

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Lincoln Park
Other names/site number Rockwood Park

2. Location

street & number 2300 E 17th Ave not for publication
city or town Spokane vicinity
State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99223

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain:) _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1	2	buildings
2	1	sites
		structures
1	1	objects
4	4	Total

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

Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other, Rustic

Late 19th & 20th Century American Movement:

Bungalow & Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls stone, concrete

roof metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 1

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 5

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) See continuation sheet, pg 10

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1912–1942

Significant Dates

1912

1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Houghtaling, Chester A. (architect)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository:
 City of Spokane Parks & Recreation, NW
 Museum of Arts & Culture, WA State
 Archives Eastern Regional Branch

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 51.3 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>71</u> <u>661</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>75</u> <u>848</u> Northing	2	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>71</u> <u>557</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>76</u> <u>365</u> Northing
3	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>71</u> <u>877</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>76</u> <u>376</u> Northing	4	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>72</u> <u>157</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>75</u> <u>860</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 11**Boundary Justification**(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet, pg 11**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ann Marie Doyon, MHP / Historic Preservation Consultant, Architectural Historian
 organization A.D. Preservation date July 13, 2013
 street & number PO Box 10296 telephone 859-533-9943
 city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

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

name City of Spokane
 street & number 808 W Spokane Falls Boulevard telephone 509-625-6200
 city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99201

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 1 of 21

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

Lincoln Park, proposed by the Olmsted Brothers as Rockwood Park, is located at 2300 E 17th Ave in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood on Spokane's South Hill. The site contains level and open areas, wooded natural areas, steep cliffs, rock outcroppings, marshes and ponds, and level fields. When originally acquired in 1912 it contained 31.6 acres. This park as it exists today, contains 51.3 acres having continued to grow through 1942. Eight resources are found within the park, with four of these resources are considered as contributing to the site's significance within the historic contexts defined in Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington Multiple Property Documentation form (MPD), as well as dating to within the park's period of significance (1912–1942). Minor and/or temporary features, as defined within the individual resource inventory section, have not been included in the resource count as they neither contribute to nor distract from the property's integrity and significance.

Lincoln Park remains today largely unaltered, retaining its originally intended form and function and continuing as an easily recognizable element of the city's Olmsted park system. Though the property exhibits some modern updates, few major changes have taken place within the park since it was under the management of John W. Duncan in the early twentieth-century. Both natural elements and historical built resources remain, continuing in function and appearance to carry on the legacy of the Olmsteds, Aubrey L. White, John W. Duncan and the rest of the original Board of Park Commissioners. Modern additions to the site includes a small utility building (Resource 7), a shelter/fire pit (Resource 5), and stone drinking fountain (Resource 8), modern playground apparatus, parking areas, and modern surfaces and paving materials. These additions are minimal and non-intrusive, and are largely representative of the naturally evolving nature of a park property, and do not detract from the site's ability to communicate historical significance.

Individual Resource Inventory

Resources considered contributing date to the period of significance. Though some elements may have been updated or changed over time, they have originated within the period of significance. Contributing resources conform to the standards of integrity as outlined in the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington MPD form. Minor and/or temporary resources, including parking areas, tables, benches, fire pits, signage, lighting, trash receptacles, hydrants, bike racks, and barbecues have not been included in the resource count.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 2 of 21

Resource Number	Contributing / Noncontributing	Date	Resource Name / Current Use
1	C	1912	pond
2	C	1912	pathways
3	NC	post-1960	ball field
4	C	1912	playground
5	NC	ca. 1975-2000	shelter/fire pit
6	C	1910s-1920s	comfort station
7	NC	ca. 1980s-2000s	utility building
8	NC	1970s-1990s	stone drinking fountain

1. Pond. 1912. *Contributing site.*

Resource 1 is located centrally within the property in the upper portion of the park. It is a generally round, naturalistic pond situated within wooded and rocky areas, accessible by small trails and footpaths.

2. Pathways. 1912. *Contributing object.*

Resource 2, concrete, gravel, and natural pathways, are found in various locations throughout the property. The concrete paths provide opportunities for those on foot, bicycle (or other wheeled-recreational gear) an easy way to traverse those particular areas of the park. The gravel pathways and natural trails also provide opportunities for visitors to explore a variety of the parklands. Many of these paths also exhibit a natural setting and allow visitors to venture into some of the more wild areas of the park and enjoy some of the vistas of the parklands themselves and of the city. A wide, paved path circles around the upper portion of the park in a ¼-mile loop, then diverging and creating a gently sloped route leading to the lower park area. The loop in the upper park features wide open views of the city below and the mountains beyond.

Though the concrete paths have been re-paved and now exhibit a top-layer of modern material, this is an expected alteration to a resource that was included within the original Olmsted recommendations for this property and as a result are all considered contributing resources.

3. Ball field. post-1960. *Noncontributing site.*

Resource 3, the ball field, is situated in the southwest corner of the lower park area. It contains a dirt and grass baseball diamond area, with a cyclone-fence backstop. Cyclone fencing has also been added along the west edge of the infield. Ball fields were included within the Olmsted recommendations for the property, and were an original feature of the site from its earliest development always having been present at this park, however, the location of the current ball field is not original to the site. The ball field at Resource 3 is located on the site of a former wading pool, as indicated by historic photos.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 3 of 21

4. Playground. 1912. *Contributing site.*

Playground areas are found in the lower park area at Lincoln Park. The playground is an original feature of the park, though modern play equipment has been added in an area near the east end of the lower park area and a modern swing set is situated centrally, between the ball field and utility building (Resources 3 and 7). The modern play equipment features a metal and plastic play apparatus featuring slides, monkey-bars, and open landings, and the swing set features four swings, suspended from a tubular frame. The swings are situated within a rectangular play area filled with bark.

5. Shelter/Fire Pit. ca. 1975-2000. *Noncontributing building.*

The shelter/fire pit is centered within the lower park area. It appears to date to the third-quarter of the twentieth-century, and is constructed of concrete aggregate. It features a low-pitched hip-roof, and has large, arched-openings on the east, west, and north elevations. Inside, is a poured-concrete floor and an octagonal, concrete fire pit on a small concrete base.

6. Comfort Station. 1910s-1920s. *Contributing building.*

The comfort station is located centrally within the lower park area, south of the large open field toward the base of the hill leading up to the upper park area. It is a small, side-gable-roof, stone building. Single, pedestrian entry doors are situated on the north, east, and west elevations and all contain nonhistoric replacement doors. Each door features a segmental-arch at the top. Similarly arched window openings are found on the same three elevations. Those on the east and west have been filled with vents, and those on the north contain concrete-blocks. The original roofline has been altered, and is raised in the back. The area where the roof has been raised is filled with concrete block on the rear elevation and stone on the east and west side elevations. The building features original brackets, and nonhistoric v-groove metal roof panels. Mortared-stone knee walls flank the approach to the two gable-end entryways. The comfort station at Lincoln Park is situated near the base of the hill between the upper and lower portions of the park, just beneath the winding drive. It is situated behind a large natural rock aiding in its minimal interference with the natural landscape.

According the Parks and Recreation Operations Department, comfort stations, and various other service buildings (found primarily just in Manito Park), were constructed with this style and materials primarily during the 1910s and 1920s based on a building theme developed by Duncan. The buildings typically contained restrooms at each end, with a storage area in the center. The buildings feature elements of both the Rustic style popular in park building design at the time, and the nationally popular Bungalow or Craftsman style. Additionally, this building theme reflected Olmstedian principles and aesthetics utilizing natural and native materials, and minimal visible disruption on the landscape.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 4 of 21

7. Utility Building. ca. 1980s-2000s. *Noncontributing building.*

Resource 7 is located centrally within the lower park area, near where the park fronts 17th Avenue. It is a small, hip-roof building constructed of small concrete-blocks and appears to date to the late-twentieth-century. Flared posts are found at the base of each corner. The roof and wide cornice are covered in v-groove metal roofing. A small concrete and a small metal utility access box are situated directly north of the building. A single-leaf pedestrian entry containing a metal door is located on the east elevation.

8. Stone Drinking Fountain. 1970s-1990s. *Noncontributing object.*

Resource 8 is situated centrally within the lower portion of the park near the utility building (Resource 7). It is a small, mortared stone drinking fountain set on a small, square, poured-concrete pad. A concrete bowl is set on top, and contains the water fountain. A small concrete step is located near the base of the object. According to the Parks and Recreation Operations Department, drinking fountains of this type and style were added to parks throughout Spokane, in a style consistent with built resources already in existence in many parks, between the 1970s and 1990s. They were designed by the department mason, and constructed in basalt, river rock, and brick at different locations; only the basalt version is found at Lincoln Park.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 5 of 21

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

Lincoln Park is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington MPD under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of park development; and Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of early-twentieth-century parkland development and possessing high artistic values representing Olmstedian and City Beautiful aesthetics and principles regarding treatment of the land and the planning of cities, open spaces, and the transportation links between the open spaces as a whole system. The period of significance for this property, between 1912 and 1942, spans between the park's initial dedication and the last notable expansion or alteration of the property.

The property meets the registration requirements and retains integrity for the relevant property subtype (large park) as defined in the MPD. The property was included within the 1908 Olmsted Brothers report to the city; a large portion of it was developed/improved as the intended property subtype during the primary period of park development in Spokane on a portion of the site identified within the report; remains as public parkland today; and still reflects the intended characteristics identified in the Olmsted report.

The property today contains many of the primary elements originally recommended by the Olmsted report including taking advantage of the large level (lower) area for active recreation and children's play apparatus, establishing pathways and a winding driveway, utilizing existing swamps for scenic water features, and showcasing the view from the cliff-like ledges above. Following the Olmsted recommendations, the lower park area was developed for play and games, while the natural landscape remained the primary feature of the upper park area amplifying the site's scenic and geographic conservation. Although the more naturalistic upper areas required minimal design and alteration of the land to develop, the park as a whole is nevertheless a highly representative example of Olmstedian landscape architecture. Additionally, the driveway, walks, and pathways generally follow the natural topography of the site, adhering to Olmstedian principles in their execution. The overall character of the property is highly representative of the landscape vision discussed for the site within the 1908 Olmsted report.

The construction of a stone building in the park also adds to the site's significance within the city's Olmsted park system; the building itself also exhibits high integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, and adds to the park's Olmstedian feelings and associations. Additional information on the architecture within the park is provided within the history of the site.

Lincoln Park today retains all of the features associated with the local park sub-type, as defined in the MPD, as a park intended to have trails, walkways, wooded areas, water, and other natural features as well as areas for games or organized recreational opportunities. Additionally local parks were often proposed on sites with terrain unsuitable for development, but also featuring some potential for sports fields or other planned park features. They were to fill a niche in between large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 6 of 21

naturalistic reserves, and small playfields, both preserving the land but also offering opportunity for play. The Lincoln Park site accomplishes all of these goals today.

The integrity of the property has been minimally impacted by modern additions, alterations, or the introduction of minor and/or temporary resources. These alterations are common to the various Olmsted Park System of Spokane properties and reflect the inherently evolving nature of these sites as they have continued to serve the public throughout the past century. These changes, along with ongoing maintenance and repairs, have been/are being done with a focus on honoring the original Olmsted vision for the city's parks and do not detract from its significance, thus the site remains easily recognizable as belonging to the Olmsted park system and retains the historic qualities as outlined in the MPD. Additionally, the site itself continuing as a representation of the Olmsted vision for both the individual site and for the site as part of the citywide park system, is a major contributor to its significance.

Lincoln Park today retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association. This property is an important element within the surrounding neighborhood, preserving the natural landscape and high property values – both of which were identified within the Olmsted Brothers report as benefits of park and parkway development. It is closely tied to Spokane's early city planning, infrastructure, transportation, and subdivision development in the adjacent areas.

History of the Site

Though the land surrounding the site of the proposed Rockwood Park had very little development at the time the Olmsted Brothers firm surveyed the property, it was "evident that it will, before many years, be surrounded by a large population."¹ Part of the area had been subdivided, but no streets had been established yet other than Southeast Boulevard, which provided access to the proposed park's west side. A streetcar ran to within about a half mile north of the proposed park, and was eventually extended and renamed as the Lincoln Park Car Line.

Spokane's Park Board seized an opportunity and acquired 31.6 acres in 1912 as soon as the Lincoln Heights area began developing in the early twentieth-century. Originally proposed at 78 acres, the land initially acquired by the park board comprised the northerly half of those lands identified on the R. L. Polk map, for the proposed Rockwood Park, that accompanied Spokane's Olmsted report. According to the NRHP nomination for the Levi and May Hutton House, the lands for the park were donated by the Hutton's who had recently purchased numerous acres to construct a home.²

The Hutton's were longtime advocates of the Spokane park system. In fact, Levi was a member of the park board and personally donated \$500 to construct a wading pool in Lincoln Park 1914 and gave \$450.25 to cover the cost of new playground equipment in 1917. May Arkwright Hutton was an early, vocal supporter of the women's suffrage movement. On May 4, 1916 the Pioneer Suffrage

¹ *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 83.

² Linda Yeomans. *Levi and May Arkwright Hutton House NRHP Nomination*, 2001: 8-4.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 7 of 21

Association and Spokane Floral Association dedicated a memorial birch tree within the park in her honor near the Hutton home (tree has since died).

By 1914 the property, already carrying the name Lincoln Park, appeared nearly identical in shape and boundaries to its current appearance. The site contains a naturalistic upper portion above rocky ledges, and a lower lawn with its deciduous trees and the only natural stand of Douglas Firs remaining on a park property within city limits.³

The Olmsted recommendations for the site acknowledged that initial improvement may be minimal, and should include a public shelter-house, a keeper's cottage, pathways in the rocky portions, and clearing and grassing of the level lawns. Though children's play apparatus, a winding drive, ball fields, a wading pool, conversion of existing swamps into charming lakes, and additional plantings were desired for the site, the Olmsted report noted these elements could be added over time due to economical factors and to allow for additional study of the site.⁴

By the time the Board of Park Commissioners report was published in 1913, the picturesque tract with its unexcelled views of the city had already been well developed. A playground had been established, ball fields graded, and three tennis courts added. A loop drive around the upper portion of the park, on top of the rocky bluff connecting to Southeast Boulevard, had already been graded and the winding drive connecting the upper and lower portions was being planned.⁵ Though a keeper's cottage does not appear to have been constructed in the park, a comfort station, constructed of native basalt in the Rustic or Craftsman style, was added during the 1910s or 1920s. Buildings of this style and materials can be found throughout Spokane's park system, reflecting a design theme developed by John W. Duncan reflecting Olmstedian park building styles.

In 1915 a temporary workhouse, no longer extant, was erected in the park to serve as a base for improvements to be done by prisoners "convicted in petty cases."⁶ The park board noted that there was enough work to be done at Lincoln Park to "keep all prisoners that the city may send there busy all winter."⁷ One of the primary projects the prisoners were set to initiate was the construction of the drive to connect the upper and lower portions of the property, as proposed in the Olmsted report. The roadway would be approximately half a mile in length up the existing cliffs passing through both loose rock and solid rock, with a grade not to exceed nine percent.⁸ The road was not immediately completed as planned, however, in 1926 funding was approved for completion of the road. In January of that year, city council approved the allocation of charity funds to pay unemployed heads of household to complete the construction of the road between the playground in the lower park and the bluffs in the upper park.⁹

³ *Ibid.*, 39.

⁴ *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 83.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 39, 44.

⁶ "Bengel to Build Workhouse," *Spokesman-Review*, October 14, 1915, pp. 6.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pp. 6.

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 6.

⁹ "City's Charities in 1926, \$6760," *Spokesman-Review*, January 19, 1926, pp. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 8 of 21

In 1936, Lincoln Park was one of the first of the city's parks to receive its play equipment for the season, including volleyball and softball equipment. City playgrounds at that time were each assigned a WPA director to oversee each site under the management of the city's recreational director, Stanley Witter.¹⁰ By this time, Lincoln Park also featured a wading pool located in the northwest corner of the park near 17th Avenue in the current location of the ball field. The wading pool was an early feature of the park appearing in a 1923 photo, and was donated by the Hutton family.¹¹ The pool was still in place into the 1960s, at which time it was used as the site of an experimental new program offering swim lessons for children under seven years of age for the very first time in Spokane.¹² The pool was also utilized as an ice skating pond during the winters.¹³

Adding to the diversity of activity available in the park, the Spokane County Sportmen's Association "planted more than 4,000 bluegills, crappies, sunfish and bullheads," with 1,500 of those fish going into ponds at Lincoln Park and the remaining to Manito Park.¹⁴ The program was intended for children aged fourteen and under, for whom the ponds would be restocked as often as needed. In 1939 Lincoln Park was home to a gypsy themed daycamp for Girl Scouts and Brownies, helping to prepare them for their visit to an established lakeside camp in Coeur d' Alene.¹⁵

The park continued to be a popular picnicking, playground, and visiting spot throughout the years, both for neighborhood residents and others from across the city who came to enjoy the unique site and its incomparable views, with a final land acquisition in 1942 taking the property from 31.6 to its current 51.3 acres extending the park slightly on its south and southwest boundaries. In 1947 Lincoln Park attracted the largest crowds in the city during the long holiday Fourth of July holiday weekend.¹⁶ In 1948, the park played host to a band concert as part of the city's summer music school series.¹⁷ This tradition continued on and off throughout the twentieth-century and into recent years, even including a Spokane Symphony performance in the park in the summer of 2000.¹⁸

With its popularity, as well as a site hosting arts events, the park department and Spokane Square Dance Callers League simultaneously announced plans for a \$50,000 dance slab to be constructed on the bluffs in the upper portion of Lincoln Park. The facility, the first of its kind west of the Rocky Mountains, would feature "permanent covered bleacher seats, outer promenade, bandstand... and a glass-enclosed floor... for dancing and other activity during inclement weather."¹⁹ The structure could be used not only for dancing, but also for concerts, meetings, festivals, day

¹⁰ "Spokane Playgrounds Open Officially in mid-April," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 6, 1936, pp. 13.

¹¹ Libby Photo Collection, Lincoln Park Vertical File, Located in the Olmsted File of the Joel E. Ferris Research Library and Archives, Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, Spokane, WA.

¹² "Lincoln Sets Beginning Swim Class," *Spokesman-Review*, July 5, 1963, pp. 5.

¹³ "Yule Tree Fires Work for Police," *Spokesman-Review*, January 5, 1961, pp. 6.

¹⁴ "Manito and Lincoln Park Ponds, Stocked With Fish, Are Thrown Open to Young," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 18, 1938, pp. 1.

¹⁵ "Girl Scouts Plan Camp," *Spokesman-Review*, July 1, 1939, pp. C-4.

¹⁶ "Picnic Groups Thinner Sunday," *Spokesman-Review*, July 7, 1947, pp. 5.

¹⁷ "Band Concert Given Tonight," *Spokesman-Review*, July 15, 1948, pp. 6.

¹⁸ "Summer Classics Symphony Plays Four Concerts at Spokane Parks," *Spokesman-Review*, September 3, 2000, n.p.

¹⁹ "Spokane Will Get This \$50,000 Dance 'Slab' For Summer Use," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, January 10, 1949, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 9 of 21

camp, and other large gatherings. Construction was to begin for a 15,000 square foot concrete slab, with booster dances being held to help raise money for the initial work.²⁰ Shortly after the initial announcement for the plans, in January 1949, a storm of protest was raised against the dance slab for the potential noise, drunkenness, and litter making the "area unlivable"²¹ and it was never constructed. Newspaper accounts dating to the 1940s also recount the Lincoln Park fieldhouse, though this building is no longer extant.²²

Today, the Olmsted proposed Park continues to serve Spokane citizens as Lincoln Park, as a popular visiting place for families and children, picnickers, walkers, joggers, hikers, and sports enthusiasts. The park continues to serve the Olmsted vision of preserving the natural landscape and vistas, and retains its unique stand of Douglas Firs. The pathways, trails, and driveways remain as originally developed during the park's earliest days, though the driveways were closed to vehicular traffic in 1990 to help preserve the native plantings, wetlands, and ponds.²³

Though some updates have taken place over the years, the site continues to function as the Olmsteds intended, and exhibits the characteristics and elements recommended by the Olmsted Brothers. Lincoln Park retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, location, setting, feeling, and association and as a result, is nominated to the NRHP as a site that embodies broad patterns of park development as well as the distinctive characteristics of early-twentieth-century parkland development and both Olmstedian and City Beautiful principles.

²⁰ "Old Time Dance Packs Armory," *Spokesman-Review*, February 3, 1949, pp. 15.

²¹ "Dancing Group Rejects Site," *Spokesman-Review*, April 15, 1949, pp. 8.

²² "Park Playhouse is Big Success," *Spokesman-Review*, November 18, 1942, pp. 9.

²³ "Workshops On How To Protect City's Wetlands Scheduled," *Spokesman-Review*, May 9, 1991, pp. B2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9

Page 10 of 21

Bibliography

- "Band Concert Given Tonight," *Spokesman-Review*, July 15, 1948, pp. pp. 6.
- "Bengel to Build Workhouse," *Spokesman-Review*, October 14, 1915, pp. 6.
- "City's Charities in 1926, \$6760," *Spokesman-Review*, January 19, 1926, pp. 6.
- "Dancing Group Rejects Site," *Spokesman-Review*, April 15, 1949, pp. 8.
- "Discovering Olmsted Landscapes," Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, exhibit placard templates located in the Historical Files of the City of Spokane Parks & Recreation Department Park Operations Offices.
- "Girl Scouts Plan Camp," *Spokesman-Review*, July 1, 1939, pp. C-4.
- "Lincoln Sets Beginning Swim Class," *Spokesman-Review*, July 5, 1963, pp. 5.
- "Looking Back on a Movement: Women's group celebrate suffrage and Those who made it possible," *Spokesman-Review*, August 27, 2007.
- "L.W. Hutton Adds To Kiddies' Joy," *Spokesman-Review*, April 12, 1917.
- "Manito and Lincoln Park Ponds, Stocked With Fish, Are Thrown Open to Young," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 18, 1938, pp. 1.
- "Old Time Dance Packs Armory," *Spokesman-Review*, February 3, 1949, pp. 15.
- "Park Playhouse is Big Success," *Spokesman-Review*, November 18, 1942, pp. 9.
- "Picnic Groups Thinner Sunday," *Spokesman-Review*, July 7, 1947, pp. 5.
- "Plant Birch Tree in Lincoln Park For Mr.s Hutton," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, May 1, 1916.
- Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Spokane, Washington, 1891-1913.* Revised by Spokane Parks Foundation and the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture. Spokane, WA: Marquette Books, 2007. Originally published in Spokane, WA: Inland Printing Co., 1913.
- "Spokane Sixty Years Ago," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, August 12, 1974.
- "Spokane Playgrounds Open Officially in mid-April," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 6, 1936, pp 13.
- "Spokane Will Get This \$50,000 Dance 'Slab' For Summer Use," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, January 10, 1949, n.p.
- "Summer Classics Symphony Plays Four Concerts at Spokane Parks," *Spokesman-Review*, September 3, 2000, n.p.
- "Workshops On How To Protect City's Wetlands Scheduled," *Spokesman-Review*, May 9, 1991, pp. B2.
- Yeomans, Linda. *Levi and May Arkwright Hutton House NRHP Nomination*, 2001.
- "Yule Tree Fires Work for Police," *Spokesman-Review*, January 5, 1961, pp. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK

SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 11 of 21

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

The boundary of the nominated property is noted by the solid black outline on the Spokane NE/Spokane NW topographic quadrangles on continuation sheet, page 19. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 83, are also provided on sheet 18 and marked on the USGS topographic quadrangle maps included with this submission.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the current property boundary for Lincoln Park as it exists today.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

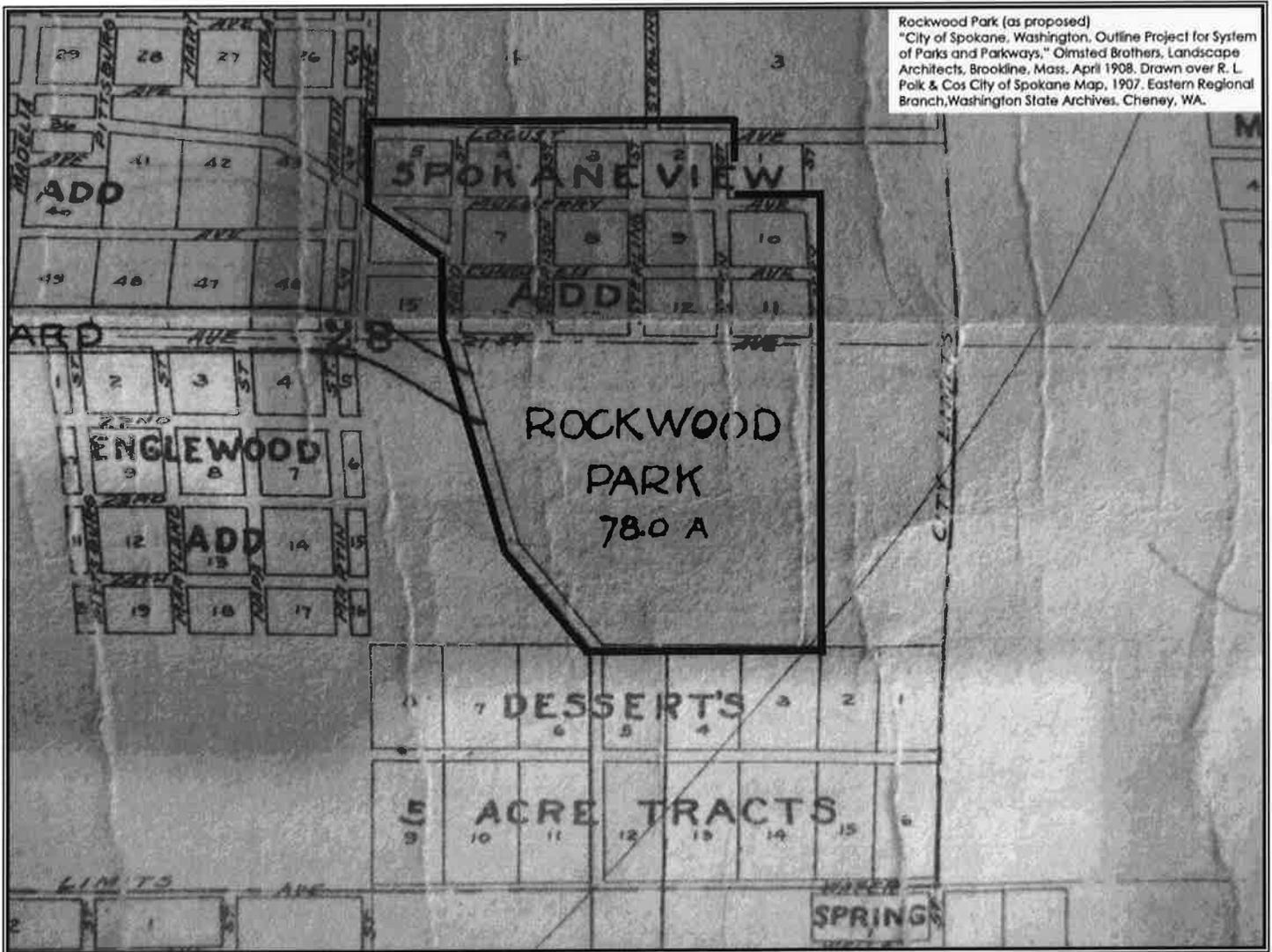
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 12 of 21



Rockwood Park (as proposed)

"City of Spokane, Washington, Outline Project for System of Parks and Parkways," Olmsted Brothers, Landscape Architects, Brookline, Mass. April 1908. Drawn over R. L. Polk & Co's City of Spokane Map, 1907. Located at Eastern Regional Branch, Washington State Archives, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

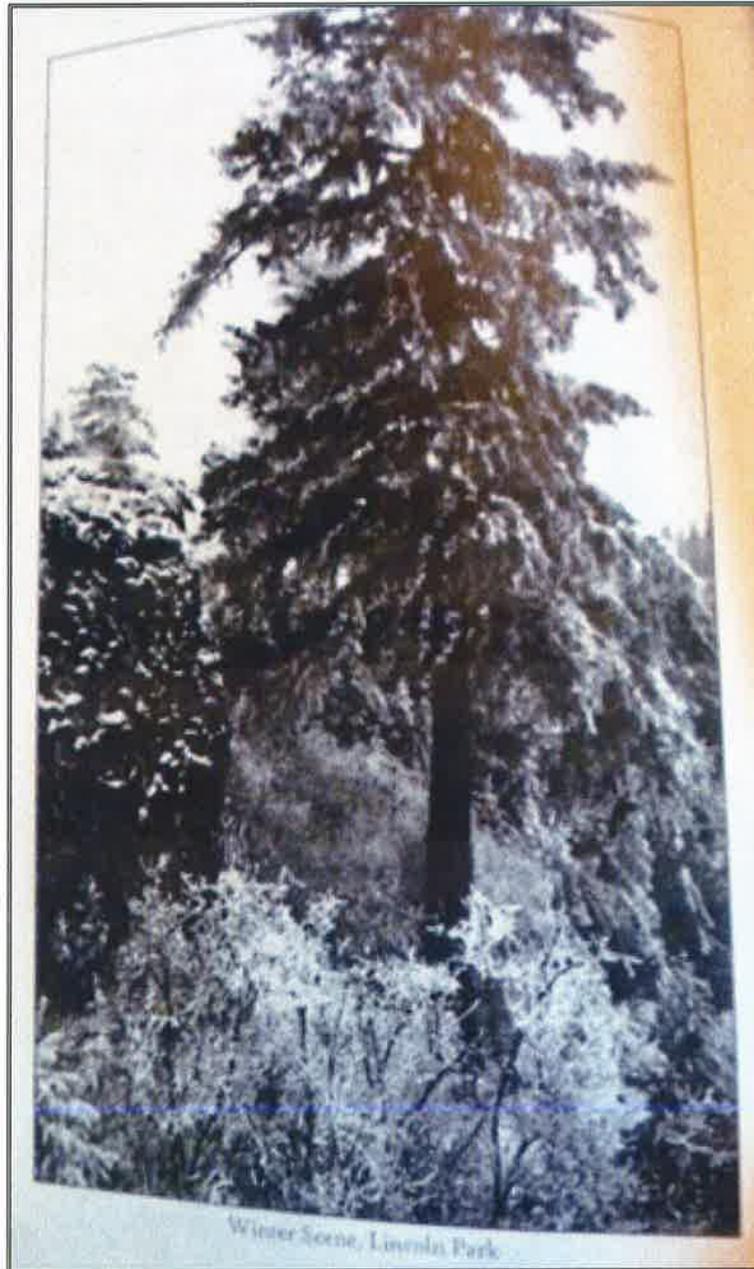
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 13 of 21



Historic Image, Lincoln Park
Report of the Board of Park Commissioners

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

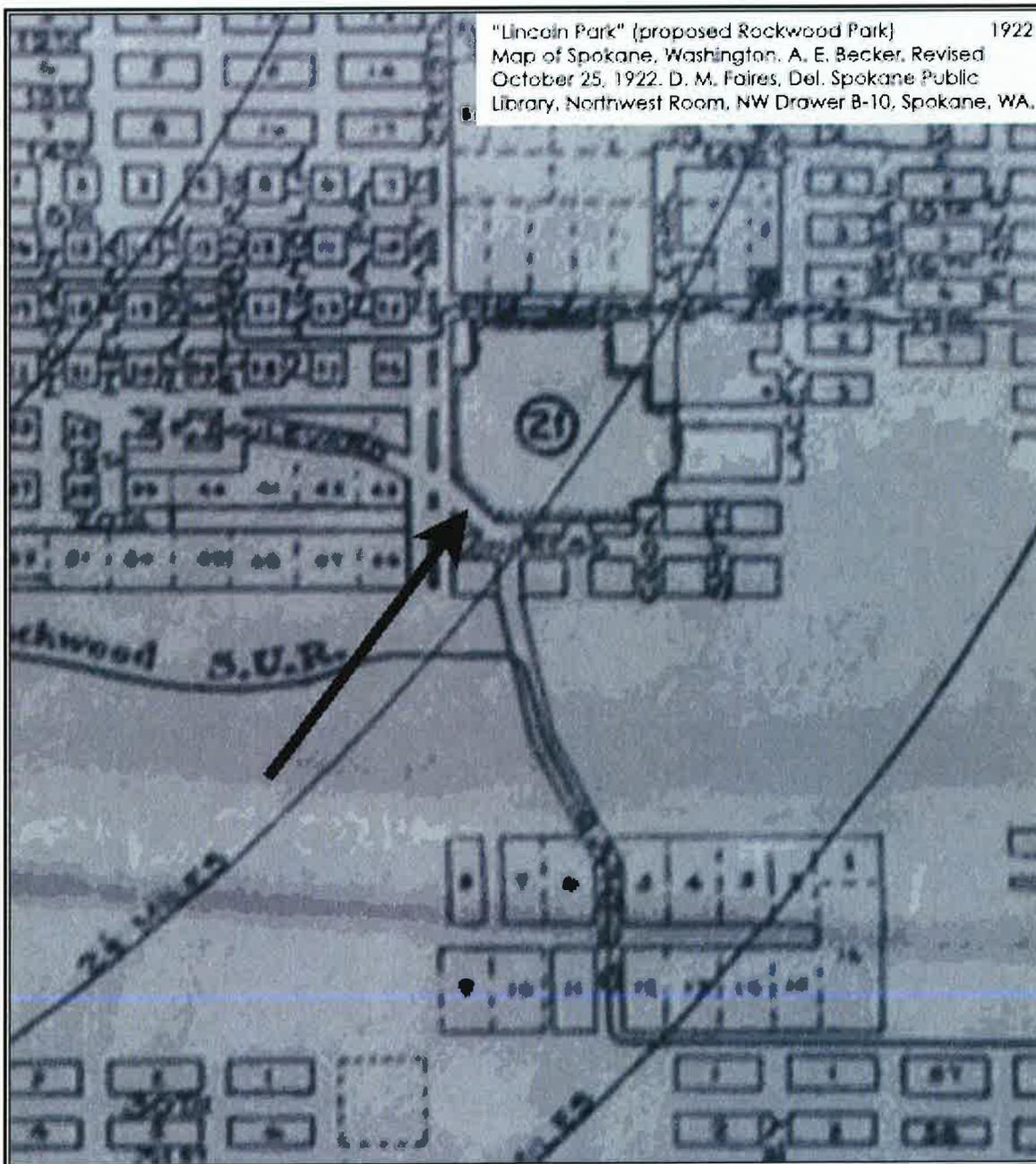
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 14 of 21



Lincoln Park (proposed Rockwood Park)

Map of Spokane, Washington. A. E. Becker. Revised October 25, 1922. D. M. Faires, Del. Located in the Spokane Public Library, Northwest Room, NW Drawer B-10, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

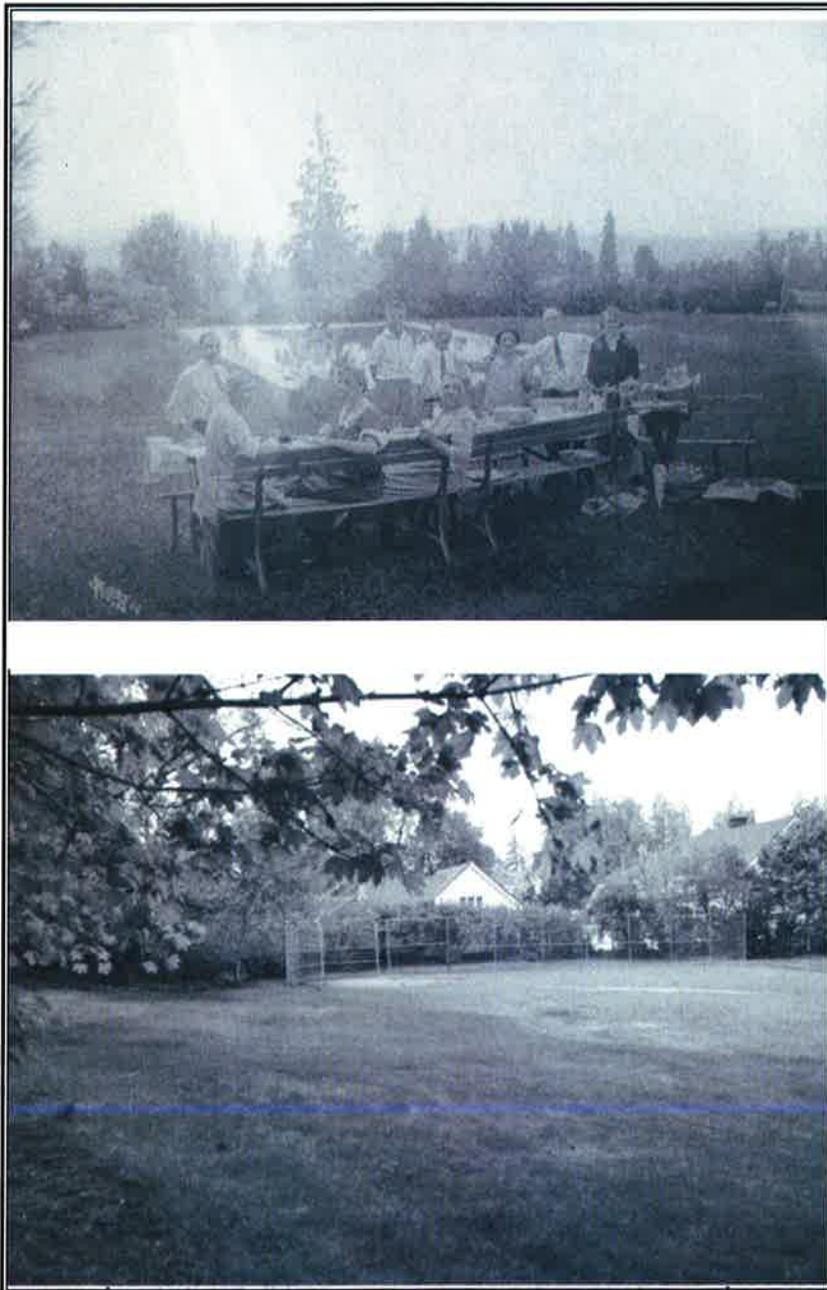
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 15 of 21



Pickers in front of the former pool, 1923, above; Ball field currently on the former site of the pool, today.
Libby Photo Collection, Museum of Arts and Culture Archives, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 16 of 21



Playground, 1933 (looking north), above; Playground today, below
Libby Photo Collection, Museum of Arts and Culture Archives, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

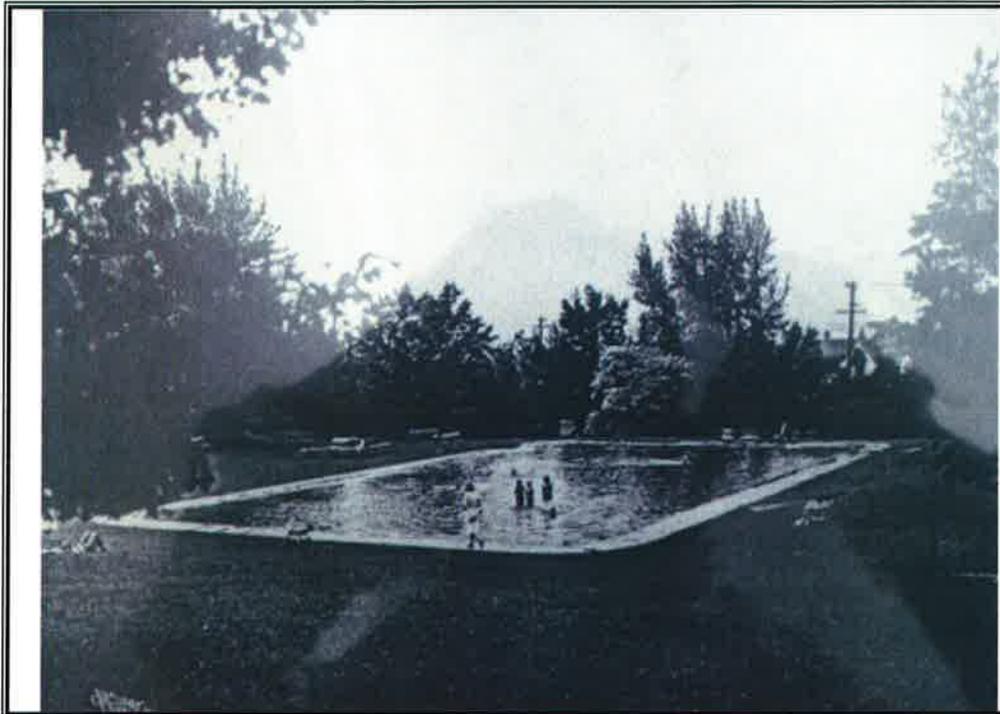
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 17 of 21



Pool, 1933, above; Ball field currently on the former site of the pool, today.
Libby Photo Collection, Museum of Arts and Culture Archives, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 18 of 21

Sailboat Regatta Seems as Important as Gold Cup Race



Seventy-two boys from three South Side grade schools sailed boats on Lincoln park pond Tuesday in a regatta arranged by the city park department. Dennis Fisher of Hutton won the first place trophy with R. Mike Fancher of Jefferson, second, and Gerald Leonard, Hutton, third. The

sailboats were all made in seventh grade industrial arts classes taught by Jack W. Eskeberg at Roosevelt. Work on the boats began last November. Pictured is the start of one of the final heats. One boat, rigged right for the wind, whizzed 100 yards in about two minutes, Eskeberg estimated.

Sailboat Regatta, 1957, above; School kids enjoying Lincoln Park wading pool.
Spokesman Review - Jun 6, 1957, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

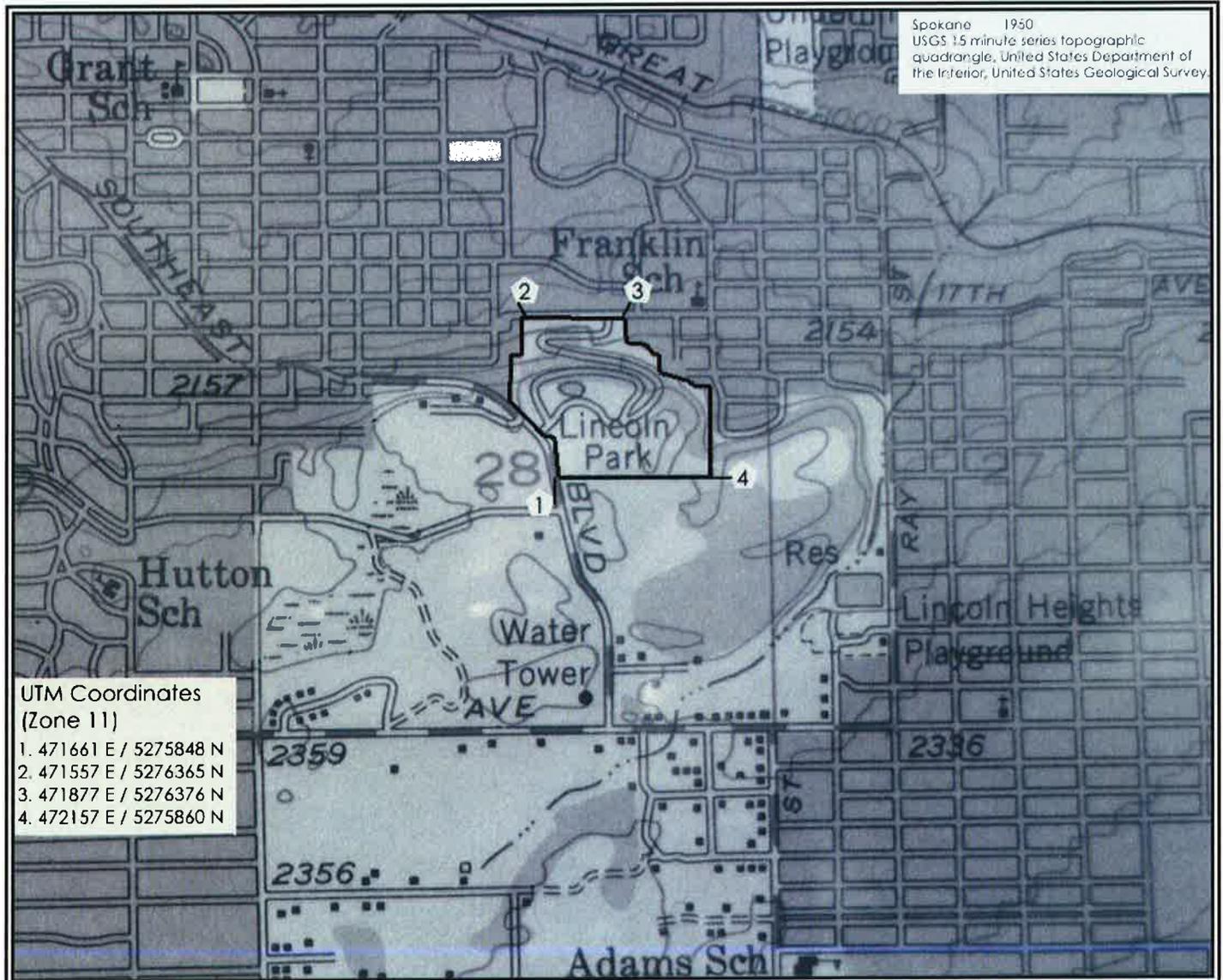
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 19 of 21



UTM Coordinates
(Zone 11)
1. 471661 E / 5275848 N
2. 471557 E / 5276365 N
3. 471877 E / 5276376 N
4. 472157 E / 5275860 N

Lincoln Park (proposed as Rockwood Park)
1950 Spokane, Washington 15-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

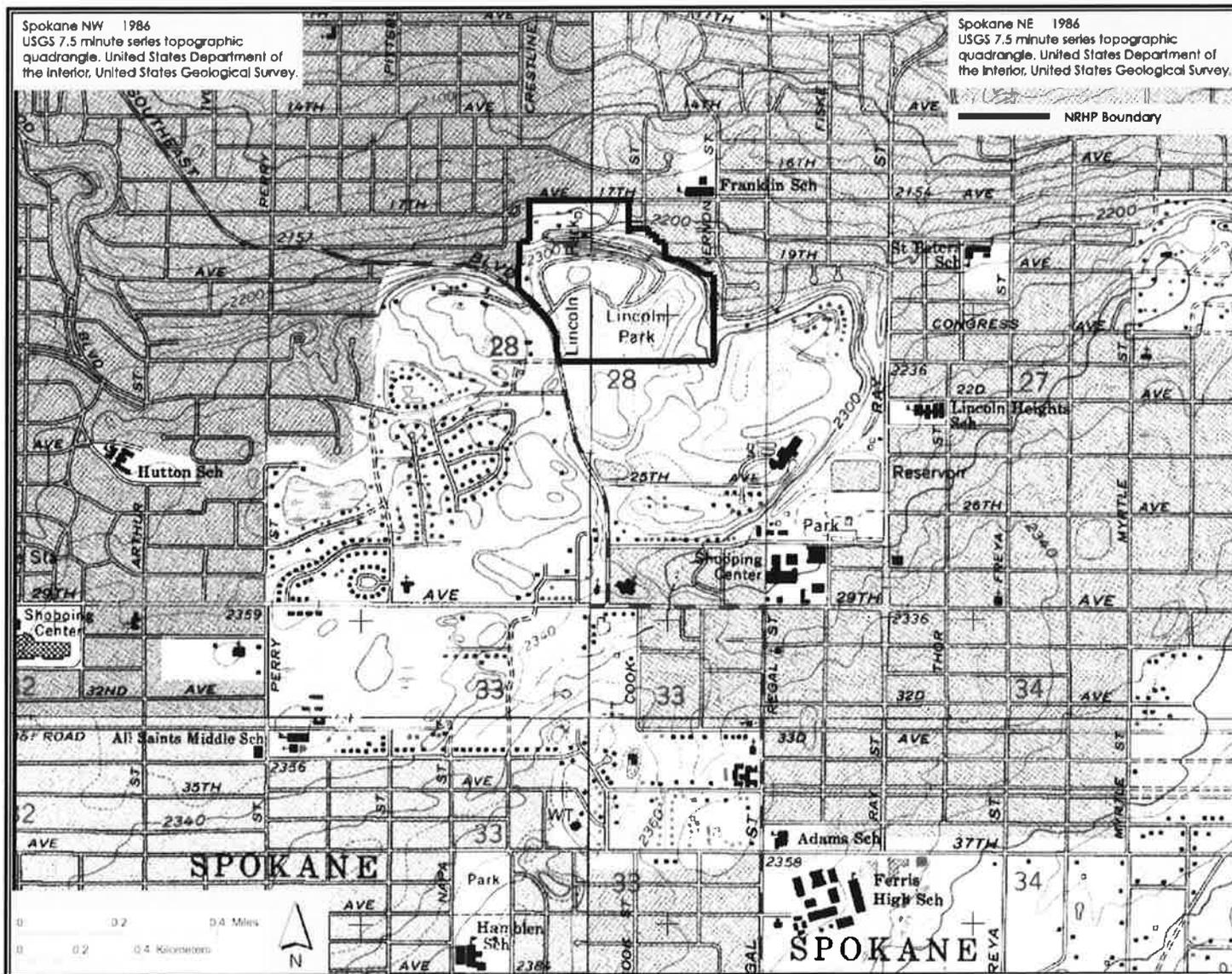
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 20 of 21



Lincoln Park NRHP Boundary Map
1986 Spokane NE/Spokane NW 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

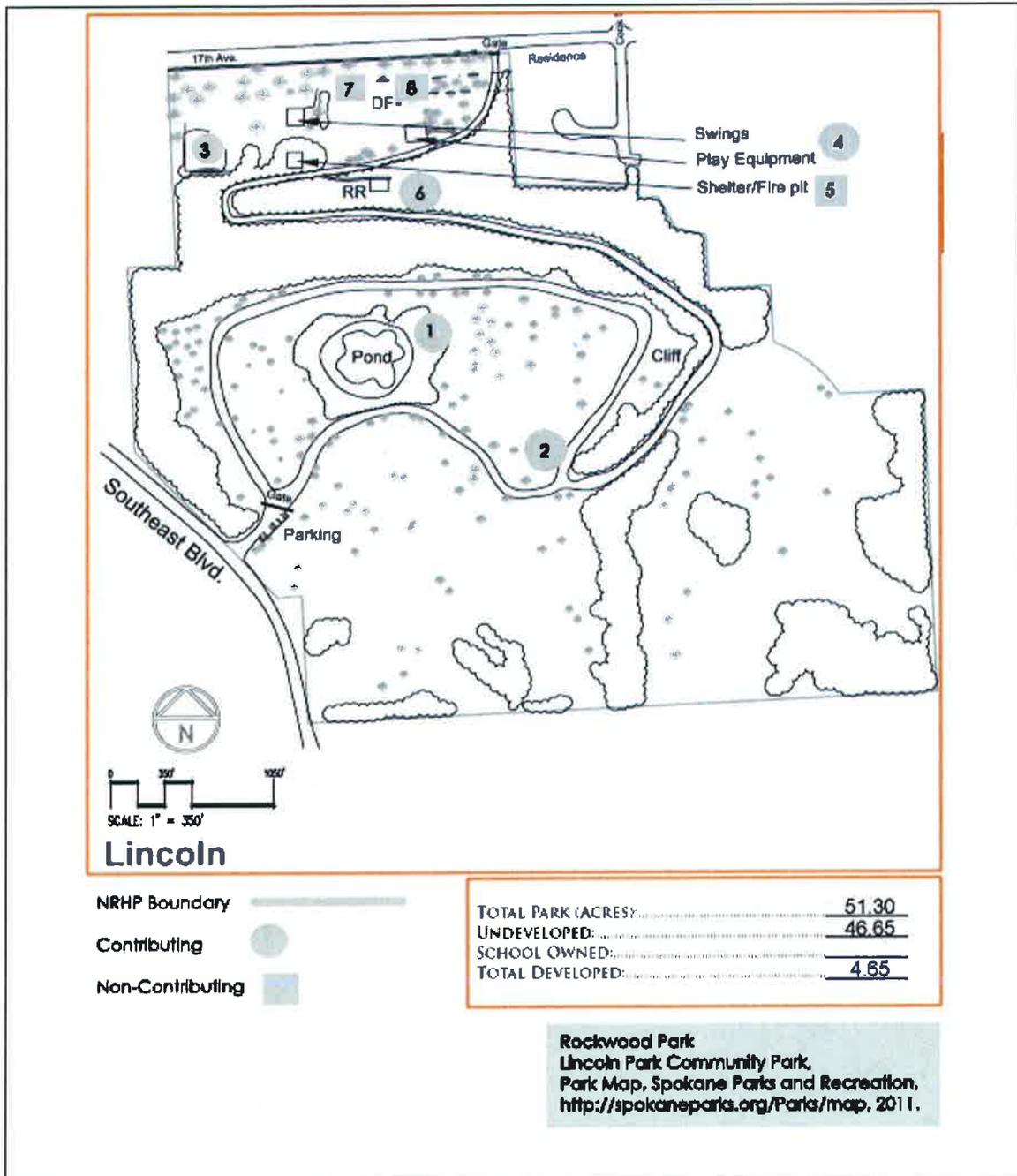
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 21 of 21



Lincoln Park Map, Spokane Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

LINCOLN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 22 of 21

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: Lincoln Park (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Spokane, Spokane County, Washington (same for all photos)
Photographer: Ann Marie P. Doyon (same for all photos)
Photo date: May 20, 2011 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Portion of former Loop Drive in upper park, near Southeast Boulevard entrance.
2. Natural trails in upper park.
3. Pond in upper park.
4. City view from Loop Drive in upper park. View looking north.
5. Portion of winding drive between upper and lower park. View looking west.
6. Portion of winding drive near lower park area. View looking east.
7. Ball field in lower park. View looking northwest toward 17th Avenue.
8. Swing set and utility building (Resource 7) in lower park. View toward northeast.
9. Comfort station (Resource 6) in lower park area. View looking south.
10. Northeast corner of property. View looking southwest from 17th Avenue.
11. Lower park area. View looking south-southeast from 17th Avenue.



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - ~~0001~~ 0001



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - ~~0002~~ 0002



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0003



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0004



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0005



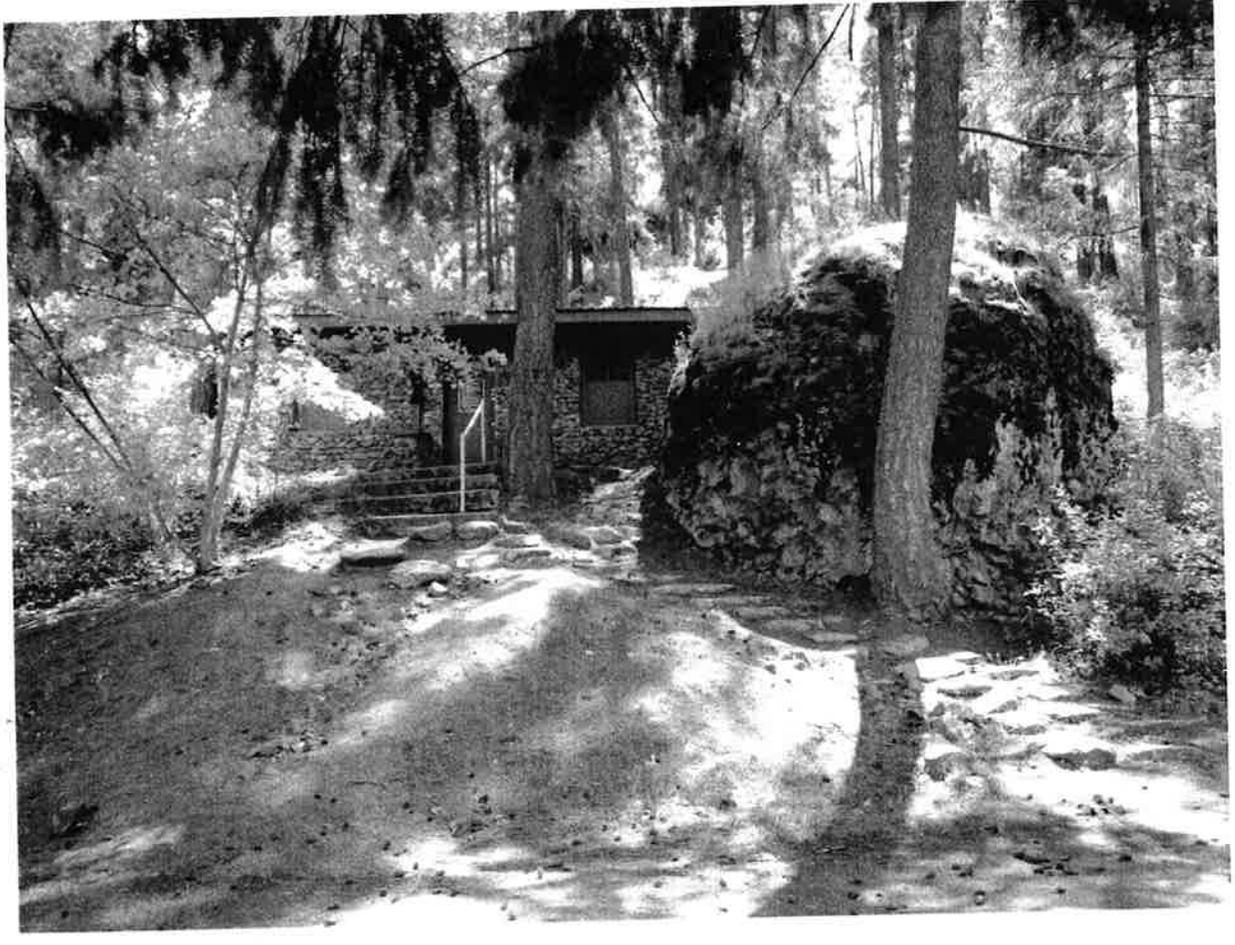
WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0006



0007
WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTEAD, LINCOLN PARK - ~~0007~~



WA-SPOKANE COUNTY-OLMSTEAD, LINCOLN PARK-0008



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0009



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, LINCOLN PARK - 0010



WA - SPOKANE COUNTY - OLMSTED, R ~~ROAD~~ PARK - 001