

Cultural Resources Management Plan

Mount Spokane State Park



July 2009

Prepared in compliance with Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
Policy 12-98-01 on Cultural Resources Management

Washington State Parks


Historic
Preservation Program



Cultural Resources Management Plan Mount Spokane State Park

Approval and Adoption

Approved and adopted as provided by Commission Policy #12-98-01, Section D. 2, and issued for implementation on the date below.



Judy Johnson, Deputy Director
Date 8/25/09

This cultural resources management plan was prepared with a five-year horizon. The plan should be reevaluated, new information integrated, and reissued in 2014.

<p><i>At Region Headquarters</i></p> <p>If you are Operations Division or Resources Development Division staff working on the park:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read it all, front to back. 2. Pay particular attention to the Range of Treatments (Section IV); contact the agency Historic Preservation Officer or the Parks Archaeologist if you do not understand what is intended. 3. Participate in agency training so you are familiar with the principles of historic preservation and cultural resource management. 4. Understand and be able to implement the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for projects that involve resources that are identified in the plan. 5. Consult with the agency Historic Preservation Officer in the development of project work and maintenance plans. 6. Prepare the reports and records as established in Section V.
<p><i>In the Park</i></p> <p>If you are the park manager:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read it all, front to back. Look closely at the individual property sheets in Section II, Identification of Cultural Resources. Know where these properties are and why they are important. 2. Understand the Range of Treatments (Section IV), and make any monitoring reports that may be required. 3. Participate in agency training in the principles of historic preservation and cultural resource management. 4. Ensure that maintenance staff or others that will be involved in any of the resources identified in the plan attend the training identified in 3. Above. 5. Support additional training for specialized needs. 6. Ensure that staff are following the maintenance plans and that they are preparing the reports and records as established in Section V. 7. Ensure that consultants and any other non-employees working in the park are familiar with the CRMP.

<p><i>In the Park</i></p> <p>If you do any work on any historic building or cultural resource:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Your job and your ability to do your job well count more than anything else in this document. 2. Before you go to work, check Section II, Identification of Cultural Resources. If you will be working on any of the properties included in this section, read and be familiar with the character-defining features for that property. 3. Participate in agency training so that you understand the principles of historic preservation and cultural resource management. 4. Participate in specialized training if you need it to do the job right. 5. Make a record of the job according to the outline in Section V.
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A basic assumption is that appropriated funds will be the primary source of the dollars necessary to accomplish the treatments identified in this plan. However, all park employees need to be alert to the availability of alternative funding (e.g. grants) and labor sources that can help meet those same ends. All grant applications must be coordinated through the regional parks planner and agency HPO.

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Executive Summary

Mount Spokane is a park that has a long history with Native American, as well as European American peoples in the Spokane area. While the prehistory of the park has not yet been fully established, its more recent past has been marked by many events that indicate its importance to the community as a notable destination. Mount Spokane's initial development as a park was pursued privately, then by county and state park departments in succession.

The older developed areas of the park owe much of their present appearance to the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and contractors working for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (State Parks) in the 1930s. The original site of the CCC camp remains largely intact, as do important structures such as the Vista House and the stone latrine at the Cook's Cabin area. Also included in the important work of the CCCs are improved roads throughout the park.

This Cultural Resources Management Plan identifies 24 individual resources significantly associated with the history of Mount Spokane and specifies a range of treatments for them from preservation to demolition to limited restoration. Many of these identified resources contribute to the cultural landscape within the park, which is separately identified as a historic feature. It also identifies the priority for these treatments, from primary to supplemental.

The 2001 edition of this plan, authored by David Hansen and Dan Meatte, served as the agency prototype Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for parks containing cultural resources. This type of management plan is intended to be a living document, requiring periodic review and updating. This document has a revision horizon of 2014 to incorporate new and revised information. Since the completion of the original CRMP for Mount Spokane, significant work on the park's historic buildings has taken place, notably the Vista House and Cook's Cabin Latrine Preservation Project in 2003. This 2009 plan update focuses on incorporating new information and providing additional information regarding cultural landscapes and archaeology. This update also includes information regarding park resources constructed during the 1950s.

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Section I
Introduction

Purpose and Scope. The purpose of the Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) is to identify properties related to the human use and occupation of Mount Spokane and to describe methods of managing those properties for future generations. The scope of the June 2009 revision and update of the CRMP includes all historic properties identified in the 2001 version, as well as information regarding the cultural landscapes within the park and most buildings constructed after 1950 to be a more complete representation of the resources present in Mount Spokane State Park.

The plan generally divides cultural resources into three types: archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, and buildings and structures. *Archaeological sites* are those that contain the material evidence (artifacts or objects) of a culture that can add to our understanding of a people, either historic or prehistoric; traditional cultural properties (as a type of archaeological site) are associated with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community's history and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. It must be noted that detailed information regarding traditional cultural properties is still lacking for the park as a whole, and this information may not be readily shared by tribes with an interest in the area. However, some information does exist regarding traditional uses of park lands. *Cultural landscapes* are geographic areas associated with an historic event, activity, or person, or are areas that exhibit other cultural or aesthetic values. *Buildings and structures* are constructed features, typically habitable, but not always. The majority of this document focuses on these constructed resources.

Summary of Existing Reports and Surveys. A limited number of reports and surveys covering the resources within the park are on file with the Park Development Service Center. These reports, along with other important documents related to the history of the park are listed in the Section I Bibliography and the Section II References. The archaeological reports are typically associated with specific projects and, as such, are not intended to be comprehensive but are intended to provide a snapshot of the types of resources that may be expected within the park.

The 1997 Historic Properties Condition Assessment identified and evaluated structures and sites associated with the development of Mount Spokane during the 1930s. The assessment called out the Vista House and the CCC camp as the most notable properties associated with the Depression-era work, but also included other resources constructed during this era. The assessment concluded that the composition and configuration of the park had been much changed since this era of development.

Historical Context of Park Lands. Mount Spokane has always been a destination. For select Native Americans, the mountain was the goal of spiritual pilgrimage, and it remained the destination for pilgrimages of a different sort when the Spokane Valley filled with Euro-American settlers. Once admired for its prominence in the landscape and its quality as a natural viewpoint, early recreational skiers galvanized the future of Mount Spokane as a winter playground valued more for its slopes than its summit.

Section II

Historic Development of Mount Spokane

Initial Park Development 1890 - 1932

It is difficult to think what might have become of Mount Spokane without Francis H. Cook. Cook was a figure of legend – a newspaper man with experience on both sides of the Cascades, delegate to the territorial legislature, real estate developer and street railroad promoter, visionary, and a man of wealth whose estate collapsed in the Depression of 1893. However, his view of the future was not withered by a troublesome present. There were only 100 people in the area when he founded his Spokane paper in 1879, and not all of them could read.¹ Similarly, the wooded flanks of Mt. Carleton (the predecessor name for Mount Spokane) created impressions that only Cook could ignore. A traveler to the mountain in the early 1890s recalled the “...black caverns where all manner of unknown evils might lurk [or be] tenanted with unearthly spirits; it was such a lonely, far-away spot . . .” No roads led to the top, only “the narrowest possible zig-zag path . . . back and forth, from side to side, not more than the length of a horse in one direction, then doubling back again.” Cook thought this was the grandest place on earth.²

Cook may not have had much cash after the depression, but he did have land. He owned a farm of 640 acres on the Little Spokane River that he landscaped with artificial lakes and streams to support 100,000 trout. He also owned the very top of Mt. Carleton. Cook was inspired by the views from the summit. While he was not the first to speak of their beauty and extent, his appreciation carried with it an increment of profit. Cook declared it was the world’s finest viewpoint, the slopes freshened by the purest air and springs of the coldest water. Here was a place of quiet and rest in an invigorating atmosphere; Cook invited all to his mountain top as a pilgrimage of health and as an opportunity to see at a glance an area covering some 100,000 square miles. And it would cost only 50 cents.³

In 1909, Cook began the construction of a road to a site on the mountain he called Paradise Camp. Following the Cook Auto Road, a route that Cook himself declared to be “that wonderful feat of clever engineering and surpassingly easy grades”, travelers arrived at the camp with their half-dollars in hand. The entrance fee purchased the opportunity to climb a steep three-quarter mile trail

¹ “Francis Cook; The Mountain Named Spokane.” *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, October 30, 1974.

² Beth Bell, “On Top of Mount Carlton,” *The Northwest Magazine*, June 1895, 24.

³ Mount Spokane promotional flyer, n.d., Mount Spokane clipping file, Northwest Room, Spokane Public Library; Jonathan Edwards, *History of Spokane County*, (San Francisco? W. H. Lever, 1900), 494.

to the summit and access to camping sites with free wood and water. Saddle ponies were available for another 50 cents, and each additional day's stay was a quarter.⁴

Cook encouraged locals to take their family, friends, and business associates to the top of the mountain so they could see the best viewpoint on earth and appreciate the greatness of the Spokane country. He urged the Chamber of Commerce to make it a destination for visitors of prominence. He promoted not just his enterprise, but in emphasizing the rightness of the destination for businessmen, he promoted also the commercial possibilities of the Spokane area at large. Cook couldn't lose. He made money if people came to Paradise Camp, and if some of those chose to invest in Spokane businesses, he made money if they or their workers chose to build homes in Cook's Addition near town. His platted addition featured the first streetcar line in Spokane, powered by steam. To make sure the connection between his mountain and the city was clear, he changed the name in 1912 from Mt. Carleton (also referred to locally as Old Baldy) to Mount Spokane.⁵

To Cook's credentials as the Father of Mount Spokane must be added his innovation of the Mount Spokane media event. To ensure that the renaming got the attention that he felt it was due, he put together a "christening" ceremony at the summit. A seven-car convoy carrying the Governor, the Spokane Mayor, Margaret Motie (a beauty who had been named Miss Spokane), and other notables made the dusty three-hour trip through the August heat up to Paradise Camp. The daughters of Francis Cook prepared a praiseful lunch for the assembly, and afterwards they all made their way up the trail to the top. Miss Motie poured the christening water from a vase loaned by Cook for the occasion (the water itself coming from the spring behind Cook's cabin), the governor and the mayor gave their official blessing, and the flags of the United States and the City of Spokane were sent snapping in the afternoon sky. Cook had made special arrangements recognizing the presence of the governor; lacking a cannon, he fired a salute by setting off dynamite cartridges hung in the branches of the surrounding trees.⁶

Others saw the community value of Mount Spokane and fell in with the thought of the Mount Spokane summit as a major park, perhaps a national park, because of the belief that its great panorama must constitute one of America's scenic wonders. A host of prominent Spokane citizens

⁴ "Motor Road up Mount Spokane," promotional flyer, n.d., Mount Spokane clipping file.

⁵ "'Old Baldy' now 'Mount Spokane,'" *Spokesman-Review*, August 24, 1912.

⁶ Both the spring and Francis Cook were the subjects of hagiography some 20 years after the event. By the middle 1930s, the spring was celebrated as a "sacred shrine," for it was here that Cook prayed and "held tryst with the God of

collected behind the idea, including Frank W. Guilbert of the Inland Automobile Association and the Good Roads Association, City Park Board President Aubrey L. White, hotelier Louis Davenport, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the county commissioners. Their promotion was effective, and in May 1919 the county purchased Cook's land on Mount Spokane. Louis Davenport held the deed in trust for the community and the City Parks Department agreed to help care for the new acquisition.⁷

The dedication of the new publicly owned park lands took place in 1922. There was another automobile convoy from the city, the members of Automobile Association and the Spokane County Good Roads Association pooling their vehicles to carry celebrants up the mountain. There was lunch and a hike up the trail to the summit for speeches, declarations, and proclamations.⁸

The key point on any journey to Mount Spokane was Cook's Cabin. It was there that Cook's Auto Road terminated, and although the county graded and improved Cook's route, no attempt was made to extend it to the summit. Cook's Cabin was a resting spot and picnic ground for those who chose not to hike to the very top, and it was also a reminder of the man who had started it all. Cook had built



Cook's Cabin, August 1933. WSPRC Photo SP10-3

the cabin after the renaming of the mountain, and it was there that he and his family would retreat for several months during the summer. By 1926 the cabin was in disrepair. The chinking had fallen out, the logs were rotted, the roof was covered by a sheet of tin, and the interior filled with mud and water every spring. County engineer Harry S. Baker declared that saving the cabin for historical purposes was "almost an utter impossibility." The county commissioners declared their intent to tear the old cabin down and build a new one. However, the opinion of Baker and the commissioners was not shared by all.⁹

the high places." The spring also was promoted as an appropriate source of baptismal waters. Fathers' Day Silver Anniversary Program, 1935, Northwest Room.

⁷ "Mount Spokane for National Park," *Spokesman-Review*, January 9, 1916; "Mount Spokane Now State Park, Washington's Highest Auto Road," *Spokesman-Review*, July 9, 1927. Other sources place the purchase in 1920.

⁸ Clyde Stricker, "Purchasing a Mountain", (Spokane: Stricker 1975) not paginated

⁹ "Why Tear Down the Little Old Cabin on Mount Spokane?" Daughter of Late Francis H. Cook Protest at Plan" *Spokane Daily Chronicle* May 19, 1926

Clara Cook Fuson, one of Cook's daughters, supported both a new building and the retention of the original cabin. "Why should the cabin be torn down?" she asked in a Spokane paper.

Has it not served as a beacon light to Boy Scouts and others who have taken the long hike over deep, drifted snows? The little log cabin with its fireplace, at which every visitor has felt free to boil his pot of coffee, is surely dear to the hearts of thousands of Spokane and Inland Empire people.

It seems only yesterday that [representatives of the Spokane Chronicle] came to the family home, just 20 minutes before Mr. Cook passed away, telling of the promise given by the commissioners to keep as a memorial to Francis H. Cook the little log cabin. Why let it be only a memory?¹⁰

Chagrined and embarrassed, the commissioners let the proposal drop. The cabin stayed and no other structure was built as a replacement or supplement until the early-1930s. Organizations and individuals continued to purchase or donate lands to expand the park holdings. For reasons that are not now clear, by 1927 the county commissioners had determined that they would no longer seek to develop Mount Spokane as a park, and in July of that year, the State Park Committee accepted deeds to some 500 acres, including the summits of Mount Spokane and Mt. Kit Carson. Additional acreage was also donated shortly thereafter for a total of 1,500 acres as Mount Spokane joined the six other state parks east of the Cascades.¹¹

There was another hot August pilgrimage to the summit to celebrate the event, and there was much to celebrate. For some, state park ownership meant that Mount Spokane would be preserved for all time and be developed as a tourist-oriented resort and recreation center, a future that would have been heartily endorsed by Francis Cook. For others it was another christening on the mountain top. A convoy of cars left the city once again, and drove up the mountain road, this time patrolled by Boy Scouts and highway police. The scouts stood by to help water any overheating engines and to caution drivers about the steep grades and hairpin turns. In the saddle between the two heights at the summit, the army band from Fort George Wright took up position on a specially prepared platform while some 400 attendees stood or sat to hear both the band and a parade of speakers. Clark V. Savidge, Chair of the State Park Committee, was there as were Secretary of State J. Grant Hinkle and Lieutenant Governor W. Lon Johnson. The county engineer

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Minutes of the Washington State Parks Committee, May 24 and August 2, 1927, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, Washington

was present and so too a former chair of the board of county commissioners, the state parks superintendent, and a clutch of state and local elected officials.¹²

Savidge noted the need for places like Mount Spokane to provide refuge and sanctuary from the demands of modern life. Lieutenant Governor Johnson took advantage of the opportunity to note the need for preserving the scenic assets of the state while providing a supply of merchantable timber. Secretary Hinkle recalled that the state now had 26 state parks, all acquired without cost to the taxpayer, and he wanted things to stay that way. “We want to maintain these parks,” he said, “but do not come to us with plans for bond issues or withdrawals from the general fund.” State Senator Oliver Hall then stood up and declared his intent for an appropriation bill in the next legislative session.¹³

Improvements for the new state park were slow in coming. In 1928, the State Parks Committee authorized community kitchens, flagpoles, sanitary provisions, and the cleaning of springs, but in the years that followed, the only real expenditures appeared to be for road improvements. With the veto of the state parks budget in 1929, there were no funds to support a caretaker at Mount Spokane; the park became a dumping ground, and the decaying garbage became so severe that the Committee asked the Department of Health to step in to correct the polluted condition. The Committee and several Spokane organizations discussed ways in which the park could be open at least in the summer through local efforts, but those discussions did not lead to an agreement.¹⁴

Although as a state park Mount Spokane was stagnating, it was still hallowed ground for the Spokane community and it remained the destination of special events. Spokane County soldiers and sailors killed during World War I were memorialized there in 1925 and five years later, in June of 1930, another ceremony dedicated the mountain to all fatherhood.¹⁵

The dedication would recognize Mount Spokane as Father Mountain, the ever-watchful sentinel of Spokane. From its summit lay “a broad panorama of rivers, crystal lakes, valleys of orchards, fields of grain, and many cities with smoke curling from the chimneys of their dwelling

¹² “Mount Spokane Becomes State Park,” unsourced newspaper clippings, August 19, 1927; “Decade Dream Realized Here,” *Spokesman-Review*, August 21, 1927, Mount Spokane clipping file

¹³ “Decade Dream Realized Here”

¹⁴ Minutes of the State Parks Committee, May 10, 1928; April 2, 1929; June 28, 1929, and July 15, 1929

¹⁵ “Spokane Honors Its Dead with Mountain Memorial,” *Spokesman-Review*, July 28, 1925

places at dawn, and with lights beckoning to those happy homes at eventide. Thus, from Father Mountain, may be seen life in its fullness.”¹⁶

The Federation of Women’s Clubs, the International Fathers’ Day Association, and the Chamber of Commerce arranged the program, which featured Spokane resident and the originator of Father’s Day, Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. Between 300 and 400 gathered to witness the liberation of rose petals that were carried on the breeze to the young evergreens and to hear the laudatory addresses. There was another picnic, the celebrants pitched horseshoes, and then they went home.¹⁷

The 1932 Father’s Day celebration easily trumped the event of two years before. The Spokane City Federation of Women’s Organizations, the Chamber, and the Spokane Tribe joined forces in the dedication of the Sun Ball, a chrome-plated copper sphere four feet in diameter that rested at the top of a ten-foot tall stone spire. The Sun Ball celebrated not only fatherhood, but also the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, the father of the nation.

Yet another convoy left the city, 150 cars carrying 700 people to the summit. There, Chief Willie Andrews of the Spokanes gave an invocation to the sun, a Congregational minister offered a prayer, and a Gold Star mother led the flag salute. There were remarks, Mrs. John Bruce Dodd unveiled the Sun Ball, and Alvin H. Collin accepted the presentation on behalf of Secretary of State Hinckle. The Camp Fire Girls, the Boy Scouts, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars all played a part as well. They saw, as did the others at the event, a small plane circling low overhead, and watched as the pilot dropped flowers above them, the blooms drifting down and sliding off the glistening surface of the Sun Ball.¹⁸

The ceremony also marked a change for the future of Mount Spokane. From this point forward, the development of the park would be the result of the activities of both the Civilian Conservation Corps, guided by professional planners and architects, and the State Parks Committee. Visitors to



Sun Ball. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P617A.O2

¹⁶ Silver Anniversary Program

¹⁷ “Honor Fathers on Mount Spokane,” unsourced clipping, June 6, 1930, Mount Spokane clipping file

¹⁸ “Unveil Sun Ball on Mount Today,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 26, 1932; “Sun Ball Draws Valley Crowd,” *Spokesman-Review*, June 24, 1932

the park would increase in the years ahead, but these were visitors drawn principally to the excitement of downhill skiing rather than to the tempering effects of clean air and spectacular vistas.

Significant Improvements Related to Initial Park Development, 1890 – 1932

Cook's Cabin Site

Cook's Auto Road

Boy Scout Monument

Sun Ball Site

Memorial to Spokane County War Dead

View Tubes

Formal State Park Development, 1933 – 1960

The long-awaited appearance of something to indicate that a state park was present on Mount Spokane came with the federal dollars made available through programs designed to counter the Depression. For the first time, the State Parks Committee had the capital necessary to field a true park system. Also for the first time it had to deal with the expectations of federal program managers and designers, and a new recreational community that had its own idea of how the park should be developed.

Because the work in State Parks was guided by the National Park Service (NPS), the naturalistic designs that had been adopted earlier by the NPS became the foundation for the designs used in state parks throughout the United States. Stone and timber structures were meant to emerge from their surroundings as if they were expressions of the site, rather than foreign improvements that had been imposed upon them. The State Park Committee had no architect of its own to prepare any plans or guide the construction, and as the winter of 1933 turned to spring, the committee brought in new skills. The members hired Charles Saunders as the parks architect, and they also brought on W. G. Weigle as parks superintendent. Weigle would turn out to be an excellent choice, a person equally at ease with well diggers as he was with politicians, and with a remarkable capacity for work. Where plans called for major construction, the committee retained a local architect; at Mount Spokane they hired Spokane architect Henry C. Bertelsen.

Bertelsen (1888 – 1963) was well established in Spokane. He had arrived there in 1905 following study at the Chicago Institute of Fine Art, and was the chief draftsman for Kirtland Cutter in the design of the Davenport Hotel. He also designed, or had a part in the design, of the Spokane

Coliseum, the Inland Automobile Association Building, the Shrine Hospital, and several buildings on the campus of Gonzaga University. He was prominent in charitable and civic betterment projects, and was a member of the Spokane Club and the Inland Empire Boy Scout Council.¹⁹

The initial plan described by Secretary of State Hutchinson contained all that had been wanting in the past. There would be a year-round keeper and a residence for him, Cook's Cabin would be retained, roads would be improved, and a water system installed. First priority would be a "suitable, massive, but economically operated outlook" to capitalize on the views that had made a name for Mount Spokane. This was to be a park for the masses, Hutchinson said, and one that would increase in value by virtue of an expanding tourist economy that would ultimately become the state's greatest income. He also gave a nod in the direction of winter sports, acknowledging that Mount Spokane could be a "great center" for those activities.²⁰

Hutchinson had identified the two forces that would guide construction on the mountain: the NPS interpretation of park lands as passive areas for the appreciation nature and the view of a growing number of downhill skiers who found the same area well suited for active recreation. The park builders erected one kind of park, but they found by accident that the facilities could be used successfully in ways other than intended.

It would be difficult to fault anyone for underestimating the interest of skiers. It emerged as a popular sport in Washington about 1930, and certainly the Spokane area provided one of its most active cores. In 1930, there were two ski clubs in the state. Nine years later the number had grown to 30 clubs affiliated with the Pacific Northwestern Ski Association alone. Two of the earliest organizations were in Spokane: the Spokane Ski Club, formed in 1931, and the Selkirk Ski Club formed in 1933. These groups weighed in to ensure that their interests were accounted for as park construction began.²¹

In July 1933, the State Parks Committee approved the construction of the Vista House and of the retention of the original Cook's Cabin, as well as a more functional caretaker's cabin adjacent to it.²² These two projects were completed by the winter of 1933 using outside contractors in a competitive bid process. Both buildings were designed by Bertelsen, and Elmer Highberg was the low bidder of the new Caretaker's Cabin while E.O. Fieldstad won the contract for the Vista House.

¹⁹ Finding Aid, H. C. Bertelsen Collection, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane

²⁰ "Form Big Plans for Mount Spokane," *Spokesman Review*, July 25, 1933

²¹ Washington State Planning Council, A Study of Parks, Parkways, and Recreational Areas, 1941-44; Stricker

²² Minutes of the State Parks Committee, July 27, 1933

What to do with Cook's Cabin caused rancor within the committee. Parks superintendent Weigle had looked at it and had come away unimpressed with the possibility of putting it into useful repair. It was in bad shape. He felt it would be better to construct a new cabin of about the same design. Chairman Hutchinson had his own idea. He understood the historic importance of the cabin and advocated removing the rotted portions and replacing them with cement, with more cement in any logs that were cracked, a little more cement in the chinking, and finally cement under a corner of the cabin to hold it up. After all, he told his fellow commissioners, he had seen plenty of log cabins elsewhere in the United States; surely they could retain this one.²³

Commissioner A. C. Martin didn't agree, and buttressed with the support of some of Spokane's own citizens, called for the replacement of the old cabin with a new structure. The committee resolved the impasse by electing to retain Cook's Cabin and by putting up nearby a new building as well.²⁴

By the end of 1933, both the Vista House and the new cabin adjacent to the pioneer Cook's Cabin were complete and ready for use. The Spokane Ski Club had supported the idea of a new cabin, although the members were particularly interested in the capacity of the Vista House design to meet their needs. They were pleased that the main room would be large enough to accommodate the members and guests, and asked for two additions: furnishings, including a table of a size sufficient to hold skis for waxing; and alcoves or partitions (Hutchinson called them "withdrawing rooms") for men and women should they be forced to spend the night on the summit.²⁵



Aerial view of Cook's Cabin (far left) and Caretaker's House (left center). Latrine in cluster of trees at center. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P975A.K4

In the spring of 1934, the ski club was enthusiastic about the results of the first season. The registration book at Cook's Cabin contained over 500 names, many of them members of the club, and a good portion of those had participated in or were spectators at the club's first slalom race near the cabin. The premier season indicated that the center for skiing would not be at the summit and

²³ Report of Ernest H. Hutchinson, Chair, State Parks Committee, contained in the Committee minutes of July 27, 1933.

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ "Mount's Vista House Rushed," Spokesman-Review, October 8, 1933; Hutchinson Report

the Vista House, but at the lower elevation of Francis Cook's Paradise Camp and both the old and new cabins at that location. The only item that was wanting to make the experiences of the skiers first-rate was a good road.²⁶

The State Parks Committee and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce had petitioned for a camp of the Civilian Conservation Corps to be placed at Mount Spokane, a necessary precursor to any extensive road construction in the park. They were successful, and in March 1934, Weigle and others picked out the site for the camp on Beauty Mountain, a rise of about 5,000 feet elevation just west of Mount Spokane and about one road mile from Cook's Cabin. Here would be created the tent camp for 200 young men of the CCC, in operation for six months out of each year, and the center of developments on Mount Spokane through the remainder of the 1930s.²⁷

The camp was laid out as a series of tiers in a quarter circle, approximating the contours of the even slopes of Beauty Mountain. Low rock walls separated each tier, and the tiers themselves were



Aerial view of Camp Francis Cook. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1062D.V4

connected by a long flagstone path running from west to east. At the highest point of the camp, a shorter flagstone path running north to south crossed the first path, and at the intersection was the camp flag pole and the symbolic focal point of camp activities. A long and narrow mess hall built of milled timber flanked the main pathway. The flagstone path with its cascade of stairways dominated the setting and provided a grand entrance for those that saw it for the first time. "They give great swank to this camp," reported one visitor, adding that a "general could feel most important making his entrance there."²⁸

The enrollees had hardly put up their tents along the gently arcing tiers when Major George S. Clarke, District Commandant of the CCC, announced that the camp would be named for and dedicated to Francis Cook. The dedication ceremony would take place on June 17, the day before a similar ceremony at Grand Coulee dam, and no doubt Major Clarke sought to capture some of that

²⁶ Geo. Ingraham, Jr., President, Spokane Ski Club, to Hutchinson, March 10, 1934, W. G. Weigle Papers, Washington State Archives, Olympia, Washington

²⁷ Weigle to State Parks Committee, March 26, 1934, Weigle Papers

²⁸ "Mount Spokane and Its CCC Camp Two Subjects for City's Pride," *Spokesman-Review*, October 15, 1934

dedicatory fervor for Mount Spokane. Several local organizations planned to present gifts to the camp in commemoration of Cook, and the Major wrote to Park Superintendent Weigle on June 8 asking that a log cabin be put up to house those gifts. The cabin, offered Major Clarke, could be used afterward as a shelter.²⁹

The request placed Weigle in an awkward position. There was no mention in the camp plan for the cabin that Major Clarke wanted, and that meant that there was no money in the budget. Even if Weigle had the money, it was not likely that a CCC crew could put up the cabin in the nine days that remained before the dedication ceremony. In addition, the local inspector from the National Park Service was pressuring Weigle to find some way to comply with Major Clarke's expectation, even to the extent of having the State Parks Committee donate the funds necessary to have the cabin built by a crew of workmen. Weigle asked the committee for 300 dollars so he could hire five or six carpenters, reluctantly commenting that perhaps Major Clarke's general enthusiasm for the CCC might be of some unspecified benefit throughout the state. The committee agreed, and the cabin, built of peeled tamarack logs, was put up in a few days just east of the flagpole and looking out over the camp.³⁰

The dedication ceremony was a mixture of the old and the new. There was the auto convoy, the dusty trip, the long climb up the steep grades. As in the past, the band from Fort George Wright was present, as was Chief Willie Andrews and a party from the Spokanes, two sons of Francis Cook, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and various other patriotic organizations. Superintendent Weigle was there, as were two members of the State Parks Committee, a representative of the National Park Service, and a collection of other dignitaries. Also present was Mrs. John Bruce Dodd, for the dedication was also to be another commemoration of Father's Day. One thousand people gathered to hear the speeches and witness the events.³¹

The dedication of the camp and the celebration of Father's Day took place on the small flag pole plaza, immediately in front of the new cabin. The walls were up, the roof complete, and the windows fitted, but it was not finished. The logs were not chinked and work on the masonry fireplace, located on the back of the building and not visible to the celebrants, had yet to start. Major Clarke was happy since he had the repository for the dedicatory gifts, and the CCC members no doubt were pleased since the cabin would serve as the camp headquarters. The response of the

²⁹ Weigle to A. C. Martin, June 8, 1934, Weigle Papers

³⁰ Weigle to State Parks Committee, June 23, 1934, Weigle Papers

³¹ "Mount Spokane Father's Day Fete Also Honors Pioneers and CCC," Spokesman-Review, June 18, 1934

State Park Committee is more difficult to assess. It had been the unexpected financier of the construction and by virtue of that role, the park would have a permanent building after the camp departed, even though there was no understanding of how the cabin might be used.³²

While the ceremony had a familiar look and a familiar gathering, it was the first pilgrimage to Mount Spokane that did not terminate at the summit. The venue had changed to the CCC camp, a subtle recognition that the development of the mountain as a park was what was important, not the summit with its views of great renown. There would be no more pilgrimages of remembrance. Auto traffic to Mount Spokane would increase, but more and more, the cars would carry recreational skiers.

The major projects of the CCC camp were to improve the existing road to Cook's Cabin and to cut a new road from the Cook's Cabin area down the east side of the mountain to intersect with the existing Deadman Creek Road. The new road had a better chance of being free of snow for much of the season and would permit easier access to skiing at Cook's Cabin. There were construction delays – Weigle fussed at the NPS for burdensome and slow approvals – but in the end he declared the road “splendid,” adding that “the Spokane people are wild about it.” It was completed in the summer of 1937, making possible for the first time a loop through the mountain while also adding a new entrance to the park. It was also a shorter and more direct route for people leaving Spokane to visit the park, and increasing numbers were doing just that. The year before the new road opened, 25,000 people had visited Mount Spokane, and the number was expected to rise as a result of the improved access.³³

Most of those making the trip were skiers. They headed to Cook's Cabin and the nearby rope tow for skiing on the sparsely treed slopes near the summit, the same area that had once given the mountain the name of Old Baldy. To supplement the runs, the Spokane Ski Club identified an area lower on the mountain that was well suited for a ski jump and ski tourneys. The club hoped that the development of the site could be added to the CCC projects already in progress, but that proved not possible. Sometime in the 1930s, according to one source as early as 1931 but after 1934 is more plausible, the club itself purchased the property and developed a ski facility for its own

³² Mount Spokane CCC Photo Collection, Interpretive Services, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia

³³ Weigle to State Parks Committee, July 28, 1934 and October 13, 1934, Weigle Papers

members. Improvements included a log clubhouse, two rope tows, a lighted area for night skiing, a small jump hill, and a 100-meter jump hill.³⁴

Meanwhile, Superintendent Weigle and NPS officials were trying to determine the best place for a campground, kitchen, and latrine within the park. The facilities would be for summertime campers rather than skiers, and the desire of state park and NPS officials to locate these improvements is an indication of the sway held by ideas of outdoor recreation that had been developed in the 1920s. They selected a site on Beauty Mountain just east of the CCC camp and began the construction of the latrine, but their additions were modest compared with what was coming next.³⁵

Skiers crowded the slopes around Cook's Cabin. By 1938, the name had come to indicate the caretaker's residence built a few years before, and the new structure that was intended to supplement the original cabin of Francis Cook, which by this time had disappeared. Up to 50 people in the 1937 season slept over in the small building that was meant to house the caretaker and his wife, and happily for the skiers, people of great charity. The Spokane Ski Club urged that a lodge be built for overnight stays. The group was equally eager for a ski lift at an estimated cost of 6,000 dollars, and although there were no ideas how to cover the amount, they pressed hard during the summer of 1938 to get it built.³⁶



Skiers at the Caretaker's House near Cook's Cabin.
WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P990A.K4

Weigle thought that the NPS might be persuaded to use the CCC to construct the ski lift towers, and then might be persuaded yet again to sponsor a Public Works Administration (PWA) project for the balance of the project. Fifty-five percent of the PWA project would have to be raised locally since there were no public dollars available. Any fund-raising would find the desire for a lodge and the wish for a ski lift competing with each other. Work on other Mount Spokane CCC

³⁴ Stricker; "Locate Ski Hill on Mount Spokane", February 3, 1934

³⁵ Weigle to State Parks Committee, August 7, 1937, Weigle Papers

³⁶ Weigle to State Parks Committee, February 19, 1938 and May 28, 1938; minutes of the State Parks Committee, June 2, 1938

projects slowed as crews devoted more time to developing a detailed topography of the area prompted by the interest of the ski club in its lift.³⁷

Politics had always played a large part in the administration of state parks and CCC projects, and Mount Spokane was no exception. By the next summer, the State Parks Committee suddenly found itself with enough money to build the lodge and the ability to lease a ski lift back to the ski club should the club build a lift. The materials for the new lodge were purchased through the CCC as a cost-saving measure and the construction would be done by skilled masons and carpenters from the area. The site selected was adjacent to Cook's Cabin.³⁸

The lodge opened to the public in October 1940. It was quickly labeled as a chalet and its broad shingled roof overhanging the frame and stone superstructure that rose from a plinth of cyclopean masonry recalled as well the principles of naturalistic design. The interior was grand and

made an immediate impression on the first of those to see it. A natural granite fireplace dominated a big central living room that led in turn to a waxing room, four dormitories, showers, and quarters for the caretakers. One visitor said that he had seen the great buildings at Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, but nowhere had he witnessed a cozier building than the one at Mount Spokane.³⁹



View of Mt. Spokane Lodge. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1075A.S4

The ski club got its lift during the war years as the result of a gift arranged through a local bank. The club acquired an ore bucket mining tram, and with the help of the locally headquartered Riblet Aerial Tramway Company, converted it to what was then considered the world's first double chair lift. It operated for three seasons and then closed in 1949 because of high cost.⁴⁰

The lodge proved popular and was frequently filled to capacity. Immediately after the war, the Mount Spokane Association, an affiliation of local outdoor and business groups, pressed for an expansion. The association hosted an all-day tour of the park for members of the Legislature,

³⁷ Weigle to State Parks Committee, July 30, 1938 and August 13, 1938

³⁸ Weigle to State Parks Committee, June 9, 1939; minutes of the State Parks Committee, September 28, 1938

³⁹ "Mountain Lodge Opening Thrills," *Spokesman-Review*, October 21, 1940

county commissioners, and state park officials, following it up with a dinner meeting where they urged more road construction, consolidation of land ownership within the park boundaries, and the operation of all facilities in the park by the state. The work of the group was effective. Land consolidation and road improvements followed, and in 1950 so did a major addition to the lodge.⁴¹

The long and narrow three-story wing of the addition stretched south toward Cook's Cabin, its floor to ceiling windows providing a view over central Washington with the Cascades beyond. It housed a dining room for 250, 16 private rooms, a dormitory for 40, and an additional dormitory in the cavernous third floor attic. The design was by the Spokane firm of Funk, Murray, and Johnson.⁴²

The addition heralded for some a future for Mount Spokane as one of the world's most visited mountains, the top ski resort west of the Rockies, and the destination of airline ski tours, an engine of local commerce fueled by tourist dollars. Those dreams ended in a sudden and spectacular fire in January 1952 that consumed the lodge and its addition just weeks before the scheduled opening.⁴³

The following summer, John Vanderzicht, the director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (the State Parks Committee having succumbed to government reforms in 1947), announced that a modest warming and eating cabin would be built on Bald Knob (then under lease to the ski association) as an interim replacement. The single-story structure would be capable of expansion later, said Vanderzicht, and the location was in keeping with the recently adopted master plan for the park. The road above Bald Knob would not be kept open in the winter and the rope tows at Cook's Cabin would be relocated to Bald Knob. Since the road leading to the cabin would be closed, a new residence for the park superintendent would be built at the park entrance.⁴⁴

Those plans were modified at the request of the ski association. Instead of a new warming cabin on Bald Knob, Cook's Cabin received an addition to shelter skiers, accommodate the ski patrol, and house a coffee bar. Two new rope tows would also be put up at Cook's Cabin. Bald Knob received a kitchen and comfort station for summer use only; the sweeping angular forms of the kitchen shelter made it an interesting counterpoint to the design concepts expressed in the buildings erected two decades earlier. The Cook's Cabin addition, the kitchen shelter, and the new

⁴⁰ Stricker

⁴¹ "Mount Spokane Park Is Favored," *Spokesman-Review*, February 2, 1948

⁴² "Lodge Planning Started in 1939," *Spokesman-Review*, January 24, 1952

⁴³ "Spokane to Have \$200,000 Mountain Top Inn," *Spokesman Review*, June 29, 1950

⁴⁴ Minutes of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission meeting of June 30, 1952

superintendent's residence were the designs of D. M. Sibold, an Olympia architect retained by the Parks Commission.⁴⁵

The fire prompted one more change, one that brought to Mount Spokane the features that remain today. Al Mettler, the concessionaire who had planned to operate the lodge prior to its destruction believed strongly in the future of winter recreation at Mount Spokane and began to plan the development of a completely new complex on the east slope.⁴⁶

Properties Related to Formal State Park Development 1933 - 1960

Vista House

Caretaker's Residence Site

Latrine at Cook's Cabin

Wood Shed at Cook's Cabin (sometimes called Cook's Cabin today)

Mount Spokane Lodge Site

Reservoir above Lodge Site

CCC Camp or Camp Francis Cook

Community Building, CCC Camp Headquarters

Beauty Mountain Latrine

Bald Knob Kitchen Shelter

Bald Knob Comfort Station

Roadway Improvements

Quarry #1

Spokane Ski Club

Camp Fosseen

Lodge #1

Superintendent's Residence

Quartz Mountain Fire Lookout (constructed post-1960)

⁴⁵ Minutes, Parks Commission, July 28, 1952; Mount Spokane State Park, drawings, Resources Development Division, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

⁴⁶ Stricker

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Section III

Identification of Cultural Resources

Archaeological Sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. Mount Spokane has only occasionally been a destination for archaeologists. Early archaeological research efforts in Washington State focused on large coastal shell middens or, in the interior, broad river valleys where archaeological sites were more plentiful and easily accessed. Archaeological investigations in the Spokane vicinity did not begin in earnest until 1940 when the Columbia Basin Archaeological Survey undertook efforts along the Spokane River in association with construction of Grand Coulee Dam (Collier, Hudson, and Ford 1942).

Later in 1950, Louis Caywood of the National Park Service began work at the historic site of Fort Spokane, northwest of Spokane. The fort was a fur trade post erected in 1812 by employees of the Pacific Fur Company, an American fur trade company owned by John Jacob Astor. In his four seasons of fieldwork at Fort Spokane, Caywood exposed most of the fort's palisades, several of its interior features, and a nearby boat house (Caywood 1954).

Work resumed at Fort Spokane in 1962 and 1963 when Richard Daugherty, Washington State University, continued archaeological excavations within the fort's stockade. Daugherty also sought to further delineate the location of a second trading post known as Spokane House. The Hudson's Bay Company erected Spokane House in 1810, nearly two years before the Pacific Fur Company erected Fort Spokane. The two trading posts were located next to each other for protection and as symbols of their respective countries political presence in the region (Combs 1964).

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the Spokane Valley saw limited archaeological survey and excavation work. Most work was undertaken to comply with federal regulations governing cultural resources. A majority of these studies produced negative results and led to a perception that the region possessed low archaeological potential (see discussion by Thoms in Draper and Andrefsky 1991). In 1986, Washington State Parks proposed building a pedestrian trail through metropolitan Spokane to commemorate the Centennial anniversary of Washington's statehood. As proposed, the pedestrian trail extended from the Idaho border, through Spokane, and ended at the historic site of Fort Spokane. An archaeological survey of the proposed trail revealed more than 70 archaeological sites along the trail's route. Subsequent archaeological excavations at several of these sites demonstrated the Spokane Valley possessed a long record of prehistoric occupation (Draper and Andrefsky 1991).

The first archaeological work at Mount Spokane was undertaken in 1979 when Charlotte Benson from the Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, visited the park to survey two proposed project developments (Benson 1979). The first was a day-use renovation project in an

undeveloped parking lot near the ski area. The second area surveyed was a lift station and drainfield proposed for the administrative area. Survey results at both locations were negative. Benson did note the presence of historic debris near a horse corral adjacent to the administrative area. She recommended the debris not be disturbed until examined by a historic archaeologist. She also visited the CCC camp remains atop Beauty Mountain taking note of the numerous features atop the mountain. Commenting on the archaeological potential of the area, Benson believed the upper portion of Mount Spokane had a low probability for the presence of cultural resources while the lower administrative area had a higher potential.

The following year, Washington State Parks sought to reconstruct a variety of facilities at Mount Spokane and again contracted with the Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, to perform a survey. Unfortunately, construction work commenced before the archaeological contract was issued. It was subsequently judged that no archaeological survey would be performed in light of the area's low potential noted the year before by Benson. Gerald Holley, Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, prepared a brief report about the project. Holley (1980), following Benson, believed that cultural resources were not likely to be preserved on Mount Spokane because of the steep topography and natural erosion processes.

Twenty years later, three archaeological investigations were undertaken by Archaeological and Historical Services, Eastern Washington University, in association with park construction projects (Luttrell 2000a, 2000b, 2000c). Cultural resources identified by those studies were limited to historic objects, structures, and/or sites. No cultural resources with clear prehistoric associations are presently identified at Mount Spokane.

To date, five primary cultural resource surveys have been performed at Mount Spokane. Results of these surveys were largely negative, although some historic resources were recorded in 2000. Nevertheless a potential for historic archaeological deposits is considered high in the vicinity of the historical buildings known as Cook's Cabin and the Caretaker's House. Impressions of some authors were that the likelihood of finding prehistoric cultural resources at Mount Spokane is quite low. When the acreage of these limited survey areas is compared to the total landholdings of the park (over 13, 000 acres) caution should be applied in using previous cultural resources survey results to extrapolate inferences for the entire park.

Two pieces of information appear to substantiate the latter statement. In an 1895 article published in *The Northwest Magazine*, Beth Bell (a pseudonym) reported a trip to the top of Mount Spokane, and described the "many, many piles or columns" of rock "built up as high as chimneys,

and all over the locality.” Such constructions are consistent with numerous historic and ethnographic descriptions of vision quest sites common to the Pacific Northwest. Generally, vision quest sites consist of small circular or semi-circular enclosures of piled rock or cairns of piled rock located near mountain peaks or elevations with commanding views. The isolated locations where these cairns were erected afforded young individuals an opportunity to fast and meditate in order to seek a spiritual helper or *vision* for their personal use (Spier and Sapir 1930; Teit 1928).

Today, members of the Colville Confederated Tribes continue to visit Mount Spokane in the summer/fall to harvest bear grass and other plants (Adeline Fredine, personal communication 1999). Bear grass is used to weave baskets and various containers. The antiquity of plant harvesting on Mount Spokane is likely great. In his description of Spokane settlement patterns, Ross noted that their annual subsistence round included moving to higher elevations in autumn to hunt animals and gather autumn berries, and roots, punk wood for smoke tanning and certain medicinal plants. These economic activities continued generally until the first killing frost, when people would return to their riverine villages and prepare for winter (Ross 1991: 5.41).

Over the past two decades, numerous archaeological investigations in high altitude and montane settings throughout the western United States have repeatedly dispelled ideas that montane settings are marginally occupied and contain few cultural resources (Bettinger 1991; Mierendorf; Pavesic 1978; Standford and Day 1992; Thomas). The cairns noted by Beth Bell in 1895 and the continuing practices of members of the Colville Confederated Tribes and the proximal Spokane Tribe attest to a reasonable expectation that many cultural resources likely exist on Mount Spokane.

Such use could constitute a potential Traditional Cultural Property as locations associated with cultural significance such as traditional beliefs or practices of Native American groups. The ecological community of Mount Spokane includes numerous subsistence and medicinal plants, as well as the aforementioned bear grass. Collection of some plants was for the added purposes of trade and exchange with more distant native peoples. In addition, it is likely that Mount Spokane has long functioned as a refuge for game animals – specific species important to subsistence hunting. Sacred associations may relate to Mount Spokane due to its location, elevation, and/or the presence of certain topographical features with significance for the vision quest.

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Cultural Landscapes. A cultural landscape is defined by the National Park Service in *Preservation Briefs 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes* as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources...associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” Mount Spokane has served as a destination for both traditional and recreational use. This 2009 update of the park’s Cultural Resources Management Plan examined historical records and land use patterns to determine the degree of integrity of various areas used during the historic period. The primary cultural landscape present in the park encompasses a large area near the summit and includes resources from various eras of development. This area is extensive, but retains a high level of integrity and is significant as the early focus of recreational activities on the mountain. Other cultural landscapes, or landscape elements, considered include the Spokane Ski Club area, Bald Knob, roads (including the Summit Road, the Day – Mt. Spokane Road, and Mt. Kit Carson Road), roadway features, and circulation networks (foot and ski trails).

The cultural landscape identified includes the area of Cook’s Paradise Camp, also known as Cook’s Camp with its associated building sites, extant buildings and building remains, the spring with its developed reservoir, the trail to the summit area, and CCC-constructed features along the Summit Road. The area extends to the west to include the site of CCC Camp Francis Cook around the summit of Beauty Mountain and to the north to include the summit area of Mount Spokane and its historic features. See page 30 for a map identifying the boundaries of this cultural landscape. The open area above Cook’s Paradise Camp is the source of the earlier names of Mount Spokane – Old Baldy and Mount Carleton – and was a key feature in differentiating the mountain from surrounding elevations. This area was the focus of initial park development by Cook, which also became the focus for CCC efforts and an early focus for recreational skiing on the upper reaches of the mountain. This area is shown on the accompanying map for reference. Individual features are documented in the following pages identifying the contributing features and providing treatment strategies for each.

The landscape surrounding the Spokane Ski Club building was also evaluated as a potential cultural landscape. This area, located in the northeast quarter of Section 28 (T28N R45E) developed in the early 1930s, and continued to develop as a lower elevation center for skiing. The Ski Club landscape contains the remains of the lodge, but does not continue to convey its historic appearance due to the continued growth of vegetation. The Ski Club had a rope tow in the vicinity as well as a large ski jump; neither of these resources are present today. The area was noted in the 1905 GLO survey of the Township as having been recently burned, resulting in an open landscape well suited to skiing. The Ski Club may have also undertaken limited clearing to enlarge the open area. Today, this area is covered with dense stands of trees, and does not retain sufficient integrity to be considered a significant landscape. However, it does present an opportunity for the restoration of the landscape by limited clearing if desired.

Circulation routes, especially roads, are reminders of the early work done by Cook and improvements constructed by the CCC. The current road alignment of the Day – Mt. Spokane Road, the Kit Carson Road, and the Summit Road all reflect the condition that existed during the historic period as indicated in a 1922 log of a trip to the summit as well as the 1940 Master Plan for the park. This network links the various areas of the park and is in itself a cultural landscape feature. The road system retains integrity with the exception of the main park road (Mount Spokane Park Drive), and must be managed as a historic cultural landscape feature to retain its historic character.

Key trails for both hiking and skiing are noted on the 1940 Master Plan for the park, portions of which are still designated as hiking, skiing, or snowmobiling trails. This includes portions of the 1940 “Teakettle Trail” now designated as Trail 101; portions of the 1940 “Tumble Trail” now designated as Trail 124; the 1940 “Trail #1” now designated as portions of Trails 100, 102, and 103; the 1940 “Trail #2” now designated as Trail 160; and portions of the 1940 “Trail #3” now designated as Trail 110. The current alignments do not exactly follow the historic routes shown, which may be due to either more precise mapping or a change in the trail alignment to more closely follow the natural contours of the site. However, the termini are generally the same and lead to key points within the park.

A general location map of the cultural landscape features and boundary within the park is provided on page 30, yet individual elements within the landscape are further detailed in Part C of this section.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Cultural Landscapes

Paradise Camp/Summit Area Cultural Landscape: The landscape consists of a collection of features, structures, and sites associated with popular interest in the mountain dating from the early 1900s to the 1950s. Its component built elements, are further identified in this section, but no identification has been made of natural elements, which have evolved and matured over time. At its southern perimeter, it embraces the site of Francis Cook's Paradise Camp and the CCC development of the same site, its northern extremity includes the summit area reaching to the Vista House, and to the east and west it includes the untreed slopes that first attracted the skiing public. The boundary also extends eastward to the CCC Camp site at Beauty Mountain. Cook's Road is also considered a part of the cultural landscape within the park, as it was the primary route to both the mountain and the summit prior to the construction of the current Summit Road.

The present identified elements of the landscape include Cook's Cabin site, Sun Ball site, memorial to Spokane County war dead, latrine at Cook's Cabin area, woodshed at Cook's Cabin area, caretaker's residence site at Cook's Cabin area, and Mount Spokane Lodge site.

Character-Defining Features: The character defining features of the landscape include the features of individual components that are identified elsewhere in this section. Spatial relationships, circulation patterns, and topography are also considered important characteristics of the landscape.

Historic Photographs: Various photographs of the component elements of the landscape are identified elsewhere in this section.

Plans: The cultural landscape is a contemporary identification, and therefore no plans exist for it.

Current Use: See component elements.

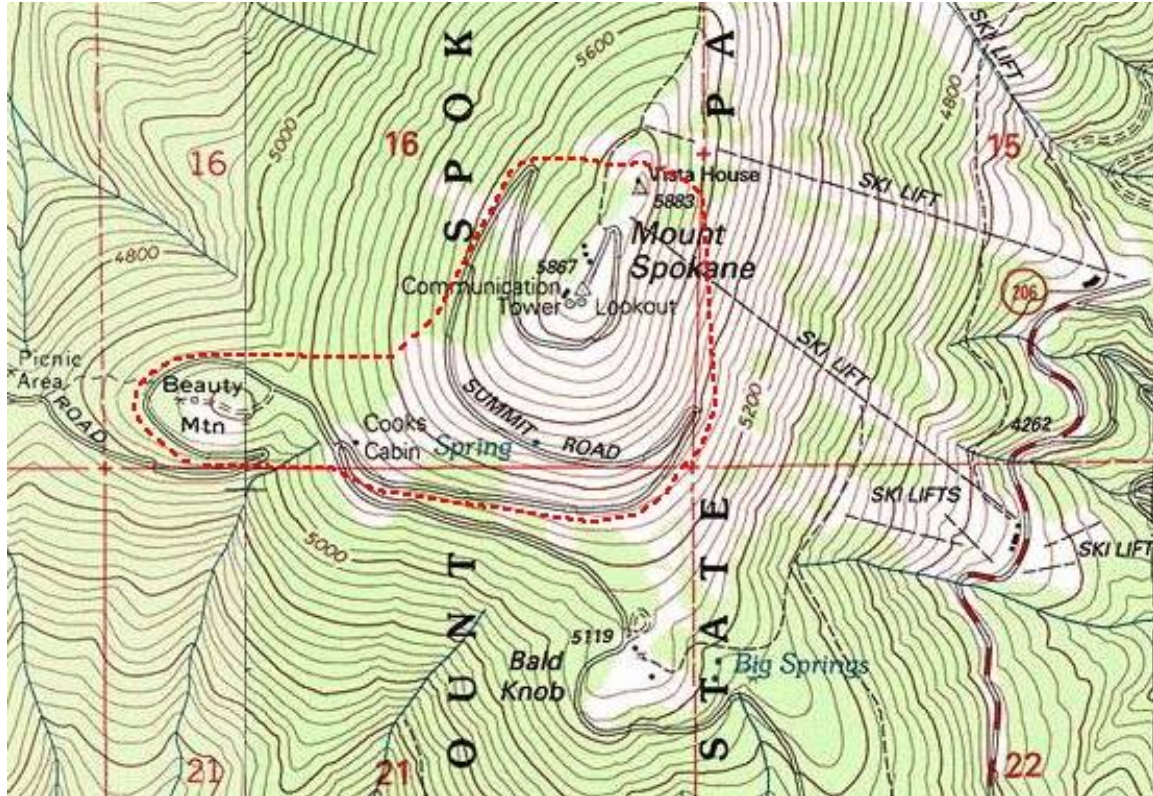
CAMP Classification: **Heritage, Resource Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation**, see individual components for more specific treatments.

Priority: **Supplemental**, see individual components for more specific treatments.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Paradise Camp/Summit Area Cultural Landscape



General overview of area considered as the cultural landscape within the park, excluding Cook's Road. See individual component elements for further detail.

Buildings, Sites, and Structures. The identification component for buildings, former building sites, and structures concludes in the early 1950s. To date, only a few of the primary existing buildings, sites, and structures within the park have been formally evaluated for potential National Register eligibility. In 2002, the Vista House, Cook's Cabin Area Latrine, the Cook's Cabin Area Woodshed, and the CCC Camp Site were determined eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for association with significant broad patterns of history (Criterion A) and for their design and construction type (Criterion C). It is possible that remaining buildings from the formal park development era (ending in 1960) could be considered significant. The work of prominent Spokane architects is featured within the park, including Bertelsen's design for Vista House and the Caretaker's Residence as well as Kenneth Brooks' design for Lodge One.

Similarly, architect D. M. Sibold (based out of Olympia) designed the Bald Knob cooking shelter and superintendent's residence at the park entrance in 1953; these buildings were not included in the original version of this document but are included here as they have reached an age where they could be considered significant. Sibold's angular plan of the cooking shelter owes little to the naturalistic designs favored in park buildings of the 1930s, and is more an example of post-war Modernism at work in a natural setting. It also anticipates some of the architectural forms of Mission 66, the major building program of the National Park Service that introduced non-traditional forms into park settings. Sibold's work in the park is representative of the new Modern or Northwest Regional style incorporated into State Parks architecture during the 1940s and 1950s. Sibold worked in other parks during his career, but a comprehensive study of his work in the State Parks system has not been completed. He is known to have completed at least two other buildings at Wenberg and Camano Island State Parks.

All identified historic resources are detailed further in the following pages. The individual pages provide a summary history and description of each property, notable character-defining features, and the location of any plans or historic photographs.

The identification also includes current use and the CAMP classification, as well as a recommendation for treatment and priority. The glossary includes definitions for the treatment and priority terms, and all the treatments are summarized in Section IV.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Building and Structures

Cook's Cabin Site: Francis H. Cook built the cabin that bore his name in 1912. It was the central feature of the area Cook called Paradise Camp, and it was removed in the 1930s sometime after 1934. Located near the caretaker's residence that was built in 1933, an aerial photo from early 1934 shows the cabin near the intersection of the Summit Road and the Mt. Kit Carson Loop Road. A 1940 drawing of the site surrounding the Caretaker's House shows a small cabin directly adjacent to the house, but this was apparently a smaller secondary structure and not Cook's Cabin as it was rectangular in plan.

It was a single story log structure, L-shaped in plan, and intended for occupation during the summer months only. The design for the caretaker's residence does not seem to have been based on Cook's Cabin, although there was discussion prior to and at the time of the later cabin's construction that the building should recall the original Cook's Cabin. Cook's Cabin was primarily of log construction with squared lap corners. Gable ends were clad with either shakes or board and batten siding. In the broadest sense, the log constructed Caretaker's House does recall Cook's Cabin, but was far from a duplicate.

Character-Defining Features: Resource not extant; Archaeological materials may remain.

Historic Photographs: Multiple views are located in the Oestreicher Collection owned by State Parks. Five views, plus an aerial photo, provide a good level of detail regarding the exterior appearance of the building. The photos are catalogued as 78.2003.1.P44B.U4, 78.2003.1.P68B.O2, 78.2003.1.P625A.O2, 78.2003.1.P640A.O2, 78.2003.1.P989A.K4, and the aerial providing the location is 78.2003.1.P975A.K4. One view is also contained in the CCC collection maintained by Interpretive Services.

Plans: No plans of Cook's Cabin have been located.

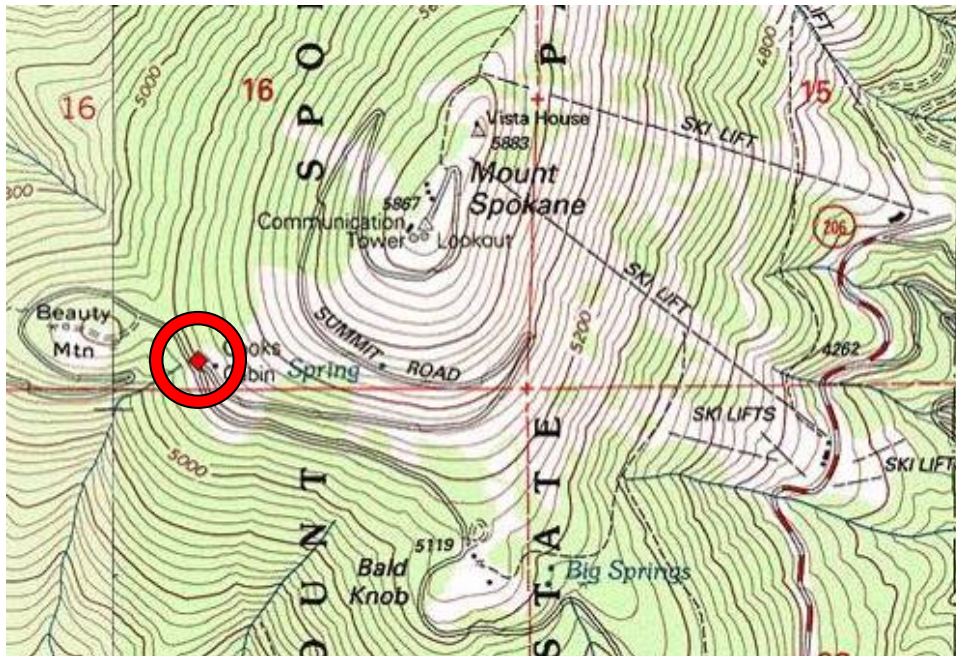
Current Use: There is no current use of the cabin site; it may still exist as an archaeological site and may be at least partially beneath the road leading to the lodge site and Beauty Mountain.

CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation** – No ground disturbance should take place in the area of the cabin prior to an archaeological evaluation of the site to determine the existence of potentially significant deposits.

Priority: **Primary** – the above treatment standard is to be applied immediately.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park
Cook's Cabin Site



Cook's Cabin Site location (conjectural based on aerial photograph).



1934 aerial photo showing Cook's Cabin (lower left) and Caretaker's House (center).
WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P975A.K4.



Undated photo showing Cook's Cabin (view to north). WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P989A.K4.



Undated photo showing Cook's Cabin (east side). WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P44B.U4.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Caretaker's Residence Site: The caretaker's residence, also designed by Bertelsen, served as the home of the chief state park employee in the park from the time of its construction in 1933 to the erection of a new residence at the park entrance 20 years later. It was immediately adjacent to Cook's Cabin, and occupied the site between the woodshed and the latrine. Park superintendent W. G. Weigle was well pleased with the construction, so much so that he wanted Elmer Highberg, the builder of the cabin, transferred to Rainbow Falls to take charge of construction there.

The cabin was a single story log building erected over a stone and concrete foundation with a roof of intersecting gables. Notable features included a concrete garage that was apparently accessible from the residence, and extensive dry-laid stone construction, including retaining walls, steps, and walkways. The original building was expanded according to drawings produced in 1952 to add additional public space within the building.

The building was destroyed and burned in 1980, and the site obliterated. The only visible remnant is a small fragment of retaining wall as well as the flat graded area once containing the main building.

Character-Defining Features: Resource not extant except small portion of stone wall; archaeological materials may remain.

Historic Photographs: Several photos are part of the Mount Spokane CCC series and the Oestreicher Collection maintained by Interpretive Services.

Plans: H. C. Bertelsen Collection, Eastern Washington State Historical Society. These pencil drawings depict the floor plan as a combination residence and public cabin. Subtle variations are noted between the drawings and historic photographs. An addition was designed in 1952 and constructed shortly thereafter. Plan copies located at WSPRC HQ, Drawing set S650-29.

Current Use: There is no current use of the site other than passive recreational use.

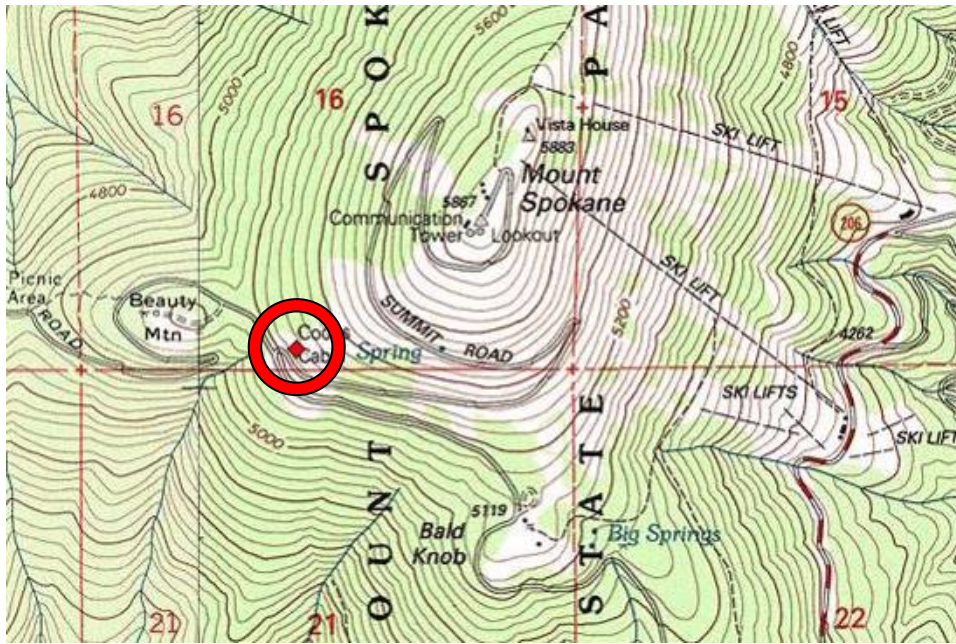
CAMP Classification: **Heritage.**

Treatment: **Preservation;** no ground disturbance should take place in the area of the cabin prior to an archaeological evaluation of the site to determine the existence of potentially significant deposits.

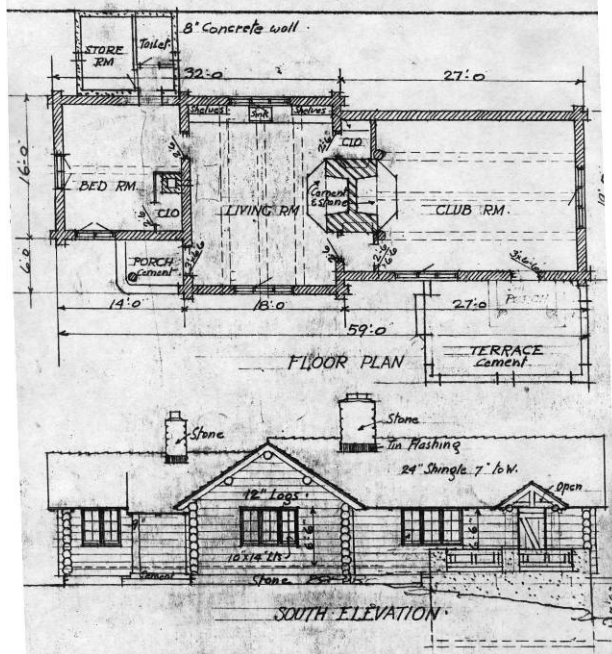
Priority: **Primary;** the above treatment is to be applied immediately.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
 Mount Spokane State Park

Caretaker's Residence Site



Caretaker's Residence location.



Caretaker's Residence, partial elevation and plan, 1933.
 Courtesy H.C. Bertelsen Collection, Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Spokane.



Caretaker's Residence, October 1934. Photo SP10-79.



Contemporary view of caretaker's Residence site (right).

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Latrine at Cook's Cabin Area-- The latrine at the former site of Cook's Cabin was a portion of the work completed by the CCC in the Cook's Cabin area and was added soon after the completion of the caretaker's residence. A roadway connects the latrine with the woodshed to the northwest; the roadway does not appear to extend beyond the latrine. Because of its location, it is a distinctive landmark in the park. Its masonry work is much less practiced than that of the Vista House, a result of work done by enrollees rather than contract masons.

The latrine is a small stone structure divided into two sections by a stone wall. Access to each section is through a doorway in the end-wall; the door is no longer in place. The interior accommodated two toilets of a special design, a part of what appears to be the same proprietary septic system that was used at the Vista House. No other interior fittings are apparent. A small window adjacent to the doorway provided illumination. Four vents penetrated the front roof slope for ventilation of the proprietary septic system. The building was rehabilitated in 2003, with work including roof replacement, limited roof member replacement, and masonry repairs.

Character-Defining Features: Rubble masonry construction using half-man and smaller stones, hip roof with shingles, rafter poles, hip rafters and ridge of dimensioned lumber, log collar tie or plate, proprietary septic system, door and window openings.

Historic Photographs: A single view of the latrine is included as image #64 in the Mount Spokane CCC photo series maintained by Interpretive Services.

Plans: No plans of the building have been located.

Current Use: None.

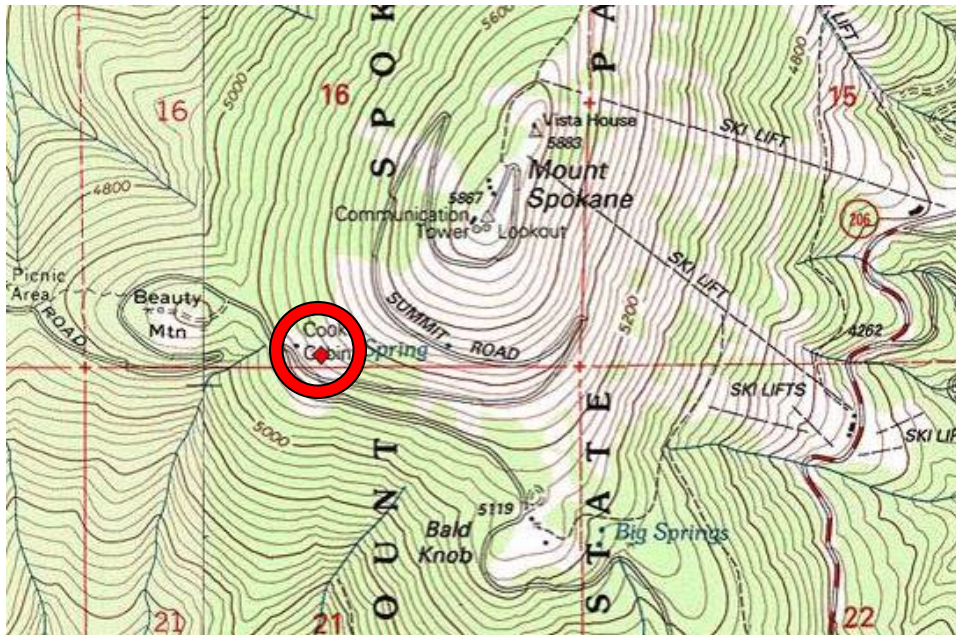
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation** – clean and maintain roof as required, repoint as necessary.

Priority: **Primary**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Latrine at Cook's Cabin Area



Cook's Cabin area Latrine location.



Looking east about 1934. WSPRC Photo SP10-64.



2008 view of Latrine.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Woodshed at Cook's Cabin Area: The woodshed was erected by the CCC soon after the caretaker's residence and was intended to serve as the storage facility for that building.

It is a single story log and stone building set well into the slope of the site. The log walls rise above a stepped rubble foundation wall that follows the contour of the slope. An offset single leaf door in the front gable provides entry; small windows in the front and rear gable ends originally provided illumination. Log roof beams and smaller log rafters carry milled lumber nailers for the shake roof; the roof is significantly deteriorated and provides no protection for the interior. The interior is a single room floored with heavy boards, now collapsing. At some point in the past, the exterior of the logs walls were covered with milled boards, probably in an attempt to make the cabin suitable as a shelter. The windows have also been boarded over. Earth and duff has accreted around the exterior walls and is contributing to the continuing deterioration of the building.

Character-Defining Features: Stone rubble foundation walls supporting upper log walls, off-set front entry gable form with shake roof, plank floor, slope-engaged site.

Historic Photographs: The Mount Spokane CCC photo collection maintained by Interpretive Services has three views of the wood shed: #72, #73, and #74.

Plans: No plans of the woodshed have been located.

Current Use: None

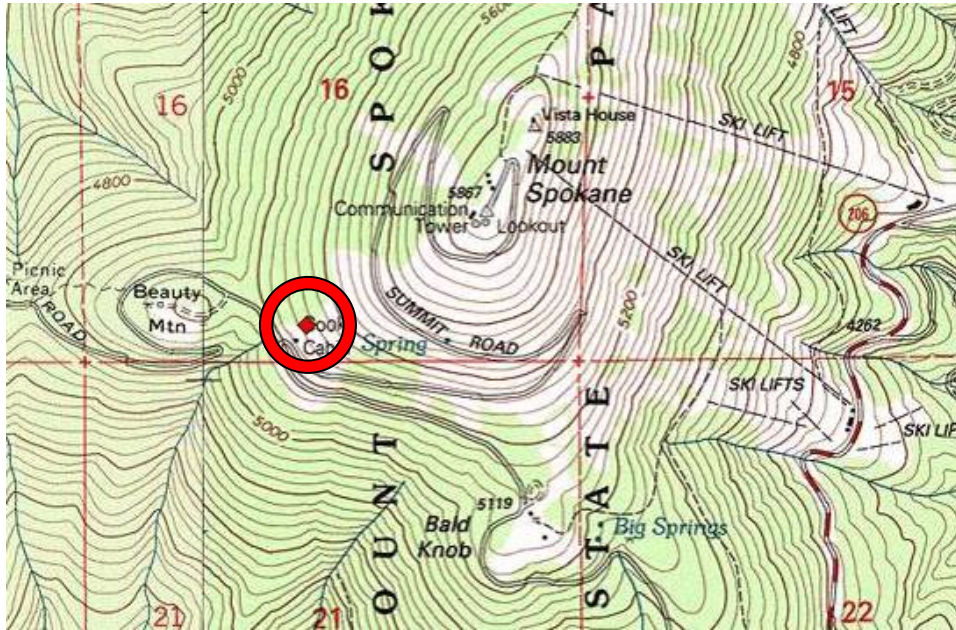
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation** - reroof, repair and repoint masonry, replace plank floor, replace or consolidate deteriorated logs (primarily rafters, cap logs, and log ends), remove vegetation.

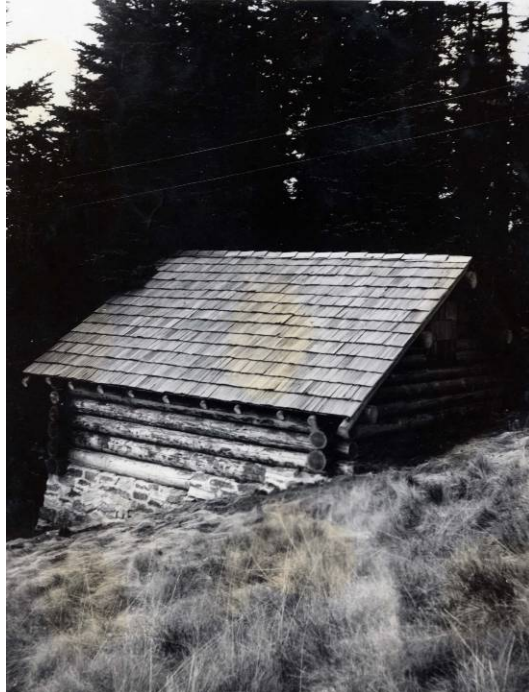
Priority: **Primary**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Woodshed/Storehouse at Cook's Cabin Area



Woodshed location.



1934 view of Woodshed. WSPRC Photo SP10-74.



1934 view of Woodshed. WSPRC Photo SP10-73.



2008 view of Woodshed.



2008 view of Woodshed.



2008 view of Woodshed interior.



2008 view of Woodshed interior.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Mount Spokane Lodge Site: The Mount Spokane Lodge was a handsome building first put up in 1940 and expanded by a significant addition in 1952. Both the original lodge and the addition were destroyed by fire in 1952, just prior to the opening of the building with its new addition.

Only the concrete basement and a rear wall survive as the most visible reminders of the building. It is a large ruin, and contains possibly one reusable space in the former basement. The only significant element remaining is the cyclopean masonry retaining wall that ran in front of the building; the wall is artfully done, but is obscured by a growth of small Fir trees.

Character-Defining Features: The concrete remains of the lodge are not character-defining of themselves although they serve to mark the site of a popular destination. The surviving character-defining feature is the retaining wall with its large, well-fitted stones.

Historic Photographs: Views of the building are located in the Oestreicher Collection held by Interpretive Services.

Plans. No source of plans was identified, although they were certainly retained by designing architects Funk, Murray and Johnson. The firm or its successors were not contacted to determine if the plans are available.

Current Use: There is no current recreational use; the site appears to be used informally for debris storage.

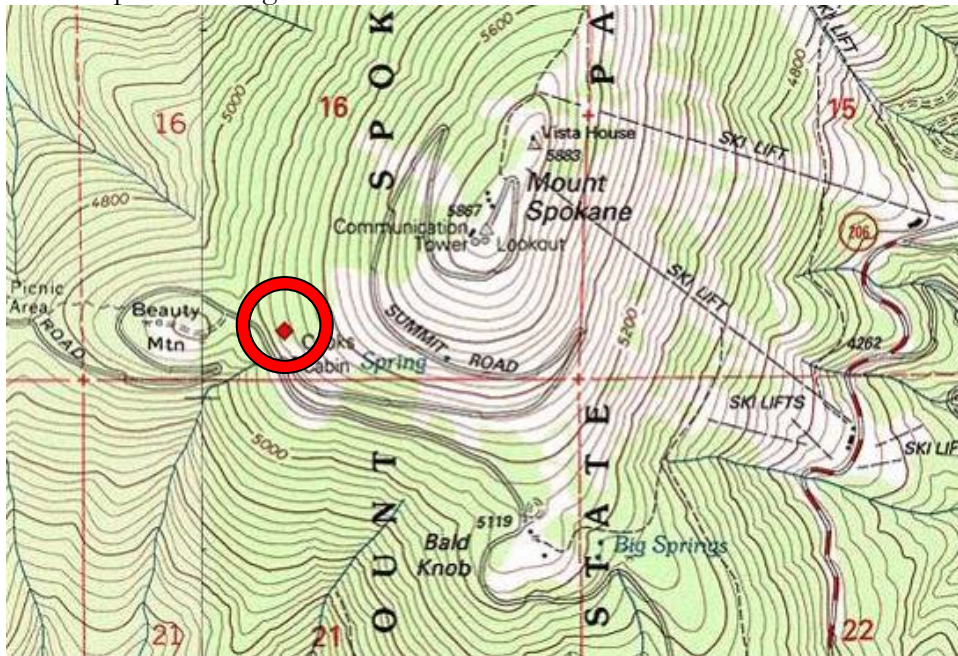
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: Preservation; remove tree growth from area of retaining wall and monitor for signs of deterioration. No specific treatment is necessary for the concrete foundation, walls, and floor, but potential hazards should be identified and addressed for reasons of public safety.

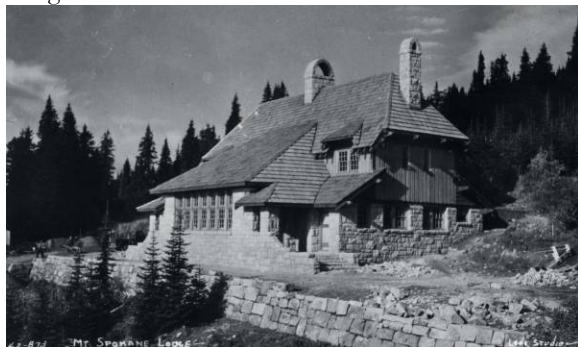
Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
 Mount Spokane State Park

Mount Spokane Lodge Site



Lodge Site location.



View of Lodge prior to addition. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1075A.S4.



Garage at east side of Lodge. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P319A.U1 (January 3, 1944).



2008 view of Lodge remains.



2009 view of stone wall.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Reservoir: The reservoir, located uphill from the former lodge in the Cook’s Cabin area, was constructed by the CCC to make use of a natural spring in the area. The facility served the lodge, as well as other developments including the Caretaker’s Residence. The reservoir is largely subterranean, constructed of reinforced concrete with a flat top exposed. The original design called for a 12” earthen cover over the reservoir, but this was apparently not constructed or has been removed. The reservoir is sized at 20,000 gallons, and while it retains a good level of integrity it is a strictly utilitarian feature on the landscape hidden above the lodge remains.

Character-Defining Features: Rectangular plan, board-formed concrete, two projecting valve boxes.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: Two drawings showing the reservoir and septic systems, S650-31-1 and -2.

Current Use: The site currently used as it was historically, a water storage facility.

CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation;** monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Reservoir



Reservoir location.



2009 view of reservoir from above.



2009 view of reservoir from below.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Cook's Auto Road: The road laid out and constructed by Francis Cook and that made possible much of the use of Mount Spokane prior to the 1930s survives in large part as the route of the Day Mountain Spokane Road and Mount Kit Carson Road. The county road department made later improvements, as did the CCCs, and road work continues to this day along the route first laid down by Cook.

The greatest use of the road in Cook's day was to reach his recreation establishment at Paradise Camp. The road extended from Paradise Camp to the summit, although it is difficult to say when Cook extended the road to its ultimate designation or how completely constructed it may have been. There is no mention of road construction to the summit in connection with the building of Vista House, although trucks hauled stone to the site. The implication is that a road, however primitive, was in place by that time, and given the concrete construction of the War Memorial and the description by the Inland Automobile Association in 1922, it was likely constructed soon after Paradise Camp was established.

Character-Defining Features: Other than the route itself and its unpaved surface, no features of Cook's original road remain. Rock walls remain in two locations, remnants of formerly extensive rockwork along the route constructed by the CCC. The road alignment, its surface treatment, and associated cuts, fills, and width are also considered character defining features.

Historic Photographs: There are several views in the Mount Spokane CCC collection maintained by Interpretive Services.

Plans: None located other than the general road layout on the 1940 Master Plan (drawing S650-11).

Current Use: The auto road is used as a hiking trail in summer and a snowmobile trail in winter.

CAMP Classification: **Resource Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation** – continue present activities to maintain grade and character of the road, using caution to preserve and protect CCC-constructed rock walls that remain in place.

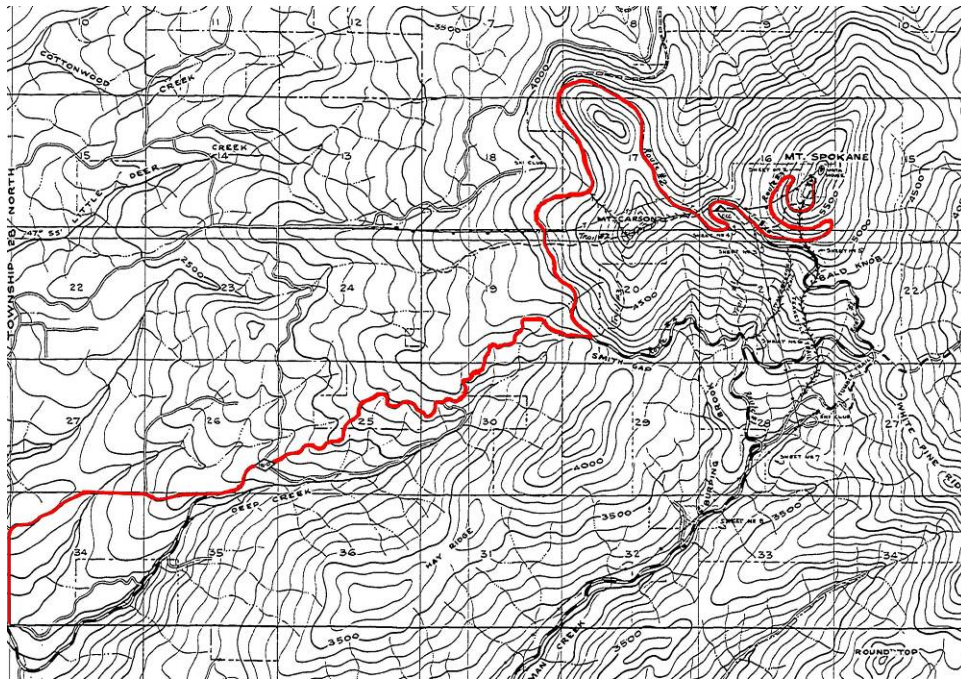
Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan Mount Spokane State Park

Cook's Auto Road



A 1935 view of a CCC-improved portion of Cook's Auto Road. WSPRC Photo H78SP10-178.



Excerpt from 1940 Master Plan showing road route as described in a 1922 trip log of the summit route (highlighted). WSPRC Drawing S650-11.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Roadway Improvements: Improvements to the roads within Mount Spokane State Park during the historic period included stone revetments as well as stone and log bridges. Several stone revetments remain along the Day Mountain Road and the Kit Carson Road. Another significant rock feature is present at the upper switchback on the Summit Road. It may be that similar improvements are in evidence in other areas, and a more thorough survey along existing roads could reveal other survivors. It is likely, however, that plowing, widening, and paving over the years have resulted in the removal of many of these once-numerous features. Vegetation and lack of maintenance also threaten these constructed features. Stone and log bridges were called for at several locations along Deadman Creek, but only one remains adjacent to the current road leading to the Ski Club site and Camp Fosseen. This extant bridge does not accurately reflect the plans, and appears to have lost a significant amount of integrity.

Character-Defining Features: Retaining walls, steps, and spring enclosures of dry-laid stone, typically half-man or less in size; stone abutments at bridge sites with log beams and side rails. If a bridge has been by-passed by other construction, only the abutments may remain.

Historic Photographs: Aside from clearing, grubbing, and the construction of the roadways themselves, the Mount Spokane CCC photo collection has a number of views that illustrate naturalistic improvements and small-scale bridge construction. Bridge views appear at photo no. 68; dry-laid stone improvements are illustrated in photo numbers 78, 81, and 82.

Plans: Stone retaining walls were built without plans. Plans for two bridge types used in the park are included in Resources Development Division drawing files as S650-30-1 and -2.

Current Use: As planned where the features survive.

CAMP Classification: **Heritage, Resource Recreation, Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation** of known resources; survey and identification are necessary precursors to a wider treatment. A comprehensive inventory of remaining roadway improvements has not been completed at the time of this writing, but is recommended.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan Mount Spokane State Park

Roadway Improvements



Switchback near Cook's Cabin area, July 1935
Photo SP10-184



Project complete, October 1935.
Note rock wall to right.
Photo SP10-193



Stone revetment along Kit Carson Road, October 1934.
Photo SP10-81.



2009 view of revetment shown at left.



2009 view of bridge remaining over Deadman Creek.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Quarry #1: This quarry is located just uphill from the upper switchback on the Summit Road, and was likely developed during the CCC era to provide stone for projects within the park. It is significant as a landscape feature that illustrates the construction methods employed at the time, revealing blasting holes and other debris associated with this type of historic site. Initially recorded by archaeologist Charles Luttrell in 2000, the only apparent change is the removal of an ore car from the bottom of the quarry site at an unknown date. The relatively recent placement of a pole related to the ski operation on the mountain is the only other noteworthy change to the site, however the pole is located outside the apparent quarry area.

Character-Defining Features: Broken rock with apparent blasting holes, shallow depression near base of quarry, and associated debris.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: None located.

Current Use: None other than its use as part of the ski area.

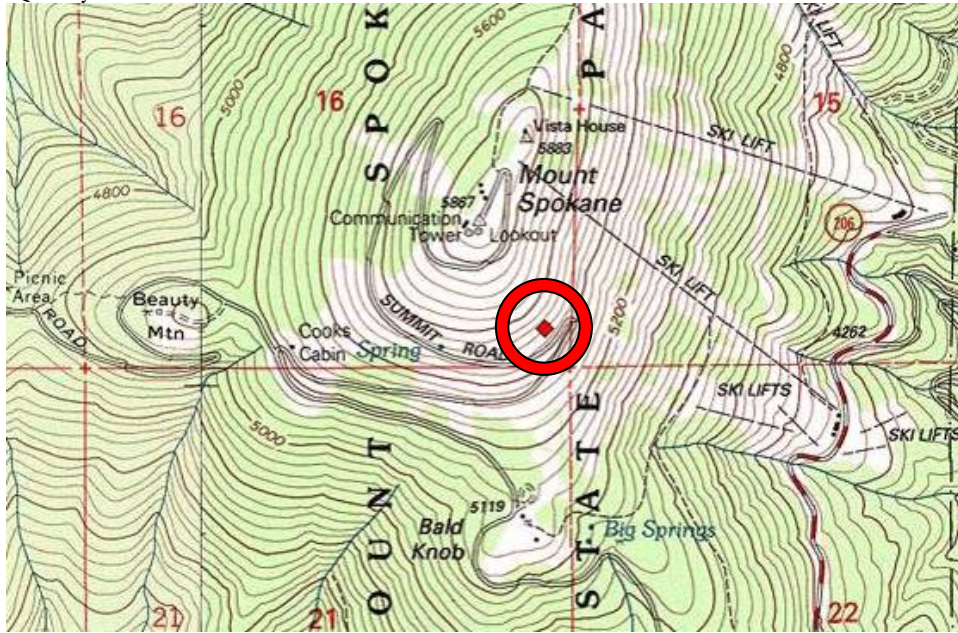
CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation**; monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Quarry #1



Quarry location.



2009 view of quarry base to north.



Representative drill hole remaining in quarry area.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Vista House: The Vista House was designed by H. C. Bertelsen after Park Superintendent Weigle was apparently unhappy with an earlier design prepared by state park architect Charles Saunders. The building was erected in 1933 by E.O. Fieldstad, a contractor from nearby Opportunity, WA who submitted the low bid of \$4693. Its existence near the site of the Mount Spokane CCC camp may have contributed to the present impression held by many that the Vista House was constructed by the CCC. The fire lookout was not a part of Bertelsen's original design, although it was clearly a requirement; he sketched in the lookout on the gable end as an after-thought since the building displaced the existing fire lookout on the north side of the Vista House. The lookout was a change to accommodate the Regional Forester, and was constructed for an additional \$570.

The Vista House is the most widely recognized historic building at Mount Spokane, and it is an excellent example of the naturalistic design principles developed by the National Park Service. Built of material from the surrounding field of shattered granite, it emerges from its environment as a natural accretion; the stones are roughly shaped, and lend an enduring quality to the construction.

Character-Defining Features: Rubble construction with worked stones around openings, large unstruck joints with heavy aggregate, operable steel sash windows with small lights, round window opening in entry gable, entry portico with heavy milled wood entry door, separate but engaged rest room with proprietary septic system, original fire lookout engaged in gable end, roof dormers, shake roof, exposed interior timber trusses with metal attachments, milled wood ceiling.

Historic Photographs: Several early photographs illustrate articles in the Mount Spokane clipping file, Spokane Public Library. See also photo nos. 22 and 43, CCC photo collection, Mount Spokane series, maintained by Interpretive Services, for partial views. Multiple views also present in the Oestreicher Collection.

Plans: H. C. Bertelsen Collection, Eastern Washington State Historical Society; copy at WSPRC HQ.

Current use: The building is open for informal use during summer months, and as a special event location. During the winter the concessionaire at Mt. Spokane uses a portion of the building as a small hospitality room.

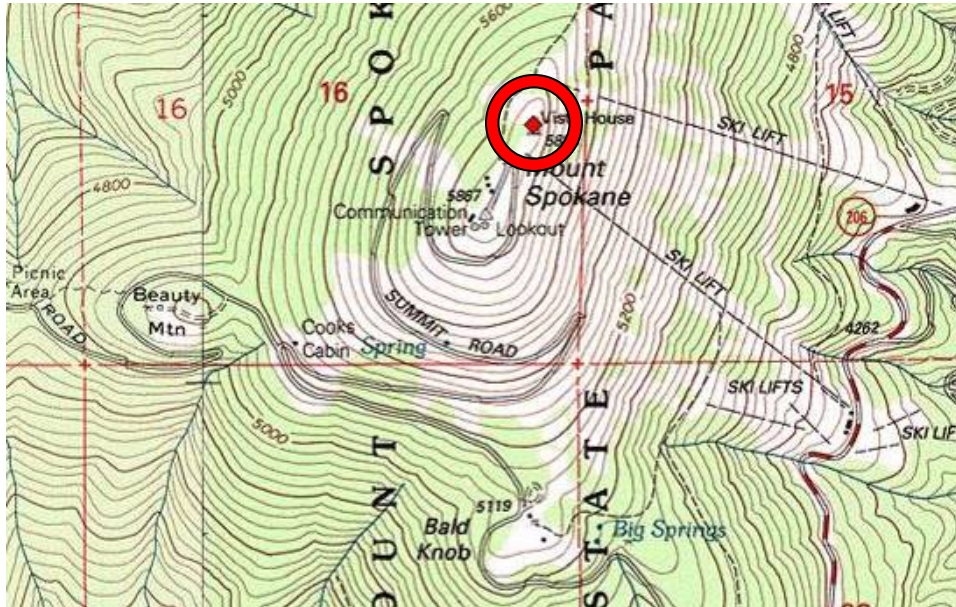
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation;** maintain existing condition as a major project rehabilitated the building. Activities to include repointing, painting, repair and reglazing sash as required, repair or replacement of damaged wood siding, roof maintenance and minor repair as required.

Priority: **Primary**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Vista House



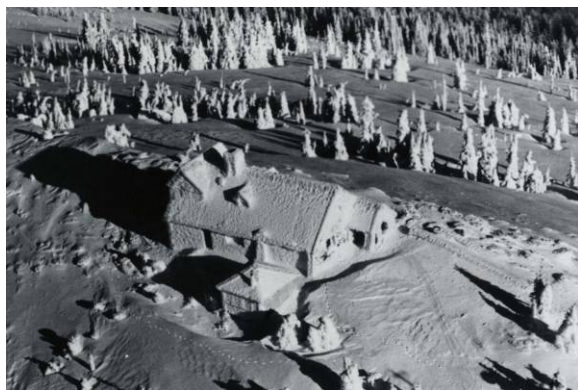
Vista House location.



Vista House, 2008 view.



Vista House, 2008 view.



Aerial view of Vista House, c. 1934. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1145A.Y4.



Vista House interior, 2008 view.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Boy Scout Monument: The Boy Scouts figured prominently in Mount Spokane events and their involvement on the mountain extends well beyond the few words allotted to the organization in this document. The 1928 stone monument and elevation marker located on the approach road to the antenna farm is an effective reminder that Mount Spokane was a destination of choice.

The monument is a simple cairn of mortared stones. A panel with bronze devices carries a brief inscription (the panel is missing on the north side) and the top is surmounted by a mortar casting with the elevation. The elevation marks itself is partially broken. Some repairs have been carried out between 2001 and 2009, mostly consisting of minor repointing.

Charter-Defining Features: Rubble masonry and vernacular composition.

Historic Photographs: One photograph located in the Oestreicher Collection that shows the back (east) side of the monument in detail, catalogued as photo 78.2003.1.P616A.O2. The monument also appears in some overall photos of the summit area, but without any useful level of detail.

Plans: None located. Given its simplicity, it is likely that no plans were ever made for the monument.

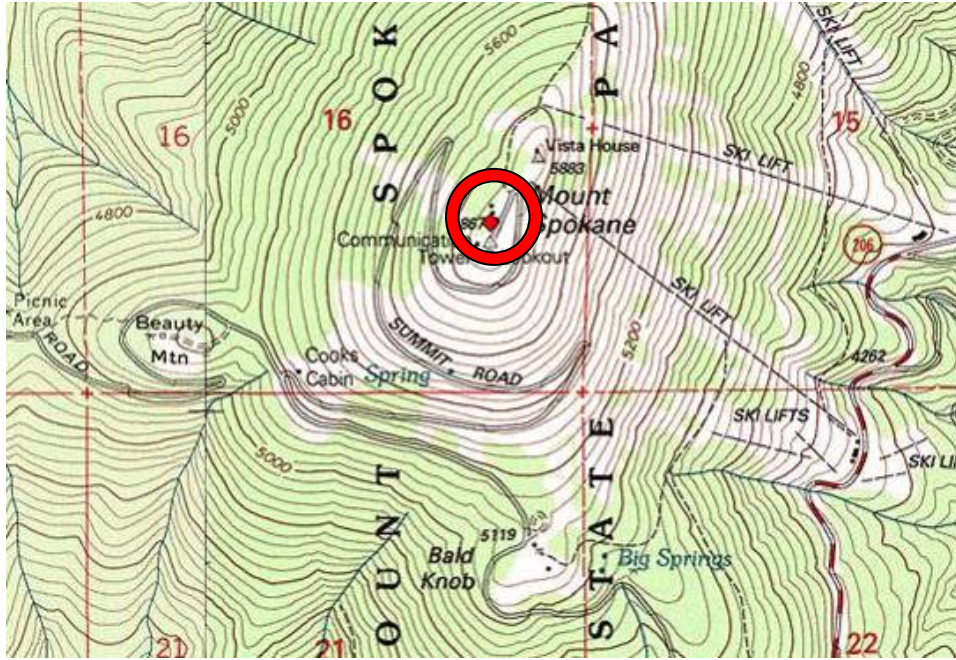
Current Use: The monument is in passive use, as is appropriate for its intended purpose as an elevation marker.

CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

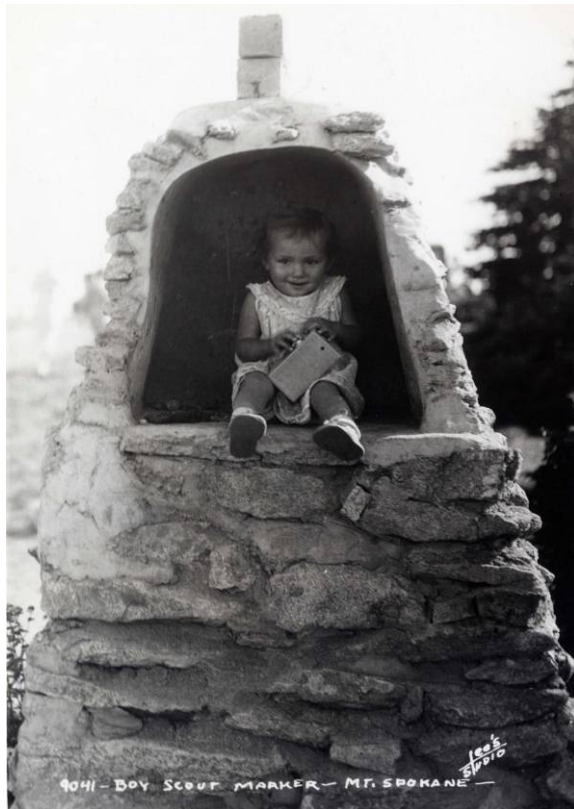
Treatment: **Preservation** – The park should clarify if an agreement exists with the Boy Scouts for ongoing maintenance of the monument.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park
Boy Scout Monument



Boy Scout Monument Location



Undated photo of monument (Ostreicher Collection).



2008 view of monument.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Building and Structures

Sun Ball Site: The Sun Ball and its supporting stone pillar base were removed in 1950, and their disposition is unknown. No physical evidence of the site was found during the preparation of this document, and there was no effort made to locate the plaque carried on the spire or the contents of the Sun Ball itself. The concrete base and plaque were reported present as late as 1974. The ball was formerly located in the area of the existing flagpole just east of the War Dead Memorial.

Of the several commemorations at Mount Spokane, the dedication of the Sun Ball was the most dramatic. Given the expectation that the Sun Ball could be visible to the entire visual basin of Mount Spokane, it was also the best presentation of the mountain as a pilgrimage destination.

Character-Defining Features: Resource not extant.

Historic Photographs: A sketch of the Sun Ball and its base is included in the Mount Spokane clipping file of the Spokane Public Library. Photo #65 in the Mount Spokane CCC collection maintained by Interpretive Services also depicts the Sun Ball as it appeared in 1934. There are also at least two photos of the Sun Ball in the Oestreicher Collection (P617A.O2 and P219A.A5).

Plans: None located.

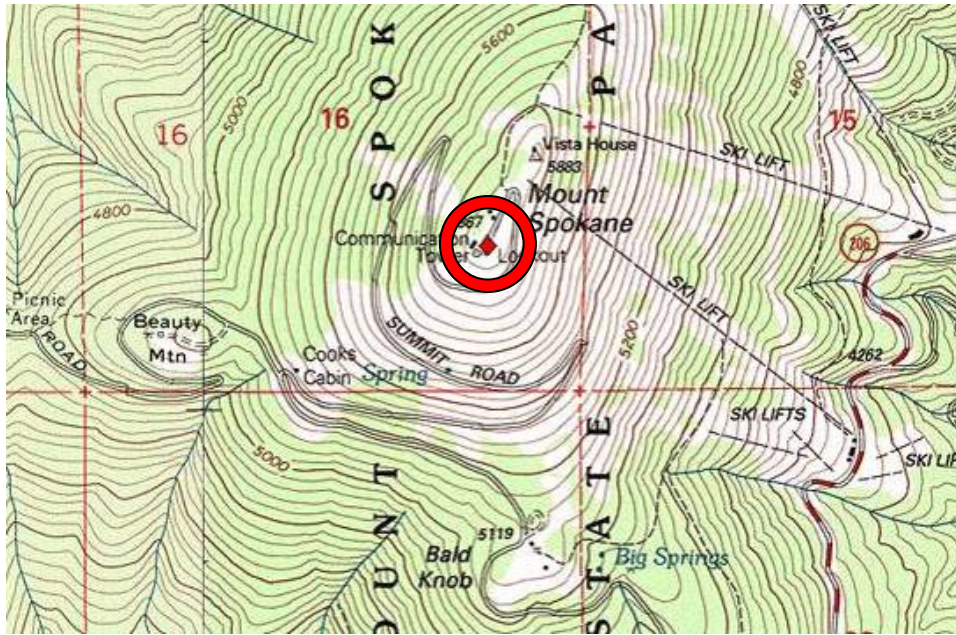
Current Use: Not applicable.

CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation** – If further examination of the area reveals the base of the pillar.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park
Sun Ball Site



Sun Ball Site location



Sun Ball, view tubes, and fire lookout, 1933.
WSPRC Photo SP10-65



Sun Ball in January of 1939.
WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P219A.A5.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Memorial to Spokane County War Dead: A large polygonal concrete base for a flagpole is located adjacent to the fire lookout. Within the base is a small casket containing the names of those Spokane County resident killed during WW I, materials associated with the Service Star Legion (the sponsoring organization), and several flowers dropped by army aviators during the dedication ceremony in honor of a local aviator who lost his life in the war. A plaque with the date of June 27, 1925 memorizes the dedication of the monument itself. The memorial is another example of Mount Spokane as a pilgrimage destination.

Character-Defining Features: An angular concrete mass, mounting a bronze plaque. Given the purpose of the resource, its most significant feature is its location.

Historic Photographs: None of this specific resource, although it appears in general views of the area as in the photo on the preceding page (SP10-65).

Plans: None located.

Current Use: The memorial is in passive use, as is appropriate for its intended purpose.

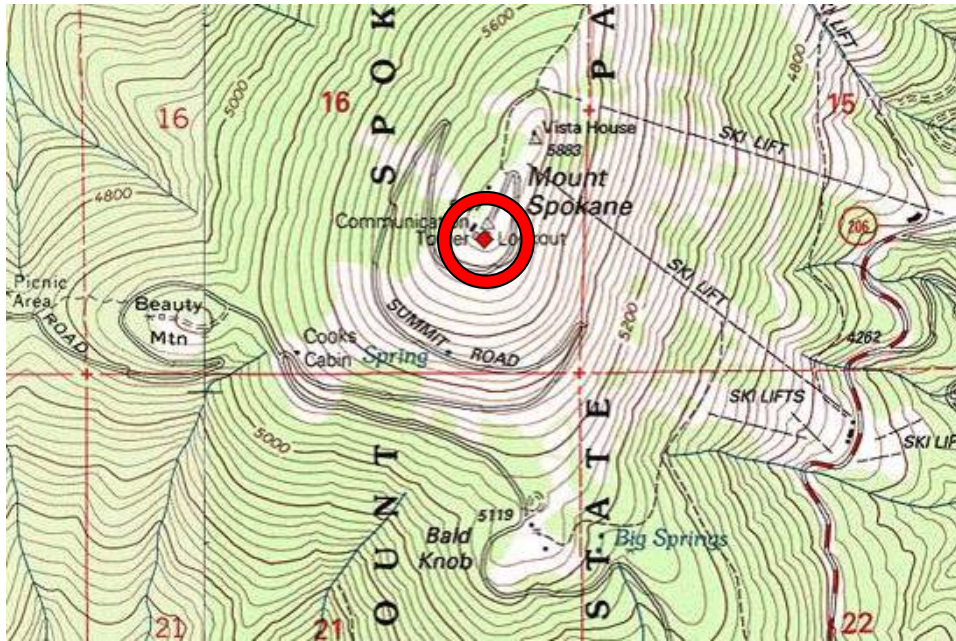
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation** – monitor each biennium for evidence of deterioration and report findings to Region and the Historic Preservation Officer.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Memorial to Spokane County War Dead



Memorial to Spokane County War Dead location.



2008 view of Memorial to Spokane County War Dead.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

View tubes: The viewing tubes are located at the southwest end of the summit area, adjacent to the turn around encircling the flagpole. These provide directed views of nearby natural features and towns, including Lake Pend Oreille, Spirit Lake, Twin Lakes, Coeur d’Alene, Hauser Lake, Newman Lake, Liberty Lake, and Eloika Lake. The tubes appear in historic photographs of the summit area, but there are currently more tubes than exist in the historic photos. The construction also differs slightly, and it is likely that these are replacements of the original view tubes. They continue to serve an important interpretive function at the summit, directing views toward prominent features surrounding the mountain. A rough stone walkway leads around the inner edge of the view tubes, providing connectivity.

Character-Defining Features: Plain steel tubes set in earth, with stone walkway between.

Historic Photographs: The view tubes appear in general photos of the summit, including SP10-65.

Plans: None located.

Current Use: The site currently used as it was historically.

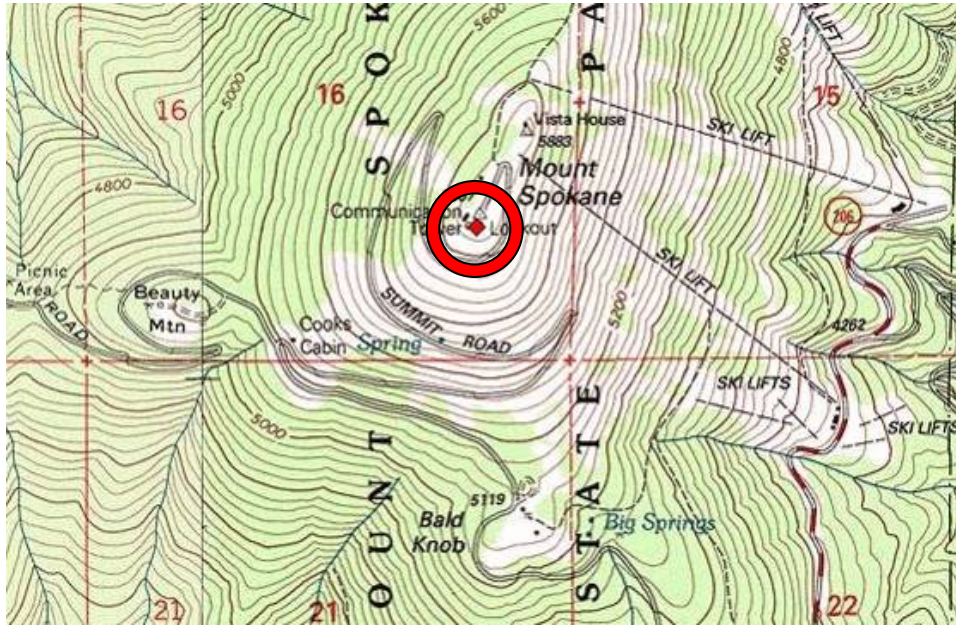
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation;** monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

View Tubes



View Tubes location.



2009 view of View Tubes and stone walkway.



Historic photo of summit area showing tubes. WSPRC Photo H78SP10-65.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

CCC Camp or Camp Francis Cook: Constructed in 1934, the CCC camp housed up to 200 young men for an annual six-month term. The camp consisted of a series of terraces for tent platforms; log or frame buildings were limited to service structures. The camp site is little changed from its original appearance, although the temporary structures and all but one building have been removed. Vegetation has also naturally grown in the camp area, which was historically much more open than it is today.

Dry-laid rock walls form the entry to the camp and mark the separation of the terraces. The walls are largely intact, although some have collapsed and others are impacted by tree growth; the CCC as part of camp landscaping intentionally left some of the trees now threatening the walls in place. A central flagstone walk, marked at intervals by low steps, leads up from the automobile turn-around and forms the central street of the camp. It culminates at the flagpole plaza in front of the reconstructed headquarters building. The sites of some service buildings have been heavily impacted by construction, and a vault toilet has also impacted a wall location. In its entirety, the site conveys a strong impression.

Character-Defining Features: Low, dry-laid rock walls, flagstone path with steps, earth terraces and roadways and selected trees.

Historic Photographs: Numerous historic photographs are in the Mount Spokane CCC photo collection and the Oestreicher Collection maintained by Interpretive Services. Additional views are contained in newspaper articles in the clipping files of the Northwest Room, Spokane City Library. Originals of these photos may be with the Spokane Spokesman-Review newspaper, which maintains its own library.

Plans: No complete plans of the camp have been located, but an aerial photo in the Oestreicher collection gives a good sense of the overall layout of the camp.

Current Use: Picnicking, hiking, bicycling, snowmobiling.

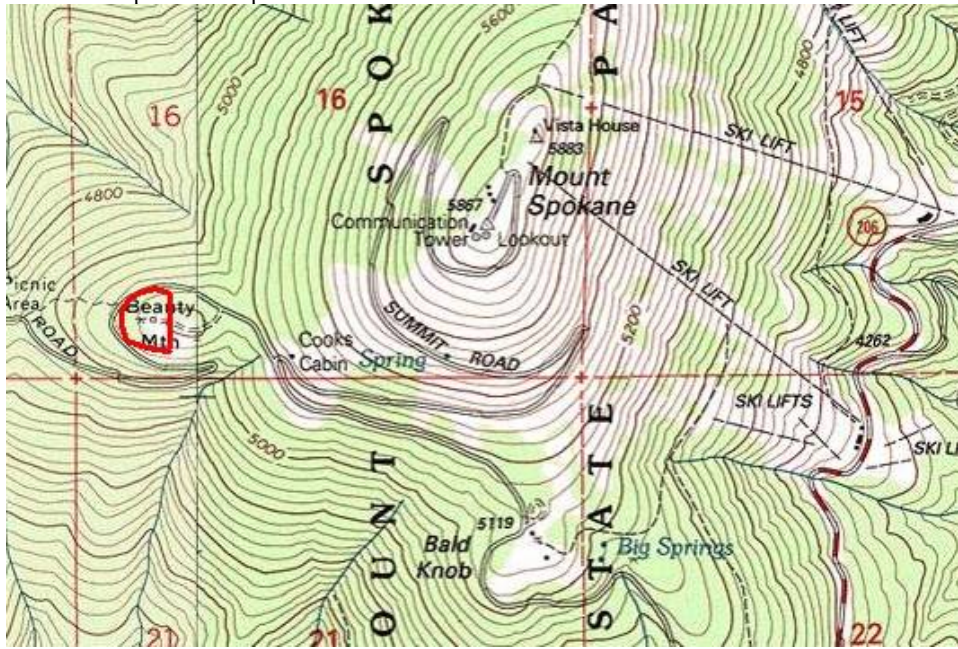
CAMP Classification: Heritage

Treatment: **Preservation** - survey and document site, evaluate hazard trees, repair existing rock walls and pathways using appropriate methods. Remove trees damaging intact features.

Priority: **Secondary**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
 Mount Spokane State Park

CCC Camp or Camp Francis Cook



CCC Camp Francis Cook location.



Camp construction, July 1934. Photo SP10-143.



Completed camp segment, July 1934. Photo SP10-7.



Aerial view of Camp Cook. WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1062D.V4.



FRANCIS COOK CCC CAMP
SP-10. ← Mr. SPOKANE
Photo by Lee's Studio - 17-075

Historic view of CCC Camp "Main Street". WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P129E.Y4.



2009 view of "Main Street".

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

CCC Camp Headquarters: The camp headquarters was constructed rapidly over a period of a few days in 1934 to be ready for the camp dedication ceremony. Its original purpose was to house materials presented during the ceremony that honored Francis Cook, but it served as camp headquarters and was also referred to as the community building. In 1974, it was converted for use as a warming hut for snowmobile users, but by the early 1990s, it had deteriorated significantly. The original building was rehabilitated in 1998, using both new materials and selected logs from the original around the original fireplace and chimney.

The rehabilitated building is of the same size and proportions as the original. It is a single room log building fitted with a gable roof and shakes. A single leaf entry door with original hardware is located centrally in the long wall facing the flag pole plaza of the CCC camp; it opens onto the fireplace in the opposite wall. Large window openings fitted with double and triple sash with single lights appear regularly on all four elevations.

Character-Defining Features: The present building has a great deal of new fabric, however, it is faithful to the original design and construction. The building retains its original entry door and hardware, and the features that characterize the building are its construction type, spatial arrangement, log detailing, entry door, door hardware, and fireplace.

Historic Photographs: Several construction views are part of the Mount Spokane CCC photo collection maintained by Interpretive Services. A partial view of the completed structure is in photo no. 28 of the same series.

Plans: No plans of the building have been located, and due to the circumstances of its construction it is unlikely that any were prepared.

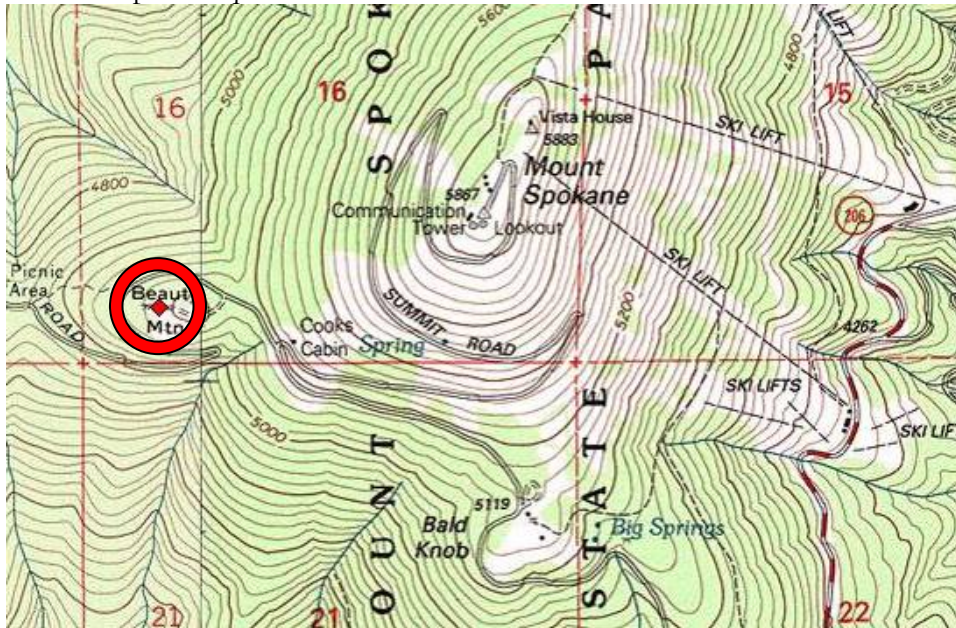
Current Use: Seasonal shelter, actively used by snowmobile groups during winter.

CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation;** routine maintenance is required.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park
CCC Camp Headquarters



CCC Camp Headquarters location.



Under construction, 1934. WSPRC Photo SP10-60.



As completed, August, 1934. WSPRC Photo SP10-63.



2008 view of CCC Camp Headquarters.



2008 view of Headquarters with "Main Street".

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Beauty Mountain Latrine: The latrine appears to be the one built in 1937 as part of the development of a campground and picnic area sited on the opposite side of Beauty Mountain from the CCC camp. A kitchen shelter was also to be part of the facilities, but apparently work on the structure was not begun. It also may be that the latrine was never finished and the stonework was all that was completed.

The latrine is a low stone platform, formed from large blocks. The appearance of the masonry is unlike that of other buildings in the park, and conveys an impression of higher skill on the part of the builders. It is probable that unemployed area stonemasons were hired for this work, since the CCC was heavily engaged in road development and mapping at this same time.

Character-Defining Features: Rectangular plan, large shaped stones, narrow joints, fine aggregate mortar.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: None located.

Current Use: The site is not in current use with the exception of general recreation activities.

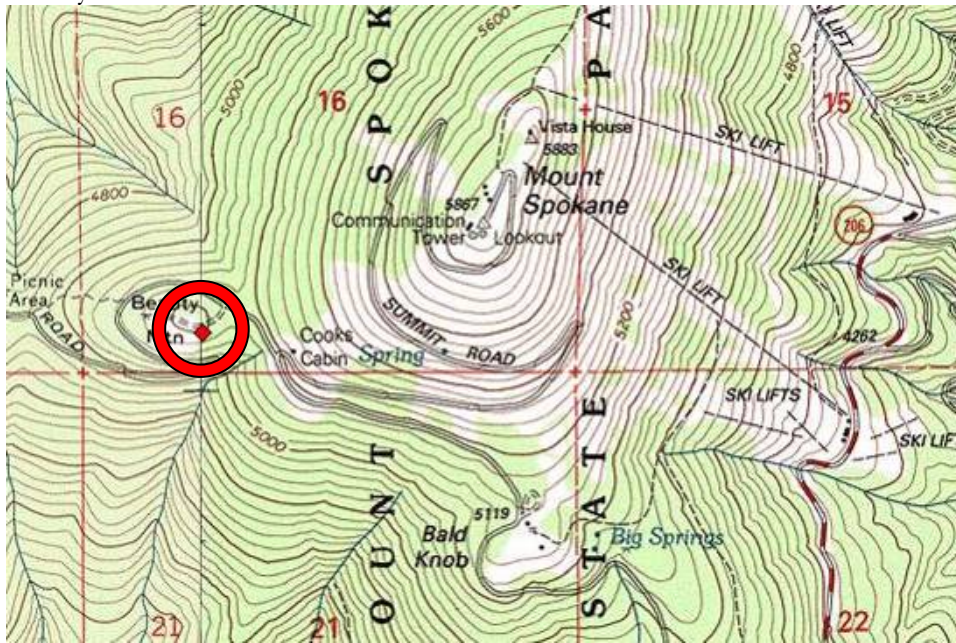
CAMP Classification: **Heritage**

Treatment: **Preservation;** monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Primary**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Beauty Mountain Latrine



Beauty Mountain Latrine location.



2008 view of Beauty Mountain Latrine.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Spokane Ski Club: The Spokane Ski Club acquired the property in 1931, but the date of construction of the clubhouse or overnight cabin is not certain. Clyde Stricker, author of *Purchasing a Mountain*, the best available source of information about the ski club, suggests that the building was located originally on Bald Knob and moved to its present site after World War II, perhaps in 1947. The 1940 Master Plan for the park shows a “Lodge” in the vicinity of Bald Knob, which could have been the Ski Club building.

Character-Defining Features: The Ski Club building is a ruin in the immediate vicinity of Camp Fosseen, and only the masonry fireplace stack survives intact. Some floor system and log wall remains are also located in the area.

Historic Photographs: An aerial view of the Ski Club and nearby ski jump is located in the Oestreicher Collection, but does not show the building in any detail.

Plans: No plans have been located.

Current Use: Not in use.

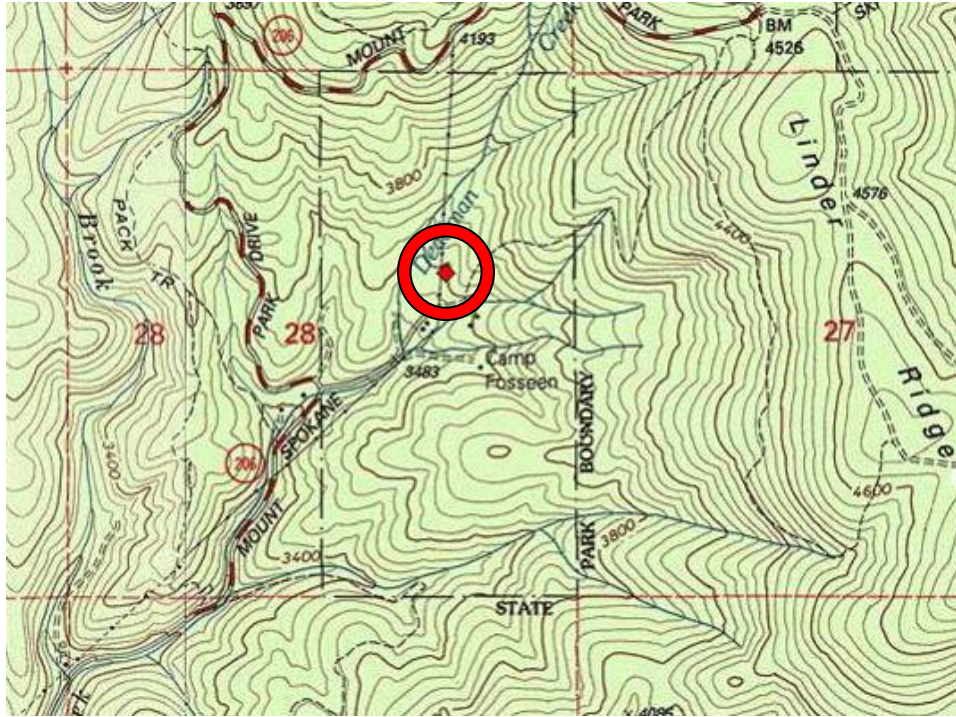
CAMP Classification: **Recreation.**

Treatment: **Preservation;** retain the fireplace stack for interpretive purposes since it appears to be the single extant feature that can be connected with early ski clubs at Mount Spokane within the park.

Priority: **Supplemental.**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Spokane Ski Club



Spokane Ski Club location.



2008 view of Ski Club chimney and floor.



2008 view of Ski Club log remains.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Camp Fossean: Camp Fossean is named for Neal Fossean, former mayor of Spokane and active supporter of the Boy Scouts. He donated the land (which is still owned privately) to the Boy Scouts at an unknown date, but newspaper articles suggest sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s. It is an assumption of this CRMP that the building associated with Camp Fossean is located on private property.

The camp building or bunkhouse is a large single-story wood-frame building with a gable roof. The siding is board and batten, and multi-pane windows illuminate the interior; the windows appear to be reused salvage. The foundation is unidentified, but appears to be informal because of the amount of movement notable in the building. The interior was not examined because of extensive deterioration.

Two small outbuildings are behind the main structure, and are apparently outhouses.

Character-Defining Features: Board and batten siding, gable roof, multi-pane sash.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: None located.

Current Use: Not in use.

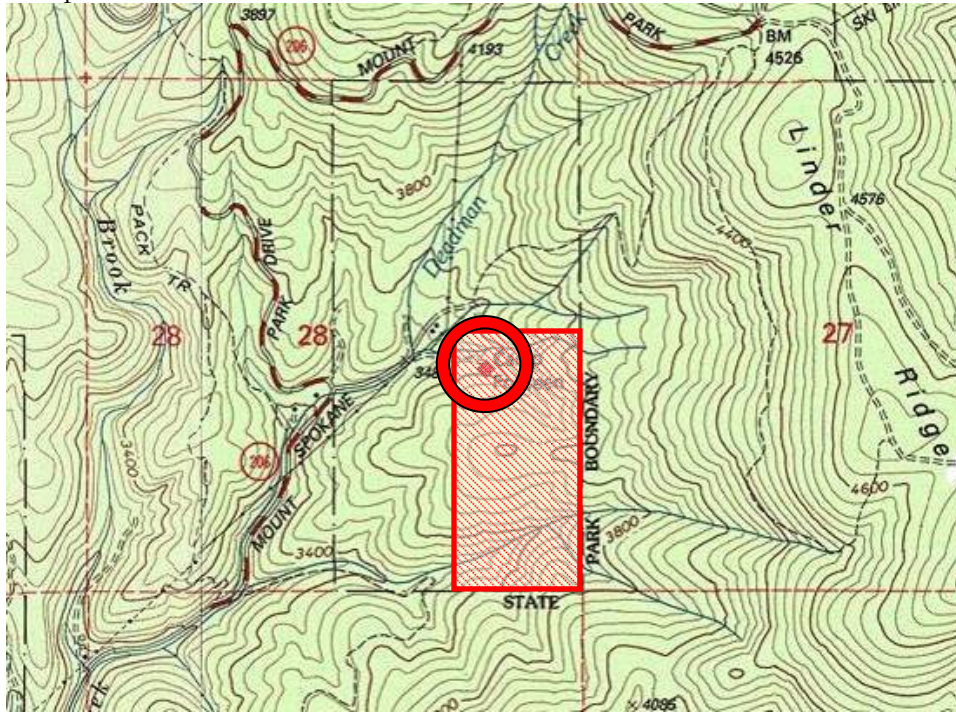
CAMP Classification: **Resource Recreation**, land not owned by WSPRC but included in long-term boundary.

Treatment: Demolition; although the Boy Scouts had an early and important association with Mount Spokane, the building at Camp Fossean is late and is not associated with the period of greatest significance. The site should be marked and interpreted. The building is also in a severely deteriorated condition.

Priority: Supplemental

Cultural Resources Management Plan Mount Spokane State Park

Camp Fosseen



Camp Fosseen location. Building indicated by symbol; entire property indicated by hatched area.



2009 view of main building, entry at west side.



2009 view of south side.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Bald Knob Kitchen Shelter: The Bald Knob shelter is located just south of the campground. Designed by D.M. Sibold, an Olympia architect in 1953, the kitchen features a central stove and a commanding view to the south. The design echoes the improvements constructed by the CCC, but with a modern design. It is an angular building with a shallow gable roof, grounded by a series of stone piers on the south side. The south wall was formerly glazed to protect users from wind and weather, but this has been removed. The building has been altered through the removal of the glazing and a change in the support structure on the south side. Additionally, the roof line has been changed as it no longer has the same “V” shape and roof members do not extend to the north side over a small fire ring. Due to the extent of alterations, the building is considered to have lost its historic integrity.

Donn Mueller Sibold received his architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1947, and worked in a number of State Parks during the 1950s. Designs in other parks by Sibold found at the time of this writing include the 1954 Superintendent’s Residence at Camano Island State Park and the 1954 Bath House at Wenberg State Park. Additional designs in other parks may exist, but have not been located at this time.

Character-Defining Features: Shallow gable roof form, exposed structure, stone fireplace, integral seating, concrete floor.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: The original drawings are on file at WSPRC HQ (S650-33-1 and -2).

Current Use: The building continues its historic use as a kitchen shelter.

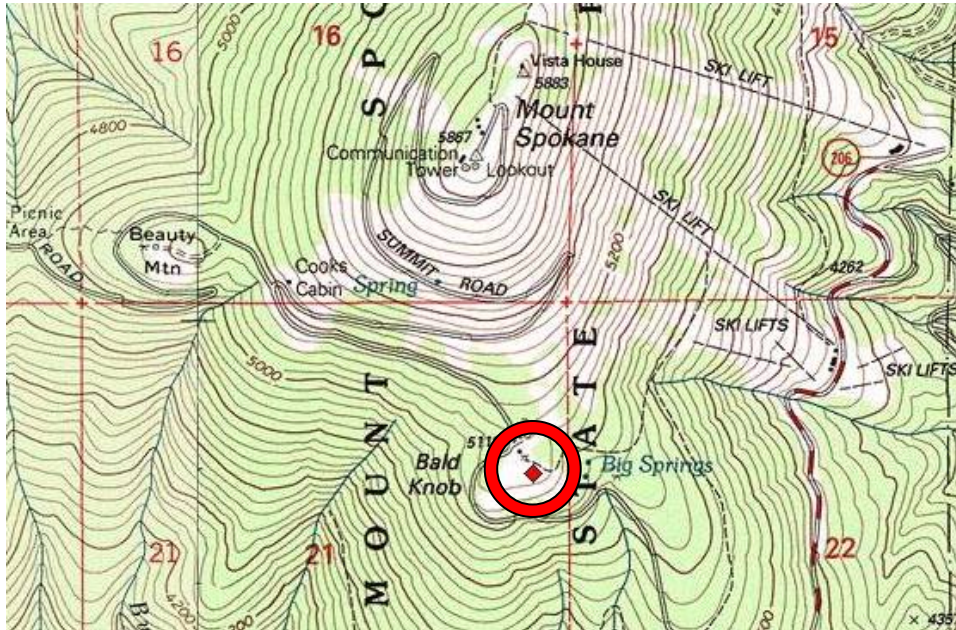
CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation**; monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Bald Knob Kitchen Shelter



Bald Knob Kitchen Shelter location.



2009 view of Kitchen Shelter.



2009 view to south.



2009 view of fireplace.



2009 view of interior to west.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Bald Knob Comfort Station: The Bald Knob Comfort Station is located between the existing parking area and the campground. An undated and unsigned drawing indicates the designer as Carver Lowell Baker, but it is unknown at the time of this writing if this person was a State Parks employee or an employee of D.M. Sibold, as the initials “CLB” appear on his designs as the draftsman. The precise date of construction is also unknown, but it is assumed that the building is a contemporary of the nearby kitchen shelter due to its design and materials. The building was inaccessible during the preparation of this plan, as it is open only seasonally. While it does appear to retain design integrity at the exterior, it is of a modest type and has not been formally evaluated for historic significance. However, this type of building is ubiquitous within the State Parks system, and it is unlikely that the building is historically or architecturally significant. Until a formal determination is conducted for this building, the appropriate treatment is preservation.

Character-Defining Features: Shallow gable roof form, plan type, louvered openings, board and batten siding. Internal components and finishes may also be defining features, but these are currently unevaluated.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: The original drawings are on file at WSPRC HQ (S650-35).

Current Use: The building continues its historic use as a comfort station.

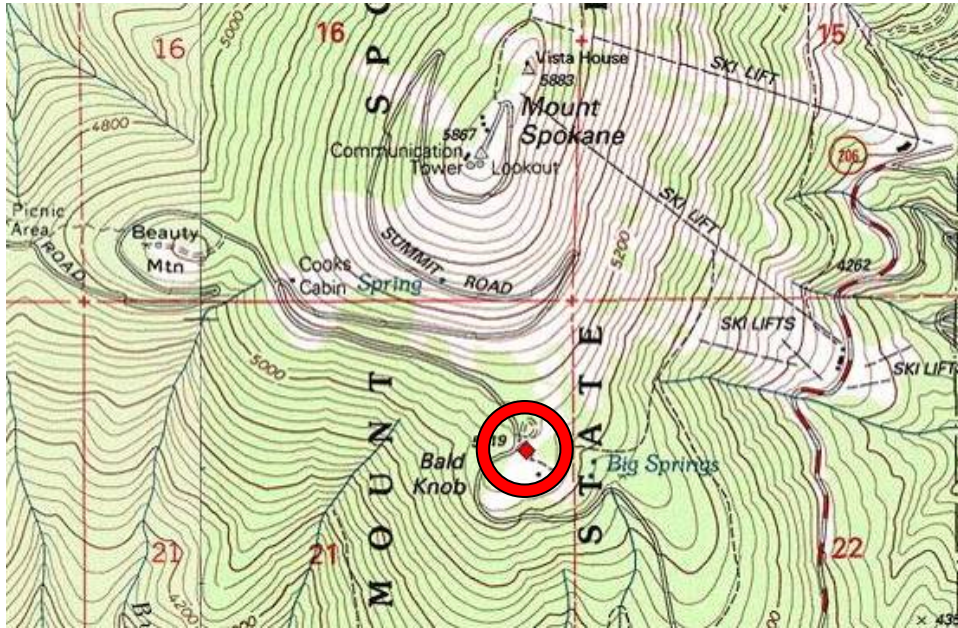
CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation**; monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Bald Knob Comfort Station



Comfort Station location.



2009 view to southwest.



2009 view to north.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Lodge #1 (East Slope): The eastern ski lodge was designed by noted Spokane architect Kenneth Brooks in July of 1955. Constructed shortly thereafter, the lodge is an example of the Modern style with the typical ribbon windows, shed roof, and exposed structure. Shortly after completion, the building was expanded to the west using drawings produced in 1957 and to the east using drawings by J.L. Chambers in 1962. The essential form was carried through in these additions, but features of the original building were changed or obscured such as the glazing pattern and the surface finishes. In addition to these expansions, the building siding has been completely replaced with a horizontal drop siding where historically a vertical siding was used. The building no longer retains its historic integrity due to these additions and alterations.

Character-Defining Features: Shed roof form, exposed structure, ribbon windows on southern side, glass wall on northern side, wood finishes and trim.

Historic Photographs: Multiple views exist in the Oestreicher collection, none have been located of only the original construction.

Plans: Three sets of plans representing the original construction (S650-36), western addition (S650-37), and eastern addition (S650-38) present at WSPRC HQ, plus re-glazing drawings.

Current Use: The building continues its use as a day lodge for the ski area.

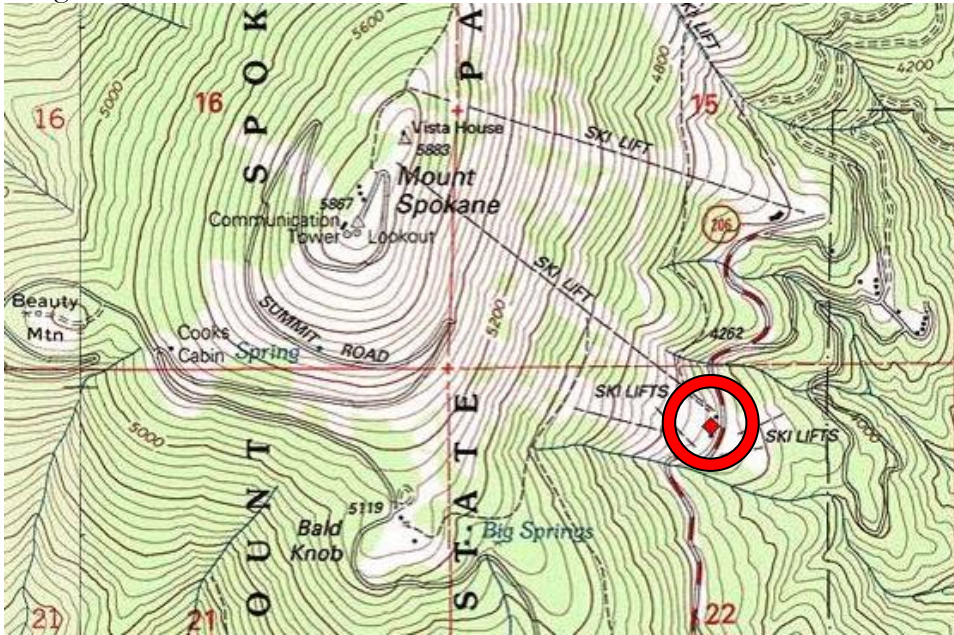
CAMP Classification: Recreation

Treatment: Preservation; monitor for signs of deterioration.

Priority: Supplemental

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Lodge #1



Lodge #1 location.



Historic view of Lodge 1, WSPRC Photo 78.2003.1.P1267A.F5. 2009 view of Lodge 1.



Historic view of Lodge 1, prior to additions.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Superintendent's Residence: This residence is located at the park entry adjacent to Burping Brook. Designed by D.M. Sibold, an Olympia architect, the residence is an example of the Northwest Regional style with a combination gable on hip roof, a "T" shaped plan, and is two stories high. The building is clad with board and batten siding, and features prominent exposed structural members at both the eaves and cantilevers. The interior was not accessible to the author as it is still used as Ranger housing. The house retains a high level of integrity at the exterior, with the only modifications being the change in roof material (steel instead of the original shake) and the replacement of the original balcony railing using the original design but a new material (pressure treated wood). The house is significant as an architect designed residence in the park, and further study on the significance of Sibold is necessary but beyond the scope of this plan. The form, massing, details, and materials of the house should be retained.

Donn Mueller Sibold received his architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1947, and worked in a number of State Parks during the 1950s. Designs in other parks by Sibold found at the time of this writing include the 1954 Superintendent's Residence at Camano Island State Park and the 1954 Bath House at Wenberg State Park. Additional designs in other parks may exist, but have not been located at this time.

Character-Defining Features: Prominent roof, large window groupings, board and batten siding, field stone cladding at lower level, exposed structural elements at eaves and cantilevers, and possibly interior details (verification needed).

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: The original drawings are on file at WSPRC HQ (S650-34, 5 sheets).

Current Use: The building continues its historic use as a residence.

CAMP Classification: **Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation;** monitor for signs of deterioration and provide appropriate repairs as necessary.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Superintendent's Residence



Superintendent's Residence location.



2009 view to north.



2009 view to northwest.



2009 view to southeast.



2009 view of lower entry, northwest side.

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Identification of Cultural Resources – Buildings and Structures

Quartz Mountain Fire Lookout: This lookout was the last of a series of lookouts constructed atop Mount Spokane. A DNR design constructed in 1979, the cab was removed from the summit area in 2001 and reconstructed at Quartz Mountain in 2004. It follows the standard smaller plan for a live-in tower constructed by the DNR in this era, with four walls of glass with operable shutters. The tower is not at the same height as the original; the current tower is only ten feet while the original tower under the cab was 40 feet. The building is significant as a representative example of its type, but lacks the age and integrity required to be considered a historic property within State Parks.

This is at least the sixth lookout established on the mountain, including the first sited adjacent to and replaced by the Vista House (see cover photo) and a series of four set on towers to the southwest of the Vista House in the open summit area.

Character-Defining Features: Shallow gable roof, glass walls with shutters, walkway at exterior, cab on elevated platform.

Historic Photographs: None located.

Plans: None located.

Current Use: The building functions as a rental during the summer months.

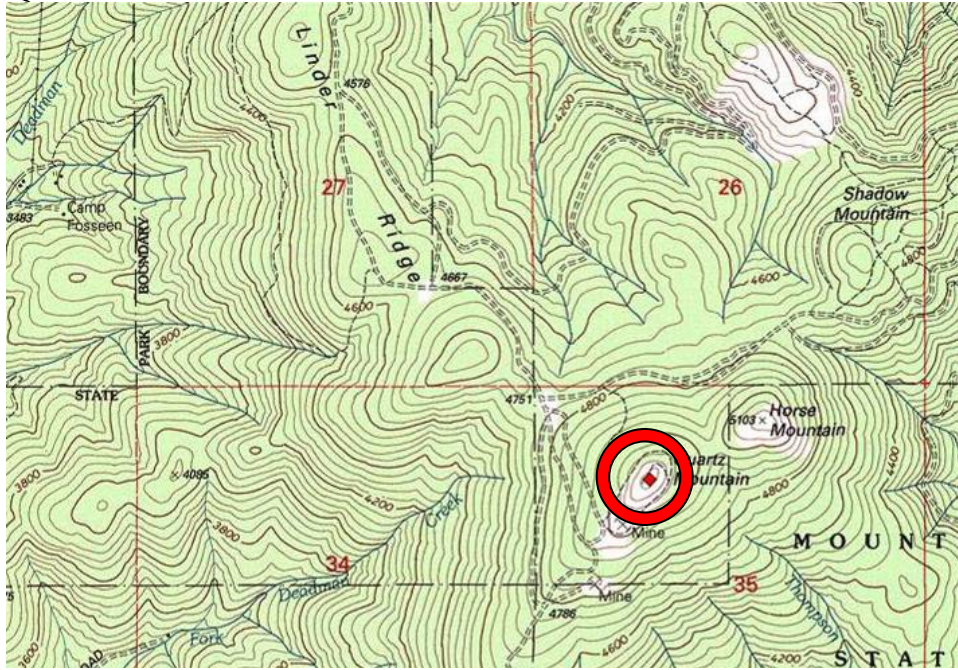
CAMP Classification: **Resource Recreation**

Treatment: **Preservation;** monitor for signs of deterioration and provide appropriate repairs as necessary.

Priority: **Supplemental**

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Quartz Mountain Fire Lookout



Fire Lookout location.



2009 view of lookout.



2009 view.

Section IV

Impacts to Cultural Resources

Archaeological Sites and Traditional Cultural Properties. Specific resources were not identified in this edition of the Mount Spokane CRMP, and as a result no assessment can be made in regard to impacts upon them. Construction activities must adhere to the Cultural Resources Management Policy to avoid unforeseen impacts to these potential resources.

Cultural Landscapes. Cultural landscapes were not formally developed during the historic period, and the existing cultural landscape within the park is a collection of individual sites, buildings, and features constructed during the historic period. No specific impacts to the cultural landscape as a whole has been identified, with the exception of those noted in the individual building and structures component in Section II.

Buildings and Structures. Impacts to historic buildings and structures result from the following actions:

1. Lack of maintenance. Some buildings show the result of extended neglect. The woodshed at Cook's Cabin is derelict, and conveys the impression that it has been untouched for decades. This building, along with the nearby latrine, are the only remaining indicators of what was for many years the historic core of the park.
2. Inappropriate maintenance. No examples of inappropriate maintenance were found on properties identified as historic. However, there are instances of inappropriate materials used. An example is the use of spray foam at the barrier blocking the door to the Vista House restrooms.
3. Inappropriate construction. The placement of a vault toilet at the CCC camp area appears to have impacted an existing wall, and stones from the wall have been placed in a new wall around the toilet. The rehabilitation of the camp headquarters cabin also altered the steps and paving in the area, and portions of new wall have been erected where they did not exist historically.
4. Inappropriate use. No examples of inappropriate use were identified, a finding consistent with the origin of almost all buildings and structures in the park with recreational activities. Winter recreation of all types has little impact on historic properties in the park because of the extent of snow cover. When the snow cover is gone, the development of horse trails and bike trails could have an impact on sensitive areas such as the CCC camp. Recreational activities that involve ground disturbance or alteration should be directed away from such areas.
5. Inappropriate public activities. The buildings and structures exhibit almost no vandalism. The Vista House displays some graffiti and abuse in the framed walls adjacent to the rest room area.

The interior surfaces of the logs in the original CCC headquarters cabin were heavily marked by carving or burning in initials, names, and dates. The practice is likely to continue in the replica building since some of the same logs were reused in the new construction. Disfiguring park property in this manner is vandalism and should be

treated as such by park staff. Burning the surface of the logs is especially hazardous, and in the worst case, could cause the loss of the entire building.

During winter months, some snowmobilers ride onto the roof of some of the historic buildings, notably the CCC latrine, and use the roof as a jump. The park is aware of the inappropriateness of this activity and efforts are being made to better regulate snowmobile impacts on several resource categories. Since the roof structure of the latrine was not designed for point impact loads, the practice carries with it significant liability risk and is also an activity that accelerates the deterioration of the existing roof.

Section V

Range of Treatments

Cultural Resources Management Plan
Mount Spokane State Park

Range of Treatments Table

Resource	Proposed Project	Treatment Recommendation and Priority				Potential Effects	Reviews and HPO Involvement
		Preservation	Rehabilitation	Restoration	Demolition		
Cultural Landscape	Monitor, Identify additional components	X Supplemental				Incompatible additions; threatening vegetation	Coordinate activities with HPO and Region
Cook's Cabin Site	Monitor, Investigate Archaeological Potential	X Primary				None unless construction activities will impact site	Coordinate activities with HPO, Region, and Parks Archaeologist
Caretaker's House Site	Monitor, Investigate Archaeological Potential	X Primary				None unless construction activities will impact site	Coordinate activities with HPO, Region, and Parks Archaeologist
Latrine at Cook's Cabin	Routine Maintenance	X Primary				None	None, provided SOI <i>Standards</i> are followed
Woodshed at Cook's Cabin	Re-roof, repair or replace wood members as required; repair and repoint masonry; remove vegetation and earth from wood contact	X Primary				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate review of plans and specifications with HPO
Woodshed at Cook's Cabin	Return building to active use, or rehabilitate for new use		X Primary			Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate review of plans and specifications with HPO and Region
Mount Spokane Lodge site	Remove threatening vegetation near stone retaining wall	X Supplemental				Removal methods must avoid wall	Coordinate activity with HPO, Region, and Archaeologist

Resource	Proposed Project	Treatment Recommendation and Priority				Potential Effects	Reviews and HPO Involvement
		Preservation	Rehabilitation	Restoration	Demolition		
Reservoir	Routine maintenance	X Supplemental				None	None, provided SOI <i>Standards</i> are followed
Cook's Auto Road	Routine maintenance; culvert replacement	X Supplemental				None provided grade, alignment, and general character remain intact	Coordinate activity with HPO, Region, and Archaeologist
Roadway Improvements	Maintenance, possible re-build of failed retaining wall or revetment sections	X Supplemental				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate activity with HPO, Region, and Archaeologist
Quarry 1	Monitor	X Supplemental				None	Coordinate any construction activity in area with HPO, Region, and Archaeologist
Vista House	Routine maintenance	X Primary				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate activities beyond routine painting and minor repairs with HPO and Region
Vista House	Reconstruct lookout stairs			X Primary		Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate activity with HPO and Region
Boy Scout Monument	Monitor	X Supplemental				None	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO
Sun Ball site	None, however remains may exist					None	Coordinate with HPO and Archaeologist if remains are discovered

Resource	Proposed Project	Treatment Recommendation and Priority				Potential Effects	Reviews and HPO Involvement
		Preservation	Rehabilitation	Restoration	Demolition		
War Memorial	Monitor	X Supplemental				None	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO
View Tubes	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				None	None
Bald Knob Kitchen	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				None (resource does not retain integrity)	None
Bald Knob Comfort Station	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO and Region
CCC Camp	Thorough Survey and documentation of site	X Secondary				None	Coordinate with HPO and Archaeologist
CCC Camp	Remove threatening or damaging vegetation from rock walls	X Secondary				No adverse effects, but requires caution to avoid damaging resource during tree removal	Coordinate with HPO, Archaeologist, and Stewardship Section
CCC Camp	Repair existing rock walls and walkways	X Secondary				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO, Archaeologist, and Region
CCC Camp Headquarters	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO and Region
Beauty Mountain Latrine	Routine Maintenance	X Primary				None provided SOI <i>Standards</i> are followed	Coordinate necessary repairs with HPO and Region
Ski Club Building	Documentation and selective removal				X Supplement	None, provided chimney remains	Coordinate activity with HPO and Region

Resource	Proposed Project	Treatment Recommendation and Priority				Potential Effects	Reviews and HPO Involvement
		Preservation	Rehabilitation	Restoration	Demolition		
Camp Fosseen	Documentation and removal				X Supplemental	None	Coordinate activity with HPO and Region
Superintendent's Residence	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				Possible adverse effect if SOI <i>Standards</i> are not followed	Coordinate major repairs with HPO and Region
Lodge #1	Routine Maintenance (if not performed by concession)	X Supplemental				None, building has lost historic integrity	None
Quartz Mtn. Fire Lookout	Routine Maintenance	X Supplemental				None, building is not considered historic	None

Section VI

Other Considerations

Design Standards for New Construction

Design standards for new construction are necessary to ensure that new features are compatible with the existing cultural landscape as well as individual historic buildings, sites, features, and structures. Such standards have not been developed for the park as of the date of this writing, but design standards will be completed as part of the master facilities and development plan that is currently under development. These standards are necessary to ensure that contemporary additions to the facilities within the park are compatible and appropriate with respect to the cultural resources that remain, and the CRMP cannot be considered complete in the absence of such standards.

Decision-making Criteria

This CRMP provides general guidance on the preferred treatment of the historic resources within Mount Spokane State Park. The selection of a treatment strategy (preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or demolition) and the completion of other agency actions are based on the type or nature of the proposed work, and must include input from park staff, staff of the Eastern Region of State Parks, State Parks Headquarters staff, and in some instances user groups, the general public, or concessionaires within the park. Information provided in this plan, supplemented and guided by both the agency Cultural Resources Management Policy and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, is intended to help guide decision making.

Relationship with Other Planning and Policy Documents

Mount Spokane State Park has been the focus of previous planning efforts, including the original CRMP produced in May of 2001 and the completed Classification and Management Process (CAMP) which was adopted by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in 2000. Efforts are currently underway to develop a new master facilities and development plan for the park, as well as an interpretive plan. The CRMP relates directly to both of these plans in that it can help guide appropriate development and interpretation within the park. An over-riding strategy for the treatment of the extant resources in the park is provided in the agency Cultural Resources Management Policy, which must be consulted in the development of other planning or construction actions. Finally, the Centennial 2013 Plan also serves as a guiding document for the park to provide a high quality experience for park users.

Record Keeping

Accurate records of building issues and concerns, as well as the treatment or resolution of these issues, are essential to gauge both the severity and rate of deterioration in a particular building, building system, or component. They also provide a tool to judge the efficacy of maintenance and treatment of the historic fabric extant within the park. High quality records and digital photographs of work conducted will greatly help to manage these resources in the future.

Section VII

Glossary

A reference for specialized terms used in the Cultural Resources Management Plan

Cultural Landscape	A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and any wildlife or domestic uses made thereof, associated with an historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.
Cultural Resource	An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be tangible or intangible. Examples of tangible cultural resources in State Parks include districts, sites, structures, and buildings.
Demolition	The systematic destruction of a building, all or in part. Demolition of historic structures is governed by policy 12-98-01.
Historic Preservation Officer	The State Parks employee designated as the point of contact for issues concerning the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic buildings and structures.
Integrity	The authenticity of a property's historic identity, as evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic period. The seven qualities of integrity are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials.
Maintenance	A preservation activity intended to mitigate wear and deterioration by protecting the structure's condition and historical integrity.
Planned Conservation	A preservation activity; the planned, temporary abandonment of an historic property in a manner that allows for subsequent treatment at a later period with no significant loss of historic fabric during the interim period.
Preservation	A treatment that maintains the authenticity of a property's historic identity/appearance and prominent or distinctive characteristics by arresting or retarding deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use. It includes maintenance, stabilization, and planned conservation.

Primary	A treatment to be applied at the first opportunity; determined by considering the significance and interpretive value of a property against its present condition or threat.
Reconstruction	A treatment that reproduces the form, features, and character of a non-surviving property, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific time and place.
Rehabilitation	A treatment that improves the utility or function of an historic property through repair or alteration to make possible a compatible contemporary use while preserving those portions or features that are important in defining its significance.
Restoration	A treatment that accurately presents the form, features, and character of an historic property as it appeared at a specific period. It may involve the duplication of missing historic features or the removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves.
Secondary	A treatment to be applied within three years of the adoption date of the cultural resources management plan; determined by considering the significance or interpretive value of a property against its present condition or threat.
Significance	The meaning or value ascribed to a cultural resource based on the criteria of evaluation for the National Register of Historic Places; significance is based on a combination of association and integrity
Stabilization	A preservation activity designed to arrest the physical deterioration of a property while maintaining the existing character until additional work can be undertaken.
Supplemental	A treatment that may be applied anytime during the life of the plan; determined by considering the significance or interpretive value of a property against its present condition.
Traditional Cultural Property	A property that reflects the beliefs, customs, and practices of a living community of people that have been passed down through the generations, either orally or through practice. The significance of this property type is derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices and is a

place that is important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community.

Treatment

Work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal. The common treatments for historic buildings and landscapes in Washington State Parks include preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration.