

Lang. Visi.
Honorable Thomas S. Foley

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Washington
COUNTY:	Spokane
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON: Drumheller Springs

AND/OR HISTORIC: "Lone Pine" or ("Spring Hill") or ("Garry's Springs")

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Euclid Avenue and Maple Street

CITY OR TOWN: Spokane

STATE: Washington CODE: 53 ~~46~~ COUNTY: Spokane CODE: 063

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Spokane Park Department

STREET AND NUMBER: Spokane City Hall, North 221 Wall Street

CITY OR TOWN: Spokane STATE: Washington CODE: 53 ~~46~~

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Spokane County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER: W. 1116 Broadway

CITY OR TOWN: Spokane STATE: Washington CODE: 53 ~~46~~

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Spokane Metropolitan Area Transportation Study

DATE OF SURVEY: 1968 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Spokane City Hall

STREET AND NUMBER: North 221 Eall Street

CITY OR TOWN: Spokane STATE: Washington CODE: 53 ~~46~~

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Washington

COUNTY: Spokane

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Drumheller Springs Indian Historical site is a marshey area on a wooded hillside. The 'springs area' is fenced and an explanatory sign has been erected at the springs. The original site of the Springs probably did not have as many trees as now due to Indian encampments which utilized the wood for fuel. The Spokane City Park Department has expanded the area to 13 acres in total and are planning to develop visitor facilities on the hill above the spring site.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Drumheller Springs was the site of both prehistoric and historic Indian encampments. The Water and reeds which grew in the area drew the Indians to this sheltered campsite. During historic times this site was the point at which Chief Spokane Garry built his reed-mat church and attempted to convert his Spokane tribesman to the Christian faith before any white missionaries reached the area.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Spokane Story by Lucile Fargo, published by the Northwestern Press, Minneapolis Minnesota, 1957.

History, Government and Resources of the Spokane Area by Edmund T. Becher, published by Spokane Public Schools, Spokane, Washington 1965.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		47	41	20
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: One acre centered on the monument within 13 acre parcel

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: William H. Trogdon

ORGANIZATION: Eastern Washington State Historical Society DATE: April 15, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER: West 2310 First Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Spokane STATE: Washington CODE: 53

E
I
N
S
T
R
U
C
T
I
O
N
S

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles H. Odegaard

Title Director
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

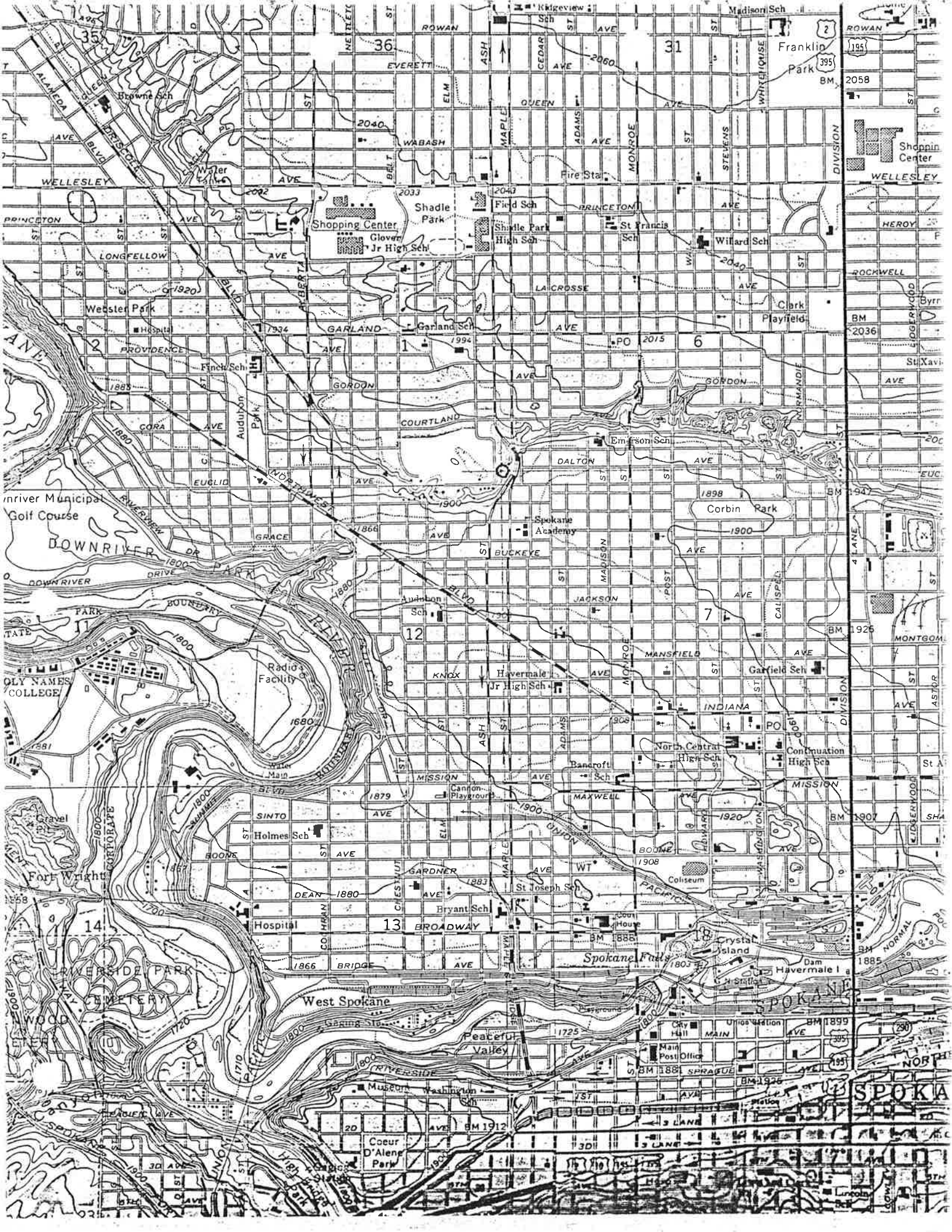
Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

1. NAME		STATE	
COMMON: Drumbheller Springs		Washington	
AND/OR HISTORIC: "Lone Pine" or "Spring Hill" or "Garry's Springs"		COUNTY	
2. LOCATION		Spokane	
STREET AND NUMBER:		FOR NPS USE ONLY	
CITY OR TOWN:		ENTRY NUMBER	
Spokane		DATE	
STATE:			
Washington		CODE	COUNTY:
		4653	Spokane
3. MAP REFERENCE		CODE	
SOURCE:		063	
Chevron (Standard Oil Co.) Road Map			
SCALE: 1" = 0.64 Miles			
DATE: 1969			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference. USGS 1"=2000' 1:24000 Lat. 47° 41' 20" Long. 117° 26' 3"			



This site has been a landmark in the Spokane area for decades. It was important to the aborigines because it was nearly the only available water on the North Hill; that is, the plateau extending for some four or five miles from the Spokane River to the foothills. It was particularly useful to the Indians because it lay beside a natural route or trail leading from the upper Spokane River to the Spokane House, Little Falls, and other down river areas. Countless Indian gatherings have been held there throughout the centuries. A branch of the Spokane Indian tribe made it its winter headquarters; and there are, consequently, numerous Indian burials in the immediate surroundings. Originally, the Indians gave it a name which is difficult to translate into English because it involved one of their complicated legends. Some early settlers referred to it as "Lone Pine"; and it is known by that name to many early settlers and their descendants. Other people referred to it as "Spring Hill." Still others have called it "Garry's Spring." More recently, however, it usually has been called "Drumheller Springs" for reasons hereinafter described.

The spring site is closely associated with the life and career of the first white trained school teacher and Christian missionary in the states of Washington and Oregon. Spokane Garry, when a lad of 14 years, was taken to the fur traders school at the foot of Lake Winnepeg in the year of 1825. After spending some five or six years there learning the French and English languages and the fundamentals of agriculture and the Episcopalian faith, he returned to his homeland with the resolution to teach his tribe the ways of the white man. In this he was successful for a while, but he was constrained to abandon his efforts after two or three years because of the difficulty of persuading the leaders of the tribe to adopt such things as monogamy and to induce them to exchange the use of the bow and arrow for the plow and hoe. There is some controversy as to where his first school house stood. Pioneers assumed that it stood here at Lone Pine Springs as early as 1830. This impression was gained from an interview made with Spokane Garry's daughter, Nellie, by William S. Lewis, a noted historian of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society. Nellie informed Mr. Lewis that her father's school was located at this spring. There are those, however, who affirm that Nellie was in error in that she remembered a school which was held at this spot by Garry considerably late in life; that is, in the 60's. Knowledgeable members of the Spokane Indian tribe are in agreement, moreover, that Garry's first school, established in 1830, was located across the main Spokane River from Spokane House. But in either case, this spring was the site of educational activity on the part of Spokane Garry, the first teacher in the state, at some time in his life and, as a consequence, is deserving of preservation as an educational shrine. Even if his first formal school was near Spokane House, it is reasonably certain that he made extensive and repeated reports to groups of Indians assembled in the long house which was maintained constantly at Drumheller Springs. After his return from Winnepeg he was famous among the Indians of the Northwest. He was entertained and extensively questioned by all Spokane chiefs.

The spring site was visited and utilized by many of the very earliest white visitors to the area; fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, miners, and stock men. In 1879, it became known that the Northern Pacific Railway intended to build its transcontinental line through the little village of Spokane Falls, which at that time numbered less than 300. This information caused the population of the village to expand tremendously; and, as a result, the very colorful early pioneer stock man, "Uncle Dan" Drumheller, decided to erect a slaughter house in the village and to use it as an outlet for the market for his numerous cattle which he had been raising in the Big Bend or Crab Creek areas. He needed a large quantity of clear, cold water for his operation, and, for that reason, erected his slaughter house on the flat immediately below the spring. At that time there were several more (since dried up) springs close to the one which still flows. All of these springs were collected into a single supply. This activity, instead of discouraging its use for habitation by the Indians, actually enhanced its value to them, because in those days so many parts of the animals that were slaughtered were of little use to the white man (hearts, livers, kidneys, and the like). Mr. Drumheller gave these to the Indians. Some members of the Spokane Indian tribe vividly remember that the notorious "Curly Jim", an Indian who later became famous because of his habit of sitting at

the entrance of a downtown Spokane bank, very early ingratiating himself with Mr. Drumheller and acquired the privilege of distributing this material, somewhat to the disgust and discomfiture of the other Spokanes.

When the Northwestern part of the city began to be settled, many of these early inhabitants used the Drumheller Springs as the only source of drinking water; there being, of course, no city water available for many years. Many living Spokanites (1966) recall taking buckets and other containers to the spring to "fetch" water in them for their mothers. It was in those days a favorite picnic and camping spot for all classes of people.

The hillside from which the spring flows (approximately 200 x 200 ft.) remained in its natural state until the late 1930's. At that time a family bought the lot and spring being especially anxious to secure drinking water which was unchlorinated. The family built a house on the lot, which was removed when the Historical Society bought the property in 1968.

Property was transferred by E.W.S.H.S. to the city parks who have built up and expanded the site. See description of present designation for area and ownership etc.