



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Other names/site number Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Site No. 06170700107

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Ski Hill Dr. & Titus Rd. not for publication
city / town Leavenworth vicinity
State Washington code .WA county .Chelan code 007 zip code 98826

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

A B C D

Jay B. Wally 17 April 2013
Signature of Certifying official/Title Date

USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Allen M 3-12-13
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 7-17-13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
3	2	buildings
1		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
5	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor

Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor

Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Rustic

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE

walls WOOD/ Logs

roof WOOD/ Shakes

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/recreation

Period of Significance

1936-1957

Significant Dates

1936 - lodge, ski jumps built

1940 - ticket booth built

1955, '57 - facility upgrades

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Civilian Conservation Corps (builder)

Leavenworth Winter Sports Club (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

Heritage Program, Forest Headquarters,
Wenatchee, WA

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property 17 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	06	74	742	52	76	030	3	10	06	75	323	52	75	970
	Zone	Easting			Northing				Zone	Easting			Northing		
2	10	06	75	173	52	76	221	4							
	Zone	Easting			Northing				Zone	Easting			Northing		

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Susan Johnson, Associateorganization Artifacts Consulting, Inc.date October, 2012street & number 201 N. Yakima Avenuetelephone 253.572.4599city or town Tacomastate WAzip code 98403**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)name U. S. Forest Service (c/o Region 6, Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest)street & number 215 Melody Lanetelephone 509.664.9200city or town Wenatcheestate WAzip code 98801

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Setting

The Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District (historic district) is located in Leavenworth, Washington, 1.6 miles north of the downtown core. Steep topography characteristic of the north Cascade Mountain Range defines the site, which occupies the eastern slope of Tumwater Mountain and the undulating lands further to the east. The elevation ranges between 1440'-1600' above sea level. The historic district encompasses 17 acres of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, bordered by the national forest on the west, north, and east. Titus Road runs along the southern edge of the historic district.

The historic district (Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest site 06170700107) consists of three contributing and two non-contributing buildings, a contributing and a non-contributing structure, and a contributing landscape (site). Contributing buildings are the ski lodge (1936), the men's restroom (ca. 1938), and the ticket booth/garage (1940). Non-contributing buildings are the women's restroom (ca. 1938) and rope tow house (1967-68). The contributing structure is the wooden 90 meter ski jump trestle, also known as Bakke Hill (1957). The non-contributing structure is the ca. 1970 practice ski jump, north of the lodge. The site itself is considered contributing, due to vegetation and topography alterations and engineering to suit the ski area's function. Ten small-scale, modern non-contributing site features are listed at the end of this section.

Access to the historic district from Leavenworth is along Ski Hill Drive, a paved north-south road with parking in a flat gravel lot adjacent to the historic district. A gable roofed log portal off the northwest corner of the parking area frames the entrance to the historic district. A gravel access road

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leads north from the log portal, past the ticket booth/garage and continues uphill before curving east to pass behind the lodge. The lodge stands on a small shelf at the edge of the conifer forest overlooking most of the site. Just west of the log entry portal, partially obscured by trees, is the men's restroom building. The women's restroom building sits east of the ticket booth/garage, in the open field at the base of a gentle slope. Minor access paths and dirt footpaths branch off from the main site access road, leading to the various buildings as well as a network of cross-country ski trails. The exact age(s) of these trails is presently unknown, but future research may show them to be contributing site features.

1) Site (Contributing)

The vegetation is a contributing feature to the historic district. Trees cover about half of the site, with open slopes at the active ski runs and south of the lodge. Ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and aspen comprise the overstory. The understory features oak, service berry, and assorted forbs and composites. During the summer, the cleared slopes and low areas in the historic district feature forbs and composites which are buried by snow in the winter. Select clearing of trees and large brush from the slopes reveal the history of use as skiing and tobogganing runs. The original run out from the big hill led up to and behind the lodge. In 1957, the area below the 90 meter jump was excavated to reconfigure the run out, giving the bowl appearance still seen today.

2) Lodge (Contributing)

Built in 1936, the Rustic style lodge is a log structure with a stone foundation. The 2.5 story building contains a partial daylight basement, main floor, and partial upper half story. A T-shaped floor plan supports a side gable roof over the main lodge room and a lower, intersecting gable roof over the rear portion. An interior, stone chimney rises from the intersection of the two roof sections. The front

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(south) facade overlooks the ski hills, while the rear (north) facade faces uphill into the forest. A large gabled wall dormer is centered in the front facade. The west slope of the rear gable roof portion features a smaller gabled dormer. The lodge retains a high level of integrity with regard to all seven aspects - setting, location, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. Minor, mostly reversible changes have occurred with the aim of keeping the building in use.

Exterior

The foundation is exposed on three sides - east, south, and west. The basement story's poured concrete wall system is entirely clad with coursed stone. Exterior double wooden doors centered in the front (south) facade access the basement interior. Multi-lite, tall, paired wood windows flank these doors. Peeled vertical logs form a colonnade across the length of the front (south) facade and, together with stone foundation piers at the east and west corners, support the first story overhang. The front (south) roof slope reaches down to the bottom of the first story level, forming a "cat slide." The overhang creates a sheltered recessed porch entry to the basement. The porch features a stone floor with a slight central apron projection corresponding with the front wall dormer projection above. Originally, this center portion of the porch featured log railings between the log posts. These railings consisted of a top rail, bottom rail, and diagonal members between them forming a single "X." Portions of these railings are intact.

Above the basement, peeled logs comprise the structural system as well as the cladding. Most of the logs are oriented vertically, with select sections of horizontal logs in the east, north and west walls. A single horizontal log, acting as a belt course, separates the main and upper floor levels on the rear (north)

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facade. Simple pole sunbursts decorate the gable ends and the dormers. Cedar shakes cover all sections of the roof, complete with a cedar shake ridgeline.

Small, four-lite wood windows in the west and east walls once provided daylighting to the basement interior. One of these has been covered over on the exterior, near a utility box. One remains open, and the two in the east wall remain but have been covered on the interior for privacy (at the restrooms). Lodge windows are wood sash, multi-lite types with fixed, hopper, casement variations. In the rear (north) facade, the main level's westernmost window (in the snack bar space) has been replaced with a 1-over-1 contemporary window. Select other windows have been repaired or replaced in-kind over time.

The three original access points to the lodge's interior – the south basement double doors and two single doors on the main level – are all still in use. The basement doors are unglazed batten types, with top and bottom horizontal ties on the interior. On each door, a curved vertical reinforcement stretches between the horizontal ties, forming a subtle arch motif. Contemporary hardware and locks have been added to these doors for security. On the main level, the original batten doors have been replaced with solid wood doors with push bar hardware. Interior doors on the restrooms, in the basement, are original Rustic style influenced batten doors.

Interior

As originally designed, the basement was to have restrooms along the west end of the floor, with the remaining space labeled as "Waxing Room" for applying wax to skis. As built, the basement's restrooms are along the east end of the floor, with the west end used for storage space. The basement

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features painted concrete foundation walls and painted or varnished wood interior partition walls. The concrete walls show evidence of being board formed, such as high in the north wall. Basement flooring is mostly fieldstone, except for the finished concrete in the restrooms. Wood partition walls around the gender specific restrooms (each with a sink and two stalls, plus urinals for the men's) spaces are original or period additions. The Rustic style restroom doors and select fixtures are original, and other fixtures date from the 1940s or 1950s. At the east end of the basement, an internal wooden staircase leads up to the first floor (main level). The stout treads have added metal grates to protect the original material from the wear of ski boots and to provide a non-slip surface.

The T-shape of the first floor plan contains the Warming Room and an alcove along the top of the T with a Snack Bar and stairs to the half story in the leg of the T. The stone fireplace serves as the separation between the top and leg of the T. The Warming Room retains a wood floor, peeled and varnished log walls (except for the fieldstone employed in the fireplace wall), and was once open to the rafters. For heating efficiency, a wooden false ceiling has been added which is in keeping with the building's style and materials. Doors at either end of the space lead to the exterior. Open, pass through doorways between the Warming Room and Snack Bar flank the fireplace. Between the fireplace and the east exterior doorway, an original fieldstone drinking fountain projects from the wall. An alcove extends off the south end of the Warming Room within the floor space added by the front (south) wall dormer. Decorative, Rustic wall brackets between log columns and roof beams set the alcove apart from the main space. A small closet is located in the east and west walls of the alcove. One of those closets houses the electrical panel for the building.

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The Snack Bar contains a small kitchen area and wrap-around counter in the leg of the T. The Snack Bar is the most altered space in the lodge but retains the original function. The original Rustic style counter and upright log stools gave way to the current counter, spatial arrangement, and mid-century swivel stools. An internal quarter-turn wooden staircase leads up from the northeast corner of the Snack Bar space to the partial upper floor. The upper floor has a single main room with built-in shelves and cupboards, closet, and separate bathroom with a sink, toilet, and bathtub. This spaced once served as an apartment and is now used for storage.

Original furnishings inside the lodge include the fireplace screen along with select Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built tables and benches in the Warming Room and alcove. The original CCC built registration stand currently has been moved to the basement.

3) Bakke Hill Ski Jump (Contributing)

Originally built in the 1930s, the 90 meter (Class A) jump trestle collapsed and had to be rebuilt in 1957. The replacement trestle sits within the footprint of the original. Dimensional, unpainted lumber comprise the trestle, the decking, and the earthworks at the top of the hill. Elevated from the natural hill surface, the trestle and decking provided an artificially steep and smooth descent as well as an abrupt plateau from which skiers could take flight. Built to accommodate one skier at a time, the jump is relatively narrow. Below the jump, the natural slope has been enhanced with terracing and cleared of trees.

At the top of the hill, the jump begins with a section of engineered earthwork which is at grade and transitions smoothly into the elevated trestle and decking portion. The earthwork features a wooden

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framework in-filled with dirt, forming a laterally even jump surface which is also the same width as the decking portion. The wood sidewalls of the earthwork are reinforced with concrete piers.

The trestle structure features regularly spaced wooden posts supported by concrete footings. Boards of varying size form horizontal ties and diagonal supports between the upright posts. Wood boards also form the decking, or the ski jump surface. Wooden railings line the length of the jump, running along both sides. The railings consist of a narrow top rail and three wide planks stretching end to end between the supports, which are continuations of the structural posts from the supporting trestle below. Metal bolts connect the various framing members.

The jump has not been used since the late 1970s. Some framing pieces are failing and/or showing organic (moss) deterioration, while a few have fallen off the structure completely. Some of the decking has collapsed.

4) Men's Restroom (Contributing)

Built in ca. 1938, the Rustic style men's restroom is a single story, rectangular-plan building on a stone pier foundation. The platform frame structural system is clad with painted wood shakes. Wood shakes cover the front-gable roof and the cupola, which is centered along the ridgeline. There are two single entrances, one each in the front and rear facades. The main front batten type door is centered in the wall and protected by a gabled porch hood. The hood extends over a slightly elevated wooden stoop. The rear service door is offset in the wall and is an unglazed, five-panel type. There is a small four-lite wood window in the rear wall. Side walls each originally had five small four-lite wood windows, arranged in a single line. These openings have been covered on the east elevation with corrugated, transparent panels. Similar window openings flank the front door but the windows have been covered over with plywood.

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The interior remains original and intact with 12 toilets (6 on each side). This building is no longer in active use and remains in its original location.

5) Women's Restroom (Non-contributing)

Built in ca. 1938, the women's restroom is of identical construction to the men's. The massing is intact, as are many of the exterior materials. The wood shake cladding and roofing, the porch and hood, the cupola, and ten of the original fourteen four-lite wood windows are extant, as is the five-paneled front door. After being relocated and converted to a rope tow house for the beginner's hill, some modifications were made.¹ An aluminum framed slider window has been inserted into a side wall, at the expense of an original window. Two other windows have been lost to allow for two new openings - a single doorway and a mechanical pass-through for the rope tow machinery. All of these exterior alterations are confined to the east side wall with the exception of one west wall window being lost for the rope tow function. On the interior, all restroom fixtures were removed to make room for the rope tow machinery. Because of the relocation after the end of the period of significance along with the interior and exterior alterations, this building is considered non-contributing to the historic district.

6) Ticket Booth/Garage (Contributing)

Built in 1940, the ticket booth/garage is the newest of the contributing buildings. Originally just a garage, the use has expanded to also serve as a ticket booth near the entrance to the ski area. This single-story platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint. Wood siding clads exterior walls, with horizontal lap siding around the core and vertical paneling in the gable ends. A gable roof caps the building and is covered with wood shingles. Rafter ends are exposed. A brick chimney rises from the

¹ The date of the building's relocation is not known, but it is presumed to have occurred after 1957.

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south slope of the roof. The Forest Service's tree emblem is cut out in the gable ends. A multi-lite, fixed wood window is intact on the east elevation. According to Forest Service records, "the building had wooden shutters for windows on the west, north and south facades but single pane, fixed glass windows have been added over the shuttered openings. The removable shutters are still in place inside the building." The only entrance is the metal garage door in the south facade, which replaced the original sliding wooden garage door (stored inside the building).²

7) Rope Tow House #2 (Non-Contributing)

Built in 1967-68, the second rope tow house replaced an earlier one lost to fire. Located on the large hill, this is a non-contributing building in the proposed historic district. The single-story building has a rectangular plan on a concrete block foundation. A saltbox roof form is covered with corrugated metal roofing. Exterior walls feature horizontal lap siding on the lower portions and T-1-11 above. Windows are sliding metal types.

8) Practice Ski Jump (Non-Contributing)

Built in ca. 1970, the practice ski jump north of the lodge is a contemporary, non-contributing wood structure. Oriented with the tallest point of the jump to the north (upslope), the structure has three different starting platforms at different heights. All three platforms merge onto a single take-off. The trestle's uprights are almost all round log stock tied together with dimensional lumber bracing. Tongue-and-groove boards form the decking, overlaid with narrow wooden strips in a herringbone pattern. There is a rail along the entire west side of the jump.

² Leavenworth Ski Hill files, courtesy of the Forest Service, Wenatchee Ranger District.

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Non-Contributing Site Features

Ten small-scale, contemporary site features serve necessary functions within the proposed district but due to their age and minimal significance are not considered contributing elements. At the entrance to the gravel parking area from Ski Hill Road, there is a small sign identifying the site. At the northeast corner of the parking area, the log entry portal and the information kiosk guide visitors into the site. A small contemporary retaining wall is exposed on the north slope of the historic run-out from the 90 meter (Bakke Hill) ski jump, on the big hill. The wall's rough-faced concrete blocks form a rounded corner. Similar concrete blocks comprise sections of terracing downslope of the ca. 1970 practice jump, north of the lodge. A small, contemporary firewood storage shelter consisting of dimensional lumber vertical supports, open sides, and a sloped roof, is located at the northeast corner (rear) of the lodge. The four rope tows within the proposed district are not considered contributing elements, due to their installation after the end of the period of significance and/or the upgrade of components over the years.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The period of significance extends from 1936 with construction of the lodge to 1957 with reconstruction of the 90 meter ski jump. Areas of significance for the district are outdoor recreation and architecture.

Under Criterion A, the historic district exhibits a high degree of integrity and represents an important period of development shaping public lands, particularly in the area of outdoor recreation. This historic district derives from the combined efforts of the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club (LWSC), the Forest Service, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The LWSC established the historic use for the district, hosting annual ski jumps. The CCC's Camp Icicle, under direction of the United States Forest Service, built the lodge and additional facilities, greatly expanding use and accommodations. Of the five known ski jumping facilities developed on Forest Service land in the Pacific Northwest Region, the Leavenworth Ski Hill was the best known of these and the only one known to have hosted national and international events.

Under Criterion C, the historic district contains intact examples of Rustic style architecture as well as the Pacific Northwest's most intact example of a historic ski jump. The historic district is unique in the Pacific Northwest as one of the last CCC built winter recreation facilities with an intact lodge as well as original adjunct buildings, a ski jump, and a functioning ski hill.

Leavenworth Winter Sports Club

The Leavenworth Ski Hill historic district has always been associated with the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club (LWSC), even before construction of the lodge or the 90 meter jump. Formed in 1928,

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the club has a prestigious legacy with three instrumental members inducted into the National Ski Hall of Fame and other top-tier athletes in its long history. The LWSC 's role in the sport of ski jumping has transcended the Wenatchee Valley, hosting national and international events and witnessing new distance records. Today, the club is most recognized as a regional force for training young skiers and generally serving as a focal point for promoting winter recreation. Since 1936, the LWSC has continuously operated the ski area and maintained the buildings under a special use permit with the Forest Service as the land managing agency. Other clubs relinquished their permits, severing the ties to specific ski areas. As such, the LWSC is unique in their length of association, and the historic district is in turn unique for its strong sense of identity. Most regional ski areas from that period have disappeared or transitioned to other uses after their original club sponsors moved on.

In the first half of the 20th century, many of the winter sports areas developed on public lands had an associated outdoor club. These clubs typically had a role in selecting the site of lodges, ski runs, and sometimes even their design (within Forest Service guidelines). After construction, the clubs held special-use permits to operate the facilities on behalf of the Forest Service. Many of these winter sport areas offered warm food and beverages, a fireplace and warming room, restrooms, and sometimes rental sport gear.

In the case of the LWSC, the club already operated an annual ski jumping tournament by 1930. Development of the Leavenworth Ski Hill stemmed from the 1st Annual Leavenworth Ski Jumping Classic held in 1929 at a nearby slope. Interest from this first tournament propelled the club to request a Forest Service special use permit to build and maintain two ski jumps, two toboggan runs, a parking area, a clubhouse, and a few associated outbuildings. Issued in March, 1930, the permit granted the LWSC a

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33.12 acre site (site) and permission to clear timber from the hillsides for the ski jumps and toboggan runs. The first ski jump within the historic district, a 50 meter Class B hill, opened that same year. A few years later, the 90 meter Class A hill went up in the location of the existing ski jump rebuilt in 1957.

In 1935, the CCC from Camp Icicle (F-29, located near the town of Leavenworth) under supervision by the USFS, began constructing the ski lodge as well as clearing cross country ski trails and building and repairing ski jumps.¹ Construction of the lodge and additional jumps and cross country skiing runs by the CCC in 1936 augmented and anchored the ongoing activity, giving the LWSC a permanent home. In the late 1930s, the site had established cross-country ski trails, and by 1940, the LWSC installed the historic district's first rope tow and lights for night skiing. Alpine skiing also occurred at the site.²

Chartered passenger trains, starting in 1930, brought crowds of spectators from the Seattle area for the big annual tournament, with attendance growing year by year. National ski jumping distance records were set at the Leavenworth Ski Hill and at other venues across the country in the late 1930s and early 1940s, attracting even more public interest in the sport. The Leavenworth Ski Jumping Classic did not occur during World War II but resumed in 1946. That year, more than seven thousand spectators traveled to the Leavenworth Ski Hill to watch the event. In 1950, the Leavenworth Ski Hill expanded and updated to meet the criteria for hosting a national ski jumping championship, which it did in 1955 and again in 1959. In 1957, the original 90 meter wooden jump needed to be rebuilt. Before the 1959 National Championships, the facilities were again updated to be current with national standards. At that time,

¹ Unpublished ski hill history, prepared by Forest Service volunteer Margaret Marson, 2005.

² Video history of Leavenworth Ski Hill, with Kjell Bakke. Produced by IcicleTV and Leavenworth Ski Heritage Foundation, 2009.

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there were three jumps - an A (90 meter), B (60 meter), and C (40 meter) hill. According to Kjell Bakke, a longtime member of the LWSC and son of Magnus Bakke, "Leavenworth was once the epicenter for long-distance ski jumping in the Pacific Northwest."³

The club's education role expanded, with youth teams and ski lessons held in the historic district. Coaches trained the next generation of ski jumping competitors at the Leavenworth Ski Hill's facilities, such as Leavenworth's Jim Brennan and Ron Steele. Brennan won the 1960 National Championships in ski jumping and made the U. S. Olympic team that same year. Steele became the Junior National Ski Jumping Champion in 1971, made the Olympic team in 1972, and won the National Ski Jumping Championship on the Leavenworth Ski Hill in 1974.⁴

North American distance records continued to be set there in 1959, 1965, and 1967. The Leavenworth Ski Hill hosted several Olympic trials, more National Championship events (1967, 1974), and continued to witness the feats of renowned ski jumpers from around the world. However, after 1974, the activity all but ceased. The annual Leavenworth Ski Jumping Classic did not happen in 1975 for lack of registered athletes. The top jumpers, even from the U. S., stayed in Europe for the competition circuit. Leavenworth Ski Hill's time on the national and international stage ended, yet the site remains an active winter sports hub for Washington State. Today, there is a tubing hill, two rope tows, a ski lodge, 8 kilometers of cross-country ski trails, and 15 and 27 meter jumping hills.⁵ The LWSC has continuously operated the lodge and ski area since construction.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Unpublished ski hill history, prepared by Forest Service volunteer Margaret Marson, 2005; also, various newspaper articles and scrapbook pages.

⁵ Although cross-country ski trails have long been a part of the historic district, the exact locations of the historic trails is not known. Thus, the present trails are not considered contributing site elements at present.

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Magnus and Hermod Bakke

Two of the founding members of the LWSC were Magnus and Hermod Bakke. The brothers were born in 1899 and 1902, respectively, in Norway. Hermod immigrated to the U. S. in 1928, with Magnus arriving around the same time. Magnus married Inga Antonsen in South Dakota before the brothers moved to North Central Washington in the early 1930s. Magnus found employment with the U. S. Forest Service, putting to use his forestry training from Norway. As part of his job, he served as a foreman on the Leavenworth Ski Lodge construction.⁶ The Bakkes also had a pivotal role in designing and building the skiing facilities at the hill.

The National Ski Hall of Fame inducted the Bakke brothers in 1972 for their contributions to the sport of skiing as well as their athletic achievements. Both brothers were early members of and pivotal proponents of the LWSC, but the club actually formed prior to their arrival in Leavenworth. Hermod, an accomplished Class A jumper and cross-country skier, helped design and build ski jumps at Leavenworth and beyond. He also oversaw the annual Leavenworth tournament from 1932-1969. Magnus, too, helped design and build the ski jumps at Leavenworth and later engineered ski trails at the Mission Ridge Ski Area in Wenatchee, WA. He shared tournament management duties with Hermod for the annual Leavenworth event as well as coached young ski jumpers through the LWSC for many years. Magnus served as a ski jump and cross-country skiing official for 39 years, including at events such as the 1960

⁶ Transcript of interview with Kjell Bakke, 2008. Courtesy of Leavenworth Winter Sports Club.

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Olympic Winter Games.⁷ The naming of the old 90 meter jump at Leavenworth Ski Hill as "Bakke Hill" honors the brothers' legacy in the sport and their fundamental role in the site's history.

Earle B. Little

The third member of the LWSC to be inducted into the Hall of Fame, Earle B. Little, served in various leadership positions for the club starting in 1934. He was club president from 1940 to 1948. Little, a certified ski jumping judge for national and international competitions also invented a points chart which the National Ski Association adopted. Little served as the Secretary of Competition for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games. He was also the only American ski jumping judge at the World Championships in Falun, Sweden. Little passed away in 1966 in Leavenworth and was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1972.⁸

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Great Depression of the 1930s was a uniquely formative period for the country, particularly due to the public works projects completed by federal agencies such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Created by President Franklin Roosevelt as part of the New Deal, these agencies put large numbers of unemployed people back to work while also providing education and practical skills training. In Washington, the CCC helped develop

⁷ U. S. Ski and Snowboard Hall of Fame and Museum, Honored Members biographies. http://www.skihall.com/index.php?a=document&doc_id=11. Accessed 10 September 2012. Also, newspaper clipping from Mom Miller Scrapbook, "Ski Hall of Fame Adds Three Leavenworth Men." 8 December 1971.

⁸ Ibid.

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parks, forest administration and recreation facilities balanced with other projects aimed at protecting wilderness areas.⁹

On average, Washington sustained 50 camps annually during CCC operation from 1933 to 1942. The number fluctuated as camps opened, closed, or relocated. The vast majority of Washington's camps were set up on national forest lands, with a select few located on state parks, military reservations, and national parks. Over 73,000 individuals worked for the CCC in Washington State, including enrollees, non-enrolled camp officers and supervisors.¹⁰ The CCC camp at Leavenworth, known as Camp Icicle or F-29, operated within the Wenatchee National Forest. Camp Icicle workers, under the direction of the Forest Service, added the lodge and other amenities to the ski area already begun by the LWSC.

Besides having a pivotal role in the recreation and forest management infrastructure of the region, the CCC also brought together federal agencies in ways never before seen. The U. S. Army administered the CCC's operations while the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and Department of Interior divided up the enrollees for projects.¹¹ Managing, feeding, clothing, and training over 2,500,000 enrollees across the nation, these agencies coordinated with state and local contacts to produce visible, tangible results in every state. Within Washington State, the CCC built at least 260 fire lookouts, installed

⁹ CCC projects varied by state but there were ten general categories, of which Land and Recreation was one. This group included building campgrounds, clearing of lakes and ponds, and establishing picnic grounds. Other classifications included: Infrastructure (bridges, fire towers); Transportation (roads, trails, airfields); Erosion Control; Flood Control; Reforestation; Forest Protection (fire suppression, disease/insect control); Range; Wildlife (stocking fish, habitat restoration, etc.); and Miscellaneous. Perry H. Merrill, *Roosevelt's Forest Army* (Montpelier, VT: self-published, 1981), 9.

¹⁰ Merrill, 187.

¹¹ The Forest Service managed many CCC projects, as part of the Department of Agriculture.

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over 4,000 miles of telephone lines, and planted more than 51 million trees in reforestation projects.¹² They established access roads and trails to fire lookouts and actively fought forest fires.

In the area of recreation, the CCC and the WPA built campgrounds, bathhouses, picnic shelters, communal kitchens, cabins, warming huts, ski lodges, and other property types throughout the region's National Forests, National Parks, and other parks and public lands. Some of the comparable ski lodges to the one at Leavenworth Ski Hill are addressed in the following subsection, *Winter Recreation in the National Forests*. The public lands of Washington State, and the Pacific Northwest in general, would not be what they are today without the CCC.

Winter Recreation in the National Forests

Skiing in general grew in popularity across the U. S. in the 1920s and 1930s, spreading beyond the immigrant Scandinavian communities where it first incubated. Some private entrepreneurs developed small ski areas and lodges, such as the former Snoqualmie (or Milwaukee) Ski Bowl, but these were not accessible to everyone and did not meet the growing demand. Instead, the public looked to the National Forests to serve an increasingly diverse recreational function, including the establishment of winter sports facilities.

Before the 1930s, public recreation in the National Forests primarily consisted of mountaineering, hiking, camping, and automobile touring. Early on, the forests principally were managed for logging and forest products. According to historian Gerald Williams, the Forest Service began receiving pressure from skiing aficionados in the late 1920s to develop winter sports areas. As a result, the Forest Service implemented various studies of the region in conjunction with outdoor clubs. "During the middle 1930s,

¹² Merrill, 187.

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many small ski areas, both downhill and cross-country, were designated, developed, and strongly supported by local outdoor organizations and nearby communities."¹³ After the establishment of the Depression-era work-relief agencies (the CCC started in 1933), the Forest Service had new resources, in the form of labor, to construct these ski areas. Archaeologist James B. Cox writes,

The development of winter sports facilities had become an important focus of the Forest Service recreation program... throughout the Region [between 1934 and 1939]. Developments of this type were unknown in the Region prior to 1934. However, by 1939 there were 57 improved ski areas ranging from an open hillside and primitive facilities to the massive Timberline Lodge and associated chair lift.¹⁴

Extant Depression-era ski areas in the Pacific Northwest of comparable style, size, and construction to the Leavenworth Ski Hill are: Santiam Ski Lodge (built 1939, vacant, near Santiam Pass, OR); White Branch Ski Lodge (built 1934-35, now a camp near McKenzie Bridge, OR); American Ridge Ski Bowl (1935, no longer an operating ski facility, just east of White Pass, WA); and, Skyliners Lodge (c1936, no longer an operating ski facility, near Bend, OR). All of these were built by the CCC except for Skyliners, which was built by the WPA. All are log structures executed in the Rustic style on national forest lands, and most were intended for day use only.¹⁵ All of these examples date from the 1930s and were located at relatively low elevations, thus suffering from inconsistent snow fall and short skiing seasons. Besides Leavenworth, the only other Depression-era ski area to retain any sort of winter sports function is White Branch Lodge. When snow load permits, the private operators of Camp White Branch

¹³ Gerald W. Williams, *The U. S. Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest: A History* (Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2009), 143.

¹⁴ James B. Cox, "National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility: White Branch Youth Camp" (McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, April 1988), 14. Cox cites USDA, Forest Service, 1939 Winter Sports Areas, Region 6 for the 1939 ski areas figure.

¹⁵ Skyliners Lodge has limited dormitory space.

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open the skiing hill, which is a shortened version of one of their original four runs.¹⁶ The ski runs and jumps at the other facilities have been removed or obliterated by forest encroachment. With the exception of American Ridge Ski Bowl, all of these ski areas have either been listed to the National Register of Historic Places or have been formally determined eligible.¹⁷

Some ski areas, such as Salmon Meadows in Washington's Okanogan National Forest, have lost the CCC era lodge along with the downhill and/or ski jumping function(s). The Salmon Meadows Ski Lodge District was listed to the Washington Heritage Register in 1979, including other CCC-built structures in the vicinity. The lodge subsequently burned down but the campground resources and the ski warming hut/cabin, all part of the same original development, are extant.¹⁸

For ski jumping in particular, the Leavenworth Ski Hill is the only one to retain a ski jumping function, and one of few to retain any skiing function at all. There were at least five known ski jumping facilities developed on Forest Service land in the Pacific Northwest Region, and the Leavenworth Ski Hill was the best known of these and the only one known to have hosted national and international events. The other ski areas were better known for downhill or cross-country skiing. The five ski jumping sites were Skyliners Lodge, Government Camp Ski Bowl, American Ridge Ski Bowl (two jumps), Salmon Meadows Ski Lodge, and the Leavenworth Ski Hill.¹⁹ The first two belong to Oregon and do not retain any jumps. Skyliners Lodge now serves an administrative function and is available as a rental venue for

¹⁶ James B. Cox, "National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility, White Branch Youth Camp," (McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest), April 1988.

¹⁷ Skyliners Lodge is listed individually on the National Register. Santiam Ski Lodge and White Branch Lodge both have been determined eligible for listing, on record with the Oregon SHPO.

¹⁸ Phone conversation with Gail Throop, Forest Service Historian, 24 September 2012.

¹⁹ References to ski jumps at these sites contained within SHPO inventory forms, determination of eligibility reports, interpretive signs, National Register nominations, and from personal communications with USFS Historian Gail Throop.

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special events. Skiing activity ceased there in 1958, shifting to the then-new Mt. Bachelor ski resort area.²⁰ Historically, the ski bowl at Government Camp on Mount Hood had a wooden ski jump tower but no lodge; the jump is now either in ruins or may be entirely gone.²¹ The Government Camp vicinity, however, continues to be a popular winter sports hub. The American Ridge Ski Bowl retains the historic lodge and 20-seat restroom, available as a group camp reservation site through Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. The downhill and ski jumping activity there ceased in 1959.

After World War II ended in 1945, recreation in the Pacific Northwest's national forests again increased. Almost four million people visited the national forests and parks for recreation purposes in 1952, and the number swelled to just over 5 million in 1955. The rapid rise of skiing's popularity necessitated the development of new ski areas and expansion of existing facilities. In the late 1940s through the 1950s, skiing hubs in Oregon and Washington had to upgrade their facilities or be left behind. This meant building new lodges and adding ski jumps, chair lifts and/or rope tows to meet the rising demand. The Leavenworth Ski Hill was one of those which expanded and remained open in those years. Specific changes are addressed in the following section on the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club.

The Sport of Ski Jumping

In the Pacific Northwest, the Leavenworth Ski Hill represents a typical winter sports development for the 1930s. The rise of skiing as a popular winter sport in the 1920s and especially the 1930s resulted in the construction of numerous small ski runs, warming huts/cabins, and modest lodges such as the one at

²⁰ National Register Nomination, Bend Skyliners Lodge. Prepared by Robert K. Fuller, U. S. Forest Service, Deschutes National Forest, August 1977.

²¹ Phone interview with Gail Throop, 24 September 2012.

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Leavenworth. The majority of these occurred on public lands managed by the United States Forest Service. Before the 1930s, there were no winter sports facilities in the national forests. But, skiing as a sport advanced quickly over the following decades. The golden age of the Leavenworth Ski Hill stretched from the 1930s through the early 1970s, with use continuing but at a regional scale. The national and international events held there in the past ended in the 1970s, with the last ski jumping at the Class A (90 meter) hill occurring in the late 1970s.²²

According to Forest Service Historian Gail Throop, the Depression-era ski areas in the region's National Forests suffered the same obstacles - low elevation locations, small sizes with lack of expansion ability, and not enough terrain variety.²³ The old recreational ski areas witnessed the rise of larger, more challenging ski resorts. As roads into the mountains improved and skiing continued to evolve, more and more athletes sought new skiing areas at higher elevations with more diverse terrain. These new skiing centers took off in the 1950s through the 1970s. Today, ski jumping is a year-round sport, with artificial surface materials making summer jumping possible.

Ski jumping traces back to Norway, arriving in the U.S. with Norwegian and other Northern European immigrants in the 19th century. The Upper Midwest states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan claim some of the oldest ski clubs and ski jumping competitions in the country, largely thanks to their Scandinavian populations and the favorable climate and topography. The sport spread from the Upper Midwest to other parts of the country, generally wherever there were mountains, snow, and skiing enthusiasts. Early ski jumps utilized natural features, although the sport evolved with longer and taller

²² Williams, 189.

²³ Phone interview with Gail Throop, USDA-Forest Service Region 6, Portland, Oregon. 24 September 2012.

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manmade jumps, progressing from all wooden frames to more durable materials. Some of the prominent ski jumping areas, with long-standing ski clubs, renowned facilities, and a history of hosting expert level ski jumping tournaments (including the National Championships), include: Lake Placid, NY; Steamboat Springs, CO; Ishpeming, MI; and Iron Mountain, MI.

Despite early anecdotes and isolated examples of ski jumping feats, the sport's U. S. foundation lies in the onset of organized events in the Upper Midwest in the late 19th century. St. Paul, Minnesota began hosting ski jumping exhibitions and tournaments by at least 1888. The town of Ishpeming, Michigan, in the Upper Peninsula of that state, also started holding an annual competition that same year, after the local ski club formed in 1887. However, Ishpeming's current ski jumping area (Suicide Hill) dates to 1926, with a 90 meter jump constructed the year prior.²⁴ The Upper Peninsula also has the historically popular ski jumping area at Iron Mountain. Ski clubs in the Midwest joined together to create the National Ski Association (which later became the United States Ski Association) in 1904, with the first National Ski Tournament scheduled in Ishpeming.

Winter carnivals with skiing contests, including ski jumping, have been held in many cities across the country since at least the early 20th century, with some dating back even farther. For example, in the Boston area, the Belmont Country Club's Winter Carnival held ski jumping events by 1917.²⁵ The annual winter carnival of Steamboat Springs, Colorado started in 1914, with the first ski jump built there in 1915 by Norwegian immigrant Karl Howelsen, at Howelsen Hill. Additional jumps were added and the

²⁴ According to the Ishpeming Ski Club's history section of their website, the jump is a combination of steel I-beams, concrete footings, and wood decking, built in 1925 and repaired over time. <http://www.ishskiclub.com/about/history.htm>. Accessed 2 September 2012.

²⁵ "Winning Ski-Jump Title," *The Day Book* (Chicago, IL), 2 March 1917.

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original jump enlarged over the years. A fire in 1972 damaged the tower of the large hill, prompting a broad modernization of the entire ski area over the next five years.

Although St. Paul has a long history of skiing and ski jumping, the first artificial jumping tower there wasn't built until the mid-1920s. A wind storm in the 1930s destroyed that tower. In 1939, a new jump went up for the annual winter carnival and was subsequently used for national ski jumping championships; the 1939 jumping hill came down in the 1970s.²⁶

At Lake Placid, New York, a ski jumping facility was constructed for the 1932 Olympic Winter Games. In fact, interest in winter sports soared across the country with the success of the U. S. team at the 1932 Olympics.²⁷ The old jump tower came down in 1977, replaced by a new ski jumping complex for the 1980 Olympics. The community of Iron Mountain, Michigan constructed its first man-made ski jump in 1929 (presumed demolished), followed by the establishment of the Kiwanis Ski Club in 1934. The current ski jumping area at Iron Mountain was completed in 1938 and opened in 1939, although the old jump tower has been renovated and updated multiple times.

Architectural Significance

The buildings in the Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District are excellent representatives of the Rustic style, the predominant architectural style for the Forest Service during the Depression-era (1933-1942). Before this period, there was less emphasis on a unified design philosophy. Prior to the 1930s,

²⁶ Tom Harrington and Wally Wakefield, *On Wings of Wood* (St. Paul, MN: St. Paul Ski Club, 1985).

²⁷ Ezra Bowen, *The Book of American Skiing* (New York: Bonanza Books, 1963), cited in Cox, 1988, 5.

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Forest Service facilities exhibited a range of stylistic influences, from vernacular to Colonial Revival. After 1942, the building program shifted again – to prefabricated, cost-efficient buildings.²⁸

The Depression-era also represents the first building boom for recreational facilities within the Forest Service. The agency published standard plan books for every conceivable property type, from horse barns to ranger stations, campgrounds to warming huts. Although allowances were made for local conditions and customizations, the Forest Service's architects embraced the Rustic style as a reflection of the agency's purpose and identity. Buildings blended with their settings in terms of landscaping, massing, and materials. In terms of the Leavenworth Ski Hill, the buildings are part of the landscape and exhibit building materials typical of the region – wood shakes, logs, and fieldstone. The lodge's (primarily) vertical log siding mimics the surrounding forest. Ornamentation is restrained and executed with natural materials, namely wood pole sunbursts in the gable ends. Although similar to a design in the Forest Service's 1938 *Acceptable Plans* for a ski hut, the Leavenworth lodge differs in the number of chimneys, the orientation of the log siding, and other details. The lodge also differs as built from the original designs, done by architects within the Wenatchee National Forest. These differences highlight the balance between standard designs and local creativity.

The two stand-alone restrooms, though utilitarian in nature, also exhibit a simple Rustic style with their wood shake cladding, wood shake roofing, and multi-lite wood windows. These also are attributed to the CCC in ca. 1938. Although the ticket booth/garage (1940) is credited to the Icicle Camp CCC workers, it has been altered. While some of the changes are reversible, the building currently does not

²⁸ *Utility and Service Combined With Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6, 1905-1960* (USDA, April 2005), 98.

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demonstrate its original Rustic style. According to Powys Gadd, Heritage Program Manager with Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, the ticket booth/garage is representative of the types of buildings constructed by the CCC at Forest Service administrative sites.²⁹ Currently, the ticket booth/garage reflects a style and materials more common during the post-World War II era. These are evident in the square footprint and use of manufactured materials, as opposed to peeled logs and stone. The dimensional rafters and the wide reveal, horizontal wood lap siding mark a stylistic progression from the naturalistic lodge and restrooms. As a collection, these buildings are a significant record of the historic district's development.³⁰

Architectural Comparisons

The historic district contains several intact examples of Rustic style architecture, but the ski lodge is the primary building. The comparisons in this section will therefore focus on the ski lodge. Designs for Forest Service facilities in the Depression-era (1933-1942) became standardized, although there were variations based on location. The buildings from this period reflect local realities and influences, such as climate and available materials, but they generally exemplify the Rustic style and a newfound sense of identity for the Forest Service.

Across the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6), the ski lodges from this era are characterized by their small massing (1 - 1.5 stories), rustic log construction, use of wood and stone, and intended for day-use or limited overnight (small dormitories) capacity. Interiors feature a large open space and massive fireplace, usually with smaller, secondary spaces for concessions, storage, etc. Since the

²⁹ Powys Gadd, email and phone correspondence, October - November 2012.

³⁰ Leavenworth Ski Hill files, courtesy of the Forest Service, Wenatchee Ranger District.

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Forest Service left it up to the regional offices to tailor the standard plans, the extant lodges exhibit a range of localized adaptations. For example, the 1935 American Ridge Ski Bowl Lodge has a single story and a hipped roof form, whereas others have basements, upper floors, and gable roof forms.

The Leavenworth Ski Hill Lodge is most similar to the White Branch Lodge (1934-35) and the Santiam Ski Lodge (1939-40), both within the Willamette National Forest in Oregon.³¹ The CCC built all three in the Rustic style as log structures with stone chimneys. All three feature T-shaped plans with comparable floor space, cross-gable (or nearly) roof forms and multi-lite windows. All have projecting eaves and exposed rafters. The lodges at Leavenworth and White Branch share a symmetrical composition (with a central entry) and primarily vertical log cladding, whereas Santiam has an asymmetrical plan (offset entry) and board-and-batten cladding.

The most visible differences between Leavenworth and White Branch are in their height and the character of their front facades. Unlike Leavenworth, the lodge at White Branch only has 1.5 stories, not 2.5. The latter also has no dormers and has a full-width log colonnade across the front facade at the main floor. The log colonnade at Leavenworth is at the basement level, supporting the overhanging main floor. Thus, they both have recessed porches formed by these log colonnades, although Leavenworth's front core is not as wide. A minor distinction between the lodge at Leavenworth and the Oregon buildings is that the latter have multiple fireplaces and chimneys - Leavenworth only has the one interior chimney and central fireplace. Also, wood shakes clad the gable ends of the Oregon examples instead of vertical logs, as seen at Leavenworth.

³¹ The White Branch and Santiam lodges also shared designers, namely William Parke and Wesley "Buzz" Gilmore. Cox, 1988, 7 and 10; also, Catherine Lindburg-Muir, "Santiam Pass Ski Lodge, An Evaluation of Historic Significance," McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, July 1989, 6.

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The Santiam Ski Lodge has a similar height to Leavenworth, with an exposed (partial) basement, main floor and attic. The rubble stone foundation supports an asymmetrical plan, with an offset front entry partially enclosed by a small, projecting porch at the main floor level. The entry is accessed by a flight of steps. There is no log colonnade, there are no dormers, and the front facade is considerably wider than Leavenworth. While the floor plan is presently T-shaped, the rear wing is believed to be a period addition to what was originally a rectangular footprint.

On the interior, the Leavenworth lodge is comparable to the Santiam Ski Lodge. Descriptions of White Branch Lodge do not mention dormitories or give details of the interior floor plan, so no comparison is possible. Between Leavenworth and Santiam, then, the former has a slightly smaller square footage. Santiam was constructed a few years later with the intended purpose of supporting the newly established ski area at Hoodoo, so the lodge was built with overnight accommodations in mind. Leavenworth has always been a day-use facility, with a caretaker's apartment in the upper floor of the rear wing. Both lodges have partial daylight basements with restrooms, although Santiam also has dormitory rooms at that level. Both lodges have kitchens, concession stands, and main rooms with a stone fireplace. The Santiam lodge has additional spaces, such as another restroom and office, on the main level. The attic contains dormitory and storage space.³²

Summary

The Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District is a rare surviving example of early 20th century skiing facilities and represents the first significant period of recreational development in the National Forests. This site has unique layers of significance, from association with the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club, the

³² Lindburg-Muir, 1989, 6-9.

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CCC, and prominent people and events in the sport of ski jumping. Although numerous lodges of this type once existed in the national forests of the Pacific Northwest, the one at Leavenworth is now one of the last of its kind in active winter sports use and is a highly intact example of Rustic style architecture. The 90 meter jump is one of few to pre-date the 1970s in the country and the only known example remaining in the Pacific Northwest. The Leavenworth Ski Hill historic district as a whole represents the growth of skiing as a popular national sport in the 1930s. Although skiing and ski jumping continues there, the district's current appearance reflects developments made during the period 1936-1957.

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Transcript of interview with Kjell Bakke. 2008. Courtesy of Leavenworth Winter Sports Club.

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Utility and Service Combined With Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6, 1905-1960. Ward Tonsfeldt Consulting, ed. Prepared for U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6). April 2005.

Video history of Leavenworth Ski Hill, with Kjell Bakke. Produced by IcicleTV and Leavenworth Ski Heritage Foundation, 2009.

Waugh, Frank A. *Recreation Uses on the National Forests.* U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1918.

Williams, Gerald W. *The U. S. Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest, A History.* Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Press, 2009.

"Winning Ski-Jump Title." *The Day Book* (Chicago, IL). 2 March 1917.

"Winter Sports of Norway Are Becoming Popular in America." *The Times-Dispatch* (Richmond, VA). 27 January, 1907. 2F.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

LEAVENWORTH SKI HILL
CHELAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

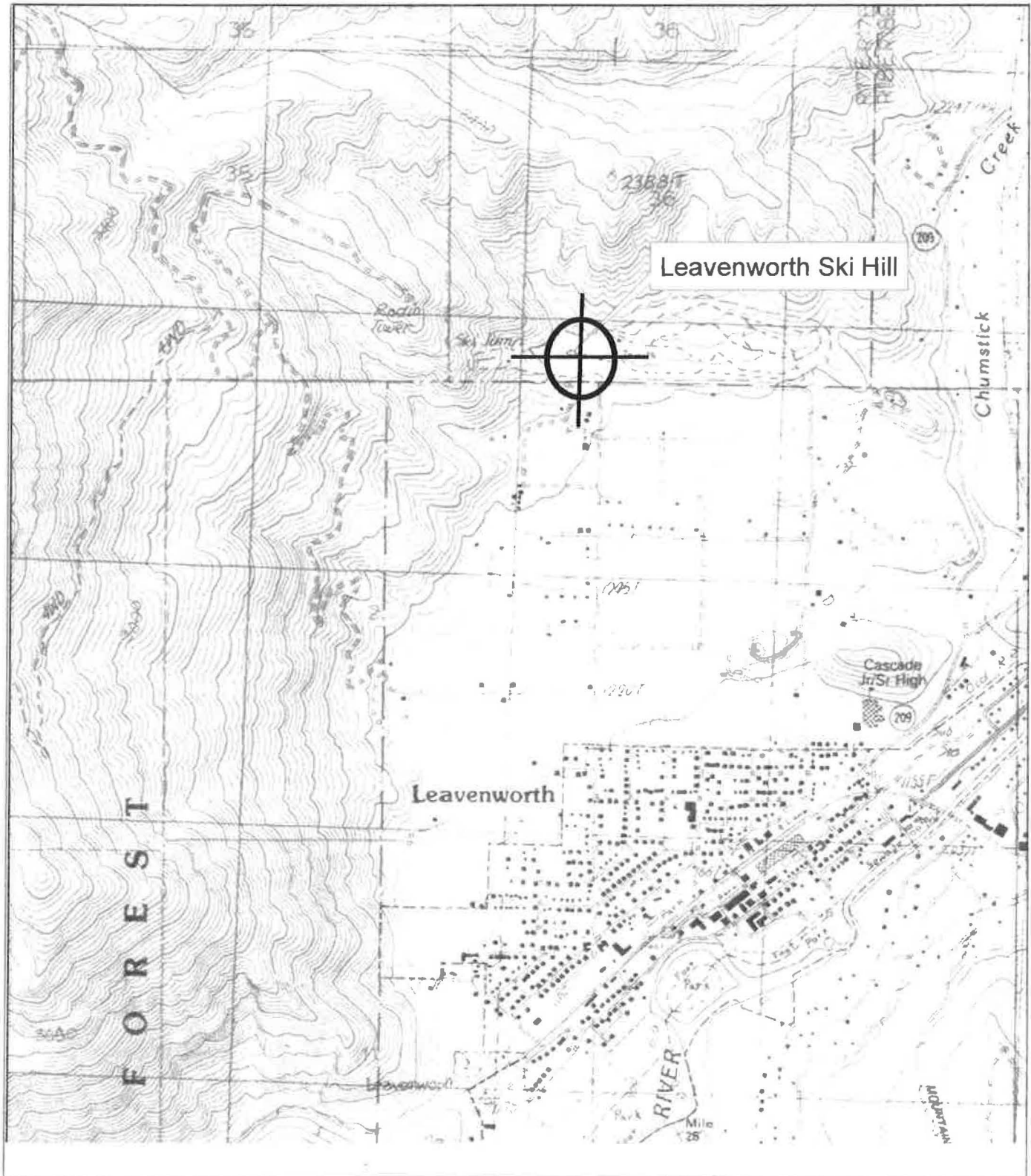
The nominated district occupies 17 acres of the 646 acre tax parcel 251736000000 of the U. S. Forest Service, located within Section 36, Township 25 North, Range 17 East of the Willamette Meridian. The site is bounded to the south by Titus Road and several privately owned tax parcels, which extend as far north as the east-west line of Titus Road (if it were to continue west of Ski Hill Drive). The site is bounded to the west, north and east by U. S. Forest Service lands (parcel 251736000000). Tax parcel information is courtesy of the Chelan County Assessor's Office. The proposed historic district is classified as Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest site 06170700107 by the U. S. Forest Service (property owner).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These 17 acres are the extent of the current operation of the Leavenworth Winter Sports Club and the Leavenworth Ski Hill, including relevant buildings, structures, and the designed landscape for winter sports.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

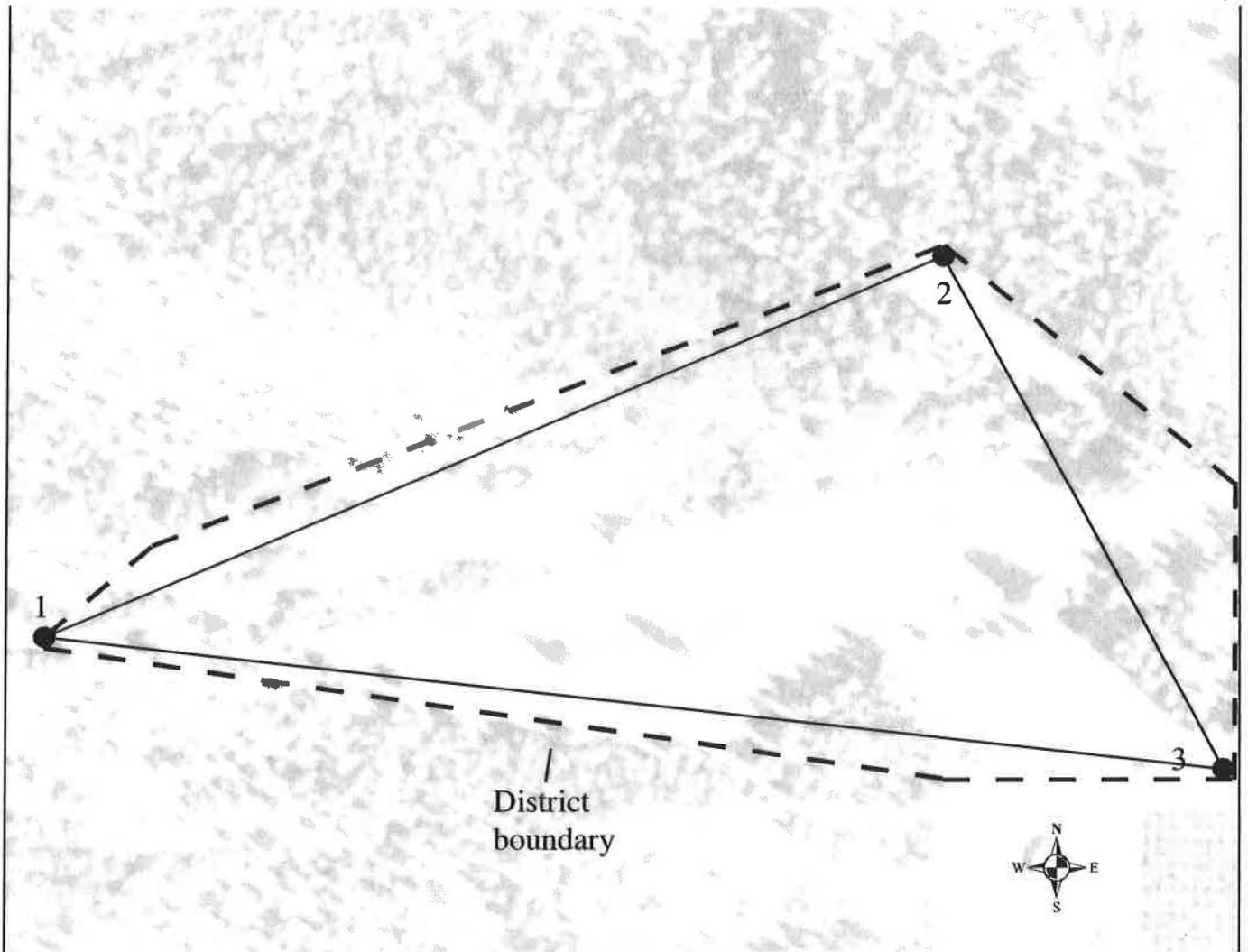
Maps



USGS topographic map detail showing the location of the Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Maps



Site map showing the UTM references for the National Register Historic District (outlined with solid black line).

1 (top of the old Bakke Hill 90 m jump): 10 0674742E 5276030N

2 (added ski jump): 10 0675173E 5276221N

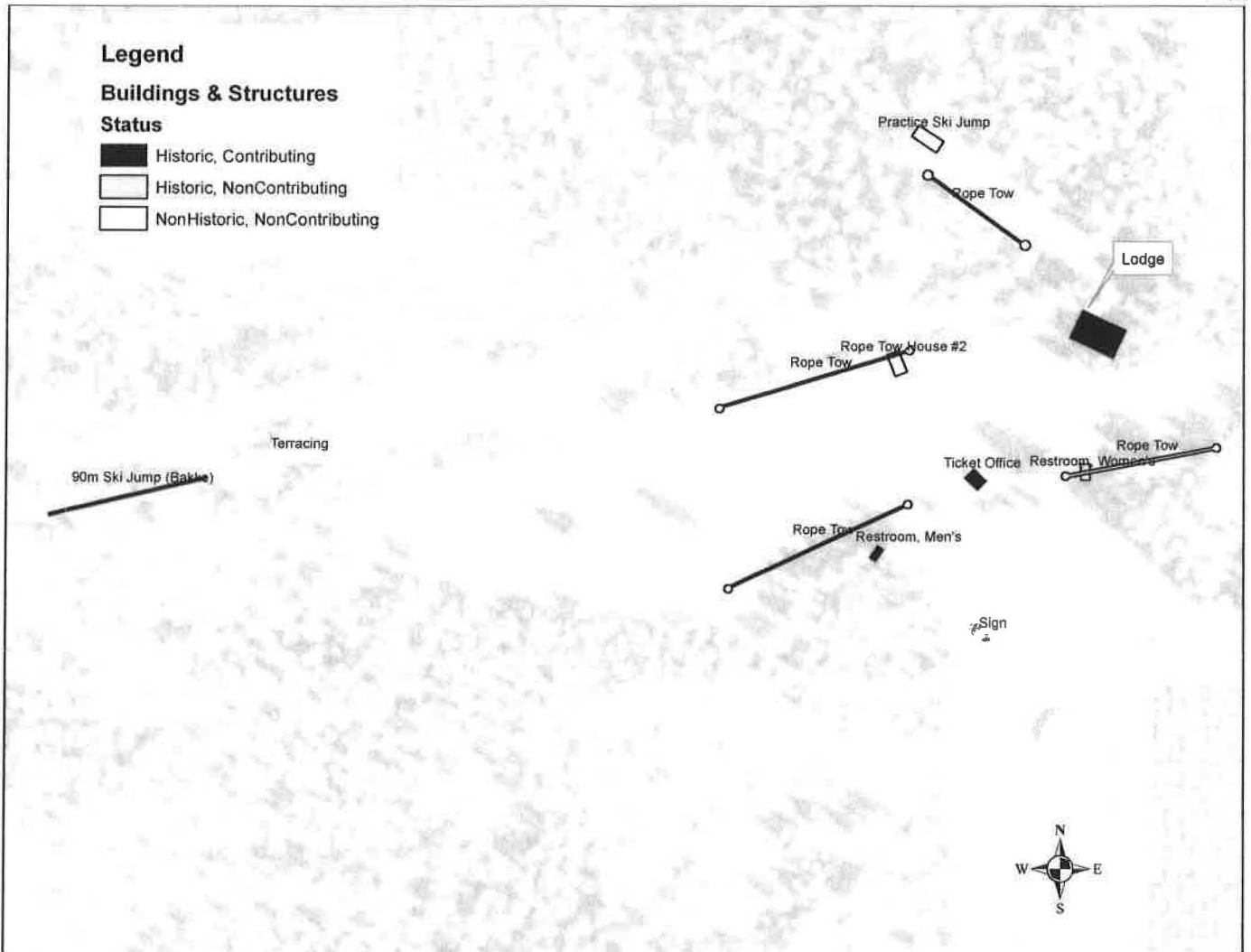
3 (SE corner of parking area): 10 0675323E 5275970N

The **dashed line** indicates the boundary for the National Register Historic District.

Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Maps



Site map showing the location and status of buildings and structures. Some small site features are labeled for orientation purposes only. Base map courtesy of ESRI Bing maps, 2012.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Circa 1936 view of lodge, looking northwest. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.



Circa 1936 view of lodge interior, looking northeast in Warming Room. Note light colored areas on logs, indicating fresh peeling and shaping work. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
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Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Side view Leavenworth Ski warming building.

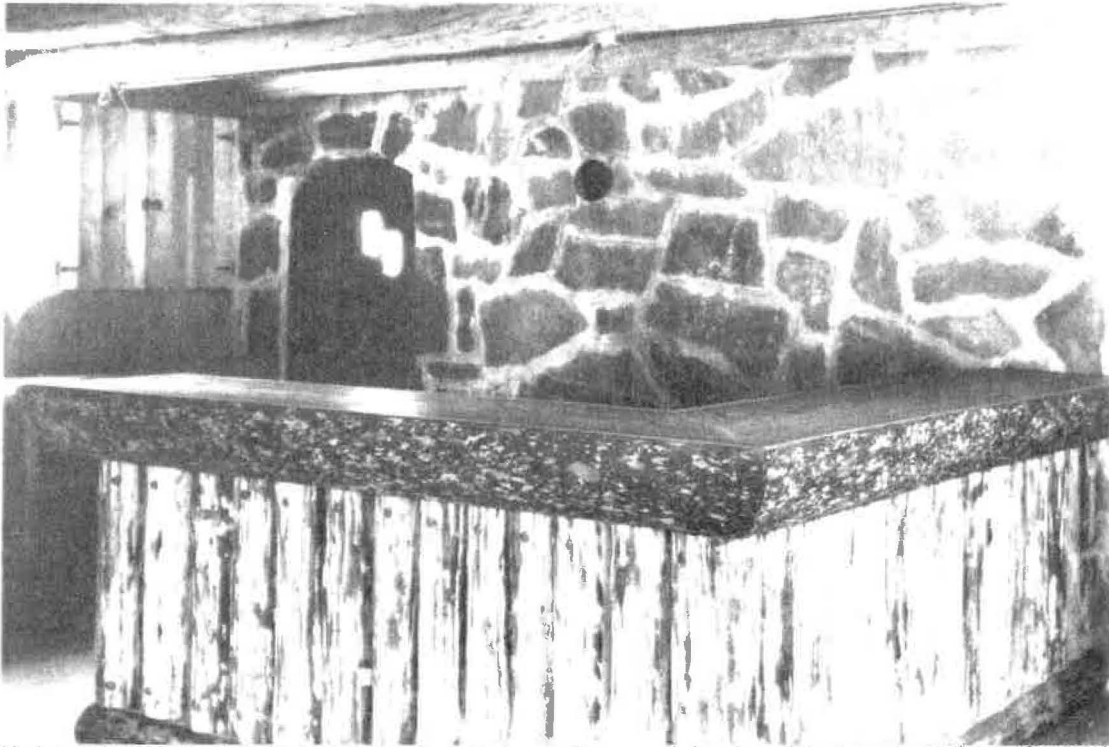
1939 view of lodge, looking east. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.



1939 view of lodge interior, looking northeast in Warming Room with Lunch Room visible through doorway at left. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Undated view of lodge interior, looking southeast in Lunch Room and showing original counter and door. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.



Undated (circa 1950) view of ski lesson group at the Leavenworth Ski Hill. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



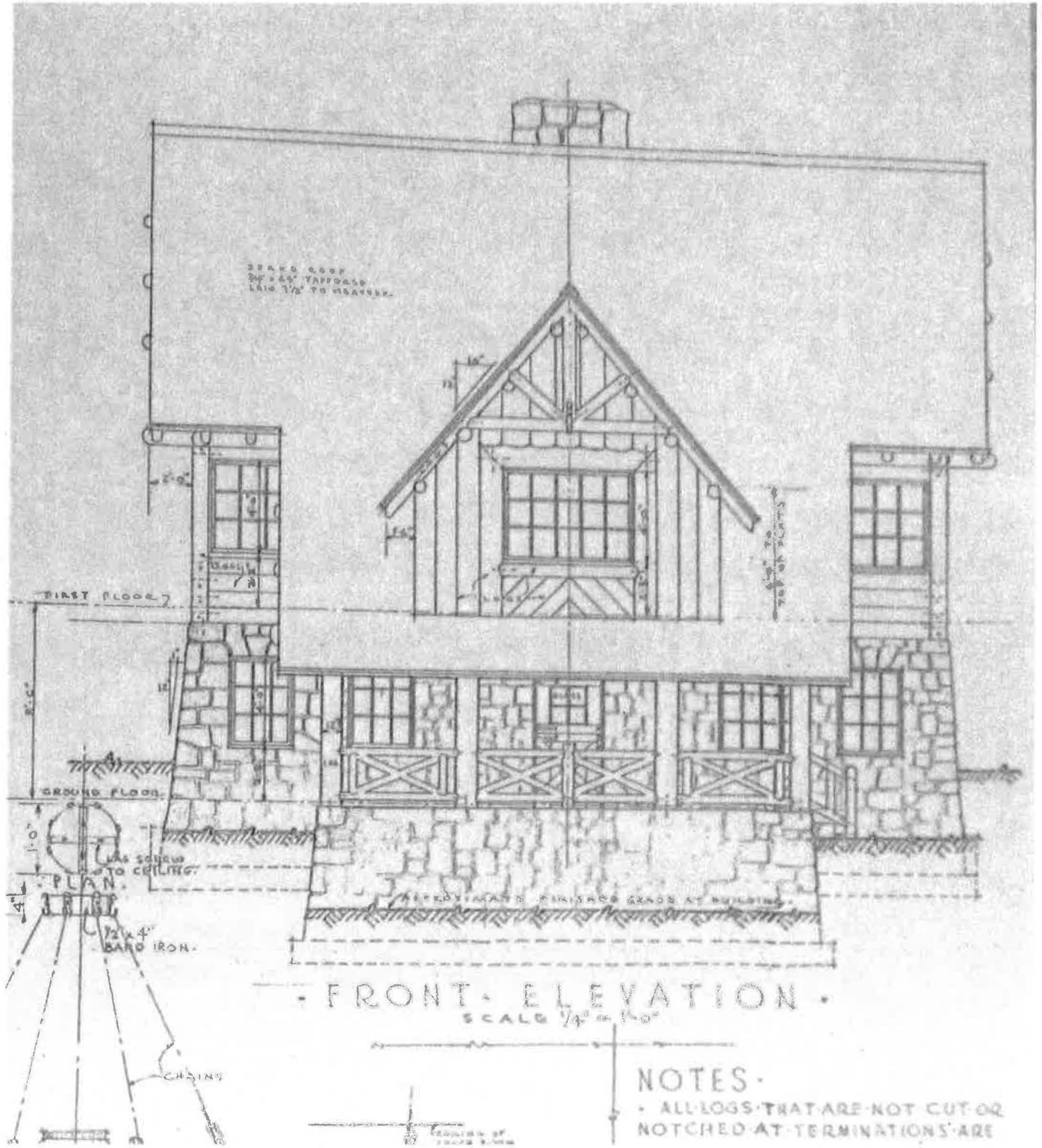
Undated view of a ski jump tournament at the Leavenworth Ski Hill, looking west. Source: Leavenworth Winter Sports Club.



Undated view of the Leavenworth Ski Hill with two jumps in background. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

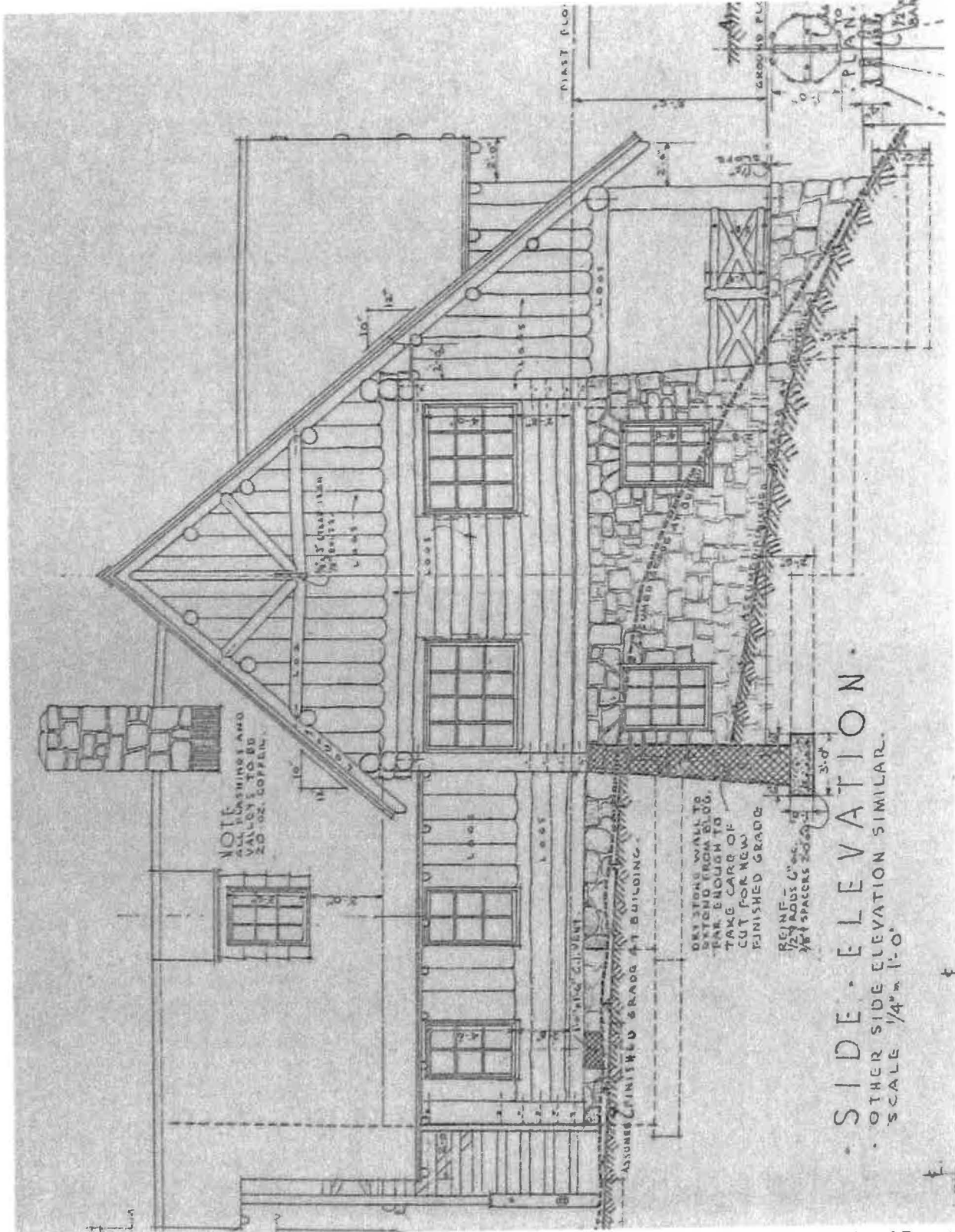
Drawings



Front Elevation, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

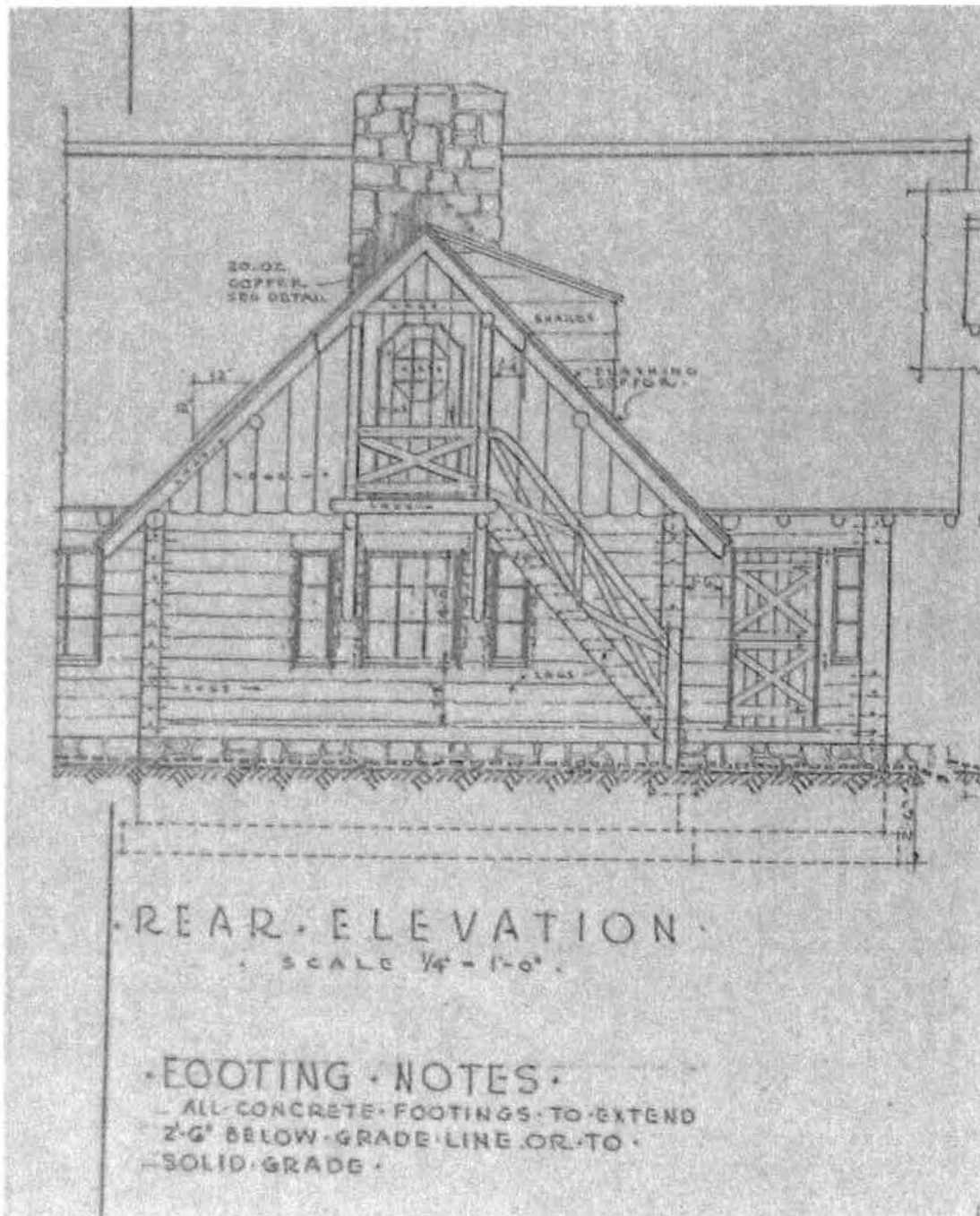
Drawings



West Elevation, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

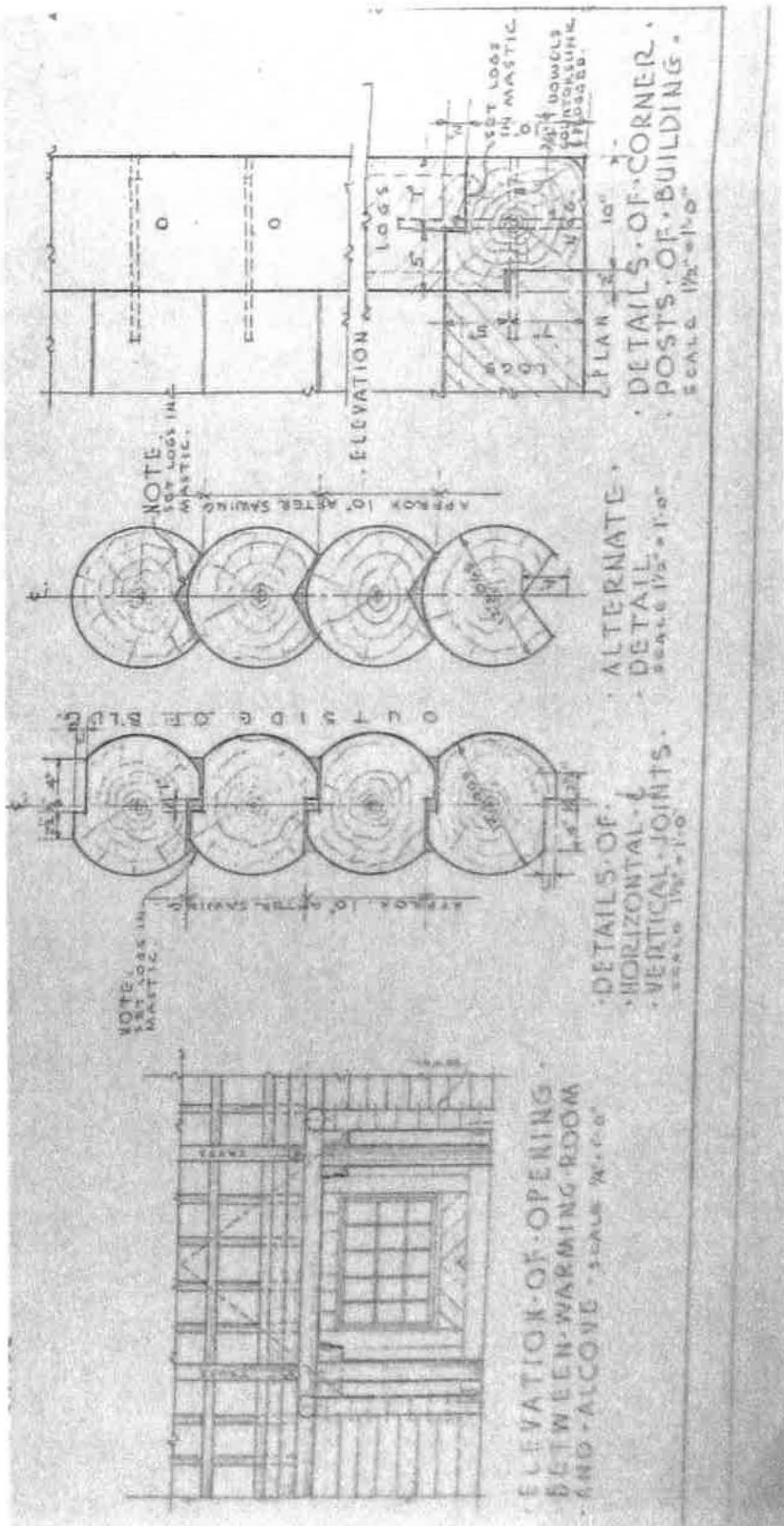
Drawings



Rear Elevation, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

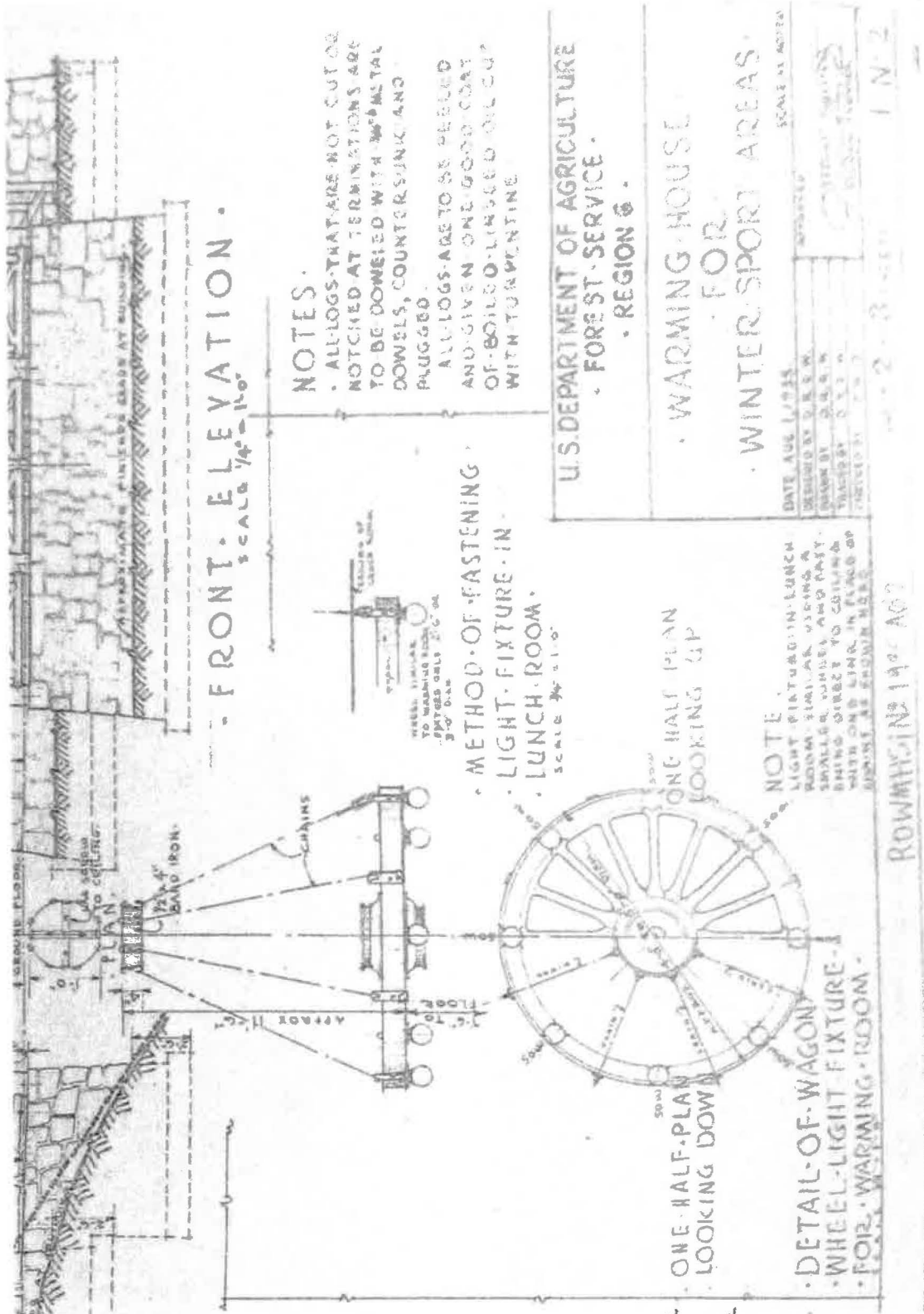
Drawings



Details, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

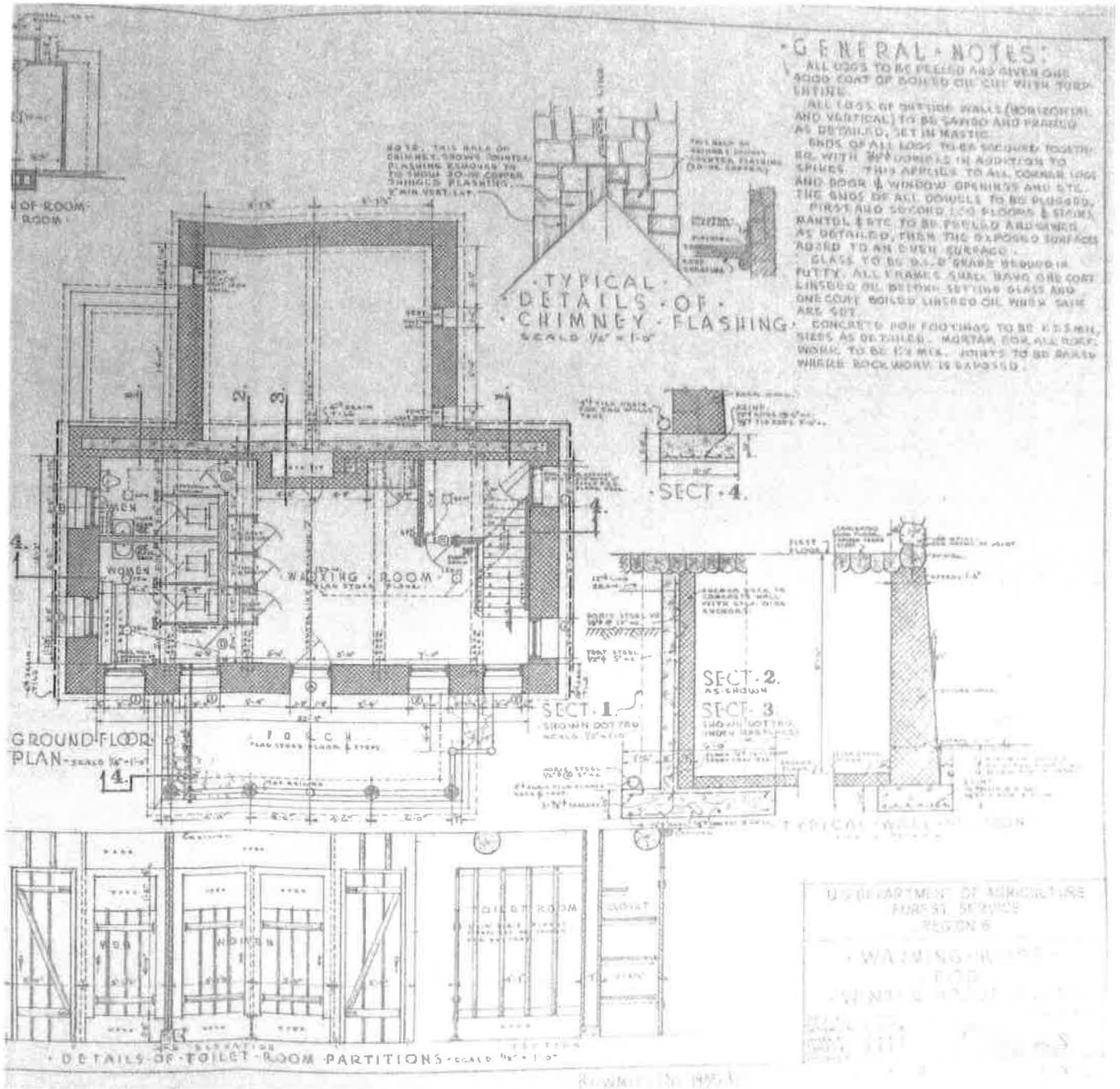
Drawings



Wagon Wheel Light Fixture Details, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

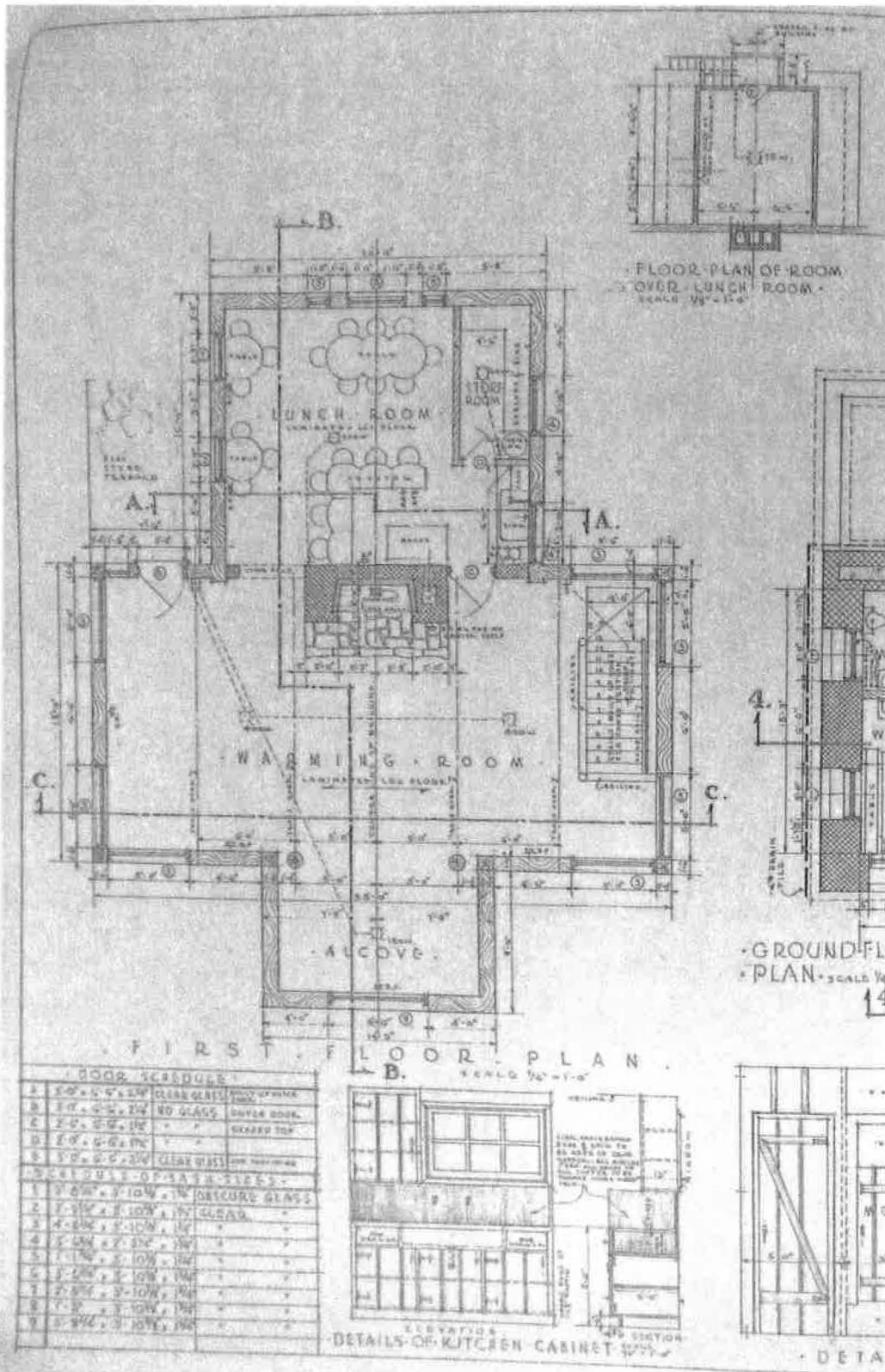
Drawings



Basement Floor Plan and Misc. Details, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
 Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
 Chelan County, Washington State

Drawings



First Floor Plan, 1935, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6. Source: Wenatchee National Forest.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs

Name of Property: Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
City or Vicinity: Leavenworth
County: Chelan County
State: WA

Name of Photographer: Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for photos 1-3 and 6-9; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest created photos 4 and 5

Date of Photographs: August 14, 2012 for photos 1-3 and 6-9; October 20, 2005 for photos 4 and 5

Location of Original Digital Files: 201 N. Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403 for photos 1-3 and 6-9; Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest Heritage Program, Forest Headquarters, Wenatchee, WA for photos 4-5

Description of Photograph(s) & Number:

Photograph 1 of 9: South facade of Lodge.

Photograph 2 of 9: West facade of Lodge.

Photograph 3 of 9: East and north facades of Lodge.

Photograph 4 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking southeast. Photo by Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, taken October 20, 2005.

Photograph 5 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking west. Photo by Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, taken October 20, 2005.

Photograph 6 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking northwest.

Photograph 7 of 9: Men's Restroom, front (northeast) facade

Photograph 8 of 9: Looking southwest across the site, with Women's Restroom/Rope Tow House (left) and Garage/Ticket Booth (right).

Photograph 9 of 9: Take off ramp of 90 meter ski jump, looking uphill (west).

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Photograph 1 of 9: South facade of Lodge.



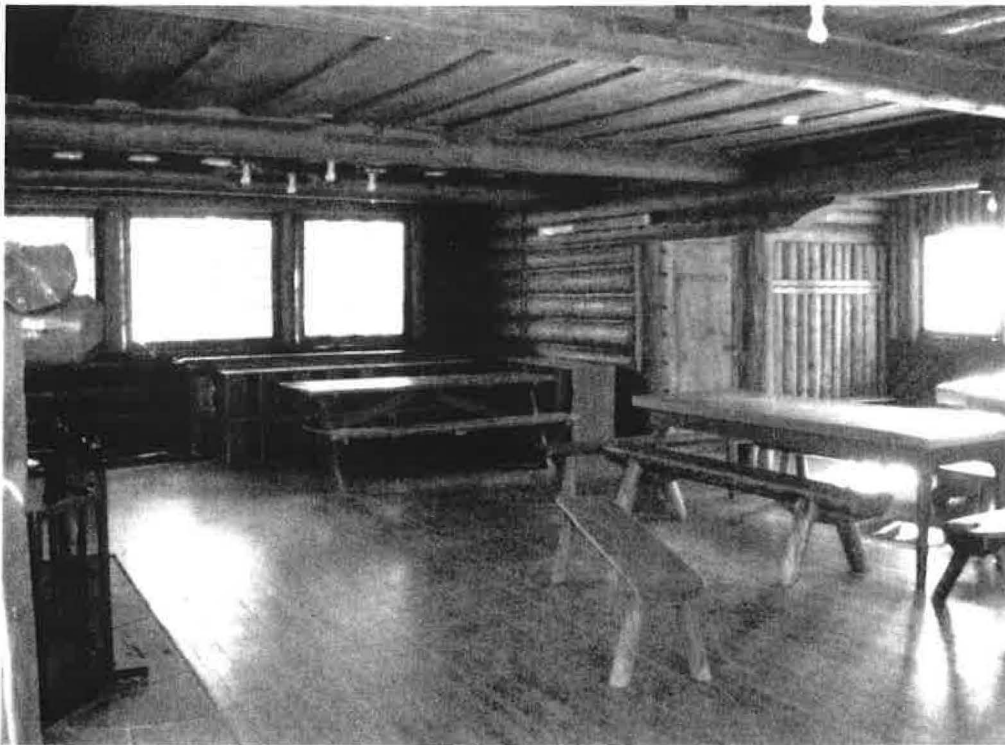
Photograph 2 of 9: West facade of Lodge.

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Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



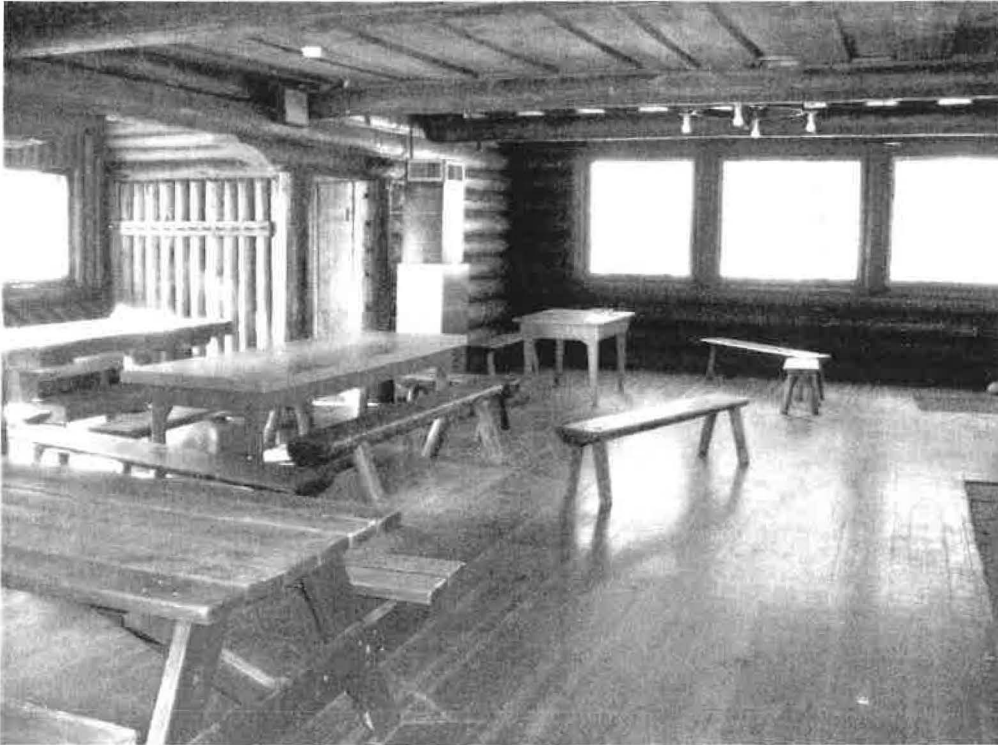
Photograph 3 of 9: East and north facades of Lodge.



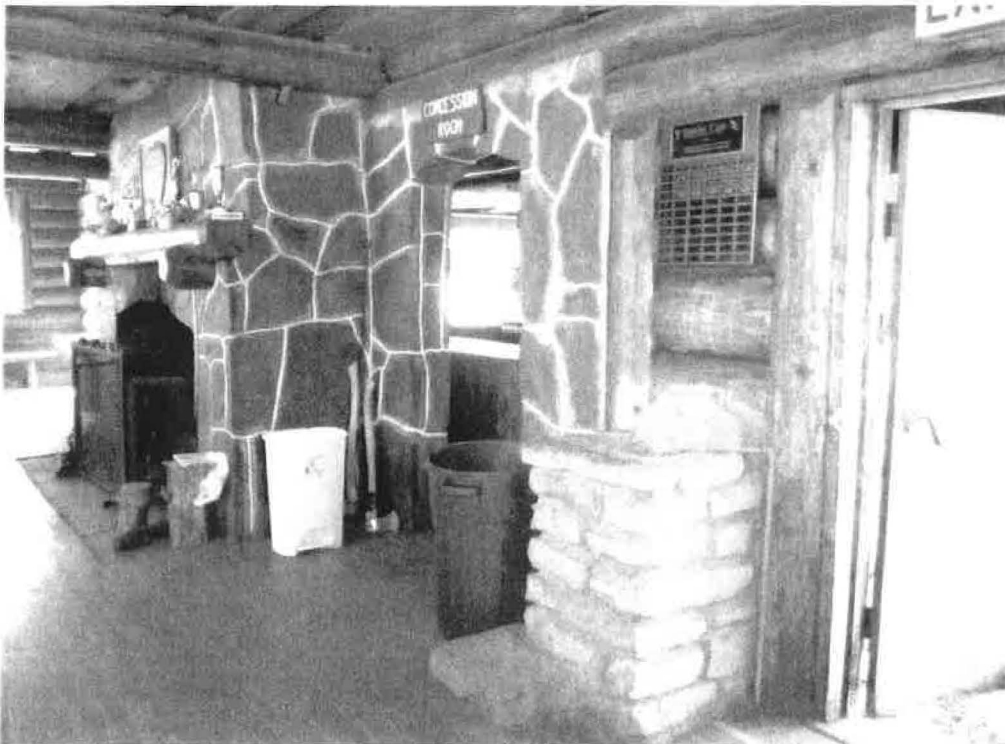
Photograph 4 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking southeast. Photo by Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, taken October 20, 2005.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Photograph 5 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking west. Photo by Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, taken October 20, 2005.



Photograph 6 of 9: View of Warming Room, looking northwest.

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs



Photograph 7 of 9: Men's Restroom, front (northeast) facade.



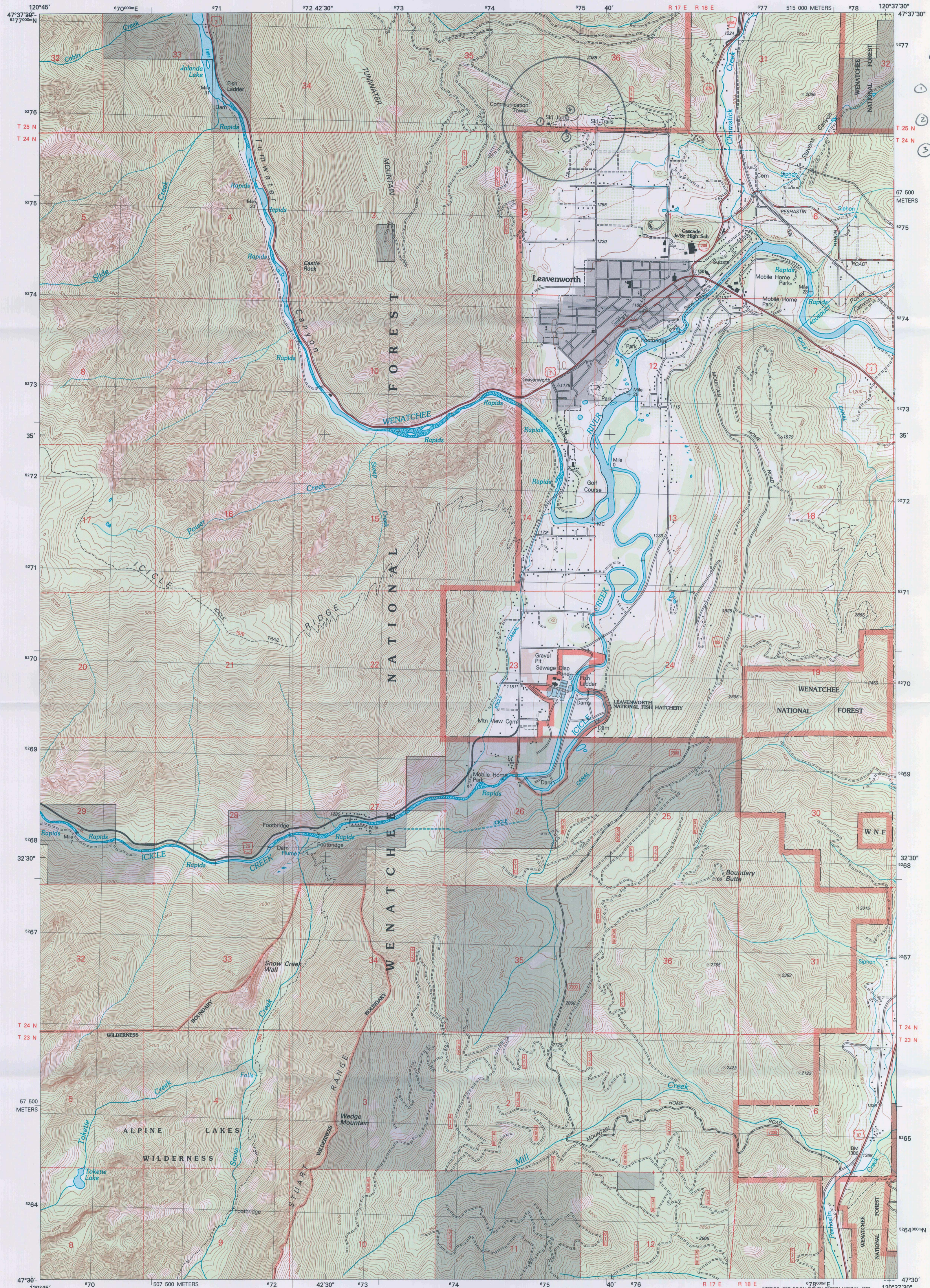
Photograph 8 of 9: Looking southwest across the site, with Women's Restroom/Rope Tow House (left) and Garage/Ticket Booth (right).

National Register Nomination
Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest
Chelan County, Washington State

Photographs

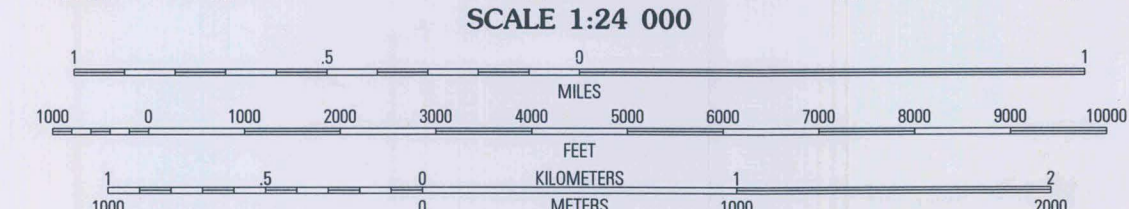
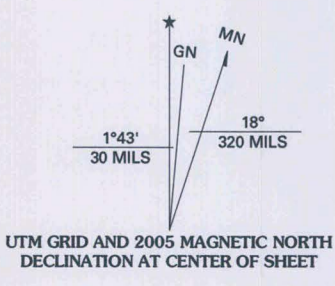


Photograph 9 of 9: Take off ramp of 90 meter ski jump, looking uphill (west).



LEAVENWORTH
Ski Hill H.D.
ZONE 10
① 06-74-742 E
52-76-030 N
② 06-75-173 E
52-76-221 N
③ 06-75-323 E
52-75-970 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1989
Revision by USDA Forest Service 2003
Topography compiled 1963. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1998 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2003. Boundaries current as of 2003.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10
2 500-meter ticks: Washington Coordinate System (north zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with appropriate offices
Obtain permission before entering private lands



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

1	2	3	1 Big Jim Mountains
4	5	6	2 Wilan
7	8	9	3 Van Creek
			4 Cashmere Mountain
			5 Peshastin
			6 Richman Lakes
			7 Blewett
			8 Tiptop

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate.....	5	Primary highway.....	—
U.S.	101	Secondary highway.....	—
State.....	79	Light-duty road.....	—
County.....	6	Composition: Unspecified.....	—
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars.....	105	Paved.....	—
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles.....	50	Gravel.....	—
National Forest Trail.....	384	Dirt.....	—
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive.....	—
		Trail.....	—
		Gate; Barrier.....	—

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LEAVENWORTH, WA
2003
47120-E6-TF-024
NGA 1879 II SW-SERIES V891









EXIT →





EXIT

CONCESSION ROOM

Yukon Cup

Year	Winner
1900	...
1901	...
1902	...
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1904	...
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2022	...







A tall, rustic wooden observation tower stands amidst a dense forest of evergreen trees. The tower is constructed from weathered, greyish-brown logs and beams, featuring a complex lattice of diagonal supports. At the top, a white rectangular sign with the words "BAKKE HILL" in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters is prominently displayed. The tower has several levels, with a wooden platform at the very top. The surrounding environment is lush with green foliage, and the sky is a clear, bright blue. The overall scene conveys a sense of a quiet, natural observation point in a wooded area.

BAKKE HILL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Chelan

DATE RECEIVED: 5/31/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/18/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/17/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000505

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-17-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

MAY 31 2013

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

May 22, 2013

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Washington State NR Nomination

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Leavenworth Ski Hill Historic District – Chelan County, WA**
- **Interrorem Guard Station – Jefferson County, WA**

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov