elevation. Constructed of reinforced red-brick masonry walls laid in a running bond pattern, with concrete coping and a poured, reinforced-concrete stem-wall foundation, the enclosure also features a pair of precast, exposed aggregate reinforced-concrete bollards. The bollards anchor a set of gates with vertical, steel square rods welded inside a steel frame. The enclosure's plan is trapezoidal with a concave rear wall. Northwest of the dumpster enclosure is a caged backflow prevention assembly with

² "P-2, Plan of Park, Coeur de Alene [sic]," site plan, ca. 1898, and "Coeur d'Alene Park," site plan, December 1915, both on file at the City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, Spokane, Washington (hereafter Spokane Parks Department); Sally Reynolds and Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, *Olmsted Park Survey/Plan*, September 1999, on file at Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, Spokane, Washington (hereafter Spokane HPO Office).

³ "Coeur d'Alene Park," *Newport Miner*, April 11, 1912.

⁴ Michael D. Stone, "Park Entrance Improvement Project for Coeur d'Alene Park," sheet 3 of 3, April 22, 1983, Spokane Parks Department.

⁵ Patented in the 1880s-90s, various types of these metal curb guards or metal-edge reinforcing were used extensively in cities across the country as a way to protect the top edge of concrete and stone curbing from the hard wheels of carriages and wagons. In Volume XXXV, No. 8, of the *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers* (October 1909) in the article entitled, "Discussion on Paving Practice in Chicago," authors W. W. Crosby, E. H. Thomes, and Richard Lamb recommend "... metal-edge reinforcement on both concrete and stone curbs is advisable on street corners where the traffic is heavy." With the advent of rubber tires, the use of curb guards fell out of favor.

⁶ The entryway on S Chestnut Street has only one concrete planter, while the other three each have a pair. This entryway also has an infill of poured concrete slab at its west edge where the other entryways have pavers.

⁷ Stone, "Park Entrance Improvement Project for Coeur d'Alene Park."

⁸ Robert Perron, Landscape Architects and Planners, "Construction of Coeur d'Alene Park Improvements, Dumpster Enclosure," sheet 5, April 14, 1989, Spokane Parks Department.

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two gate valves for the irrigation system. Built outside the period of significance, the brick dumpster enclosure does not contribute to the historic site.

Northwest of the dumpster enclosure is a three-part playground area. The first two parts are rectangular-shaped, woodchip-filled play areas surrounded by concrete curbing. The southern play area, aligned on an east–west axis, features modern play equipment such as swings, a slide, and a modular wood play structure with climbers, ladders, decks, rings, and a slide. The southern play area is linked to the northern play area by a concrete path. The northern area, aligned on a north–south axis, contains modern play equipment for younger children such as a teeter-totter, a rocking horse, swings, a wood and plastic climbing toy in the shape of a locomotive with two open cars, and wood activity panels. Located east of the southern play area is the third part of the playground area, a parallelogram-shaped splash pad with water cannons, a tower shower, basic stand hydrants, and other water-play equipment. The playground also includes a garbage can, drinking fountain, benches, and a bike rack. Recreation and play areas have been associated with the southwest quadrant of the park since around 1912, when there were sand courts, a wading pool, a small play area, and a set of swings at this location. Prior to this, in the late 1890s, a pond with a rustic fountain was located in approximately the same location.

A **Maintenance/Controls Shed (noncontributing building, No. 2)** is located just north of the splash pad. Constructed of painted concrete masonry units (CMU), the rectangular building is aligned on an east–west axis. The shed is rough-faced in the lower portion and smooth-faced in the upper portion, divided by an inset narrow band painted a contrasting color. The side-gable roof has deep eaves, is clad in ribbed-metal sheet, and has louvered ventilation in the gable peaks. A metal door provides entry in the south elevation, and a padlocked green metal box is mounted to the concrete slab foundation at the north elevation. Built outside the period of significance (ca. 2000), the maintenance/controls shed is noncontributing to the historic site.

The numerous trees in the southwest quadrant include Ohio buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Cornelian cherry dogwood (*Cornus mas*), Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), London planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia*), European beech (*Fagus sylvatica* and *Fagus sylvatica 'Riversii'*), Norway spruce (*Picea albies*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), European beech 'Tricolor' (*Fagus sylvatica 'Tricolor'*), buckthorn (*Rhamnus species*), butternut (*Juglans cinerea*), silver and red maples (*Acer saccharum* and *rubrum*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), magnolia cucumber (*Magnolia acuminata*), and littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*). A bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) was planted in this quadrant in 2010 by The Susie Forest, honoring the late Susie Stephens.⁹

Also found in the southwest quadrant, at the head of the diagonal path that enters the park from the southwest corner (S Spruce St. and W Fourth Ave.), is a post-and-panel park identification sign. The one-sided sign has a flat panel between two painted, round metal posts. In painted letters the sign reads, "COEUR D'ALENE PARK, SPOKANE'S FIRST PARK, ESTABLISHED 1891" with "Spokane Parks and Recreation" and the department's logo. The planting bed surrounding the sign is planted with rotating varieties of perennials, including sweet woodruff (*Galium odoratum*), *Ajuga*, *Hosta*, daylily (*Hemerocallis*), *Clematis*, and *Salvia*.¹⁰ North of the sign, along S Spruce St. is a planting of honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos*), and *Viburnum*.

Northwest of the maintenance/controls shed, moving into the northwest quadrant, is an open indigenous ponderosa pine and lawn landscape. Seven wood picnic tables, mounted on metal poles set in concrete pads, are arranged around two barbecue grills. Also in the northwest quadrant is a wood-framed plywood utility box approximately 4 ft tall on wooden skids. As the small utilitarian structure is not on a permanent foundation and appears temporary, this nomination does not include it in the resource counts.

In the northwest corner on the west side of the park is a modern bus shelter with a standing-seam metal-clad hip roof on square metal poles with arched brackets. The roof shelters two wood-and-metal benches arranged back-to-back. The structure and benches sit on a poured reinforced-concrete pad divided into squares that give the appearance of concrete tiles. A sign atop the roof proclaims, "Historic Browne's Addition," and a sign on the front of the structure says, "Coach

⁹ The Susie Forest project was started by Nancy MacKerrow after the death of her daughter, Susie Stephens. Most of the trees planted by The Susie Forest are in Spokane's public parks, around libraries and schools, and at other public sites. The bur oak was planted on the anniversary of Susie's birthday. For more information, <https://susieforest.com/>.

¹⁰ Planted by the Browne's Addition Gardeners. [Christine H. White, Browne's Addition Gardeners, personal communication with Kathryn Burk-Hise, February 17, 2018.]

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Stop." Bus-stop signage, a garbage can, and a bus schedule also sit on the concrete pad near the bus shelter. Constructed in 1989, the bus shelter was modeled after historic-period trolley shelters in Browne's Addition.¹¹ A bus or trolley stop has been located in this exact location of the park since the 1980s. However, the historic-period trolley alignment of the Spokane Street Railway Company traveled from downtown west along W First Ave. then turned south on Spruce St., continuing down the west edge of the park past the extant bus shelter. As such, the western border of the park has been associated with some form of public transportation since as early as 1888.

Trees in the northwest quadrant include a large number of ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*). Also featured are Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), English hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), American linden (*Tilia americana*), northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), hedge maple (*Acer campestre*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), Norway spruce (*Picea albies*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), dogwood (*cornus* spp.), English oak (*Quercus robur*), a dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), European larch (*Larix decidua*), horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).

Continuing across the park to the east and into the northeast quadrant is the tennis court, one of the park's two sports courts. Aligned on a north-south axis and encircled by a cyclone fence with gates in the east and west fence lines, a tennis court has been in this location since 1913. In August 1912, the Parks Improvement Committee recommended two tennis courts for Coeur d'Alene Park, and the Parks Board approved and authorized an appropriation of \$1,500.¹² In 1989-90, this tennis court was retrofitted and restriped and a cyclone fence was added.¹³ Located at the southwest corner, up the west side, and around the northwest corner of the tennis court are mature lilacs (*Syringa*).

Mature trees in the northeast quadrant include native ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*), Cornelian cherry dogwood (*Cornus mas*), American and littleleaf linden (*Tilia americana* and *cordata*), western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), 'Patmore' green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Patmore'), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), English hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), Pagoda dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), Norway spruce (*Picea albies*), northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), and Lavalley hawthorn (*Crataegus x lavalleyi*). In 2007, The Susie Forest planted a ginkgo tree in this quadrant in honor of Peg Hopkins's late son.¹⁴

South of the tennis court, past a grouping of three *Viburnum* across the W Third Ave. entry path (in the southeast quadrant), is a **Stone Drinking Fountain (contributing object, No. 3)**. Built in 1948, the square drinking fountain is approximately 3 ft tall and constructed of blind-mortared native basalt rubble rock in the style common to City of Spokane parks. The drinking fountain may be attributed to Harold T. Abbott, a mid-twentieth-century park superintendent; although no plans could be found to verify the fountain's architect/designer, Abbott's plans for basalt rubble structures in other Spokane parks during this same era (including a rock wall and staircase in Manito Park) support this hypothesis.¹⁵ A square concrete lip with an interior beveled edge caps the basalt base and houses a pierced-chrome dome-shaped drain with a vertical, continuous bubbler notched into the side. The drinking fountain sits atop a square concrete slab with an overflow drain and iron grate. A rectangular concrete step with beveled edges is located on the north side abutting the drinking fountain. Drinking fountains for both humans and animals gained popularity in the late 1800s, supported by the Temperance Movement, American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA), and architects and sculptors. By the 1910s, there was a push for more sanitary methods of dispensing public drinking water to fight the spread of contagious illnesses such as dysentery and typhoid fever. The vertical bubbler style like that of Coeur d' Alene Park's drinking fountain, as well as the basin-and-cup types of drinking fountains, would over time lose favor to the slanted jet, which created an arc of water.¹⁶

¹¹ Beverly Vorpahl, "Browne's Addition Gazebo Open," *Spokane Chronicle*, April 4, 1990; and "Party Will Cap Drive to Get 2 Bus Shelters," *Spokane Chronicle*, May 11, 1989.

¹² "Coeur d'Alene Park Timeline 1906-1924," from historian MaryLou Sproul's personal collection of Coeur d'Alene Park ephemera, author unknown.

¹³ Rundquist & Hard, "Coeur d'Alene Park Tennis Court and View Point," July 31, 1989, Spokane Parks Department.

¹⁴ The Susie Forest, "Spokane Tree Map," 2015, accessed February 12, 2018,

https://www.google.com/maps/d/kml?mid=zc_BE6BN1ZBE.kcDDIMHaVe1I&gl=us&ie=UTF8&oe=UTF8&hl=en&msa=0&output=kml

¹⁵ Philip A. Heine, AIA, "Park Facilities Renovations: Garry, Audubon, Coeur d'Alene," March 16, 1977; and "Coeur d'Alene Park," Spokane County Tax Parcel Records, accessed December 13, 2017, <http://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/propertyinformation/Summary.aspx?PID=25242.0004>.

¹⁶ "Halsey Taylor," Ohio History Central, accessed January 24, 2018, http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Halsey_Taylor; and Josselyn Ivanov, "Drinking Fountains: The Past and Future of Free Public Water in the United States" (master's thesis, Department of Urban Planning, MIT, 2015), <https://dspace.mit.edu/handle/1721.1/99098>.

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South of the drinking fountain is the basketball court (the park's second sports court). The court is a rectangular blacktop pad aligned on a slight northwest-southeast axis. The court is a half-court type with two basketball hoops, one on the north side and one on the south, with half-circle concrete pads extending out behind the hoops. The hoops, backstops, and poles are metal. Two wood-and-metal benches line the northwest side. The basketball court, which was built in 1990, is located on the site of what had been a second tennis court, originally installed in 1913. Though the basketball court structure is modern, a sports court at this location has been part of the active recreation patterns of this quadrant of the park since 1913.

West of the basketball court, where the southeast quadrant abuts the southwest quadrant, is the **Stone Restroom (contributing building, No. 4)**. The building is constructed of blind-mortared native basalt rubble rock veneer in a style common to early City of Spokane park comfort stations. The rectangular building is aligned on an east-west axis, with a gable-front roof clad in ribbed-metal panels, wide bargeboards, exposed rafter tails, and heavy wooden brackets supporting the deep eave at the gable ends. Painted beadboard planks clad the undersides of the eaves. The stone-veneer walls are battered, and the building sits atop a concrete stem-wall foundation. A poured-concrete walkway surrounds the building. The men's room is located in the east elevation and the women's room in the west. A metal entry door and fixed-metal louvered vent are found in each of the men's and women's sides. The vent openings have painted concrete sills. Each restroom entry door is flanked by sloping, concrete-capped stone half walls. In the north elevation is a set of metal double doors. The south elevation features a metal entry door flanked by sloping, concrete-capped stone half-walls sheltered under an extension of the main roof with a beadboard plank ceiling supported by a pair of heavy wood brackets. Similar restroom buildings were constructed in Chief Garry and Audubon Parks and can be attributed to Harold T. Abbott; inclusive of the restroom at Coeur d'Alene Park, the three buildings underwent interior remodeling in 1979 and 1988.¹⁷

Trees found in the southeast quadrant include native ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), northern catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Cornelian cherry dogwood (*Cornus mas*), littleleaf linden (*Tilia cordata*), American yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), dogwood (*Cornus spp.*), Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), common horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*).

In the center of the park, where all paths meet, is the **Band Pavilion (contributing structure, No. 5)**. The pavilion is an open, elevated octagonal bandstand, which is a reconstruction of the original 1890s pavilion. The structure features a concrete staircase in the south elevation, which leads to a square platform surrounded by painted concrete "turned" balusters set within painted steel railings and topped by stainless-steel safety railings. The octagonal building is supported on eight square metal posts, between which are eight matching openings with Moorish arches decorated with scroll or wave detailing and beaded spandrels above. Each of the arches affords a view down one of the paths that radiate out from this central location. The building has a squat, onion-dome roof clad in copper-stained metal sheeting with standing seams. Capping the point of the dome is a formed-steel trim ring; rising from its center is a flagpole flying a small, rectangular, soft yellow-painted swallowtail metal flag. The crawl space and electrical components below the platform are hidden behind steel-lattice panels. The pavilion sits atop a reinforced-concrete stem-wall foundation.

The original pavilion was constructed as early as 1891.¹⁸ Sometime in the mid-twentieth century, it was demolished. In the 1980s, at the urging of concerned citizens in the Browne's Addition neighborhood, the city hired the team of landscape architect Robert Perron and Clark Architects to design a reconstruction using the original plans. The reconstruction, completed in 1990, cost \$90,000. Wood materials in the 1990 pavilion degraded, however, and by 2011, plans were made to reconstruct the pavilion a second time. Architect James Cortner again utilized the original plans to replicate the

¹⁷ Philip A. Heine, "Park Facilities Renovations: Garry, Audubon, Coeur d'Alene," March 16, 1977, City of Spokane Parks Department office, Spokane, Washington; and "Coeur d'Alene Park," Spokane County Tax Parcel Records, accessed December 13, 2017, <http://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/propertyinformation/Summary.aspx?PID=25242.0004>.

¹⁸ City of Spokane, "Contract for Painting of Fence and Band Stand," dated and signed June 18, 1897, personal collection of Lynn Mandyke, Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission. See also two photographs from the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, Ferris Archives, that date from 1900-1904 (Coeur d'Alene Park, Spokane, Wash., item no. L87-1.1064), and 1900-1905 (Group at Coeur d'Alene Park, item no. L87-1.120), which clearly show the pavilion set within semimature landscaping in Coeur d'Alene Park. However, the Olmsted Report of 1908 states that "when funds can be spared . . . a good bandstand can be provided." It appears the Olmsted firm felt that the existing bandstand/pavilion was inadequate. As of the writing of this nomination, the park's original plans could not be located for review.

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historical design, this time incorporating materials resistant to rot and decay. Eagle Point Construction, the contractor for the project, completed the second reconstruction in 2013, reusing the onion dome, roof structure, platform, and concrete stairway from the 1990 reconstruction. The cost for the reconstruction was \$196,403, of which the City of Spokane Parks Department funded \$152,627; the Browne's Addition Neighborhood Council allocated \$40,000; and the Spokane Parks Foundation donated \$3,776.¹⁹

Aligned on the pathways that bifurcate the park north–south and flanking the pavilion are two stone urns: a **Granite Stone Urn (contributing object, No. 6)** to the south and a **Tenino Sandstone Urn (contributing object, No. 7)** to the north.²⁰

The granite urn sits atop a granite base on a larger rough-faced granite block with beveled edges. The urn's bowl is decorated with festoons of stylized foliage tied with ribbons hanging from flowers. Cyma recta and cavetto moldings ring the rim of the urn. The urn is planted with hardy *Sedum* varieties with two barberry (*Berberis*) shrubs planted near its base.²¹ The Tenino sandstone urn sits atop a sandstone base and a larger sandstone block with a beveled top edge and tooled (or drove) finish. The sandstone urn is also decorated with mid-relief carvings of festoons of stylized foliage and flowers tied with ribbons and hanging from a flower with a foliage drop. Ringing the rim of the urn are paired rows of bead molding flanking a central egg-and-dart molding. A scroll is located on the east side of the urn with lettering that, though worn, spells "Spokane." The sandstone is weathering and sloughing in a few places, especially on the festoons and the drove finish of the base. The urn is planted with hardy *Sedum* varieties and surrounded by four barberry (*Berberis*) shrubs and a flowering quince (*Chaenomeles*) at its base.

Georgina Kendall Fellowes and Alice Houghton donated the urns to the park on April 27, 1894; originally, the two large stone urns had been procured for the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.²² Georgina Fellowes and her husband Eugene, a lawyer, moved to Spokane from Illinois in 1883. The couple quickly involved themselves in their new community by joining the Spokane Society of Pioneers. Later, in 1899, Eugene became a member of the legislature when Washington became a state.²³ Alice Houghton and her husband, Horace, a judge, moved to Spokane from Wisconsin. In 1886, Horace was a partner in a law firm; in 1888 and again in 1891, he was elected Spokane's city attorney. Alice was a founding member of the Spokane Art League and was appointed, along with Georgina, as a commissioner with the Washington State art exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.²⁴ The two stone urns donated to Coeur d'Alene Park in 1894 were used in the exhibit at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.

Since their donation to the park, the urns have featured prominently in the landscape near the pavilion. The 1898 park plan indicates the location of the urns with handwritten notes. The "Granite Stone Urn" was located in a planting bed just southwest of the pavilion, surrounded (at the time) by three dwarf black spruce (*Picea mariana* 'Nana') and a "plot for bedding out plants." The "Tenino Stone Urn" was located in a planting bed northeast of the pavilion, with varieties of junipers, American arborvitae, and areas for unspecified bedding plants.²⁵ By 1900, historic photographs show the urns flanking the pavilion to the north and south, with low-growing shrubs around them. At that time, the urns appear to have been planted with a variety of flowering, upright, and cascading plants. By the time the 1915 park plan was drawn, the urns were in their current positions just inside the crushed-basalt path that encircles the pavilion at the center of the park.

¹⁹ Pia Hallenberg, "Coeur d'Alene Park Gets a Facelift," *Spokesman-Review*, August 8, 2013.

²⁰ On the 1898 park plan, the urns are specified as: "granite stone urn" and "Tenino stone urn." Tenino, Washington, located 12 miles southeast of Olympia, was known in the 1880s as "Stone City," for its locally quarried sandstone products. Tenino sandstone was used in the east wing of the Washington state capitol building in Olympia and the now-demolished main branch of the Seattle Public Library. David B. Williams, "The Tenino Stone: One of the Big Three Washington State Building Stones," *GeologyWriter* blog, accessed February 23, 2010, <http://geologywriter.com/blog/stories-in-stone-blog/the-tenino-stone-one-of-the-big-three-washington-state-building-stones/>.

²¹ The plantings within the urns are varieties of *Sedum* based on the species available at the time of planting from the local nurseries. The survival rate of these plants is low due to the shallow bowl of the urns, so they are typically replaced a couple of times during the growing season. Personal communication with Christine H. White, Browne's Addition Gardeners. [Christine H. White, Browne's Addition Gardeners, personal communication with Kathryn Burk-Hise, February 17, 2018.]

²² Georgina K. Fellowes and Alice Houghton to City of Spokane, April 27, 1894, regarding the donation of two stone urns for Coeur d'Alene Park, personal collection of Lynn Mandyke, Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission.

²³ "George Wilkins Kendall," Kendall Family Papers, 1789–1949, Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington, accessed January 24, 2018, <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utarl/00184/00184-P.html>.

²⁴ Jonathan Edwards, *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington* (San Francisco: W.H. Lever, 1900), 89, 199–200.

²⁵ "P-2, Plan of Park, Coeur de Alene [sic]."

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Table 1. Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Resources of Coeur d'Alene Park Historic District.

No.	Resource Name	Date(s)	Architect/Designer	Contributing/Noncontributing
1	Brick Dumpster Enclosure	ca. 1989	Robert Perron, Landscape Architect and Planner	Noncontributing Structure
2	Maintenance/Controls Shed	ca. 2000		Noncontributing Building
3	Stone Drinking Fountain	1948; altered 1988		Contributing Object
4	Stone Restroom	1948; altered 1979 and 1989	Harold T. Abbott; Philip A. Heine, AIA	Contributing Building
5	Band Pavilion	ca. 1891; reconstructed 1990 and 2013	unknown; Robert Perron/Clark Architects; James Cortner	Contributing Structure
6	Granite Stone Urn	ca. 1893, 1894		Contributing Object
7	Tenino Sandstone Urn	ca. 1893, 1894		Contributing Object

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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.)

Recreation and Culture

Period of Significance

1883–1948

Significant Dates

1883: Coeur d'Alene Park platted

1891: City accepts official donation of Park

1898: City makes improvements to Park

1903: Over 10,500 trees and plants planted

1908: Improvements under Olmsted Plan begin

1948: Native basalt rock restroom & drinking fountain built

2013: Pavilion reconstructed

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder (see Table 1)

Duncan, John W (Superintendent)

Olmsted Brothers (Landscape Architects)

Abbott, Harold T. (Landscape Architect)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Coeur d'Alene Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the MPD for the City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974), as a site that meets the definition of a Community Park (Property Type II). Delineated on the original Browne's and Cannon's Additions' plats in 1883, Coeur d'Alene Park was an established neighborhood and city recreational area when the city of Spokane formally accepted it as its first city park in 1891. The period of significance for Coeur d'Alene Park begins in 1883, with the platting of the park itself (note that this predates the MPD's period of significance). The period of significance continues to 1891, the date of the transfer of the land to the city of Spokane, and through 1948, the date of completion of the native basalt rubble rock restroom and drinking fountain. Coeur d'Alene Park is located within the city limits of Spokane, Washington, and is locally significant for its associations with events that contributed to broad patterns of local history in the areas of recreation and culture (Criterion A). Coeur d'Alene Park is eligible for the NRHP under two of the three historic contexts defined in the MPD: Early Parks (1891–1906) and Spokane Board of Parks Commissioners and the Olmsted Influence (1907–1959).

Coeur d'Alene Park retains integrity from the period of significance. It remains in its original location and retains the boundaries that defined it at the time of its 1883 platting and 1891 donation to the City. The park retains its original setting, surrounded by the NRHP-listed Browne's Addition Historic District.²⁶ The site retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as the landscapes for passive and active recreational opportunities remain from every period of the park's evolution. The site retains integrity of feeling as it remains the City's first official community park and has been used as such since its inception in 1883. Finally, the park retains integrity of association with recreational and cultural trends in Spokane's park history.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Coeur d'Alene Park: 1883–1907

John J. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon were the initial founders of Coeur d'Alene Park. Browne (1843–1912) was born in Greenville, Ohio, attended Wabash College in Crawfordsville, Indiana, and became a high school teacher.²⁷ He later attended the University of Michigan and earned his law degree in 1868, after which he moved to Kansas to start a practice. In 1874, Browne married his wife, fellow Ohioan Anna W. Stratton (b. 1856) in Kansas and shortly thereafter, they moved to Portland, Oregon, where he again established a law office. The Brownes had one child while living in Oregon (son Guy, b. 1878), and later that same year they moved their family to Spokane Falls (later simply Spokane), Washington, where they would eventually have four more children: Earle (b. 1879), Alta (b. 1881), Irma (b. 1883), and Hazel (b. 1886).²⁸

Browne's law practice in Spokane Falls was highly successful, and he established himself as an influential member of the growing town. In 1879, Browne, along with early pioneer and "Father of Spokane" James Nettle Glover, helped draft the bill that created Spokane County.²⁹ Shortly after, Browne was appointed Spokane Falls' Superintendent of Public Schools and served on the Board of Education throughout his lifetime.³⁰ He was also on the Board of Spokane College; president

²⁶ The Browne's Addition NRHP Historic District (1976) does not list Coeur d'Alene Park as a historic resource; rather the nomination discusses the park as "the primary landscape feature in the district," briefly states its history and lists the park's resources, and quickly conveys changes over time.

²⁷ Dale Raugust, "Spokane's First Lawyer," History of Law, Spokane County Washington blog, November 8, 2008, <http://spokanelegalhistory.blogspot.com/2008/11/spokanes-first-lawyer-j-j-browne.html>.

²⁸ According to Laura Arksey, "The Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory had passed legislation on November 9, 1877, authorizing the incorporation of towns and cities within the territory. An act to incorporate Spokane passed the two houses of the legislature on November 22 and 25, 1881, and on November 29, 1881, William Augustus Newell (1817-1901), Washington Territorial governor, signed it into law. The original Act of Incorporation spelled the city's name correctly, but the territorial printing office incorrectly spelled it as *Spokan Falls*, a phonetic spelling that was used elsewhere during the period, including on the 1880 census. This spelling was also used for Spokane's first newspaper, the *Spokan Times*" See Arksey, "Spokane Falls (Later Renamed Spokane) Is Incorporated as a First-Class City on November 29, 1881," HistoryLink Essay 9176, October 3, 2009, <http://historylink.org/File/9176>.

²⁹ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 44. Spokane County was originally created in 1858 by an act passed by the Washington Territorial Assembly; however, in 1864, Spokane County was annexed to Stevens County by the Territorial Legislature, and would remain part of Stevens County until 1879 (Spokane County, "Historic Dates and Maps," 2017, www.spokanecounty.org/2244/historic-dates-maps).

³⁰ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 121, 134.

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of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School in Cheney, Washington; and a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Washington in 1889.³¹

Browne's wife, Anna, was also involved in Spokane Falls' civic and community life. Anna was a member of the Ladies' Benevolent Society and along with her husband, was a founding member of the Spokane Society of Pioneers, organized in 1896.³² John and Anna also invested in real estate: they purchased a 2,000-acre farm 5 miles west of Spokane, at which they would spend weekends with their children and friends. They also partnered on a number of real-estate ventures with other notable Spokane pioneers, such as Glover and Anthony McCue Cannon.³³

Browne befriended Anthony Cannon (1838–1895) on a boat trip up the Columbia River from Oregon. Cannon, a successful capitalist in his own right, had been born in Little York, Illinois. In 1857, he married Julia Rupp; they had two daughters and, by 1860, were living in Linn, Oregon.³⁴ Not one to settle down, Cannon had business ventures in a number of states, including California, Missouri, Colorado, and Illinois, which kept him traversing the country.³⁵ By 1877, Anthony and Julia were divorced, and Anthony, perhaps seeking new fortunes elsewhere, left Oregon for Spokane Falls the following year.³⁶ Upon his arrival, Cannon got straight to work investing in his new city. He opened a general merchandise store and partnered with Browne and Glover (along with Alex Warner) to purchase the town sawmill. The following year, he opened the Bank of Spokane Falls.³⁷ In 1879, he was both elected treasurer of Spokane County and appointed by the territorial legislature to serve as treasurer of the City of Spokane Falls.³⁸

Browne and Cannon collaborated on numerous ventures, including railways, newspapers, and real estate—one of their joint real-estate ventures created Coeur d'Alene Park. On June 7, 1883, Browne and Cannon each purchased (and were issued) serial patents for 154.65 acres and 160.00 acres, respectively, just west of downtown. They had the lands surveyed and platted into the Browne's Addition and Cannon's Addition to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory.³⁹

The two men envisioned a beautiful residential neighborhood for Spokane elites just west of the downtown core. In order to attract wealthy families, the Browne's and Cannon's Additions offered well-designed, orderly neighborhood lots, 50 ft wide by 107–50 ft deep, which encouraged wealthy home builders to purchase double lots upon which to construct substantial homes. The tree-lined streets were 75 or 100 ft wide, and electricity soon came to the neighborhood supplied by a hydroelectric power plant at Spokane Falls.⁴⁰ Out of their plats, each carved two blocks on the border of the other's addition, a four-block square labeled Coeur d'Alene Park on the original plats.

Browne and Cannon understood the benefits of advertising a park within their newly platted neighborhoods. Spokane, like most industrial cities in the 1880s, was built on industries that often adversely affected the health and welfare of its inhabitants. In 1888, there were saw-, planing, and flour mills, breweries, stables, stockyards, brick, asphalt, and iron manufacturing plants, train depots and rail yards, among others.⁴¹ These industries not only brought wealth and jobs to the city but also malodorous air and dirty streets and walks.

Period advertisements reflected the draw for many prospective homeowners of a park within a residential neighborhood. One ad claimed Browne's Addition was "more beautiful and more desirable for residence purposes . . . one block north of Coeur d'Alene Park."⁴² The park, noted an article in the *Spokane Falls Review*, "will be inclosed [sic], laid out with walks,

³¹ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 247, 265, 275, 291.

³² Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 244, 247.

³³ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 322.

³⁴ 1860 U.S. Federal Census, Anthony M. Cannon, Linn, Oregon, Ancestry.com; and Henry Leland, "Life and Character of A. M. Cannon," *Washington Historian* 1, no. 4 (July 1900): 153.

³⁵ Leland, "Life and Character of A. M. Cannon," 153–54.

³⁶ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 54.

³⁷ Edwards, *Illustrated History of Spokane County*, 54, 56–57, 297.

³⁸ "Treasurers Name Spokane County 1879–2013," Spokane County, 2013, <https://www.spokanecounty.org/DocumentCenter/View/1641>. See Laura Arksey, "Spokane Falls."

³⁹ U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, patent details for John J. Browne, June 7, 1883, <https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=WACAA%20%20009448&docClass=SER&sid=cournk1a.rwy>; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, patent details for Andrew M. Cannon, June 7, 1883, <https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=WACAA%20%20009449&docClass=SER&sid=gww1wukl.3ne>.

⁴⁰ Linda Yeomans, "Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Moses and Netta Phelps House," February 18, 2009, 8-2, Spokane HPO Office.

⁴¹ Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, *Spokane Falls, Washington Territory*, 1888 and 1889; and Sanborn-Perris Map Company, *Spokane Falls, Washington*, 1890.

⁴² "Browne's Addition," advertisement, *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, October 24, 1887.

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pavilions, etc., and will fill a want perceptively felt by the community."⁴³ Another enticement to buy land in Browne's and Cannon's Additions came in 1888, when the two men (along with Andrew J. Ross) opened the Spokane Street Railway Company, which introduced the first city streetcar line, conveniently aligned between downtown and Coeur d'Alene Park. For a nickel, "workers could commute, housewives could get home with their groceries, and maids and servants could get to the grand mansions of Spokane Falls' millionaires."⁴⁴ People downtown also benefited from inexpensive, easy transport to the park.

In 1887, the editor of the *Spokane Falls Review* noted, "there are few auxiliaries that set off a city to a better advantage or which are more attractive to the stranger as well as the permanent resident than well laid out and well-kept public parks. . . Had it not been for the generosity of two of the public-spirited residents the city would have been entirely without a track of land that could be devoted to use as a public park."⁴⁵

Perhaps using the editorial to his advantage, Browne lobbied the city council to accept the park in exchange for needed park improvements such as fencing and landscaping. The council voted to accept the donation of the park and improve the grounds per the donors' stipulations. Agreeing to pay \$1,000 for a new fence and install a water main to the park, the deal enabled installation of irrigation and fountains.⁴⁶

In 1891, the same year Spokane Falls was rebranded as Spokane, the city formally accepted the donation of Coeur d'Alene Park. The adoption of a new city charter created a board of park commissioners comprising Mayor D. B. Fotheringham, City Council President Paul J. Strobach, Jr., and City Engineer Oskar Huber.⁴⁷ Big plans were made for the park, and by June 1893, City Engineer J. W. Strack reported on the great progress made at Coeur d'Alene Park, where Superintendent A. J. Hopkins and his staff had installed four acres of lawn, graded 3,000 linear ft of drives and walks, planted 90 shade trees and 170 shrubs and vines, lowered to the proper grade the trees planted along the street during the previous year, reseeded old lawns, and spread over 400 loads of manure on both old and new lawns.⁴⁸

The Panic of 1893 slowed park plans, as the country skidded into dramatic economic depression and political upheaval. By 1896, however, prospects for additional improvements to Coeur d'Alene Park were improving. Under the direction of the city engineer, bids for painting of the park's pavilion and fence were solicited. The board accepted I. O. Fritche's \$270 bid to "paint all fences in and around Coeur d'Alene Park in said City of Spokane, and the band stand therein, with two coats of paint in a good and workmanlike manner."⁴⁹ By this time, the park was "a charming vista . . . with luxurious carpets of blue grass and clover . . . native pine trees scattered throughout the grounds . . . two immense flower urns . . . a burning bush . . . [and] a number of rhododendrons, the state flower of Washington."⁵⁰ Also in 1896, several hundred visitors attended an Arbor Day celebration, which included planting of a mountain ash near the southern entrance to the park.⁵¹ By 1897, additional improvements were planned, including building of a rustic shelter, a tool house/restroom, ponds, fountains, wide meandering drives with narrower curvilinear walks centered on the pavilion, picnic grounds, and park benches throughout the park.⁵²

In 1899, the city had overdrawn the park fund by nearly \$3,000 for work at Coeur d'Alene Park and throughout the city. Mayor Edward D. Olmsted hoped to sell \$10,000 in park bonds to both pay back the negative account and to support continued improvements in Spokane's parks.⁵³ Even with limited funds, the city was able to construct a tool house/restroom that featured native basalt rubble rock walls with brick door and window trim. Mayor Olmsted declared that Coeur d'Alene Park was "now where it will only have to be kept in shape, the lawns watered and the plants and shrubs attended to," and further hoped to have one free concert a week there. He stated, "There would be a place where everybody could go—men, women, and children—and hear good music without paying any admission."⁵⁴

⁴³ "Browne's Addition to the City of Spokane Falls," *Spokane Falls Review*, July 21, 1883.

⁴⁴ Jesse Tinsley, "Spokane's Streetcar Era," *Spokesman-Review*, June 24, 2013.

⁴⁵ "Coeur d'Alene Park," editorial, *Spokane Falls Review*, April 17, 1887.

⁴⁶ "Coeur d'Alene Park Fencing," *Spokane Falls Review*, September 29, 1887.

⁴⁷ "Parks of Spokane," *Spokesman-Review*, June 4, 1896.

⁴⁸ J. W. Strack, City Engineer, to Chairman and Park Commission, June 1, 1893, personal collection of MaryLou Sproul.

⁴⁹ City of Spokane, "Contract for Painting of Fence and Band Stand."

⁵⁰ "Parks of Spokane," *Spokesman-Review*, June 4, 1896.

⁵¹ "The Mountain Ash," *Spokesman-Review*, April 25, 1896.

⁵² City Engineer's Office, "Tool House, Coeur d'Alene Park," plans, May 1898, personal collection of Julie Biggerstaff; and Coeur d'Alene Park, plan, circa 1898, Spokane Parks Department.

⁵³ "Mayor Olmsted Speaks of Spokane's Beautiful Park Site," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 20, 1899.

⁵⁴ "Mayor Olmsted Speaks."

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During the early 1900s, Coeur d'Alene served not only as a park but also as a nursery for the city's park system. Plants from the landscape there, as well as other Spokane parks, were overwintered in privately owned greenhouses and later planted throughout the city. For example, in September 1902, H. M. Sanders signed a contract to "take, provide and care for certain plants now at Coeur d'Alene Park, in the City of Spokane, during the coming winter in his greenhouse . . . and deliver the same in first class, strong condition" back to Coeur d'Alene Park on May 1, 1903. The plant list was extensive, with a total of 10,532 plants that included *Cannas*, cactus (*Cactaceae*), *Dracenia* [sic], tuberous begonias (*Begonia tuberhybrida*), silver oaks (*Grevillea robusta*), *Abutilon*, *Alternanthera*, *Cuphea miniate*, *Caladiums*, water lilies (*Nymphaeaceae*), *Cyperus*, *Dahlias*, *Santoline*, *Geranium*, *Stevea* [sic], *Fuschia*, and many others.⁵⁵ This public-private partnership amongst citizens and Spokane's parks continued until 1912, when the greenhouses in Manito Park were constructed.

Some of the trees from Sanders's 1902–1903 overwintering effort and subsequent planting survive in the park. Three yellowwoods (*Cladrastis lutea*) are located along the park edge with W Fourth Ave. Two European larch (*Larix decidua*) are located in the northwest quadrant, near the W Second St. entrance. Two western larch (*Larix occidentalis*), one of which is found in the northeast quadrant and one of which is found in the southwest quadrant, both close to the northeast–southwest diagonal path. Other trees from the 1903 planting may include eighteen Norway maples (*Acer platanoides*), planted in all four quadrants of the park close to the streets; eighteen English oaks (*Quercus robur*), most of which survive in the northwest and northeast quadrants, with two specimens located near the southeast entrance in the southeast quadrant; eight American elms (*Ulmus americana*), most in the northeast quadrant alongside S Chestnut St., with two in the southwest quadrant; seven American lindens (*Tilia americana*) flanking the north and west entrances in the northeast quadrant; seven sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*), which are found in every quadrant near the edge of the park streetside except for one in the center of the northwest quadrant; five common horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), of which two flank the south entrance at W Fourth Ave., one is in the southeast quadrant, and two are in the northeast quadrant; four American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), two of which flank the path just east of the S Spruce St. entry, one in the northwest quadrant near the path from the W Second St. entry and one near the diagonal path in the northeast quadrant; four northern catalpas (*Catalpa speciosa*), one in each quadrant; four Douglas firs (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*), one in the northeast quadrant, two in the northwest quadrant, and one near the path centered between the south entrance of the park on W Fourth Ave. and the pavilion; four littleleaf lindens (*Tilia cordata*), two in the southeast quadrant and one in each the southwest and northwest quadrants; three flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*), two in the southwest quadrant and one in the northeast quadrant near the pavilion; three red oaks (*Quercus rubra*), two flanking the north entrance at W Second Ave. and one located in the northeast quadrant near W Second Ave.; two European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), one in each the southwest and southeast quadrants; two silver maples (*Acer saccharum*) in the southwest quadrant along S Spruce St.; two Norway spruce (*Picea albies*) in the northwest quadrant; one green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) in the southeast quadrant near the south entrance on W Fourth Ave.; a buckthorn (*Rhamnus*) in the southwest quadrant along the diagonal path near the southwest corner park entrance; one magnolia cucumber tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) close to the pavilion in the southwest quadrant; and a London planetree (*Platanus x acerifolia*) in the southwest quadrant near W Fourth Ave.⁵⁶

The turn of the twentieth century found Coeur d'Alene Park surrounded by an increasing number of homes built by Spokane's elite, as mansions and luxury apartment buildings were constructed throughout Browne's and Cannon's Additions. Mining tycoons, land developers, railroad barons, industrialists, and their families looked out from their homes into Coeur d'Alene Park. Men like Browne, Cannon, and Glover, as well as notable Spokane pioneers and industrialists Jay P. Graves, John Finch, Amasa Campbell, Patrick "Patsy" Clark, David B. Fotheringham, Moses Augustus Phelps, William J. C. Wakefield, Daniel D. Dwight, and Aubrey L. White, used Coeur d'Alene Park as a place to see and be seen.⁵⁷ Unfortunately, while Spokane's elite required a stunning recreation and leisure play place, the city was struggling to find funds for the care and improvements of the city's other parks. In a 1904 article in the *Spokane Press*, City Engineer Gill decried the low income from that year's levy as "not sufficient for any especial improvements" and just enough to keep the parks in their "usual condition" until additional funding was raised.⁵⁸ Simple requests to the Parks' Board, like those of City Florist Charles E. Balzer for loads of "blak [sic] soil" for planting beds and four or five new lawns to replace those that were getting "very old and full of weeds" were denied as the city struggled to find adequate funding.⁵⁹

⁵⁵ City of Spokane, Park Commission, "Memorandum of Agreement," dated September 19, 1902, personal collection of Lynn Mandyke, Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission.

⁵⁶ See Map 4 for locations of all the trees in the park.

⁵⁷ Patsy M. Garrett and Elisabeth Walton Potter, "Browne's Addition Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Nomination," July 30, 1976, Spokane HPO Office.

⁵⁸ "Spokane Has Ten Parks," *Spokane Press*, May 7, 1904.

⁵⁹ E. C. Balzer, City Florist, to Honorable Board of Park Commissioners, September 28, 1904, personal collection of Lynn Mandyke, Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission.

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It was Browne's Addition resident Aubrey L. White who, inspired by the national City Beautiful campaign, created a citywide ethos for beautification. Across the United States, the unchecked and unplanned expansion of cities following the end of the Civil War created rising concern among professional architects and urban planners, who sought to bring visual order, clarity, and consistency to urban design.⁶⁰ Their efforts were showcased at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893), Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo (1901), Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri (1904), and Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco (1915).⁶¹ These world's fairs shared with the American populace the progressive ideas of what came to be known as the City Beautiful movement.⁶²

White was an active member of Spokane's 150,000 Club, which supported a local "City Beautiful campaign" to clean and beautify city streets and open spaces and sought to make Spokane a desirable place to live and work.⁶³ Spokane's own City Beautiful Club was founded in part by White, who was named its first president. Dedicated to creating a park system in Spokane, White is credited with starting Spokane's playground movement and establishing a nonpartisan parks commission.⁶⁴

Coeur d'Alene Park under the Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, 1907–1948

The City of Spokane's parks board began in 1891 as a three-person body comprising the mayor, city council president, and city engineer.⁶⁵ This board served until 1907, when White spearheaded an effort to amend the charter and establish a new Board of Park Commissioners.⁶⁶ As White described, the board was intended to be free of political influence—he noted, too, that "it was evident that a political group, existing only as long as the administration remained in office, could not be expected to take a constructive attitude toward park affairs."⁶⁷

The Board of Park Commissioners included ten individual members serving terms of ten years each, one of whom was White's neighbor in the Browne's Addition neighborhood, Amasa Campbell. Under White's presidency, the new board was hugely influential in acquiring land for Spokane's park system. From this period on, the city's parks were seen not as individual elements, but as a system of interconnected, multifunctional units easily accessible from all locations and for every type of person in Spokane. By 1913, the new board increased Spokane's public parkland of Spokane from approximately 173 acres to 1,934 acres.⁶⁸

White used his position as board president to make real change in funding Spokane's parks.⁶⁹ Comfortable making financial decisions due to his background in the mining industry, financing and banking, railways, and land development, White was instrumental in passing a \$100,000 park bond in 1907. The influx of cash was invaluable to keep up with maintenance and improvements. In Coeur d'Alene Park, Balzer, the former city florist who also served as park superintendent from 1904 to 1908, added elegantly manicured lawns, masses of colorful annuals in immaculate planting beds, and neatly trimmed trees to the park's naturally flat topography.⁷⁰

In July 1908, White created a Roll of Honor for those "public-spirited citizens" who had contributed to Spokane's parks. White and the park commissioners honored Browne and Cannon, among others, as two men who contributed greatly to the development of the parks and boulevards of the city.⁷¹ In addition to honoring early pioneers who donated land to the City's park system, White and the park board made two significant decisions that affected not only Coeur d'Alene Park but all parks in the City of Spokane system. First, White invited John Charles Olmsted (JCO) of the Olmsted Brothers,

⁶⁰ Leland M. Roth and Amanda C. Roth Clark, *American Architecture: A History*, 2nd ed. (Boulder, CO: Westview, 2016), 333.

⁶¹ Roth and Clark, *American Architecture*, 335–36.

⁶² Chrisanne Beckner and Natalie Perrin, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," April 6, 2015, E-17, on file with the Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission, City of Spokane, Washington; Roth and Clark, *American Architecture*, 336–37.

⁶³ Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," E-16.

⁶⁴ Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," E-16–17.

⁶⁵ City of Spokane, *Charter of the City of Spokane, Washington, Approved by the People at an Election Held March 24, 1891* (Spokane: W. D. Knight, 1896), sec. 210–16.

⁶⁶ Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, Spokane, Washington, 1913, <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/mdp.39015067213820>, 7.

⁶⁷ Aubrey L. White, "The Spokane Parks," *The Quarterly* 20, no. 3 (June 1932): 25–26.

⁶⁸ Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 9.

⁶⁹ Nelson Wayne Durham, *History of the City of Spokane and Spokane County, Washington: From Its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time* (Spokane: S. J. Clarke, 1912), 2:140–46.

⁷⁰ Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 8–9.

⁷¹ "On Roll of Honor," *Wenatchee Daily World*, July 17, 1908.

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Landscape Architecture firm to visit Spokane in 1906; JCO and the firm subsequently produced a park plan/report to encompass the entire city of Spokane. Second, White hired John W. Duncan as park superintendent for Spokane, a position he held from 1910 to 1942.⁷²

By the time JCO visited Spokane, Coeur d'Alene had been a popular neighborhood park for nearly twenty-five years. As part of his 1908 report to the park board, JCO described his thoughts on Coeur d'Alene Park in five brief paragraphs:

This park does not appear to be in pressing need of modification and further improvement, but, when funds can be spared for the purpose, it can be made more convenient for short-cutting; suitable arrangements for the little children can be installed; a good bandstand can be provided, and a commodious and attractive shelter-house, with toilet accommodations, can be erected.

In any case, the wild pine trees may desirably be thinned out gradually and more variety secured by planting. As the city grows in size and density, the increased use of soft coal will gradually kill the pines, so it will be prudent to get deciduous trees which will stand the smoke started.

A larger amount of ornamental shrubbery and small-growing trees will lend variety and interest and, by concealing some parts of the park from others, will tend to make the park seem larger to those who stroll in it.

As the population increases in density, the amount of drives should be reduced and the number and width of the walks should be increased.

A wading pool, although for the present, perhaps, too costly for puddling, would afford a pleasing landscape feature, as well as sport for the children.⁷³

Following the Olmsted report and passage of a \$1 million park bond measure in 1910 (delayed until 1912 due to litigation and ultimately funded for \$888,983), Spokane's parks began an era of construction and development. Between 1910 and 1913, under Duncan's leadership and in accordance with JCO's recommendations, Coeur d'Alene Park improvements included removal of some tall native pines, installation of two tennis courts, additional plantings of ornamental shrubbery and spring bulbs, and discontinued use of the wide, curving drives to prevent danger to children using the park.⁷⁴

In 1915, Duncan and his staff devised a new plan for Coeur d'Alene Park. Again, corresponding to the recommendations of the Olmsted report, the plan included a shelter house with a restroom; a wading pool; two sand play pits and swing sets in a children's play area; six 8 ft wide walkways; two 30 ft wide drives that radiated out from the central pavilion with a circular drive around it suitable for short-cutting; a few planting beds; an arbor along a walkway in the southwest quadrant; and a variety of plantings including shrubs and small. This plan is essentially the same park that survives today.⁷⁵

Coeur d'Alene Park was in its halcyon days until the Great Depression. Nearby residents entertained lavishly, and part of the evening's enjoyment was a stroll in the park and perhaps a stop at the pavilion to listen to some music.⁷⁶ The Depression, however, hit Browne's Addition hard, affecting not only the historic neighborhood but also the park. Some of the earliest and wealthiest residents, such as White and his family, moved out. Large houses were divided into apartments, lots were subdivided, and vacant lots were sold, attracting denser, multifamily construction and commercial ventures in former residential locations. Budget shortfalls for Spokane's park system during the Depression led to deferred maintenance, repair, and improvements. In Coeur d'Alene Park, structures were neglected, including the pavilion, fountains and ponds, and rustic shelter.⁷⁷ In the years that followed, the two remaining drives of the original park

⁷² Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," E-19.

⁷³ Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 84.

⁷⁴ "Coeur d'Alene Park," *Newport Miner*, April 11, 1912; and "Spring Planting to Begin in Coeur d'Alene Tract," *Spokesman-Review*, May 13, 1915.

⁷⁵ Coeur d'Alene Park, plan, December 1915, Spokane Parks Department; and "Progressive Park Work in Spokane," *Park and Cemetery*, July 1913, 396–98.

⁷⁶ Browne's Addition Design Plan Task Force, "Historic Browne's Addition Neighborhood Design Plan," May 3, 1984, <https://static.spokanecity.org/documents/business/resources/neighborhoodplanning/rescindedplans/brownes-addition-design-plan-1984.pdf>.

⁷⁷ Browne's Addition Design Plan Task Force, "Historic Browne's Addition Neighborhood Design Plan"; and Mary Mitiguy Miller, "Browne's Addition: The Age of Elegance," Spokane Public Radio program, [1984], accessed December 26, 2017, www.spokanepublicradio.org/post/brownes-addition-age-elegance.

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were converted to walkways and the wading pool was closed. Formal planting beds were filled with lawn and large conifers were undercut, opening up vistas from the park into the neighborhood and vice versa.

When Duncan retired in 1942, the city hired Harold T. Abbott as his replacement. In 1948, following World War II and under Abbott's tenure, the basalt rock restroom and water fountain were built at Coeur d'Alene Park. Visually similar to earlier blind-mortared basalt rubble rock restroom buildings in Audubon and Chief Garry Parks, the restroom at Coeur d'Alene Park was a modernization of those plans, including use of a veneer of native basalt stone and flat window and door arches with metal lintels.

From the late 1940s through the 1970s, the residential makeup of the Browne's Addition neighborhood surrounding Coeur d'Alene Park changed. Single-family houses were demolished to make way for multifamily housing under the guise of progress and revitalization known as Urban Renewal. The Federal Housing Act of 1949 and later, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 helped drive these changes under the purported goal of creating decent homes for "every American family."⁷⁸ Among the neighborhood houses that encircled the park, ten were lost during this period. In 1948, two mansions—one across the street from the Park's southeast corner on S Chestnut St. and one across S Spruce St. from the park's northwest corner—were demolished, and large apartment complexes were built. In the 1950s, apartment buildings were constructed on the lots of two houses demolished on W Second Ave. across from the park's north side; another house, west of the southwest corner of the park, was demolished to build a church. Between 1961 and 1969, five mansions bordering the park were taken down: two across S Chestnut St. east of the park, and three south of the park on W Fourth Ave. Two- and three-story apartment complexes replaced them.⁷⁹

Coeur d'Alene Park's neglected pavilion, fountains, ponds, and rustic shelter were demolished during this time as well.⁸⁰ However, by the mid-1970s, neighborhood inhabitants were organizing to correct the deteriorating conditions. In 1976, the Browne's Addition Steering Committee formed and the Browne's Addition Historic District was listed in the NRHP; the following year, the Parks Department updated the park's restroom. These renovations included a new metal roof, signage, doors, concrete caps on the sloping half-walls, and sinks and toilets.⁸¹

Improvements begun in the late 1970s continued through the 1980s. In 1981, new wiring and lighting were installed. In 1983, the four cardinal entrances were updated. In 1984, the tennis court was resurfaced and refenced. By 1989, plans were underway to rebuild the park's central pavilion.⁸²

Despite having weathered various economic, social, and cultural trends, the character of Coeur d'Alene Park, as guided by the 1915 plan created under Park Board President White and Superintendent Duncan, remains today. Though Coeur d'Alene Park evolved with the surrounding neighborhood's changing circumstances, since its inception it has provided Spokane residents and visitors an open, peaceful, walkable landscape. As the Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park noted of its early days, "weekends would find Browne's Addition residents making friends, meeting beaux, and listening to music in the park. It was the place that had something for everyone."⁸³ Although times have changed, the park's place in the neighborhood's social fabric has not.

Coeur d'Alene Park's Pavilion Reconstructions (1991, 2013)

From its earliest days, the central pavilion at Coeur d'Alene Park (also referred to as the bandstand or gazebo) was its iconic focal point. Built around 1891, the original pavilion was constructed with an octagonal plan, Moorish arches with scroll-sawn wave detailing, and gingerbread details under a flattened onion dome. Located at the convergence of the crushed-basalt paths in the center of the park, the pavilion was and continues to be an instantly recognized fixture in the park. Over the years, maintenance and repairs on the pavilion replaced decayed portions as needed, though in the mid-twentieth century, the original pavilion was demolished due to structural and safety concerns. In the late 1980s, historic-

⁷⁸ Roth and Clark, *American Architecture*, 461–62.

⁷⁹ Sanborn Map Company, *Spokane, Washington*, 1953; and Spokane County SCOUT website accessed February 23, 2018, <http://cp.spokanecounty.org/SCOUT/Map/?PID=25241.3406>.

⁸⁰ Browne's Addition Design Plan Task Force, "Historic Browne's Addition Neighborhood Design Plan."

⁸¹ Philip A. Heine, "Park Facilities Renovations for Garry–Audubon–Coeur d'Alene Parks," 1977, sheet 3 of 6, Spokane Parks Department.

⁸² Doyle Engineering, Inc., "Electrical Site Plan Coeur d'Alene Park," 1981, sheet E-2; D. R. B., "Proposed Coeur D'Alene park Entrance Improvements," 1982; Rundquist & Hard, Coeur d'Alene Park Tennis Court and View Point," 1984, sheet 1 of 2; Robert Perron, "Replication of the Historical Browne's Addition Gazebo: Elevation, Panel Elevations, Truss and Stair Details," 1989, sheet no. 3, all plans on file at Spokane Parks Department.

⁸³ Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park, "Browne and Cannon Invest in Spokane," accessed December 26, 2017, <http://friendsofcdapark.org/browne-cannon-invest-spokane/>.

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period plans for the pavilion were discovered at City Hall. Utilizing the original drawings, the team comprising the landscape architecture firm, Robert Perron and Clark Architects reconstructed the pavilion in its original location in 1990.

Quickly, however, the 1990 structure fell into disrepair. In 2011, architect James Cortner again replicated the original plans to rebuild the pavilion. This time, Cortner incorporated construction materials more resistant to rot and decay. Completed in 2013, the reconstruction utilized the copper-colored metal onion dome, roof structure, platform, and concrete stairway from the 1990 reconstruction.⁸⁴

While not original, the current pavilion was reconstructed using the original plans. The National Park Service (NPS) notes that "a reconstructed property is eligible when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived."⁸⁵ The extant pavilion meets these requirements, as it was executed based on original plans by a licensed architect sensitive to the original structure's iconic nature. Even the paint colors were chosen utilizing historical photographs. As architect Cortner stated, "the design goal was to closely replicate the original design intent, while incorporating materials that would make this structure more durable and less costly to maintain."⁸⁶ Reconstructed in the original location at the convergence of the radiating paths in the center of the park, the pavilion remains flanked by the historic granite urn and Tenino sandstone urn, a configuration extant since the mid-1890s.

The 2013 pavilion reconstruction triggered a revised master plan for the park, which the Park Board approved in 2015. The Coeur d'Alene Park Master Plan, guided by landscape architect Bob Scarfo, PhD, was prepared by a partnership of stakeholders, including the Browne's Addition Neighborhood Association, City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department, Spokane Park Board, and Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park.⁸⁷ First formed in 1990 over concerns for the pavilion's condition, the Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park were methodical in working with stakeholders, resulting in the master plan and 1990 and 2013 pavilion reconstructions.

Though no buildings or structures survive from the earliest days of Coeur d'Alene Park, its initial designed landscape—curving drives, narrower curvilinear walks, formal planting beds, ponds, fountains, and hundreds of exotic trees and shrubs—focused on the pavilion in the very center of the park. In the original design (ca. 1883), and each design since (1898, 1910, 1915, 2015), all roads and paths have led to the park's center. In 1899, a newspaper article espousing Spokane's "brilliant future" listed Coeur d'Alene Park as one of its jewels and stated that the park was "beautifully laid out with broad lawns . . . [and] a spacious band stand [*sic*] erected in the center."⁸⁸ When the 1915 plan straightened out the curving drives and paths, it further directed all focus toward the pavilion. This allowed for views to the pavilion along each pathway (both axially and radially) and aided by the relatively flat topography and tall native pines, from outside the park as well. Over the years, other park amenities, including both passive and active recreational areas, evolved around the pavilion, while the pavilion remained the stalwart center of the park.

Criterion A: Recreation and Culture (1883–1948)

Coeur d'Alene Park is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A: Recreation and Culture, as an example of a community park conceived in 1883 as part of a wealthy residential development then donated to the city in 1891. Coeur d'Alene Park has provided residents and visitors with walkways, play areas, gardens, a central pavilion, and other attractions for more than 125 years. The period of significance culminates with construction of the restroom and drinking fountain in 1948.

As noted in the MPD, by the late 1800s, cities began to build large urban parks as resources for their residents. Parks such as New York's Central Park (1861), designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., offered to both rich and poor alike the opportunities to interact with beauty and nature and escape to landscaped, sooty, crowded industrial cities.⁸⁹ The world's fairs of 1893, 1901, 1904, and 1915, displayed to large numbers of Americans the progressive ideas of the City Beautiful movement. The Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects firm also provided considerable influence in the field of landscape architecture throughout the United States, expanding on their father's ideal of creating peaceful oases for urban areas.⁹⁰

⁸⁴ Hallenberg, "Coeur d'Alene Park Gets a Facelift"; and Cortner Architectural Company, "Coeur d'Alene Park Pavilion, Spokane, Washington," 2013, personal collection of MaryLou Sproul.

⁸⁵ National Park Service (NPS), *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1990; repr. Washington, DC: GPO, 1997), 37, <https://www.nps.gov/NR/PUBLICATIONS/bulletins/pdfs/nrb15.pdf>.

⁸⁶ Cortner, "Coeur d'Alene Park Pavilion."

⁸⁷ Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park, Browne's Addition Neighborhood Association, Spokane City Parks and Recreation Department, Spokane Park Board, and Bob Scarfo, PhD, "Coeur d'Alene Park Master Plan, 2015," Spokane Parks Department.

⁸⁸ "Spokane: Mining and Industrial Center of the Great Northwest," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, April 13, 1899.

⁸⁹ Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," E-9–11.

⁹⁰ Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974)," E-17.

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Coeur d'Alene Park began as a neighborhood park, utilizing native vegetation such as ponderosa pines, golden currant (*Ribes aureum*), mock orange (*Philadelphus lewisii*), tall Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), mallow ninebark (*Physocarpus malvaceus*), serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*), thimbleberry (*Rubus parvifloris*), and wood rose (*Rosa woodsii*). When the City of Spokane accepted the park's donation in 1891, it added curving walks and drives, ponds, expansive lawns, and other features in response to changing social preferences. Subsequent recreational and landscape development preserved the relatively flat landscape and open native pine forest, which continue to characterize the park today. The minimal but specific recommendations of JCO and the Olmsted Brothers firm helped guide the park's development throughout the twentieth century.⁹¹ Coeur d'Alene Park evolved under the 1908 guidance of the Olmsted Brothers, Aubrey L. White, the Board of Park Commissioners, various superintendents, and neighborhood advocates. Lush, manicured plantings, lovely vistas from well-placed benches, and open curving pathways and drives offered the public numerous opportunities to experience natural and landscaped beauty and fresh air. The informal landscape of open, towering pines punctuated with recreational opportunities (tennis, children's play areas, picnic areas) offered then, as it does now, a variety of passive and active recreational opportunities, all centered around the pavilion, where summer concerts have entertained Spokane residents and visitors since the 1890s.

While many of the park's resources evolved to reflect modern uses, the active and passive recreation areas remain in their historic locations. The southwest quadrant has, since around 1915, been utilized for active recreation as a children's playground with a wading pool, sandboxes, and swings, and it remains as such today with play structures and a splash pad. The northwest quadrant was traditionally a passive recreation area, generally noted on historic plans as a picnic area with open landscaping and expansive lawns under the tree canopy; it continues to function as such today. Similarly, the northeast and southeast quadrants of Coeur d'Alene Park were active recreation areas containing tennis courts. Though the tennis court in the southeast quadrant was adapted to a basketball court, these quadrants continue to contain sports courts and function as active recreation areas. Coeur d'Alene Park's active and passive recreation use patterns possess the same value and significance they did as early as 1883, and are almost entirely as conceived around 1915. As such, Coeur d'Alene Park is best categorized as a site, wherein the location itself possesses historic and cultural value under Criterion A, regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Criterion Considerations E and G: Pavilion

As noted above, a reconstructed property is eligible under Criteria Consideration E when it is, "accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived."⁹² The extant pavilion meets these requirements, as it was executed based on original plans and historical photographs by a licensed architect sensitive to the original structure's iconic nature. Reconstructed in the original location at center of the park, at the convergence of the radiating paths, the pavilion's placement within the historical designed landscape was faithfully executed, inclusive of being flanked by the historic granite urn and Tenino sandstone urn, a configuration extant since the mid-1890s.

Furthermore, a property is eligible under Criteria Consideration G if it has achieved significance within the past 50 years and is of exceptional importance. Sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the pavilion is exceptionally important, and research has considered both the park's historic context and the pavilion's role within that context. The pavilion was historically used as a gathering place for concerts and performances, as a meeting place for friends or paramours, and as a place from which to view the surrounding landscape and enjoy the park. Photographs from 1900 through the 1930s depict the pavilion as the centerpiece destination in the park. In one photograph, dated 1900–1905, a large group of about forty well-dressed men and women pose on the lawn in front of the iconic pavilion, with horse-drawn carriages in the background. In a series of photographs from the 1920s and 1930s advertising various automobiles, the central pavilion was consistently used as a backdrop.

The original pavilion was built as early as 1891 and demolished sometime in the mid-1900s. There are no other buildings or structures remaining in the park that date from this time. The 1990 and 2013 reconstructions both utilized original plans to replicate the original design intent. As such, the pavilion in Coeur d'Alene Park qualifies as an exceptionally important reconstruction within the local context, and meets both Criterion Considerations E and G.⁹³

⁹¹ Spokane Board of Park Commissioners, *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 71.

⁹² NPS, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 37.

⁹³ It should be noted that the pavilion does not, technically, need to meet Criterion Consideration G, as it is a resource whose construction began over 50 years ago. The reconstructions (1991, 2013) do not extend the period of significance of Coeur d'Alene Park (1883–1948) into the modern period, because the structure is significant for its plan and placement within the designed historic landscape, a significance that dates to circa 1891.

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Conclusion

As noted in the MPD, dirty industrial cities prompted greater public demand for clean streets, better air quality, appealing parks, playgrounds, boulevards, street trees and open vistas, and had profound effects on city-planning efforts across the nation.⁹⁴ This demand was met in Spokane through speculative but visionary developers like John J. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon; a progressive City Council that both accepted the donation of the city's first public park and established the Board of Park Commissioners; and a powerful parks movement that, under the leadership of Aubrey L. White, utilized the ideals of the City Beautiful movement throughout the twentieth century.

Eloquently stated in the 2015 master plan, "Coeur d'Alene Park is a deeply sentimental and symbolically important place in the hearts of the surrounding residents."⁹⁵ A well-maintained designed landscape that continues to evolve, the park conceived within a wealthy neighborhood as an incentive for prospective homeowners quickly became an enticement for all of Spokane's citizens to escape the rigors of urbanity. A retreat from the busy city, Coeur d'Alene Park maintains the same recreational characteristics, circulation, topography, plantings, spatial and visual relationships, and surroundings within the social and natural environment today as it did in the late 1800s, offering park visitors a chance to walk, play, listen, and appreciate the historic character of Spokane's first city park.

⁹⁴ Beckner and Perrin, "Spokane Parks and Boulevards (1891–1974), E–13.

⁹⁵ "Coeur d'Alene Park Master Plan, 2015," 8.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Washington State Archives, Eastern Region Branch, Eastern Washington University, Spokane, Washington.

Washington State Library, Olympia, Washington.

City of Spokane, Parks and Recreation Department, Spokane, Washington.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): n/a

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>466499</u> Easting	<u>5277993</u> Northing	3	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>466716</u> Easting	<u>5277788</u> Northing
2	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>466716</u> Easting	<u>5277993</u> Northing	4	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>466499</u> Easting	<u>5277788</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The park is bounded on the north by W Second Ave., on the east by S Chestnut St., on the south by S Coeur d'Alene St., and on the west by S Spruce St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries selected represent the originally platted (1883), donated (1891), and current (2018) boundaries of Coeur d'Alene Park.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn M. Burk-Hise, MS, and Natalie K. Perrin, MS

With research from Lynn Mandyke (Spokane Historic Landmarks Commission),
and MaryLou Sproul and Julie Biggerstaff (Friends of Coeur d'Alene Park)

organization Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) date March 14, 2018

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city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99202

e-mail kburkhise@hrassoc.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** None

Photographs:

See Photograph Continuation Sheet and Sketch Map

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

Coeur d'Alene Park

Name of Property

Spokane, Washington

County and State

name City of Spokane

street & number 808 West Spokane Falls Boulevard

telephone (509) 625-6200

city or town Spokane

state WA

zip code 99201

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
Spokane County, Washington

Maps Continuation Sheet

Map 1. Topographical map of the National Register nomination boundary for Coeur d'Alene Park. UTM points
listed in Section 10 match the four corners of the park. 25

Map 2. Coeur d'Alene Park, showing contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects. 26

Map 3. Coeur d'Alene Park, showing active and passive recreation quadrants with similar use structures/objects. 27

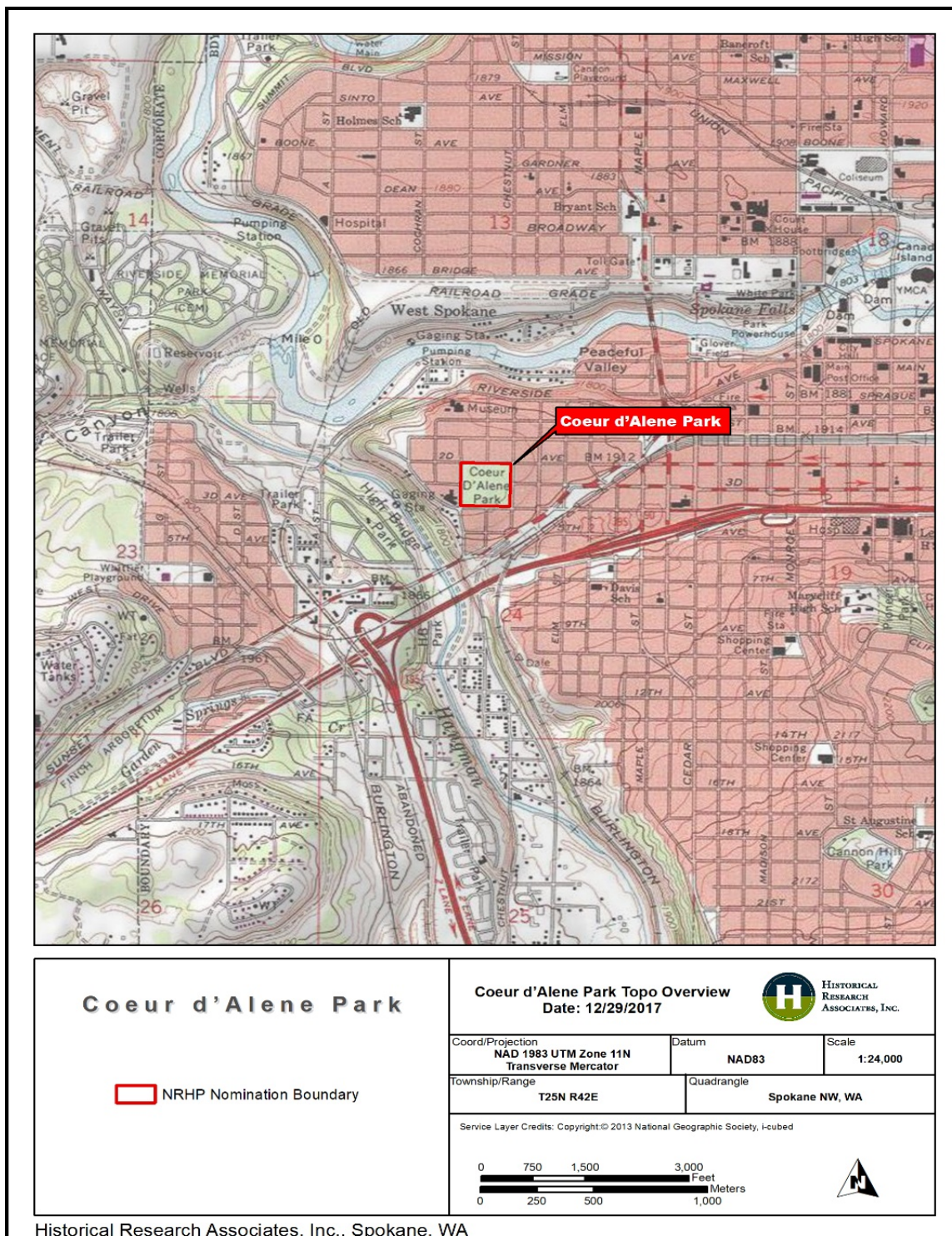
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Coeur d'Alene Park
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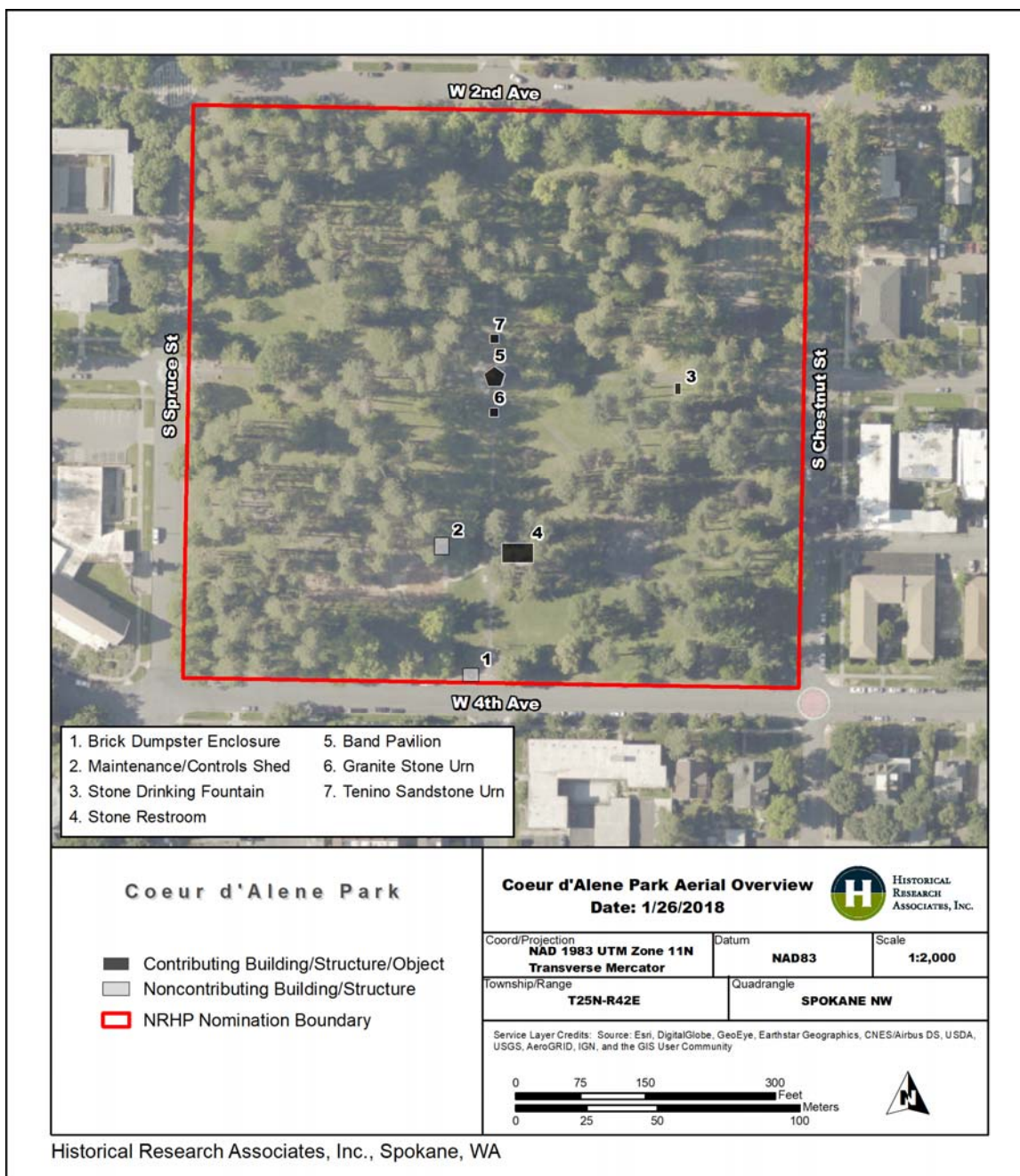


Map 1. Topographical map of the National Register nomination boundary for Coeur d'Alene Park. UTM points listed in Section 10 match the four corners of the park.

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Maps Continuation Sheet

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Map 2. Coeur d'Alene Park, showing contributing and noncontributing buildings, structures, sites, and objects.

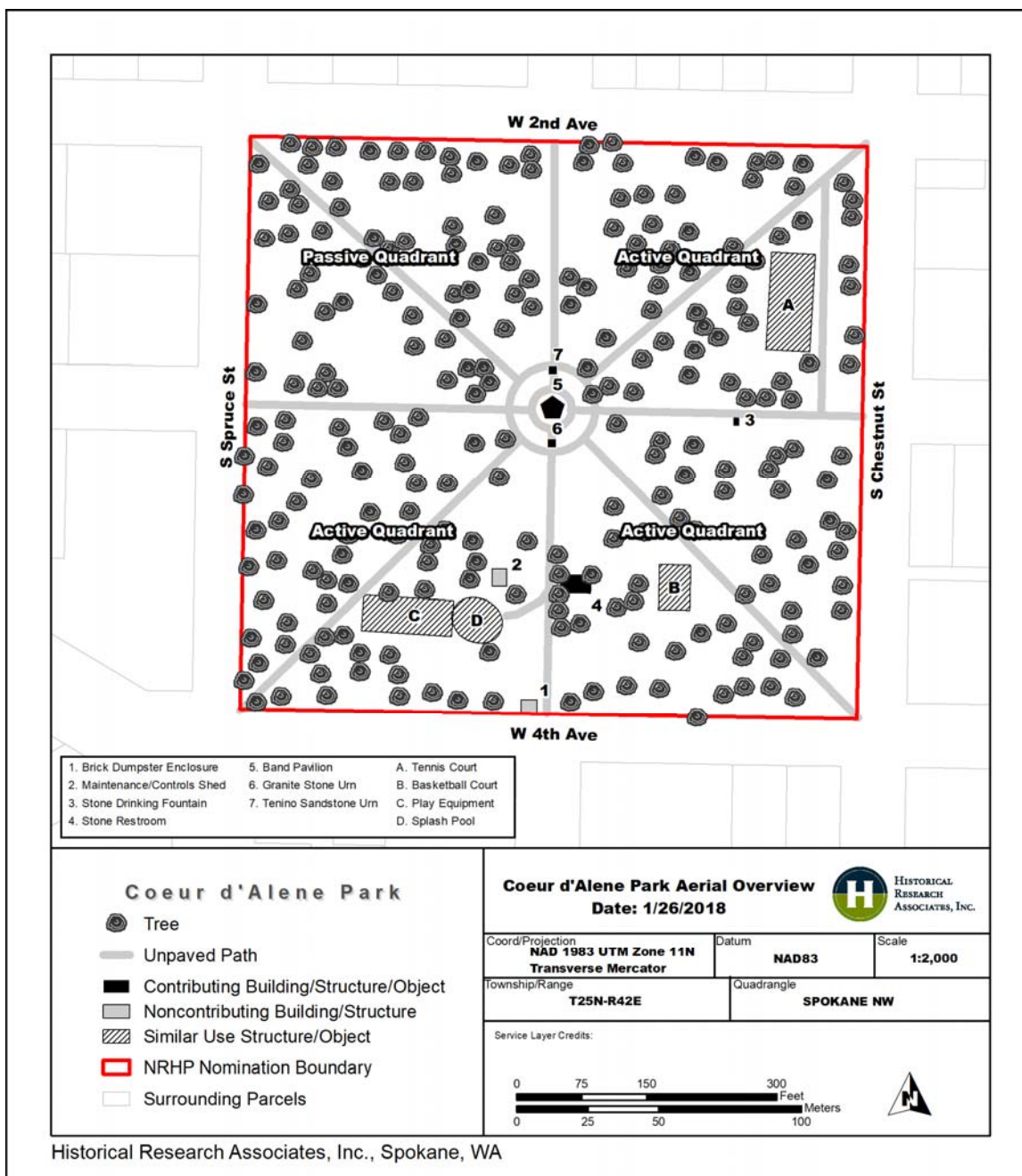
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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Map 3. Coeur d'Alene Park, showing active and passive recreation quadrants with similar use structures/objects.

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Figures Continuation Sheet

For a collection of historic photographs of Coeur d'Alene Park, see the Washington State Archives Digital Archives, Spokane City Parks, Lantern Slides, 1900–1930, online at <https://media.digitalarchives.wa.gov/>, search terms: “Coeur d'Alene Park” and “Browne's Addition.”

- Figure 1. John J. Browne, ca. 1900 (Jonathan Edwards, *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, [San Francisco: W. H. Lever, 1900], 88). 29
- Figure 2. Anthony McCue Cannon, ca. 1900 (Henry Leland, “Life and Character of A. M. Cannon,” *Washington Historian* 1, no. 4 [July 1900], 152). 30
- Figure 3. Ca. Map of Browne's Addition to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory (1883). Note Coeur d'Alene Park platted and sketched below Addition's southern border at Third Street, onto Cannon's Addition. Image courtesy of Spokane County Auditor. 31
- Figure 4. Map of Cannon's Addition to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, May 1883. Note Coeur d'Alene Park platted and sketched above Addition's northern border at Third Street. Image courtesy of Spokane County Auditor,
<https://recording.spokanecounty.org/recorder/eagleweb/customSearch.jsp?pagelId=Maps>. 32
- Figure 5. Cour D'Alene [*sic*] Park, Spokane, Wash. Postcard dating to ca. 1908. Image courtesy of CardCow.com, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.cardcow.com/290566/coeur-dalene-park-spokane-washington/>. 33
- Figure 6. Coeur d'Alene Park postcard, dated “circa 1908.” Note the plantings around the pavilion with mature trees, expanse of lawn, and narrow path at left. This postcard was printed by the J. L. Robbins Company, Spokane, Washington, which was in business between 1920–1936, according to MetroPostcard's list of postcard publishers (www.metropostcard.com/publishers1.html). The postcard most likely dates to ca. 1920. Image courtesy of Ebay.com, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.ebay.com/itm/Scenic-View-Coeur-dAlene-City-Park-Spokane-Washington-Vintage-Postcard/361833670658?hash=item543ef7a802:g:QGgAAMXQgPFRHYIR>. 33
- Figure 7. View Coeur d'Alene Park, from John W. Graham's *Beauties of Spokane, Photo-Gravures*, 1895. Image courtesy of HathiTrust, accessed December 22, 2017, <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t6qz2k58h>. 34
- Figure 8. Drive, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1900–1910, Image no. EA598-24-0-5-042. Note the manicured lawn, open landscape, and neat curving walks and drives. Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, Spokane City Parks, Lantern Slides, 1900–1910, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/95C970FD8335B3BD970A49689661314C>. 35
- Figure 9. Fountain, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1900–10, Image no. EA598-0-5-041 (fountain and pond no longer extant). Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, City of Spokane, Lantern Slides, 1900–1930, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/384E983544959F7EE2A3CB924C9D68BD>. 36
- Figure 10. Pansy Garden, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1910–20, Image no. EA598-0-5-019, note granite stone urn upon stone base and formal planting beds. Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, City of Spokane, Lantern Slides, 1900–1930, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/B07FBAAC905FA198761B68CAAE14FD17>. 37
- Figure 11. Coeur d'Alene Park plan, ca. 1898. Note the curving walking paths, wide curving drives, central pavilion (“pagoda”), and ponds with basalt fountains. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department. 38
- Figure 12. Coeur d'Alene Park plan, December 1915. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department. 39
- Figure 13. Tool House for Coeur d'Alene Park, City Eng'r's Office, May 1898 (no longer extant). Detail of elevations. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department. 40

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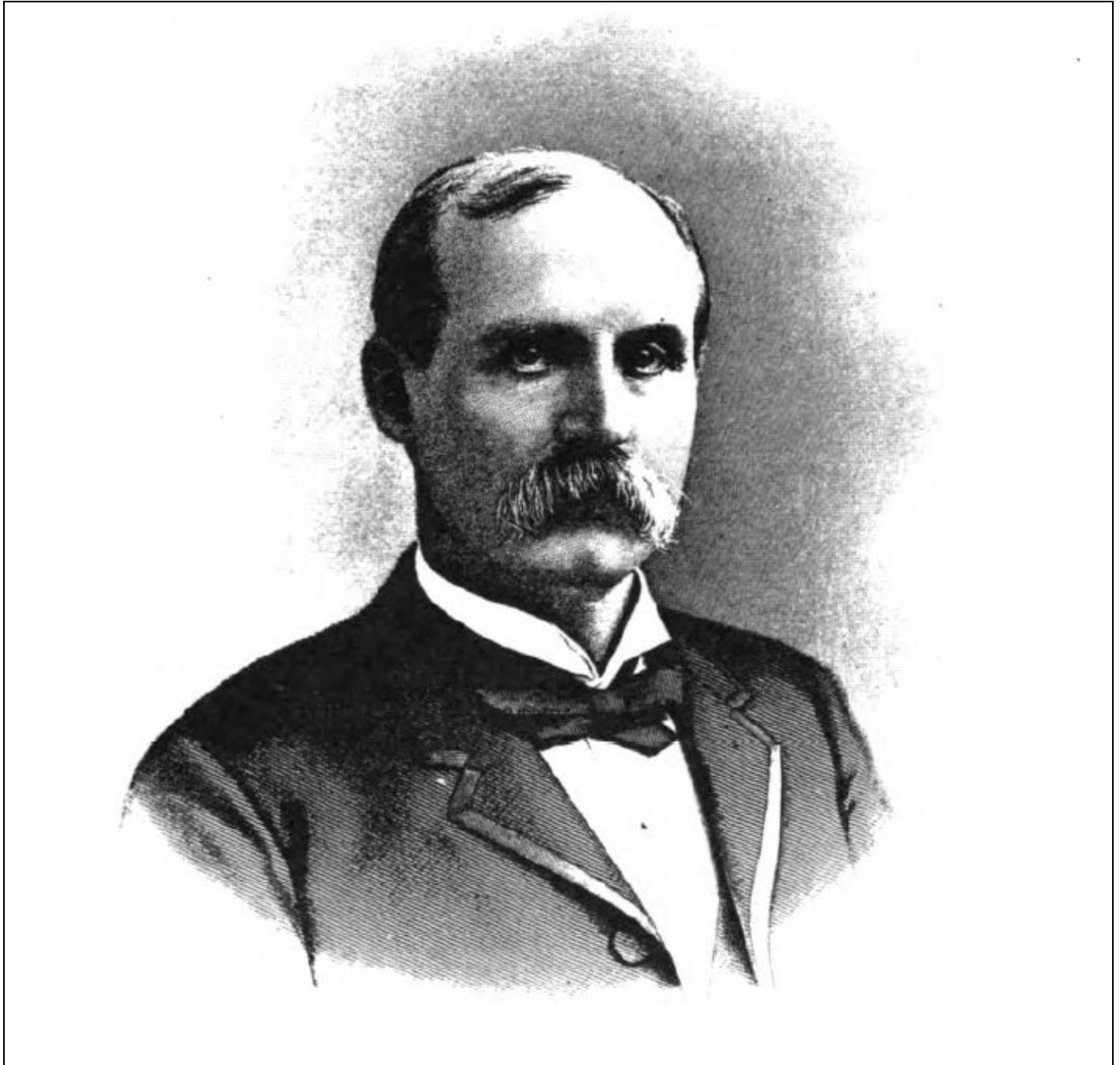


Figure 1. John J. Browne, ca. 1900 (Jonathan Edwards, *An Illustrated History of Spokane County, State of Washington*, [San Francisco: W. H. Lever, 1900], 88).

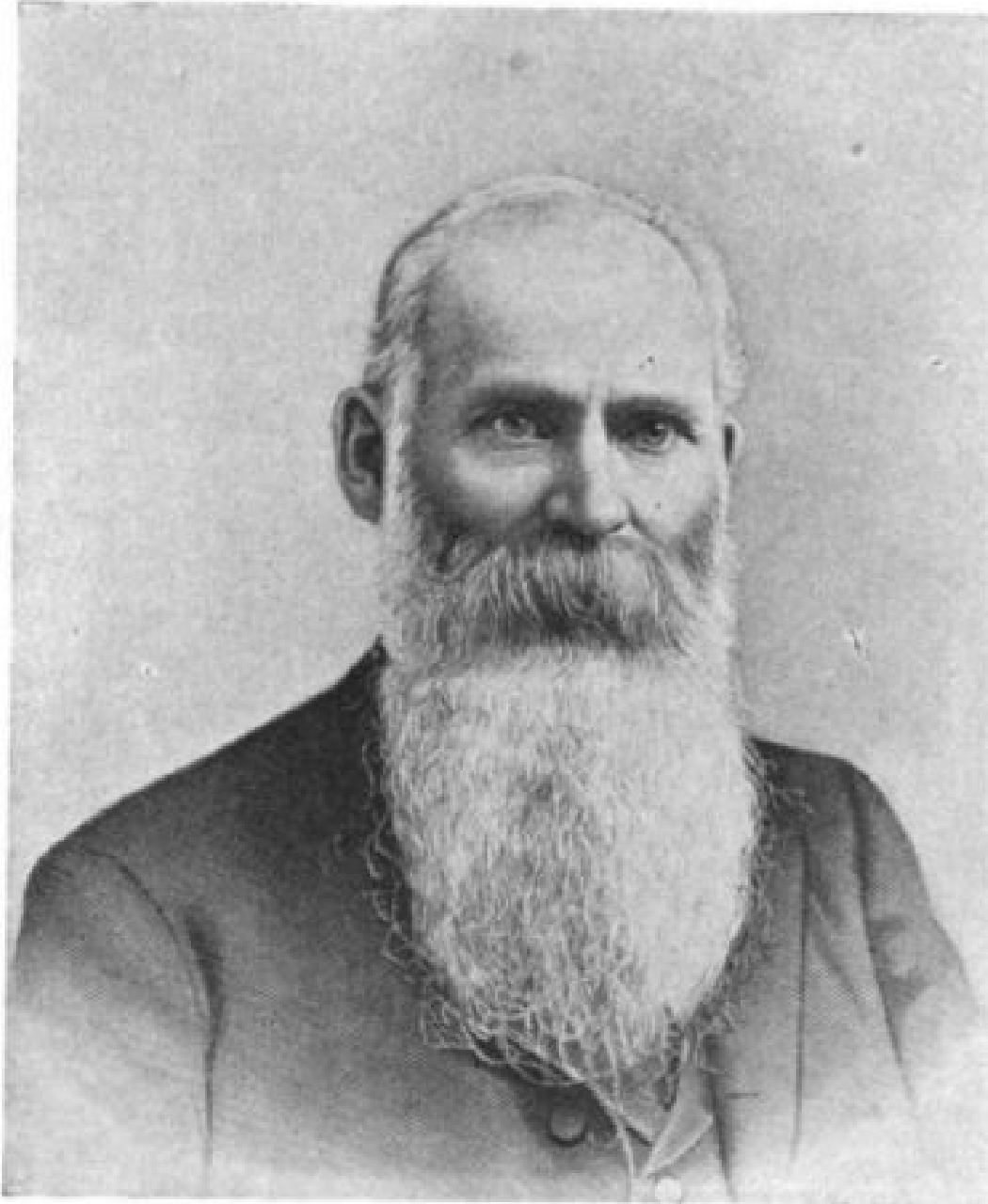
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A. M. CANNON.

Figure 2. Anthony McCue Cannon, ca. 1900 (Henry Leland, "Life and Character of A. M. Cannon," *Washington Historian* 1, no. 4 [July 1900], 152).

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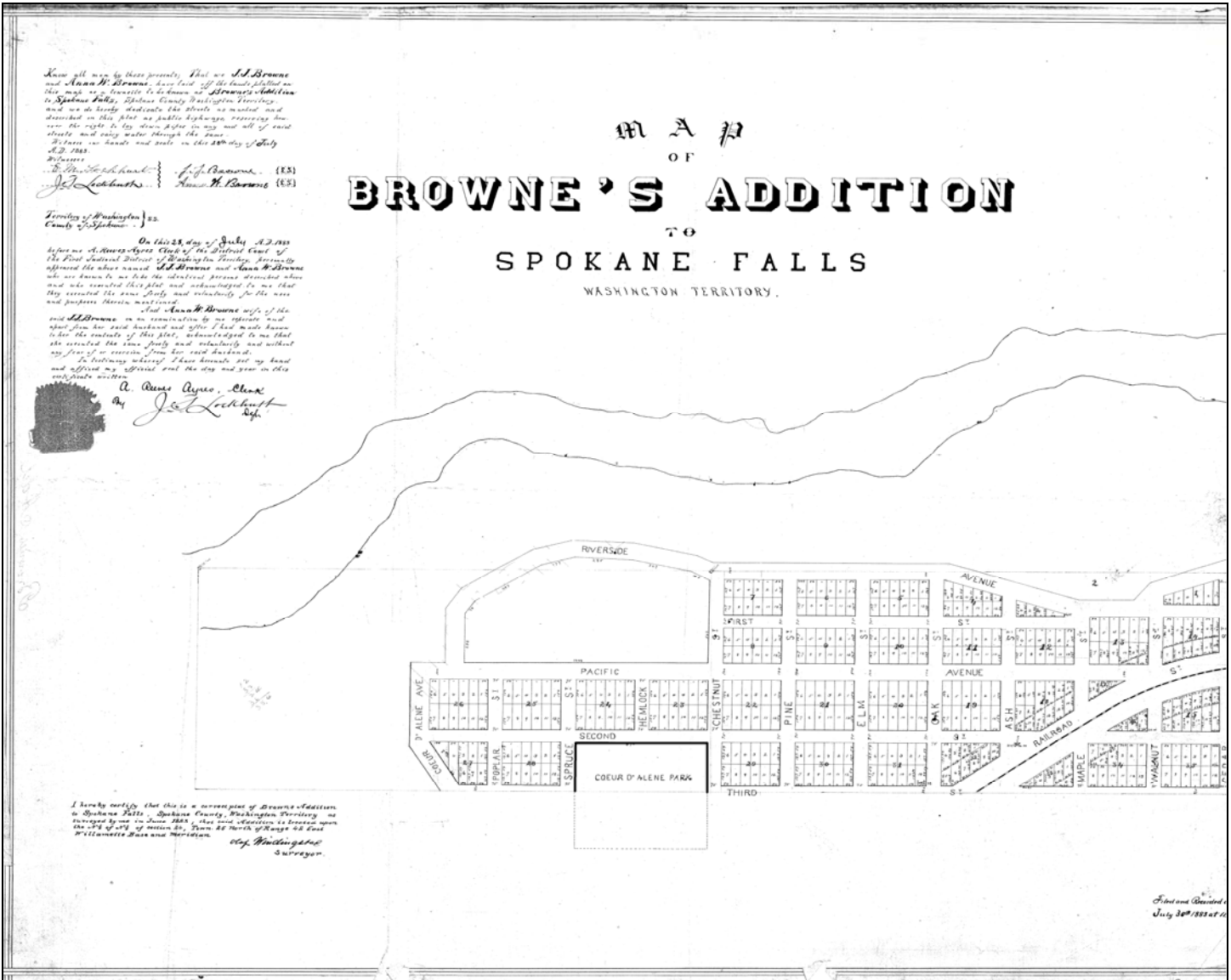
Coeur d'Alene Park
Spokane County, Washington

Figure 3. Ca. Map of Browne's Addition to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory (1883). Note Coeur d'Alene Park platted and sketched below Addition's southern border at Third Street, onto Cannon's Addition. Image courtesy of Spokane County Auditor.

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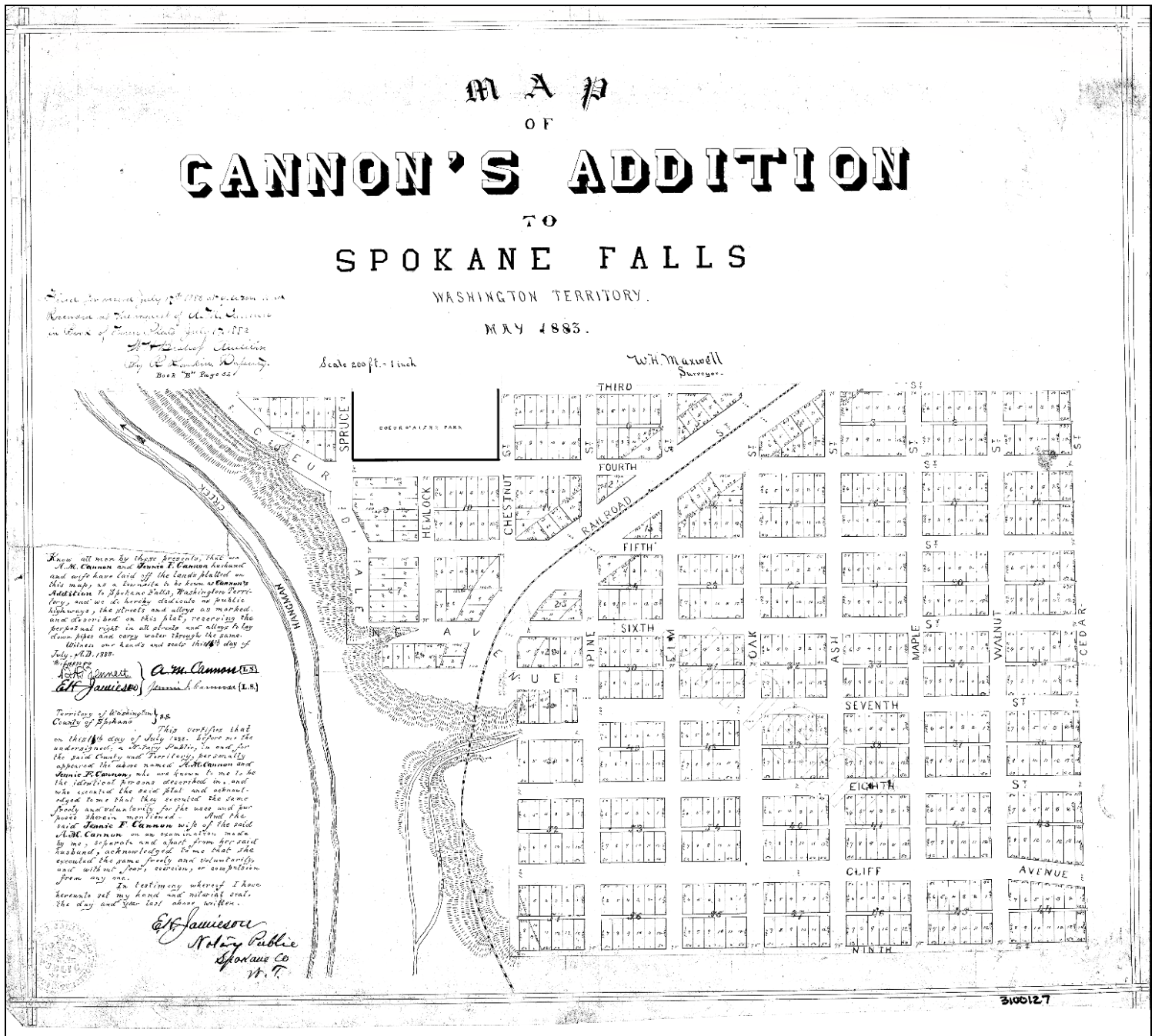
Coeur d'Alene Park
Spokane County, Washington

Figure 4. Map of Cannon's Addition to Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, May 1883. Note Coeur d'Alene Park platted and sketched above Addition's northern border at Third Street. Image courtesy of Spokane County Auditor, <https://recording.spokanecounty.org/recorder/eagleweb/customSearch.jsp?pagel=Maps>.

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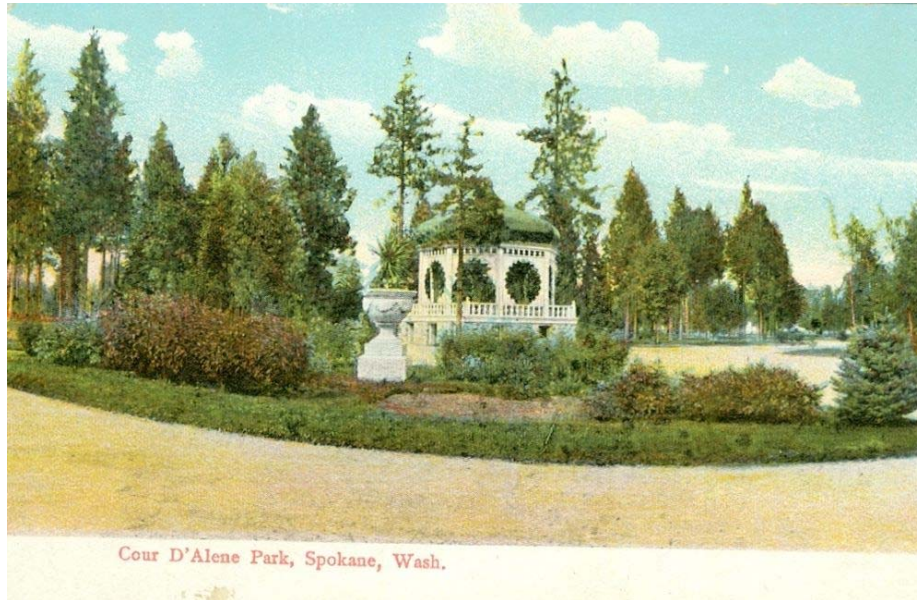


Figure 5. Cour D'Alene [sic] Park, Spokane, Wash. Postcard dating to ca. 1908. Image courtesy of CardCow.com, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.cardcow.com/290566/coeur-dalene-park-spokane-washington/>.

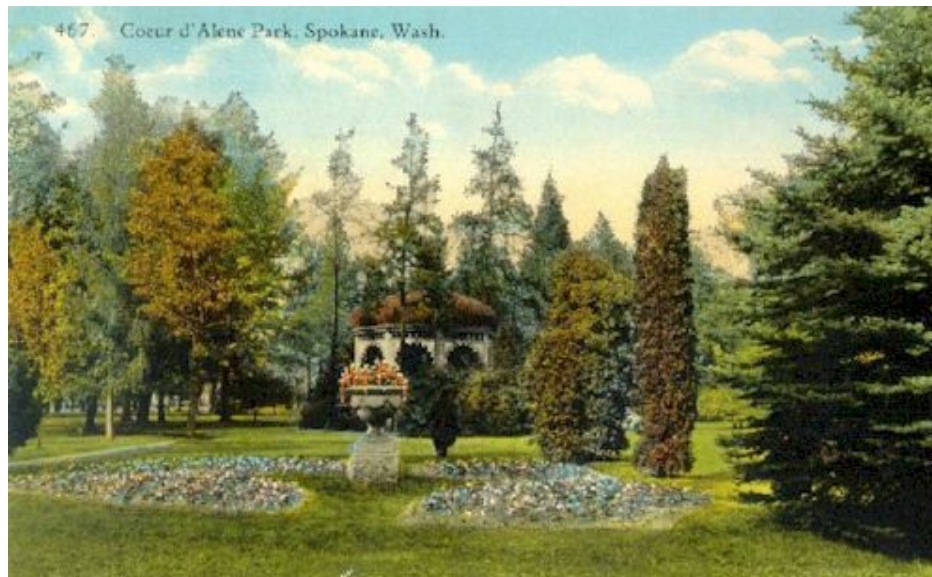


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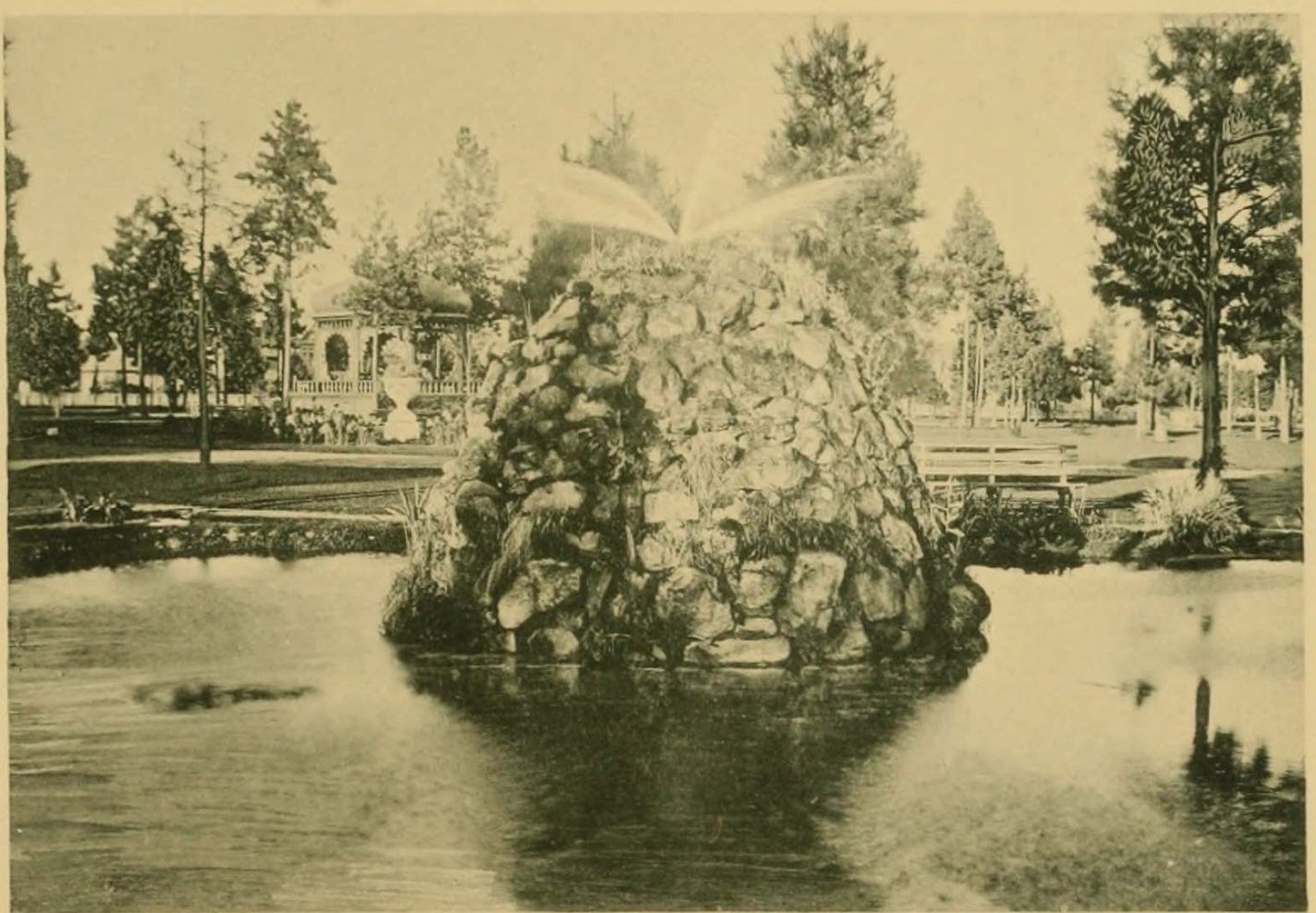
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VIEW COEUR D'ALENE PARK.

Figure 7. View Coeur d'Alene Park, from John W. Graham's *Beauties of Spokane, Photo-Gravures*, 1895. Image courtesy of HathiTrust, accessed December 22, 2017, <http://hdl.handle.net/2027/loc.ark:/13960/t6qz2k58h>.

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Figure 8. Drive, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1900–1910, Image no. EA598-24-0-5-042. Note the manicured lawn, open landscape, and neat curving walks and drives. Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, Spokane City Parks, Lantern Slides, 1900–1910, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/95C970FD8335B3BD970A49689661314C>.

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Figure 9. Fountain, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1900–10, Image no. EA598-0-5-041 (fountain and pond no longer extant). Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, City of Spokane, Lantern Slides, 1900–1930, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/384E983544959F7EE2A3CB924C9D68BD>.

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Figure 10. Pansy Garden, Coeur d'Alene Park, ca. 1910-20, Image no. EA598-0-5-019, note granite stone urn upon stone base and formal planting beds. Image courtesy of Washington State Archives, City of Spokane, Lantern Slides, 1900–1930, accessed December 22, 2017, <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/DigitalObject/View/B07FBAAC905FA198761B68CAAE14FD17>.

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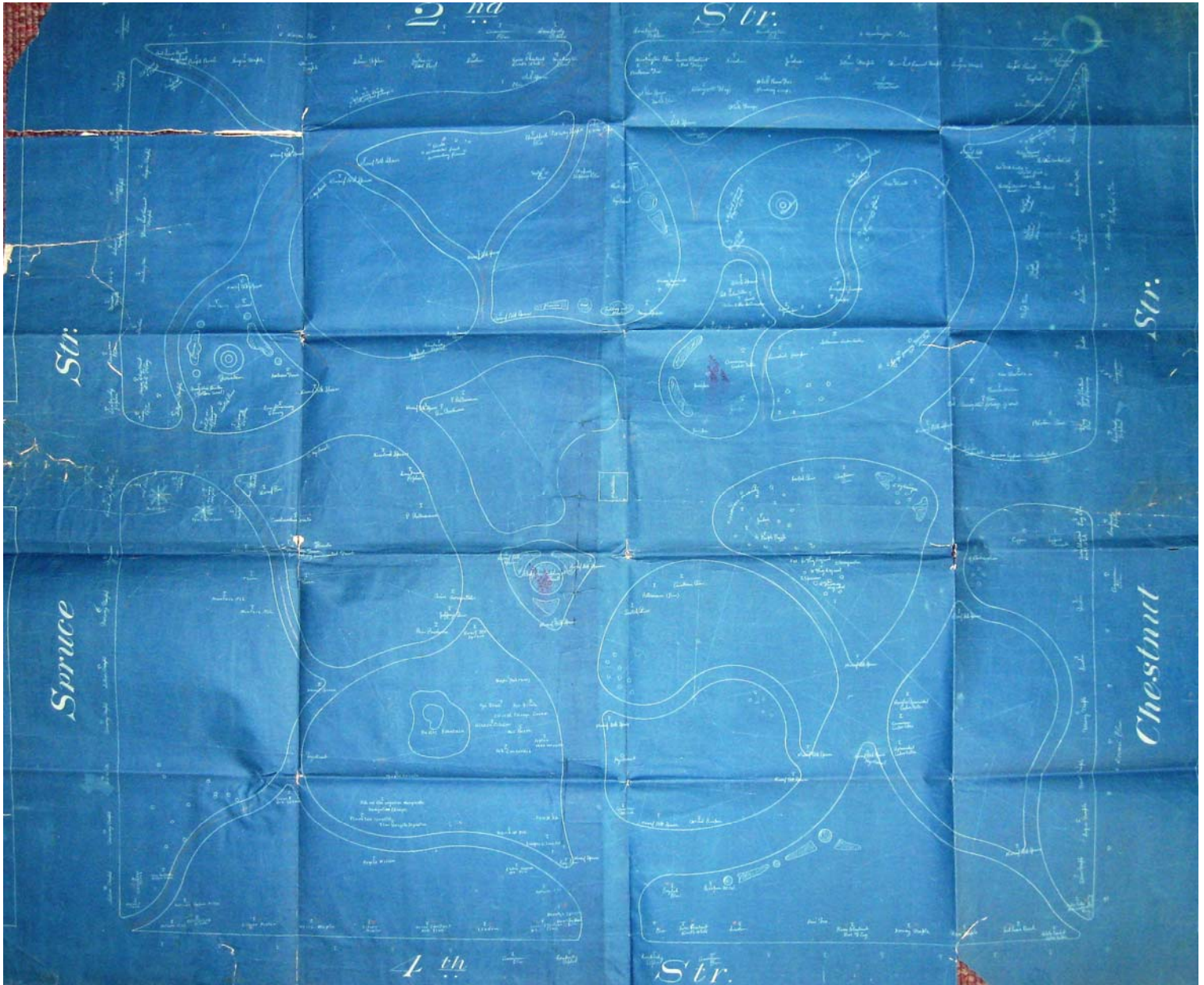


Figure 11. Coeur d'Alene Park plan, ca. 1898. Note the curving walking paths, wide curving drives, central pavilion ("pagoda"), and ponds with basalt fountains. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

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Figure 12. Coeur d'Alene Park plan, December 1915. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

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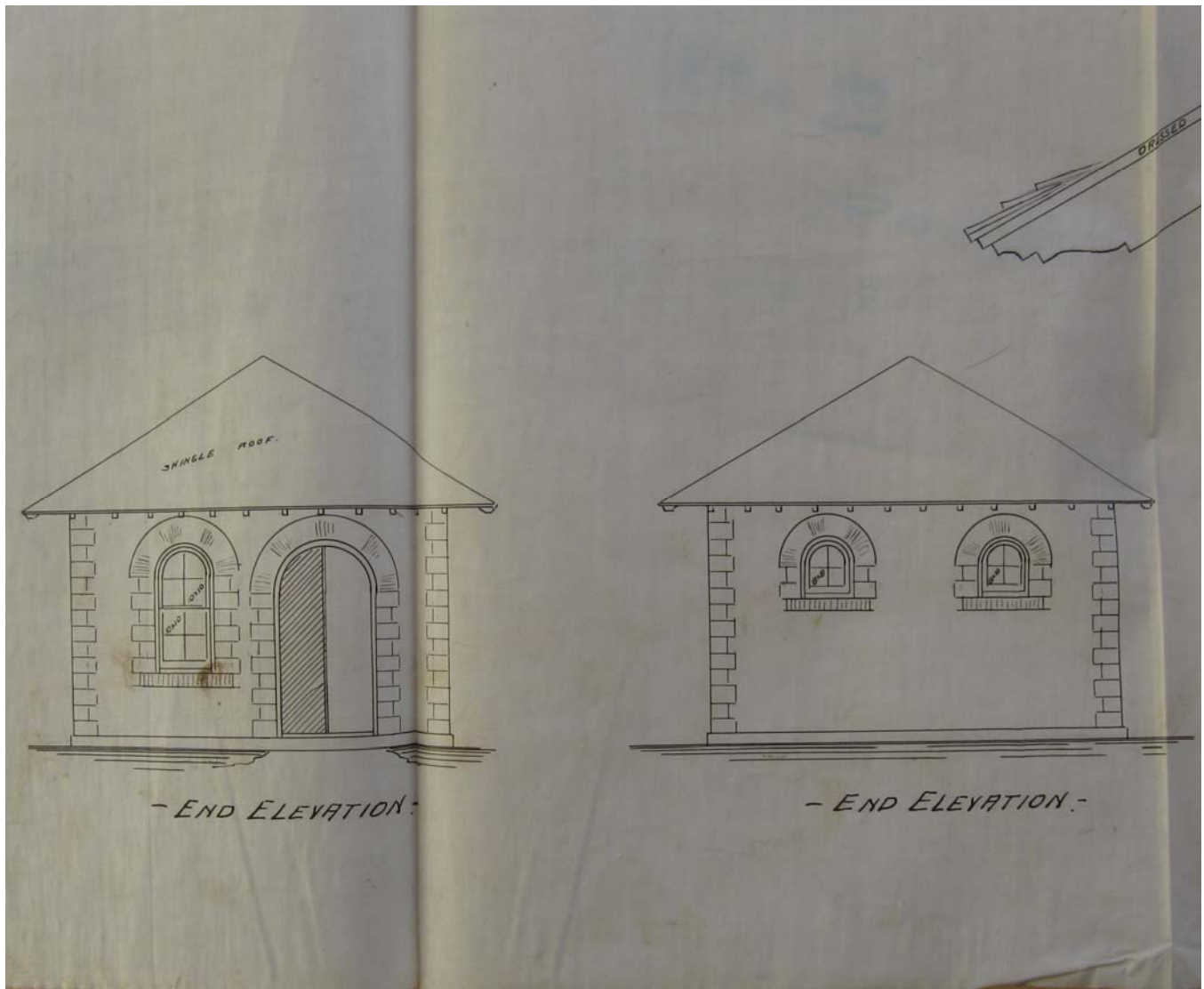


Figure 13. Tool House for Coeur d'Alene Park, City Eng'r's Office, May 1898 (no longer extant). Detail of elevations. Courtesy of City of Spokane Parks and Recreation Department.

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Spokane County, Washington**Photos Continuation Sheet****PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

Name of Property: Coeur d'Alene Park
City: Spokane
County: Spokane County
State: Washington
Photographers: Kathryn M. Burk-Hise, MS
Date: December 13, 2017
Location of digital files: Historical Research Associates, Inc. (Spokane, WA)

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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Photo 1. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0001.
Unpaved path, view southeast.



Photo 2. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0002.
View into park from formal entryway, view south.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Photo 3. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0003.
Hardscaped Entryway, typical, view northwest.



Photo 4. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0004.
Brick Dumpster Enclosure, view northwest.

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Photo 5. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0005.
Playground, part one, view southeast.



Photo 6. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0006.
Playground, part two, view northeast.

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Photo 7. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0007.
Playground, part three, Splash Pad, view northwest.



Photo 8. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0008.
Maintenance/Controls Shed, view northeast.

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Photo 9. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0009.
Small Utility Shed, view northwest.



Photo 10. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0010.
Bus Stop Shelter, view southeast.

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Photo 11. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0011.
Tennis Court, view northwest.



Photo 12. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0012.
Stone Drinking Fountain, view southwest.

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Photo 13. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0013.
Stone Drinking Fountain with drain, view east.



Photo 14. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0014.
Basketball Court, view northwest.

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Photo 15. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0015.
Restroom, Men's side, view west.



Photo 16. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0016.
Restroom, Women's side, view southeast.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Photo 17. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0017.
Restroom, oblique, view northeast.



Photo 18. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0018.
Pavilion, overview with urns, view west.

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Photo 19. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0019.
Pavilion, view west.



Photo 20. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0020.
Pavilion, view from inside, view southwest.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Photo 21. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0021.
Pavilion, view from inside over stone urn, view south.



Photo 22. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0022.
Pavilion, view from inside over Tenino sandstone urn, view north.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
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Photo 23. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0023.
Granite Stone Urn, view northeast.



Photo 24. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0024.
Granite Stone Urn, detail.

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Photo 25. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0025.
Tenino Sandstone Urn, view west.



Photo 26. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0026.
Tenino Sandstone Urn, detail.

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Photo 27. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0027.
Park overview, picnic area, view southeast.



Photo 28. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDALenePark_0028.
View from park into Browne's Addition neighborhood, view north.

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Coeur d'Alene Park
Spokane County, Washington



Photo 29. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0029.
Park overview, view south.



Photo 30. WA_SpokaneCounty_CoeurDAlenePark_0030.
Oblique view into park from neighborhood, view southwest.