
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2015



Golden West Lodge Historic District
North Cascades National Park Complex



Golden West Lodge Historic District **North Cascades National Park Complex**

North Cascades National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Kaitlyn Kayle Crook".

Superintendent, North Cascades National Park

07/06/2015

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
333 Bush Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94104-2828

Management Category

Must be Preserved and Maintained (Category A): A landscape meeting any one of the following criteria: the preservation of the landscape is specifically legislated; the landscape is related to the park's legislated significance; the landscape is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria or serves as the setting for a nationally significant structure or object; the landscape is less than nationally significant, but contributes to the park's national significance; the landscape is prehistoric.

Should be Preserved and Maintained (Category B): A landscape meeting all of the following criteria (failure to meet any of the conditions moves it to Category C): the landscape meets National Register criteria; the landscape is compatible with the park's legislated significance; the landscape has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

May Be Preserved and Maintained (Category C): A landscape meeting either of the following conditions: the landscape meets the National Register criteria but because of condition or other factors does not qualify for the Category B classification; there is currently insufficient information available to determine eligibility for the National Register but preliminary study indicates potential eligibility.

May be Released, Altered or Destroyed (Category D): A landscape meeting any one of the following criteria: the landscape is an irreparable hazard to public health and safety, or has lost its historical integrity; the landscape is a physical or visual intrusion on the park's legislated significance, as defined through the planning process; the landscape has been disposed of by planned action or destroyed by natural forces or accident.

Not Specified: A management category has not been determined for the landscape.

Condition Assessment

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form3442
DEC 20 1988NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property Golden West Lodge Historic Districthistoric name Golden Westother names/site number Stehekin Lodge2. Location Lake Chelan National Recreation Areastreet & number Stehekin Landing☐ not for publicationcity, town Stehekin☐ vicinitystate Washington code WA county Chelan code 007 zip code 98852

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing

7

Noncontributing

1 buildings

sites

structures

objects

71 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of North Cascades National
Park Service ComplexNumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Edmund Beaman
Signature of certifying official12/20/88
DateNational Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Julia E. Shaw
Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:) Came O'Shull2-10-89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) *Management Policies 2006.* 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system... Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS;*
- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America’s diverse national identity;*

4) Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and

5) Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System.

Inventory Unit Description:

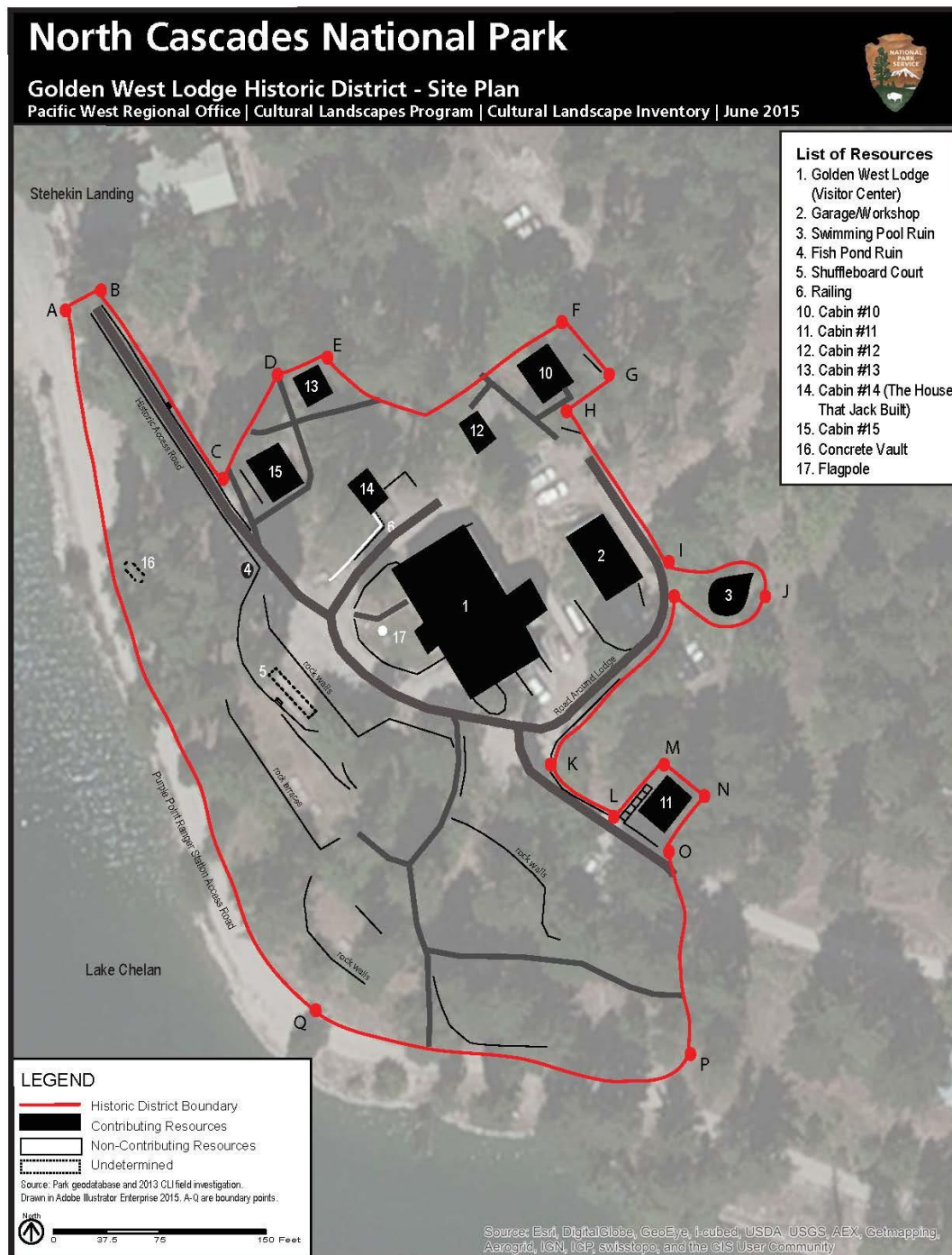
The Golden West Lodge Historic District is located in the small community of Stehekin at the head of Lake Chelan in the remote North Cascades of north central Washington State. Access to the site is limited; however, boat and/or plane service is offered daily to/from Stehekin. The property was first developed by William (Whitby) F. Purple, an early settler to the Stehekin Valley, between 1897 and 1917. Purple established the Mountain View House, a hostelry overlooking Lake Chelan. Purple sold the property in 1917 to W. F. Boardman who immediately sold the acreage and its improvements to the Chelan Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railroad. Stehekin resident E.O. “Jack” Blankenship purchased the Purple property circa 1924 and demolished the Mountain View House. During his tenure, Blankenship made many improvements to the site, which included construction of the Golden West Lodge in 1926 using materials, in part, salvaged from the Field Hotel. Subsequent owners built several small rustic log cabins on the grounds as well as other small scale recreation features. Ultimately, the Golden West Lodge offered overnight accommodations to visitors from 1926 to circa 1972 and today serves as a National Park Service visitor center.

The Golden West Lodge Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 as part of the “Historic Resources of North Cascades National Park Service Complex” Multiple Resource Documentation effort. In association with recreational development in the Stehekin Valley at the turn of the twentieth century, the property is locally significant under Criterion A. The period of significance begins in 1926 when E.O. “Jack” Blankenship built the Golden West Lodge and extends to 1945 when U.S. involvement in World War II ended and tourism in Stehekin regained momentum. The boundary encompasses approximately 2.4 acres of land that includes the buildings and structures associated with the property as well as numerous rock walls and terraces.

Eight landscape characteristics help to convey the historic character of the site, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, views and vistas, topography, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. Numerous features associated with the above-mentioned landscape characteristics contribute to the feeling and association of the property. Specifically, the rich history that has defined and shaped the site is displayed through several buildings and structures associated with the development of the area, including the Golden West Lodge and six small rustic cabins. Other landscape features, including a tear drop-shaped pool fed by water from Purple Creek, a system of rock walls and terraces, a pedestrian route following the alignment of the historic access road, and the remnants of a fish pond remain as character-defining features. Ultimately, the location, design, setting, materials and workmanship of these buildings, structures and associated landscape features convey the character of the Golden West Lodge as it appeared during the period of significance, 1926-1945. Collectively, the site’s contributing features are in fair condition.

While the property no longer provides overnight accommodations, the Golden West Lodge and its associated buildings, structures and landscape features represent the last remaining example of an early large-scale resort in North Cascades National Park Complex.

Site Plan:



Site plan showing the Golden West Lodge Historic District. See Appendix A for a larger version of this site plan (NPS PWR CL Program, 2015).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Golden West Lodge Historic District
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	400217

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	North Cascades National Park Complex (NOCA)
Park Organization Code:	9470

CLI Hierarchy Description:

The Golden West Lodge Historic District is a cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork for the Golden West Lodge Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was completed by Erica Owens and Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld in June 2013. Erica Owens, Cortney Cain Gjesfjeld and Vida Germano completed the draft CLI and submitted the document for park review in May 2015. The CLI has been reviewed by staff at North Cascades National Park Complex.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	7/6/2015
National Register Concurrence:	Listed
Date of Concurrence Determination:	2/10/1989

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at the east end of the Stehekin Landing, follow the road in a southeasterly direction along the lakeshore approximately 1/8 mile to a small fork; turning left at fork proceed upslope past a small parking area to Cabin # 11, circling cabin and continuing northerly along drive upslope to remnants of swimming pool, circling around the pool and returning to drive; continue in a northwesterly direction traversing slope near 1160-foot contour line to Cabin #10, circling Cabins #10 and #12, and continuing westerly to Cabin #13, thence southerly to Cabin #15, circling the cabin and continuing in a southwesterly direction downslope to a rock-walled dirt pedestrian path; thence northwesterly along path leading downslope to Stehekin Landing deck; thence southwesterly down steps to point of beginning.¹

Boundary Justification

The CLI boundary adheres to the existing National Register of Historic Places boundary, which was drawn to include all contributing buildings, structures and landscape features associated with the Golden West Lodge Historic District. Portions of the verbal boundary description have been updated to reflect modifications to the circulation system. Please note that the CLI boundary follows the eastern and/or northern edge of the NPS service road that is located adjacent to the lakeshore. The road was not included within the CLI boundary because it was historically associated with the construction and use of the Purple Point Ranger Station.

State and County:

State: Washington
County: Chelan County

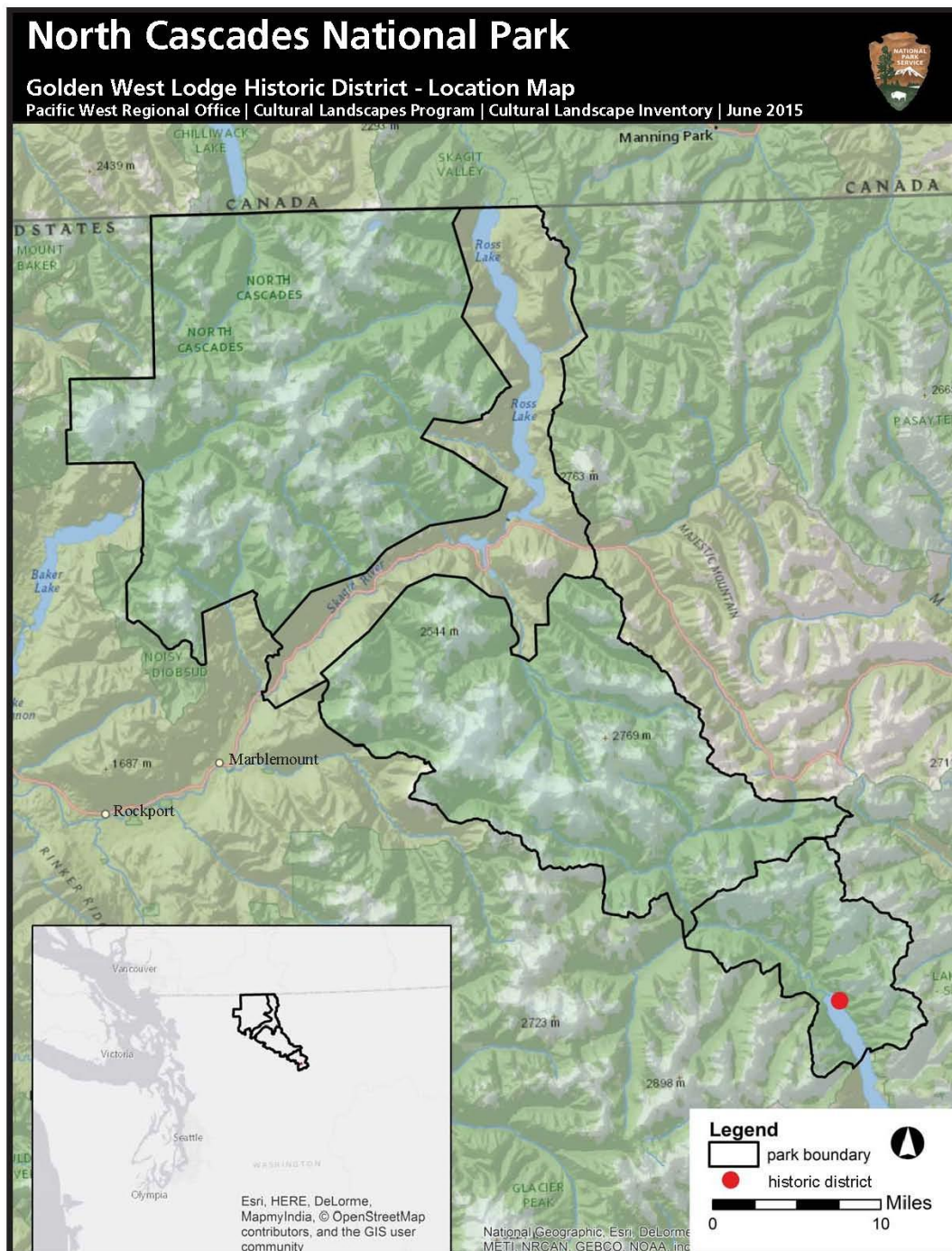
Size (Acres): 2.4 acres

¹ Gretchen Luxenberg, Golden West Lodge Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form, 1989.

Boundary UTMS:

Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	ID
Area	-120.657314	48.308865	A
Area	-120.657249	48.308888	B
Area	-120.656976	48.308591	C
Area	-120.656844	48.308747	D
Area	-120.656725	48.308775	E
Area	-120.656155	48.308817	F
Area	-120.656058	48.308726	G
Area	-120.656169	48.308688	H
Area	-120.655958	48.308433	I
Area	-120.655731	48.308383	J
Area	-120.656238	48.308135	K
Area	-120.656093	48.308049	L
Area	-120.655984	48.308130	M
Area	-120.655894	48.308074	N
Area	-120.655978	48.307992	O
Area	-120.655957	48.307669	P
Area	-120.656808	48.307756	Q

Location Map:



The Golden West Lodge Historic District is located in the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area of the North Cascades National Park Complex (NPS PWR CL Program 2015).

Management Information

General Management Information:

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 7/6/2015

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Golden West Lodge Historic District meets criteria for significance under the National Register of Historic Places for its association with broad patterns in history (Criterion A). The historic district and associated lodge is also compatible with the park's legislated significance, providing recreational and interpretive opportunities to visitors. Lake Chelan National Recreation Area was established by Public Law 90-544 on October 2, 1968, "to provide for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of portions of the Stehekin River and Lake Chelan, together with the surrounding lands, and for the conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic and other values contributing to the public enjoyment of such lands and waters."² As a result, the Golden West Lodge Historic District falls under Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained.

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

The Golden West Visitor Center is open to the public. Hours are limited during the winter months.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

² U.S. Department of the Interior, *Land Protection Plan: Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. National Park Service, Denver Service Center, June 1995, 5.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered – Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

In 1989, the Golden West Lodge Historic District was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of efforts associated with the completion of a Multiple Property Documentation form for “Historic Resources of North Cascades National Park Service Complex”. Despite its status on the National Register, many of the contributing landscape features have not been adequately documented.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible – Keeper
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	Local
Significance Criteria:	A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Period of Significance:	1926 CE - 1945 CE
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	Tourism

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Entertainment/Recreation
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NRIS Information:

Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	LACH Golden West Lodge Historic District (88003442)
Primary Certification Date	2/10/1989

Statement of Significance

The 2.4-acre Golden West Lodge Historic District is located in the small community of Stehekin at the head of Lake Chelan in the remote North Cascades of north central Washington State. Historically, the Golden West Lodge offered overnight accommodations to visitors between 1926 and circa 1972. The Golden West Lodge Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 as part of the “Historic Resources of North Cascades National Park Service Complex” Multiple Resource Documentation effort. In association with recreational development in the Stehekin Valley at the turn of the twentieth century, the property is locally significant under Criterion A. The period of significance begins in 1926 when E.O. “Jack” Blankenship built the Golden West Lodge and extends to 1945 when U.S. involvement in World War II ended and tourism in Stehekin regained momentum. While the property no longer provides overnight accommodations, the Golden West Lodge and its associated buildings, structures and landscape features are utilized by the NPS and represent the last remaining example of an early large-scale resort in North Cascades National Park Complex.

Criterion A

The Golden West Lodge Historic District is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with recreational development in the North Cascades. Today, the Golden West Lodge is the only remaining lodge of this scale in the Stehekin Valley and exemplifies early resort architecture in the area, reflecting multiple land use and design adaptations over several generations.

At the end of the 19th century, people were drawn to the Stehekin Valley for several different reasons. Ultimately, the discovery of mineral resources as well as increasing recreational use of wilderness areas and tourist activities were the primary factors that attracted individuals to the area. In an effort to cater to both miners and tourists, Whitby Purple opened the Mountain View House on the shores of Lake Chelan circa 1900. Whitby embellished the property with ornamental plantings, rock-lined paths and terraces, and decorative rock piles to establish a “civilized” rustic landscape character. In 1918, Purple sold his property to Chelan Electric, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railroad, which planned to develop a hydroelectric project on Lake Chelan.

E.O. “Jack” Blankenship acquired the Purple property between 1924 and 1925 and constructed the Golden West Lodge in 1926 using materials, in part, salvaged from the Field Hotel, which had been previously established at the head of the lake. Supplementing Field’s work, additional improvements were made by Blankenship to landscape the grounds, which included the construction of a system of rock walls and terraces (akin to Purple’s design ethic.) Later, Blankenship constructed a garage behind the Golden West Lodge and moved a rustic cabin from another location up the valley to the site. Subsequent owners constructed several additional small rustic log cabins on the grounds as well as a tear drop-shaped pool fed by water from Purple Creek, picnic areas, a fish pond, and a shuffle board. Visitors also engaged in horseback riding, hiking, and fishing during this period.

In 1968, North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and the Pasayten Wilderness were established. The following year, in 1969, Outdoor Recreation Inc. sold the Golden West Lodge to the National Park Service. Per an agreement with the

National Park Service, Outdoor Recreation Inc. retained a use-and-occupancy lease until 1972. After this date, the Golden West no longer provided overnight lodging.³

Today, the Golden West Lodge and its associated features reflect the broad extent of development associated with the resort. While the Golden West serves as a National Park Service visitor center and is no longer used in its original capacity, it remains an important component of the Stehekin community and possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and feeling.

Historic Context

The following information was adapted from the Golden West Lodge Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form (1989) prepared by Gretchen Luxenberg.

Recreational Development: 1880s-1945

Since the late 19th century, hundreds of thousands of outdoor enthusiasts have been lured to the North Cascades for physical and mental challenge, rest and relaxation, and a scenic grandeur not found in their daily experience. Tourists made their way into this region via the east side as early as the 1890s; because of difficulties in access, the west side did not experience the arrival of tourists until well into the 20th century. Sightseeing, fishing, hunting, boating, horseback riding, and mountain climbing were some of the more favored activities. In 1899, the Portland Mazamas, the Northwest's oldest mountaineering club, visited Lake Chelan and the Stehekin valley. Their presence was billed as being of inestimable importance in spreading information about "...a great but scarcely-known wonderland of the Pacific Northwest."

Tourists had more choices for lodging on the east side. Although camping was always an option, early travelers often chose the comfortable inns and hotels conveniently sited along the lakeshore between Chelan and Stehekin. The most prominent of these was the Field Hotel, situated at the head of the lake. Touted as one of the most popular resorts in the state by some, this structure brought Stehekin a fame and recognition that was felt long after the hotel was razed in the 1920s with the raising of the lake. During this period, Whitby F. Purple also established the Mountain View House overlooking Lake Chelan shortly after his arrival in 1897. The building functioned as a lodge until 1918 when Purple left the area and sold the property to the power company developing hydroelectricity on Lake Chelan. Later, the Golden West Lodge would be built in 1926 on the site of the Purple homestead.

Ultimately, the nature of tourism and the need for overnight lodging in Stehekin had already started changing by the late 1920s when the lake boat began making daily trips to and from Chelan. Fewer visitors traveled uplake, most preferring to remain downlake with the cars. World War II brought an end to most pleasure travel and as a result, the Golden West temporarily closed its doors. It would later reopen and continue to provide overnight accommodations to guests until circa 1972.

³ It should be noted that the information offered above provides the reader with a general understanding of land ownership and site development during the period of significance. In the future, additional research should be undertaken to help us better understand the physical development of the district circa 1945-1972 to ensure that all resources are appropriately documented.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function—Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Primary Historic Function—Category: Hotel (Boarding House)

Primary Historic Function: Lodge (Inn, Cabin)

Primary Current Function—Major Category: Government

Primary Current Function—Category: Government Office

Primary Current Use: Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)

Other Current and Historic Uses/Functions:

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Major Category: Recreation/Culture

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Category: Outdoor Recreation

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Campground/Picnic Area

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Type: Both Current and Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Category: Secondary Structure (Garage)

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Secondary Structure (Garage)

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Type: Both Current and Historic

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Category: Single Family Dwelling

Other Historic Function or Current Use: Cabin/Lookout

Other Historic Function or Current Use—Type: Both Current and Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Golden West Lodge	Historic
Golden West	Historic
Stehekin Lodge	Historic
Golden West Lodge Hotel	Historic
Golden West Visitor Center	Current

Chronology

Year Begin	Year End	Event	Annotation
1890	1890	Built	Circa 1890, George Hall built the Argonaut hotel at Stehekin near the head of the lake. The hotel was a simple 2-story lumber structure with a wide wrap-around porch.
1891	1891	Built	A wagon road was constructed from the head of Lake Chelan to mines located up valley. During this period the road extended as far as High Bridge; however, later it would terminate at Bridge Creek.
1892	1892	Land Transfer	Merritt E. Field purchased the Argonaut and transformed it into an elegant property that later became known as the Field Hotel.
1897	1897	Established	Whitby F. Purple established the Mountain View House, a hostelry overlooking Lake Chelan. Reportedly, during his occupation of the site, the surrounding landscape was embellished with ornamental plantings, rock-lined paths and terraces, and decorative rock piles.
1900	1900	Built	By 1900, Purple had established a dock on the lakeshore with steps leading to the residence.
1906	1906	Land Transfer	Merritt Field sold the Field Hotel to Alice B. Wick for \$10,000.
1915	1915	Land Transfer	The Great Northern Railroad purchased the Field Hotel.
1917	1917	Abandoned	The Mountain View House operated until 1917 when Purple sold his property to W. F. Boardman who immediately sold the acreage and its improvements to the Chelan Electric Company, a subsidiary of the Great Northern Railroad.
1924	1925	Purchased	Stehekin resident E.O. "Jack", Blankenship purchased the Purple property. Although no written documentation exists, many believe that Blankenship demolished Purple's Mountain View House and later built Golden West Lodge on the site, reusing the rubble rock from the Mountain View House's foundation
1926	1926	Moved	The Field Hotel was dismantled due to its location along Lake Chelan, which would be inundated after completion of the dam. Ultimately, materials such as doors, windows, moldings, and stairways were salvaged for use in the future construction of the Golden West Lodge.
1926	1926	Built	The Golden West Lodge was built on the site of the Purple homestead.
1926	1940	Built	Blankenship enhanced the grounds around the Golden West Lodge through the construction of stone walls and level terraces. Additionally, a rustic sign reading "Golden West" was placed over the drive leading up to the lodge.
1927	1928	Built	Blankenship built a garage north of the Golden West Lodge.

Golden West Lodge Historic District
North Cascades National Park Complex
Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

1928	1928	Altered	Lake Chelan was raised 21 feet due to the completion of the Chelan dam.
1928	1929	Moved	Blankenship moved a small rustic log cabin that he had built upriver to a site near the Golden West Lodge for use as a rental. Today, this building is referred to as "The House That Jack Built" (Cabin #14).
1940	1940	Land Transfer	Due to a foreclosure, the Golden West Lodge was sold to George Miller.
1940	1941	Built	A cluster of small log cabins (Cabin #10, Cabin #12, Cabin #13, and Cabin #15) were built a short distance north/northwest of the Golden West Lodge.
1945	1945	Land Transfer	Circa 1945, George Miller sold the Golden West Lodge to Glen and Chet Ashmead who built Cabin #11 on the east side of the Golden West Lodge.
1945	1950	Built	Circa 1945-1950, the Ashmead's constructed the fish pond, shuffleboard court and the swimming pool.
1950	1955	Land Transfer	In the early 1950s, William (Bill) and Florence McLean acquired the Golden West Lodge.
1955	1960	Land Transfer	In the mid to late 1950s, Don Hess purchased the Golden West Lodge and remained owner for approximately three years.
1960	1965	Land Transfer	In the early 1960s, an individual named Keithly purchased the Golden West Lodge.
1967	1967	Land Transfer	Outdoor Recreation Inc. purchased the Golden West Lodge.
1968	1968	Established	North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and the Pasayten Wilderness were established.
1969	1969	Land Transfer	Outdoor Recreation Inc. sold the Golden West Lodge and 4.43 acres of associated property to the National Park Service.
1972	1972	Abandoned	Per an agreement with the National Park Service, Outdoor Recreation Inc. retained a use-and-occupancy lease until 1972. After this date, the Golden West was no longer used for overnight lodging.
1975	1979	Altered	By the late 1970s, the Golden West Lodge was utilized by the National Park Service as an interpretive center.
1976	1976	Demolished	Circa 1976, the National Park Service removed the following buildings (construction dates unknown) located on the east side of the Golden West Lodge: a cooler house, two wood-frame employees' quarters, a wood-frame storage structure housing a diesel generator and Pelton Wheel, a woodshed and a storage garage.
1979	1979	Altered	A new roof was installed on Cabin #15.
1980	1980	Altered	A new front porch was built on Cabin #15.
1980	1980	Altered	A new rear (east porch) was added onto the Golden West Lodge.

1981	1981	Altered	A side (north) porch and double doors were added onto the Golden West Lodge.
1982	1982	Altered	A second floor fire escape (south façade) was added onto the Golden West Lodge.
1981	1981	Altered	Public restrooms were added to the lower level of the Golden West Lodge.
1981	1981	Altered	The NPS removed the chimney from Cabin #12.
1982	1982	Altered	A new roof was installed on Cabin #14.
1989	1989	Established	The Golden West Lodge Historic District was listed to the National Register of Historic Places.
1997	1997	Stabilized	Preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #13, Cabin #14 and Cabin #15. Work addressed structural deficiencies.
2001	2003	Altered	The road to the Golden West Lodge was rerouted to improve access and parking.
2002	2002	Stabilized	Preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #15, which included the replacement of 499 square feet of cedar roofing, sheathing and associated structural components.
2002	2002	Stabilized	Preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #14, which included the replacement of 800 square feet of cedar roofing and sheathing.
2002	2003	Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation efforts were undertaken on the Golden West Lodge.
2002	2003	Stabilized	Preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #11, which included replacement of porch support timbers, steps and log hand railings as well as the replacement of pine board and batten on the front gable end of the building. In addition, many interior improvements were made and the building was finished with a new cedar shake roof and cedar cap.
2003	2003	Stabilized	Preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #12, which included replacement of broken windows, rotten exterior siding, the roofing ridge cap and shingles. In addition, structural timbers were replaced as necessary.
2008	2008	Rehabilitated	The Garage/Workshop was rehabilitated. As part of this effort, a North Cascades National Park historic preservation crew disassembled the deteriorating structure, poured a new concrete slab with stem walls, rebuilt the walls with new and restored material, structurally upgraded the truss system, re-roofed the building, replaced missing windows, rebuilt the exterior door and repainted the building.
2010	2010	Stabilized	The porch associated with the secondary entrance/exit on the southwest side of the House That Jack Built (Cabin #14) was stabilized.

Physical History

Golden West Lodge Historic District Physical History

The following narrative is adapted from several sources including the *Historic Structures Inventory: North Cascades National Park Service Complex* (1984), *Historic Resource Study: North Cascades National Park Service Complex* (1986) and the *Preliminary Historic Structure Report: Golden West Lodge Feasibility Study, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area* (1987). Information from supplemental sources is cited in the footnotes.

Early Settlement and Tourism: 1885-1925

Located in north central Washington in the heart of the North Cascades Mountains, Lake Chelan was recognized as a recreational resource soon after homesteaders and miners infiltrated the territory. By the late 19th century, tourists were able to reach the community of Stehekin via steamboat along Lake Chelan, a 55-mile-long, glacially-fed lake. After reaching their destination, travelers set out on foot and horseback in search of a variety of recreational pursuits in the area. Called by some the “Switzerland of America,” this body of water and its rugged environs have attracted hunters, fishermen, horseback riders, climbers, hikers, photographers, fresh air enthusiasts, and others for nearly a century.

Major John W. Horton was the earliest recorded pioneer to settle at the head of Lake Chelan in 1885. By 1889, Horton had managed to persuade his son-in-law George Hall to move to Stehekin. Hall and his family established Stehekin’s first hotel, the “Argonaut”, which provided basic accommodations in a 2-story log cabin. After only a few years, Hall sold the Argonaut to Merritt Field and left Stehekin in 1892. Field continued to operate the hotel and eventually filed for homestead entry (T33 N R17E, Section 36). In 1902, when Field’s property was surveyed for entry, the examiner noted many improvements, which included a 25-room hotel (32 feet by 132 feet), a barn (28 feet by 56 feet), a laundry building (24 feet by 32 feet), a cellar, and a wagon shed. In addition, the report noted that timber had been cut from the claim between the years 1890 and 1894 and also between 1898 and 1901. Ultimately, the removal of timber allowed Field to place 20 acres “under plow” and 80 acres “under fence”. Crops raised on the property reportedly included hay, vegetables, and fruit.

Recognizing the opportunity to provide accommodations to the ever-growing number of miners and outdoor enthusiasts that were drawn to the locale, in 1905, Field built a large hotel and annex that could accommodate one hundred guests overnight. The building incorporated the Argonaut and was called the Field Hotel. Known as a first-class hostelry, it offered many services, including food, boating on the lake, backcountry guest services, and horsepack trains. In addition to these activities, visitors regularly engaged in camping, fishing, hunting and mountain climbing in the valley. The hotel facility also included a barn, woodshed, chicken house, ice house, and laundry building on the premises.

Field sub-divided his homestead claim in 1906, selling a portion of the property to Alice B. Wick, who purchased it for \$10,000. Wick may have been an agent for the Great Northern Railroad (GNRR), an entity which ultimately gained control and operated the hotel until its removal in the late 1920s. During this time, the GNRR continued to advertise the “Hotel Field” as “a resort with quality in the heart of the mountains.” When the Chelan Electric Company began formulating plans for the construction of a dam downlake, which would raise the lake level and flood the hotel site, Field sold his remaining homestead acreage, including the hotel to the power company and moved downlake.

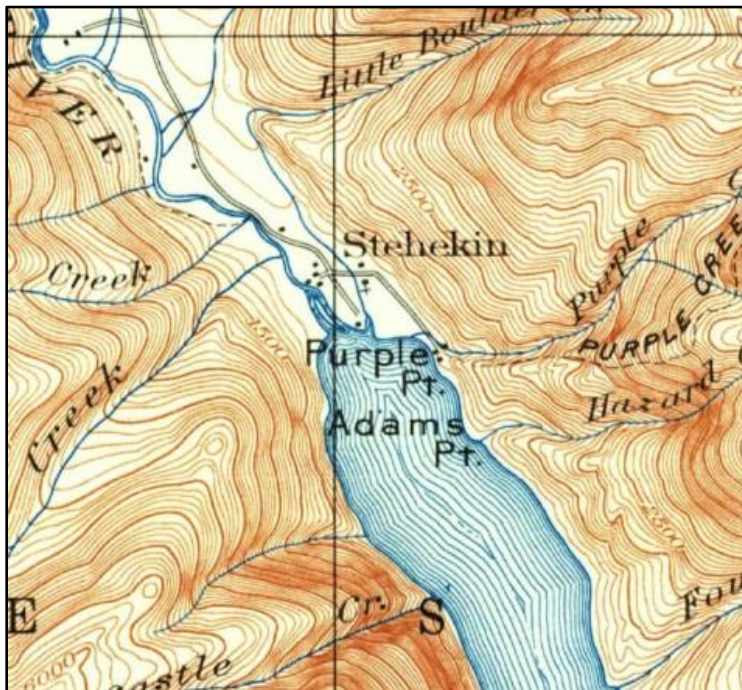
In addition to Field, several other homesteaders located in the Stehekin Valley, including William (or Whitby) F. Purple. By 1899, Purple had become the proprietor of a hostelry in Stehekin known as the Mountain View House. After making several improvements to the building, the 1 ½-story frame structure was capacious, measuring 42 feet by 50 feet, and situated on a ridge overlooking the lake. By 1900, Purple had built a dock on the lakeshore and a log barn was sited alongside the road leading upvalley. The grounds were adorned with rock-lined paths; decorative rock piles, both free-standing and surrounding trees; and rustic wooden “branch” furniture. Stairs led visitors from the dock at the lakeshore up the knoll and through a small gazebo before reaching the Mountain View House.

On December 17, 1903, Purple officially purchased 153 acres of land (T33N R18E, Section 31, lots 3, 5) near the head of lake. Eventually, Purple left Stehekin and sold the homestead to W. F. Boardman in 1917, who immediately sold the acreage and its improvements to the Chelan Electric Company, a subsidiary of GNRR. After Purple’s departure, the Mountain View House remained standing; however, its condition deteriorated throughout the years.

In 1925, the GNRR and the Washington Water Power Company of Spokane entered into an agreement to further develop the Chelan River. Work began in 1926 with the construction of conduits, and a power house and a dam, which was built at the outlet of the lake. Throughout the summer of 1927 the level of Lake Chelan behind the dam rose steadily, eventually rising some twenty feet. By the time the project was completed in 1929, approximately 500 acres of land at the head of the lake had been inundated, creating a new shoreline. Owners of the property were compensated for their losses by the companies responsible, but the upper end of the lake and the settlement of Stehekin would never look the same again. Prior to the lake levels rising, the land was logged by Grant Smith and Company. Buildings were moved or demolished and Purple Point became the new arrival and departure point for lake travelers, instead of the Field Hotel. Except for the improvements along the lakeshore, Purple’s property was not threatened by rising waters and simply remained unused and abandoned for a number of years. The imposing Field Hotel threatened by rising water; however, was dismantled and some of its building materials were incorporated into future construction projects, including the Golden West Lodge.



History #1: Photograph showing the Field Hotel at the head of Lake Chelan, 1920. This photo was taken prior to the damming of the lake, which dramatically changed the character of the area after 1929 (NOCA 11537).



History #2: USGS topographic map showing Stehekin before the damming of Lake Chelan, 1902 (Data available from the U.S. Geological Survey).

Construction and Development of Golden West Lodge: 1926-1967

The Golden West Lodge was the creation of Stehekin resident E.O. “Jack”, Blankenship. Although no written documentation exists, many speculate that Blankenship demolished Purple’s Mountain View House and built Golden West Lodge on or near the same site. Furthermore, it is suggested that he incorporated the rubble rock from the Mountain View House foundation into the new building. Constructed in 1926, the Golden West continued the Field Hotel’s tradition of serving guests and tourists at the head of the lake. Although not a master craftsman, Blankenship built an inn that was fairly typical of the day’s tourist accommodations: a spacious resort hotel located in a scenic area which blended rustic simplicity with comfort and some elements of elegance. Two and a half stories in height, its roofline was broken by gable-roofed dormers, and its symmetrical primary façade accented by a central two-story entrance portico. Inside, the atmosphere was comfortable, with a grouping of davenport and chairs around a large native stone fireplace set in an open lobby. A dining room overlooking the lake and capable of seating 48 was separated from the main lobby by a pair of French doors. A central stairway in the lobby led to a second floor and balcony support by massive peeled and varnished log posts.

At this time, the grounds associated with the Golden West Lodge likely contained many of the rock walls and features that had been originally built by Purple to complement the Mountain View House property. During the period of significance, E.O. Blankenship and subsequent property owners continued to make improvements to the site through the construction of supplemental rock walls with ornamental plantings and the development of a rustic garden.⁴ In addition to these improvements, Blankenship built a garage north of the Golden West Lodge and installed a rustic sign reading “Golden West” over the drive leading up to the lodge, in clear view of the tourists arriving on the boat. Around 1928, Blankenship also moved a small, one room rustic log cabin from another location in the valley to a site north of the main lodge for use as a rental cabin.⁵ Today this building is referred to as “The House That Jack Built.”

Despite the work that Blankenship completed on the property, by the late 1920s, the nature of tourism in Stehekin began to change as the boat began offering day trips and fewer visitors required overnight accommodations. In addition to increased boat services, trends showed that fewer visitors were traveling uplake to Stehekin, preferring to remain downlake where they could travel to various destinations by automobile. Tourism continued to decline during the Depression years and throughout World War II when many businesses, including the Golden West Lodge, remained closed.

After wartime travel restrictions and gas rationing were lifted, the Golden West reopened for business. Ultimately, the post-war years brought no great resurgence of tourists into the valley and as a result ownership of the Golden West Lodge would change hands many times before the National Park Service acquired the property. Due to foreclosure, Jack Blankenship lost his rights to the lodge in 1940 and George Miller became the new owner. In an effort to accommodate modern tourists with changing needs and tastes, Miller’s son, Peter, and a contractor named Roger Hale built a cluster of small log cabins (Cabin #10, Cabin #12, Cabin #13, Cabin #15) a short distance north/northwest of the lodge, circa 1940-1941. Fully furnished and fitted with plumbing, electricity, built-in cabinets and hot water tanks, these 4-person cabins added a new dimension to the property. During this period, the number of rooms in the lodge also increased as the third floor was “opened up” by finishing the dormers into eleven individual rooms with sinks. Full bathroom facilities were also established elsewhere on the third floor.

⁴ Cathy Gilbert and L. Hugie, *Landscape Analysis: Stehekin Landing, Stehekin, Washington*. (Seattle, WA: National Park Service, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, 1986), 7.

⁵ Luxenberg 1989, no page.

Circa 1945, the Golden West Lodge was sold to Glen and Chet Ashmead who constructed another log cabin (Cabin #11) on the property east of the Golden West Lodge. During their tenure, the Ashmeads also constructed a fish pond, shuffleboard court and tear drop-shaped swimming pool, circa 1945-1950. The pool was constructed of native stone and concrete and measured approximately 15 feet by 30 feet in size. It was filled with water diverted from Purple Creek and had a waterfall at one end. In the early 1950s, William (Bill) and Florence McLean (or McLane) acquired the Golden West Lodge. The McLean family, including Bill and Florence's two daughters, operated the resort seasonally until approximately the mid-1950s.⁶ In the late 1950s, Don Hess owned the property and by the early 1960s; the property once again changed hands. During this period it was owned by an individual by the name of Keithly.

By the late 1950s or early 1960s, tourism in general began to slowly increase, which sparked the interest of a Seattle based corporation, Outdoor Recreation, Inc., who purchased the lodge in 1967. This corporation was comprised of 24 stockholders who renamed the property, "Stehekin Lodge." Ultimately, the group hoped to use it as a year-round destination resort attracting families and small conventions. At that time the complex included the 22-room main lodge, several rental cabins, a pool, a dock, and boats for hire.

It should be noted that the information offered above provides the reader with a general understanding of land ownership and site development during the period of significance. In the future, additional research should be undertaken to help us better understand the physical development and ownership of the lodge and its associated buildings and structures circa 1945 to 1972 to ensure that all resources are appropriately documented.

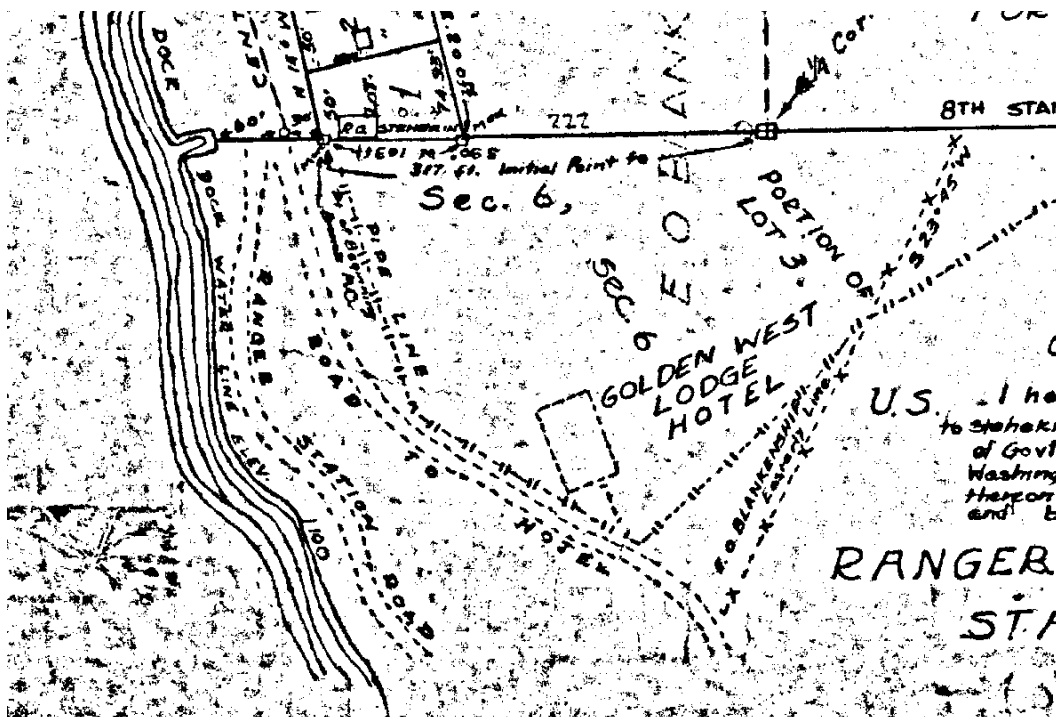


History #3: View of a portion of the Golden West Lodge (left) and the U.S. Forest Service Stehekin Ranger Station residence, warehouse and boat dock (right) as seen from Lake Chelan, post 1926 (NOCA 11923).

⁶ National Park Service, Oral history video recording with JoAnne McLean Reiter, 2012.



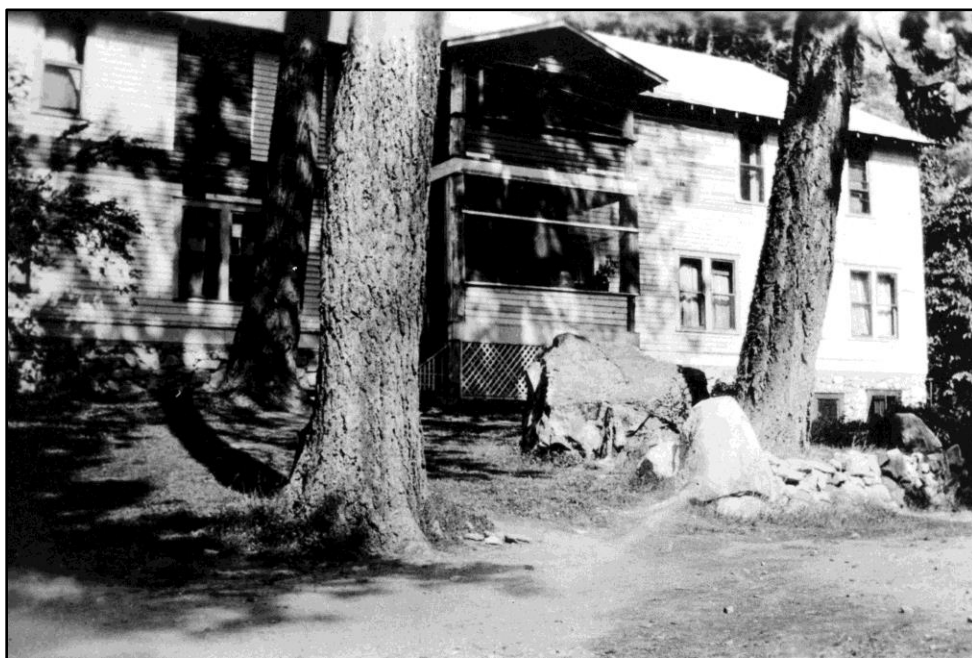
History #4: Early photograph of the Golden West Lodge and the cabin known as “The House That Jack Built”, n.d (NOCA).



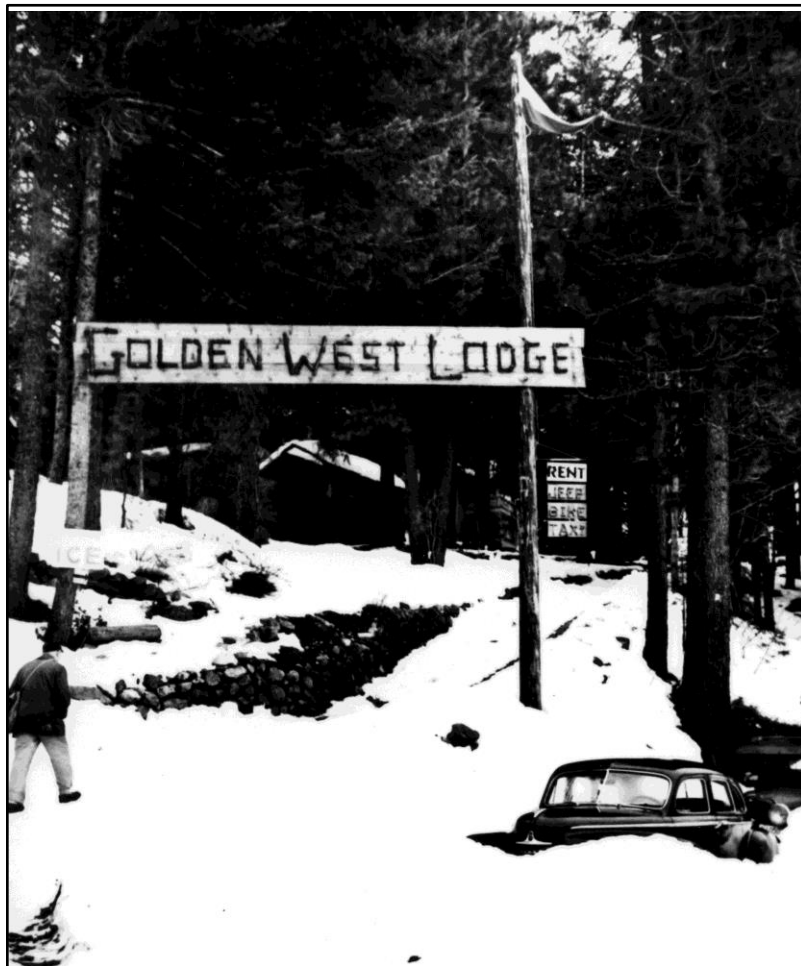
History #5: Portion of a plat map illustrating “Blankenship’s Purple Point Addition”, March 1934. Note the location of the “Golden West Lodge Hotel” and “Road to Hotel” on the plat map. See the Supplemental Information section for a full version of the plat map.



History #6: Photograph looking northeast of the Golden West Lodge and the terraced slope leading to the water, 1940 (NOCA 11901).



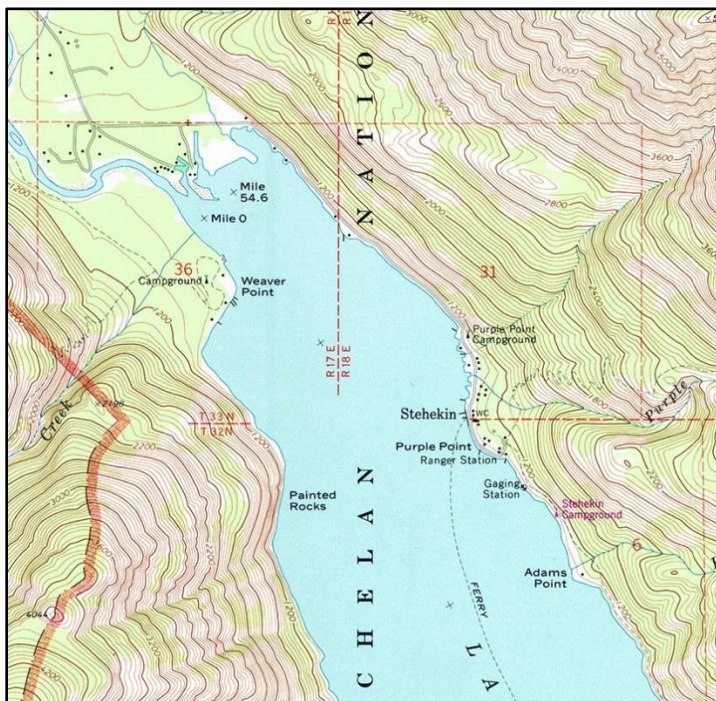
History #7: View of the front of the Golden West Lodge, circa 1950. Note the orientation of the stairs leading into the building, large boulders and stacked stone wall (NOCA 13809g).



History #8: Photograph of the "Golden West Lodge" sign situated over the road that led to the property, n.d. Today, the stacked stone retaining wall on the left remains; however, the road no longer serves as a vehicular route, but rather as a wide pedestrian trail (NOCA 13809s).



History #9: Photograph of two men playing shuffleboard at the Golden West Lodge, 1962. Note the open character of the vegetation and associated slope leading down toward the water (NOCA 13809t).



History #10: USGS topographic map showing Stehekin and the Golden West Lodge area, 1969 (edited 1987) (data available from the U.S. Geological Survey).

National Park Service Management: 1968-Present

In 1968, North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and the Pasayten Wilderness were established. The following year, in 1969, Outdoor Recreation Inc. sold the Golden West Lodge and 4.43 acres of associated property to the National Park Service, retaining a five-year “Use and Occupancy” lease. In lieu of completing the terms of the lease, Outdoor Recreation Inc. sold the remaining portion of the lease to Larry Tonge in 1971. One year later, in 1972, the Golden West Lodge officially closed its doors to overnight visitors.

In the mid-1970s, the NPS made general repairs to several cabins in the area in an effort to stabilize existing buildings from further deterioration. During this period, new walls and decking were constructed and access routes were increased.⁷ Other more noticeable changes included the demolition of six outbuildings located east of the lodge in 1976. These buildings included a cooler house, two wood-frame employees’ quarters, a wood-frame storage structure housing a diesel generator and Pelton Wheel, a woodshed and a storage garage. Additionally, many improvements were made to existing buildings on the property in an effort to stabilize them. By the late 1970s, the Golden West Lodge was utilized by the National Park Service as an interpretive center.⁸ In 1979, a new roof was installed on Cabin #15 and in 1980 a new front porch constructed on the building. Circa 1981, the NPS removed the chimney from Cabin #12. Also, a new roof was installed on Cabin #14 in 1982. At an unknown date, new front and back porches were built on Cabin #13 to replace similar porches that had deteriorated. Today, Cabin #11 remains relatively intact, with the exception of the addition of incompatible materials (clapboards) on the cabin’s northeast corner, which were incorporated into the building at an unknown date.

During the early 1980s several changes were made to the Golden West Lodge. In 1981, public restrooms were added in the lower level.⁹ Also noteworthy, was the reorientation of the entry stairs to the Golden West Lodge approximately 90 degrees to avoid the presence of a large tree adjacent to the steps. Additional changes included the construction of a new rear (east porch), side (north) porch and double doors, and second floor fire escape (south façade), which were added to the Golden West Lodge in 1980, 1981, and 1982 respectively.

In 1987, a *Preliminary Historic Structure Report: Golden West Lodge Feasibility Study* was prepared by the Pacific Northwest Region Cultural Resources Division. The report proposed that the NPS rehabilitate the Golden West Lodge to more fully utilize the building by providing for both year-round park staff offices and visitor center facilities in the lodge. The report noted that “The proposed project will reinforce the structural integrity of the building and....Significant historic fabric will be refurbished or replaced in-kind where necessary.” Two years later, in 1989, the Golden West Lodge Historic District was listed to the National Register of Historic Places.

In the fall of 2002, a large rehabilitation project was undertaken on the Golden West Lodge in an effort to achieve the above-mentioned desired goals. As part of the project, the original rock rubble and mortar foundation was replaced to ensure that current building codes and associated seismic requirements were addressed. At least 18 hydraulic jacks were used to lift the Golden West, including the building’s large stone fireplace.¹⁰ The interior of the building was also renovated to meet additional requirements. As a

⁷ Gilbert and Hugie, 11.

⁸ David Louter, *Contested Terrain: North Cascades National Park Service Complex*, Washington, An Administrative History, (Seattle, WA, National Park Service, 1998) Chapter 8, Stehekin: Land of Freedom and Want.

⁹ Gretchen Luxenberg, *Historic Structures Inventory: North Cascades National Park Service Complex*, (Seattle, WA: Cultural Resources Division, Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service, 1984), 92-92a.

¹⁰ Timothy Manns, “Raising the Golden West,” National Park Service, *Inside NPS Headlines*, September 24, 2002.

result of the work, the first floor of the building continued to serve as the National Park Service visitor center; however, the upper floors were developed into office space and the basement was renovated to include year-round public restrooms as well as a curatorial storage facility and two additional rooms. As a component of the Golden West Lodge project, work was also undertaken to re-route the existing road to the visitor center to improve access and parking. The work consisted of the removal of 16 trees and stumps, excavation of approximately 2,000 yards of material, and the introduction of fill in low areas. Additionally, the work created parking for an additional eight vehicles in three different areas. After the work was completed the disturbed ground and cut banks were rehabilitated.¹¹

In addition to the large-scale Golden West Lodge rehabilitation project, several relatively small-scale projects were undertaken on buildings and structures located within the historic district. In 2002, preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #14, which included the replacement of 800 square feet of cedar roofing and sheathing.¹² Preservation maintenance activities were also undertaken on Cabin #15 in 2002, which included the replacement of 499 square feet of cedar roofing, sheathing and associated structural components.¹³ Between 2002 and 2003, preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #11, which included replacement of porch support timbers, steps and log hand railings as well as the replacement of pine board and batten on the front gable end of the building. Also, many interior improvements were made and the building was finished with a new cedar shake roof and cedar cap.¹⁴ In 2003, preservation maintenance activities were undertaken on Cabin #12, which included replacement of broken windows, rotten exterior siding, the roofing ridge cap and shingles. In addition, structural timbers were replaced as necessary.¹⁵

In 2008, the Garage/Workshop was rehabilitated under the direction of a North Cascades National Park historic preservation crew. As part of the project, the crew disassembled the deteriorating structure, poured a new concrete slab with stem walls, rebuilt the walls with new and restored material, structurally upgraded the truss system, re-roofed the building, replaced missing windows, rebuilt the exterior door and repainted the building.¹⁶ The most recent stabilization work at the site was undertaken in 2010 on the porch associated with the secondary entrance/exit on the southwest side of The House That Jack Built (Cabin #14).

Today, the Golden West continues to function as a National Park Service visitor center and also provides employee office space, while the cabins serve as concessionaire properties and employee housing.

¹¹ Project Management Information System (PMIS) #67783, Component Completion Report.

¹² Project Management Information System (PMIS) #89961, Component Completion Report.

¹³ Project Management Information System (PMIS) #89962, Component Completion Report.

¹⁴ Project Management Information System (PMIS) #61344, Component Completion Report.

¹⁵ Project Management Information System (PMIS) #68358, Component Completion Report.

¹⁶ Project Management Information System (PMIS) #140036, Component Completion Report. As a result of its poor condition, the Golden West Garage was originally not counted as a contributing resource in the Golden West Lodge Historic District National Register of Historic Places nomination form. As a result of this assessment, the building will be considered a contributing feature within the Golden West Lodge Cultural Landscape Inventory.



History #11: Photograph of the front of the Golden West Lodge, circa 1988. Note that the original orientation of the stairs changed, extending from the building at a 90 degree angle (Golden West Lodge Historic District National Register nomination).



History #12: View of the Golden West Lodge from the south showing its overall character, 1980. Note the manipulation of topography and associated stacked stone walls visible in foreground (NOCA 19458).



History #13: Photograph of the side and rear of the Golden West Lodge, circa 1980s. This photograph was taken prior to rehabilitation work, which modified both elevations (NOCA 17304-30).



History #14: Photograph of Cabin #11, circa 1980s. Today, the overgrown area to the left contains a small garden demarcated by stones, which may be covered in this image (NOCA 17304-25).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Golden West Lodge Historic District continues to convey its significance as an early rustic resort development in the North Cascades. Eight landscape characteristics help to convey the historic integrity of the historic district including natural systems and features, spatial organization, topography, views and vistas, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. The analysis and evaluation of key landscape characteristics is based on historical research and documentation of existing conditions.

The development and use of the Golden West Lodge was historically influenced by the area's climate, hydrology, topography, native vegetation and geology. The dry summers combined with the natural beauty of the area and an abundance of recreational opportunities made Stehekin an ideal vacation destination and set the stage for the development of a lodge to accommodate visitors. Located on Lake Chelan, the lodge was oriented to take advantage of views of the lake as well as the mountain peaks that rise dramatically on the opposite side of the lake. The steeply sloped bank of Lake Chelan required significant terracing to accommodate the construction of the lodge, roads, and level areas for visitor use. The Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest created a rustic setting for the Golden West Lodge. Large deposits of glacial till provided an abundant source of rocks that were used throughout the historic district to build retaining walls, steps, paths, and building foundations.

Two important views are associated with the historic district. These include filtered views through the trees of Lake Chelan and surrounding mountain peaks from the lodge, and the view of the lodge from the boats as they arrive at Stehekin Landing.

Spatial organization of the resort was strongly influenced by the steep topography and views of Lake Chelan. The lodge was sited at the center of the development, oriented at an angle to face the lake. Beginning at the entrance to the lodge, a series of terraces step down the slope creating level spaces for informal lawns, gardens, roads, and a shuffleboard court. The other three sides of the lodge are flanked by cabins, a garage, and a swimming pool.

The level of manipulation of topography within the historic district is evident in the expansive system of rock walls and terraces. These features served a functional purpose around the lodge and cabins to take up grade changes, as well as an ornamental purpose to create a garden area for passive recreation. Despite the loss of some historic walls and the addition of new walls, the majority of walls and terraces remain intact.

Little has been documented about historic vegetation at Golden West Lodge. Today, remnants of ornamental vegetation and lawn throughout the historic district provide clues to what may have been planted historically. Most of the existing historic ornamental vegetation exists on the terraces south and west of the lodge. In this area, a mix of native and non-native species grow in informal groupings interspersed with open lawns, dirt paths, and rock walls.

Some aspects of circulation patterns within the boundaries of the historic district have been modified since the period of significance, however two significant historic routes are still intact: the Historic Access Road to the lodge, which is now used as a footpath, and the Road around the Lodge, which extends from Cabin #14 (The House That Jack Built) to the Garage/Workshop in back of the lodge and

terminates near Cabin #11. Several historic stone steps and paths still exist as well.

There are eight contributing buildings and structures in the historic district, which include the Golden West Lodge, six cabins, and the Garage/Workshop. Buildings and structures at the Golden West Lodge are rustic in character. There are no contributing small scale features at Golden West Lodge. All small scale features located within the historic district are recent additions installed by the NPS to help meet current needs and uses of the site except for one rock planter near Cabin #11 that may have been constructed during the period of significance, but its construction date is unknown. Most of the small scale features, with a few exceptions, are constructed with materials or painted in colors that are compatible with the historic district. Archeological sites that date to the period of significance include the Swimming Pool Ruin and Fish Pond Ruin.

Some changes since the period of significance have slightly impacted the historical integrity of the historic district. The greatest alteration has been the vehicular access to the resort, which used to be from the west, but is now from the east. However, the historic access road still exists as a foot path. Small parking areas have been added throughout the site. And a two-track dirt road has been developed through the cabin area north of the lodge. Despite these changes, a majority of the historic landscape features and patterns still remain intact and help to convey the historic character and layout of the Golden West Lodge Historic District.

Integrity Assessment

The Golden West Lodge Historic District retains all aspects of its integrity including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All primary historic buildings are sited in their original locations. The design of the resort has been maintained because the essential spatial organization and layout of the district is intact. The district is still located in its historic setting on a steep forested hillside above Lake Chelan. Primary structures retain a high percentage of their original materials. Some native and non-native plants used as ornamentals are extant. The workmanship of the log cabins, rock walls, and terraces reflect the manipulation and adaptation of natural materials through time to develop the site.

The physical environment of the Golden West Lodge has not changed dramatically, resulting in a historic setting that conveys the significance of a rustic resort. Although land uses have changed with the conversion of the Golden West Lodge from overnight accommodations to a Visitor Center and office space, the historic district retains an association with its past through retention of its buildings, spatial organization, location, materials, and workmanship.

Natural Systems & Features

Natural Systems and Features are defined as the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape. The development and use of the Golden West Lodge was historically influenced by the area's climate, hydrology, topography, native vegetation and geology.

Climate

The climate in Stehekin is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, snowy winters. Average high temperatures in July are around eight-three degrees Fahrenheit, while average lows in January are twenty-three degrees Fahrenheit. Average rainfall measures about thirty-five inches per year and the average snowfall is 128 inches. The dry summers combined with the natural beauty of the area and an abundance of recreational opportunities made Stehekin an ideal vacation destination and set the stage for the development of a lodge to accommodate visitors.

Hydrology

The development at Golden West Lodge Historic District was influenced by two primary hydrological resources: Lake Chelan and Purple Creek. Lake Chelan is a narrow, deep lake measuring 50 miles long and 0.35 miles wide at its widest point. It is the third deepest lake in the United States at a maximum depth of 1,486 feet. Located along its shores, the Golden West Lodge was oriented to take advantage of views of the lake as well as the mountain peaks that rise dramatically on the opposite side of the lake. Purple Creek was the primary water source for the development. It provided water not only for domestic use, but also for the swimming pool and fish pond.

Topography

The steeply sloped bank of Lake Chelan required significant terracing to accommodate the construction of the lodge, roads, and level areas for visitor use. The resulting system of rock walls and flat terraces is a character defining feature of the historic district. Where the natural slope was not terraced, the buildings were built on tall post and rock foundations to accommodate the change in grade.

Native Vegetation

Located within a second growth Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest, the native trees provided a rustic setting for the Golden West Lodge. The stand of trees within the development were historically thinned to provide a source of building materials and to maintain a view of Lake Chelan. The remaining trees provided shade in the summertime.

Geology

The valley in which Lake Chelan is located was carved by a glacier that left large deposits of glacial till in the area. The abundant source of rocks was incorporated throughout the historic district to build retaining walls, steps, paths, and building foundations.



Natural Systems and Features #1: Lake Chelan, looking north toward Stehekin Valley. (PWR, June 2103)



Natural Systems and Features #2: An abundance of native rocks on site were used to construct features throughout the district, such as buildings (note the lower level of the Golden West Lodge) and rock retaining walls. The walls supported the terraces that were constructed to make usable spaces on the steeply sloped site. (PWR, June 2103)



Natural Systems and Features #3: In the areas where the hillside was not terraced, buildings were built upon tall post and rock foundations to accommodate the change in grade. Photo of Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built), looking southwest. (PWR, June 2103)

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual association in the landscape.

Spatial organization at the Golden West Lodge Historic District was strongly influenced by the steep topography and views of Lake Chelan. The Golden West Lodge is located at the center of the development, oriented at an angle to face the lake. Beginning at the entrance to the lodge, a series of terraces step down the slope creating level spaces for informal lawns, gardens, roads, and a shuffleboard court. The other three sides of the lodge are flanked by cabins, the Garage/Workshop, and the Swimming Pool Ruin. The cabins are scattered throughout the forested hillside in an apparently random organization. Only Cabin #11, the last cabin constructed on the site, is oriented toward the lake.

Historically, the resort was accessed by what is now the Historic Access Road to the lodge. Cars could drive this road from Stehekin Landing to the lodge. The road wrapped around the front of the lodge from Cabin #14 (The House That Jack Built) to the Garage/Workshop located behind the lodge before terminating near Cabin #11. At some point, the historic access road was converted to a pedestrian path and the primary vehicular access was a spur off the road to the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road. The spur road looped north and west back up the hillside toward Cabin #11 then joined the road near the lodge. This spur road has since been obliterated and the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road extended past Cabin #11 to provide easier access.

Despite the changes in vehicular access to the Golden West Lodge Historic District, the alignment of the historic access road still remains, as do the historic arrangement of buildings, structures and terraces that define the historic district. As a result, spatial organization is a characteristic that helps to convey the historic character of the district.



Spatial Organization #1: Golden West Lodge oriented toward Lake Chelan, perched above the terraces, looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Spatial Organization #2: A series of terraces stepping down the slope provide flat areas for passive recreation. Open spaces are interspersed with groups of vegetation. (PWR, June 2013)



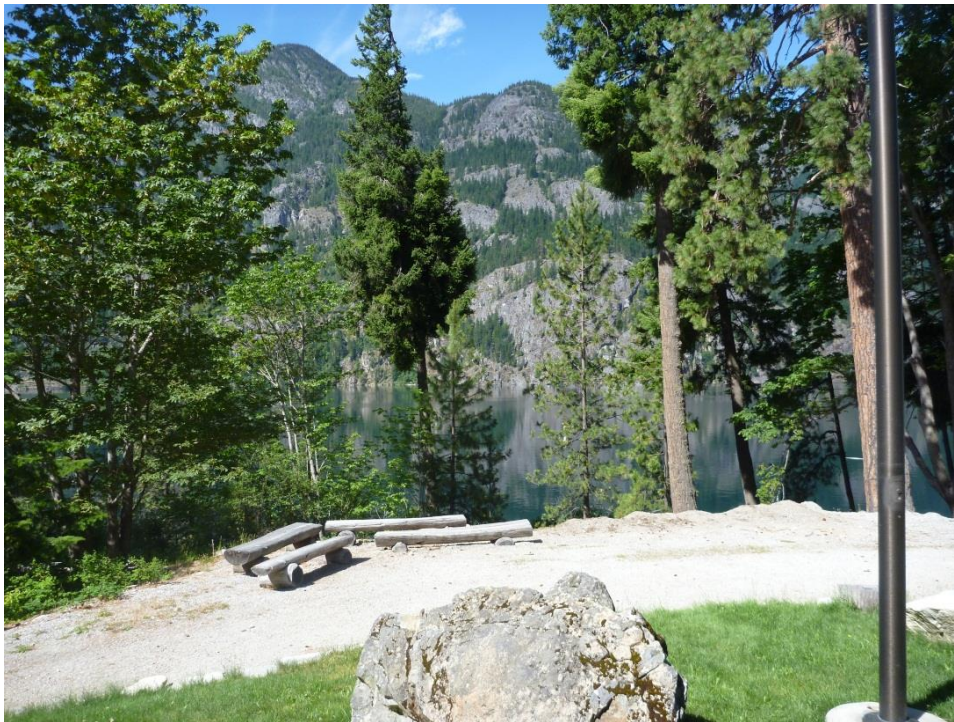
Spatial Organization #3: Cluster of cabins north of the Golden West Lodge: Cabins #14, #15, and #13 (from left to right), looking southwest. (PWR, June 2013)

Views and Vistas

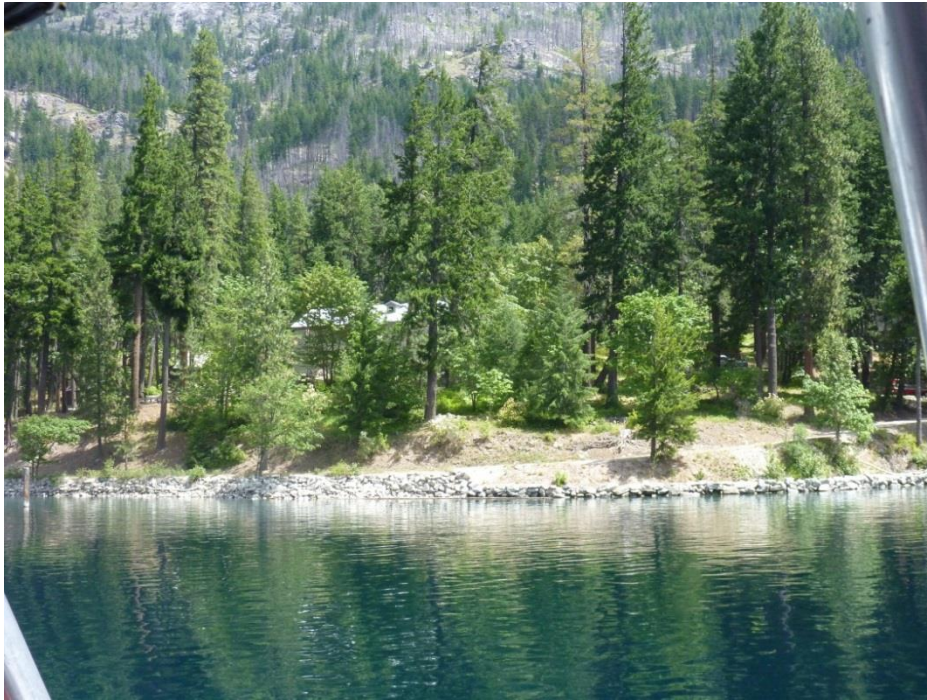
The Views and Vistas section documents the prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscapes characteristics and associated features, such as an expansive and/or panoramic view which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived, or a discrete, linear vista, which is deliberately contrived. Two views are important to the Golden West Lodge Historic District: 1) the view of Lake Chelan and surrounding mountain peaks from the lodge and 2) the view of the lodge from the water as boats arrive at Stehekin Landing.

Sited on a lightly forested slope that rises steeply above the shoreline of Lake Chelan, the Golden West Lodge property has filtered views of the water and surrounding mountain peaks. Trees existed on the slope during the period of significance as evidenced in historic photos; however, there are slightly more trees today and growth of understory shrubs that have obscured some of the historic view. The remaining view through the trees toward the lake, however, is still an important characteristic of the Golden West Lodge Historic District as a major focal point and influence in the orientation of the lodge.

Historically, visitors could catch glimpses of the Golden West Lodge through the lightly forested shoreline as they arrived to Stehekin Landing by boat. This view has also been slightly impacted by the subsequent growth of new trees and understory shrubs since the period of significance. However, views directly from Stehekin Landing are still intact as revealed by a comparison of the contemporary photos below with historic photos in the history section.



Views and Vistas #1: View from the front of the Golden West Lodge, looking southwest toward Lake Chelan through the trees. Historically, this view was a bit more open than it is today, due to growth of new trees and understory shrubs. (See History #8 photo.)



Views and Vistas #2: View of the Golden West Lodge Historic District, looking northeast, upon arrival to Stehekin by boat. Historically, the lodge was slightly more visible than it is today due to growth of trees and understory on the slope. (See History #3 photo.)



Views and Vistas #3: View of the Golden West Lodge, looking southeast, from the boat docked at Stehekin Landing. This view of the lodge is very similar to the historic view from the landing. (See History #6 photo.)

Topography

The Topography section documents the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect) that have been manipulated by human activity.

The primary topographic landscape features at the Golden West Lodge Historic District are the terraces and rock retaining walls, reflecting a purposeful alteration to the natural topography to meet the needs of the property owners. The terrace and rock wall system serves two primary purposes: 1) creating open, level areas for passive recreation (such as the picnic area), and 2) serving as retaining walls that support roads and building sites (such as Cabin #14, The House that Jack Built). The walls and terraces merge into one another and often serve more than one purpose, working together as an integrated system that makes the property function and appear today as it did historically. As a result, the terraces and rock walls are described as one system.

The first rock walls were built by Purple between 1897 and 1918, and were later improved upon by Blankenship, the Millers, and the Ashmeads to meet ongoing changes and needs within the landscape. Although some of the terraces and walls have been overgrown or lost from neglect, a majority of the terraced system still remains intact. More recently, the NPS has rehabilitated several rock walls and constructed some new ones in the vicinity of the Golden West Lodge. Despite the loss of some historic walls and the addition of new walls, the majority of terraces and retaining walls remain intact and the new walls are compatible with the historic character of the district. Collectively, the terraces and retaining walls serve as a system that retains the historic character of the district.

Contributing Structure

Golden West Lodge –Terraces and Rock Walls (LCS# 030166)

Numerous lengths of stone walls were historically constructed to create a system of level terraces on the sloped landscape around the Golden West Lodge. The walls are dry-laid, uncoursed, native stone walls typically measuring 1-3' high, with a few over 4' high, depending on the immediate terrain where the walls are constructed. Overall, 1,630 linear feet of rock retaining walls were inventoried during fieldwork for this document and their locations are shown on the site plan.

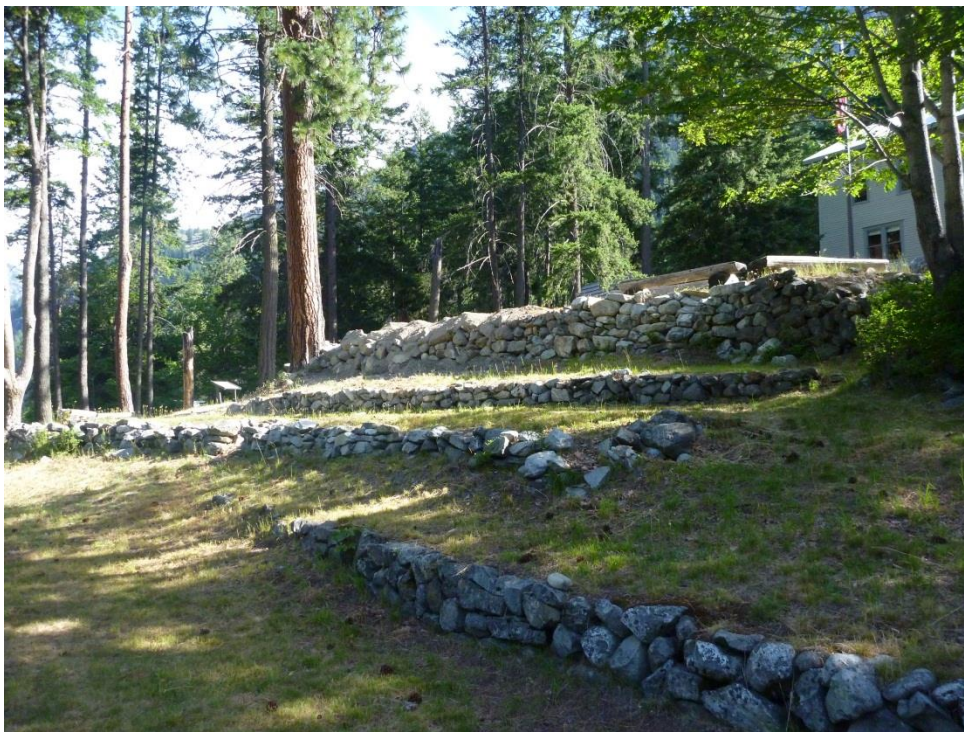
A series of long, narrow terraces step down from the road in front of the lodge toward the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road. These terraces support various recreational activities, such as shuffleboard and picnicking, as well as remnants of ornamental vegetation. The most visually prominent terraces are the shuffleboard terrace, measuring 13' by 56', and the picnic area terrace, measuring 25' by 85'. Other smaller terraces are located above, below, and between these two terraces. The walls in this area tend to be fair to good condition.

Another area of terraces is located southeast of the picnic area where a cluster of outbuildings and employee sleeping quarters were once located. In 1976, the NPS removed a cooler house, two wood-frame employee's quarters, a wood-frame storage structure, a woodshed, and a storage garage from the area. Today, there is still evidence of this development in the form of remnant terraces and rock walls; however, many of the walls are overgrown with vegetation and are in fair to poor condition. The site is

densely vegetated with trees and understory, and has small areas of lawn where additional picnic tables are located. Remnant ornamental vegetation is also located in this area.

Around the Golden West Lodge, a rock wall defines the perimeter of lawn at the entrance to the building and a series of short sections of rock walls create level terraces for parking, building access, and utilities to the south of the lodge.

Retaining walls also support the historic road system and cabin sites. Both the historic access road and the road that loops around the lodge have long section of rock walls uphill and downhill of the road beds. One of these sections of rock wall merges into the rock wall that creates a level terrace for Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built). Rock walls support steep slopes on the uphill sides of Cabin #10 and Cabin #11.



Topography #1: Terraces and walls located southwest of the lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #2: Shuffleboard located on one of the terraces southwest of the lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #3: Series of terraces southwest of the lodge, looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013) Note the picnic area near the right side of photo.



Topography #4: Terraces and walls located southwest of the lodge, looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013)
The picnic area is the lowest terrace visible in photo (right).



Topography #5: Overgrown terraces and walls south of the lodge, looking northeast, in the areas where the NPS removed several outbuildings in 1976. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #6: Rock walls in front of the lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #7: Terraces constructed more recently to create parking spaces east of the lodge, looking north. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #8: Rock wall on downhill side of the road around the lodge and Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built), looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #9: Rockwall supporting road segment near Cabin #11, looking east. (PWR, June 2013)



Topography #10: Retaining wall behind Cabin #10, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)

Circulation

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. Circulation patterns within the boundaries of the Golden West Lodge Historic District have been modified overtime, as described in Spatial Organization. However, two significant historic routes are still intact: the Historic Access Road to the lodge, which is now used as a pedestrian route, and the Road around the Lodge, from Cabin #14 (The House That Jack Built) around to the Garage/Workshop in back of the lodge. Several historic stone steps and paths still exist as well.

Currently, the historic district is accessed by the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road, a road that is located outside the historic district boundary and is not included in this inventory. The road begins at Stehekin Landing, follows south along the shoreline of Lake Chelan, then curves back north through the Purple Point area, and passes Cabin #11 to access the lodge. This road was originally constructed to access the Purple Point area, while a separate road was used to access the Golden West Lodge. Since the period of significance, the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road was modified to provide the main access to the lodge by using fill material to connect the original terminus of the road to the historic road system around the lodge (described below).

Contributing Circulation Features

Golden West Lodge – Historic Access Road (LCS# TBD)

The historic access road, now used as a pedestrian route, runs from Stehekin Landing, uphill to the entrance of the Golden West Lodge. The historic alignment of the road is still demarcated by two rock walls that parallel the route, one on the uphill side and the other on the downhill side. The width of the roadbed is approximately 10'-12'. With the road's conversion to a pedestrian route, a narrower path has been established within the roadbed. The path measures 8' wide, is surfaced with gravel, and edged with wood. Despite this modification, the historic road bed is still intact and clearly visible.

Golden West Lodge – Road around the Lodge (LCS# TBD)

This road is comprised of the historic segment of the road system that provided access to the earliest buildings constructed within the historic district. The road wraps around the front of the lodge, from Cabin #14 (The House That Jack Built) around to the Garage/Workshop in back of the lodge and another section of road provides access to Cabin #11. It is a gravel road of varied width, but is predominantly 10'-12' wide. It is demarcated by rock retaining walls on both the uphill and downhill sides. This road is evident in historic photos and appears to be in the same alignment as it was historically.

Golden West Lodge – Stone Paths and Steps (LCS# 030169)

Several stone steps and paths exist throughout the historic district. Features include the stone steps and path along the northwestern side of Cabin #11, stone steps and path near the shuffleboard, and stone steps that lead uphill to the cabins from the historic access road. These stone steps and path are dry laid stone.

Non-Contributing Circulation Features

Golden West Lodge Entrance Path

During the 2002 rehabilitation of the Golden West Lodge, a large tree was removed that allowed the

historic main entrance and path to be reconfigured to their original orientation and alignment. The non-contributing but compatible path measures 4' wide, is surfaced with gravel and edged with wood.

Parking Areas

Small parking areas have been added throughout the historic district since the period of significance, including a parking area west of the Garage/Workshop, a parking area south of Cabin #11, and parking spaces on the southeastern façade of the lodge. These parking areas are surfaced with gravel and abrupt edges are demarcated with log barriers.

Informal Foot Paths to Cabins

An informal system of foot paths lead to the entrances of the cabins north of the lodge. These foot paths are surfaced with native soil and duff, edges are demarcated by vegetation. These routes have likely changed over time with modifications to the road system and parking lots.

Two-track Road through Cabin Area

A non-historic dirt road runs northwest from the parking area west of the Garage/Workshop, past Cabins #10 and #12, toward the North Cascades Lodge (outside CLI boundary). This two-track road was established post-period of significance to help maintain buildings and structures on the property.



Circulation #1: Historic Access Road to the lodge, looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013) Note the historic width of the road bed is still visible between the rock walls on the uphill and downhill sides of the path.



Circulation #2: Road around the Lodge and the reestablished entrance path to the lodge, looking east. (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #3: Contributing road segment near Cabin #11, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #4: Stone steps and paths at Cabin #11 (left) and the shuffleboard court (right). (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #5: Stone steps and path along the Historic Access Road, looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #6: Non-historic parking area near the Garage/Workshop, looking southwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #7: Informal foot paths to cabins north of the lodge, looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Circulation #8: Non-historic dirt road through cabin area, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as the elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities. Structures are defined as the functional elements constructed for other purposes than sheltering human activity. Buildings and structures within the Golden West Lodge Historic District have been rehabilitated over the years to support continued use by the NPS and still retain their rustic character. The Golden West Lodge now serves as a visitor center and many of the cabins serve as overnight housing for staff. Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built) is used as a co-op shop that is stocked with locally-made crafts.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

Golden West Lodge (Visitor Center) (LCS# 030140) (FMSS# 17716)

The Golden West Lodge, built in 1926, measures 42' by 80'. It is a 2 and 1/2 story building on a stone and concrete foundation with an exposed basement, clapboard siding, low gable, metal roof and dormers, an entry below a center gable, and a brick chimney. The lodge was built, in part, using salvaged materials from the Field Hotel, which was once located at head of Lake Chelan. Public bathrooms were added by the NPS in 1981. It was rehabilitated to function as the NPS Stehekin District Headquarters and Visitor Center in 2002.

Golden West Lodge – Garage/Workshop (LCS# 030141) (FMSS# 98741)

The Garage/Workshop, built 1927-1928, is a one-story, one bay wide, rectangular structure measuring 20' by 38'. It has a wood frame set on a squared sill log on a rock foundation. It has shiplap siding with board and batten beneath gable ends; a metal-covered gable roof with exposed rafter ends; horizontal wood panel garage doors hung (sliding) on east; metal stovepipe on south slope. Exterior features include five windows on south; hinged, vertical wood board door on south; plain fascia boards. The Garage/Workshop underwent a complete rehabilitation in 2008. Today, it serves as a Search and Rescue (SAR) storage cache.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #10 (LCS# 030142) (FMSS# 17718)

Cabin #10, built in 1940, is a one-bay wide, rectangular building measuring 17' by 20', with a 7' by 9' addition (no date) for a bathroom on the north with shed roof. It is one-story, wood frame, set on post and rock foundation. It has clapboard siding with wood shingles above on gable ends; plywood siding on north addition; metal-covered gable roof with exposed rafter ends; recessed entrance with new wood door on east. Exterior features include three single-pane sliding sashes with plain surrounds; a single-pane hinged sash with plain surrounds; and corner boards.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #11 (LCS# 030143) (FMSS# 17719)

Cabin #11, built circa 1945, is a rectangular building measuring 18' by 21', with an 8' by 5' screened porch on the north. It is a one-story, three-bay wide, wood frame building set on a stone and mortar foundation (concrete partial). It has vertical 1/2 round log construction with vertical boards on gable ends; wood-shake gable roof with slightly extended eaves and exposed log rafters; a center entrance on the south with a wood door and split log surrounds; and a metal stovepipe on east slope. Exterior features include a horizontal 4-pane casement sash with split log surrounds; a 1/1 double-hung sash with plain surround and split log surround; a square, screened opening with interior wooden shutter on north; log fascia boards; a

raised entrance deck with log railings on south supported by rock and concrete piers; a pedimented porch on the north with vertical wood board siding with screens above and log posts.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #12 (LCS# 030144)

Cabin #12, built in 1940, is an L-shape building measuring 15' by 18'. It is one-story, one-bay wide, log construction set on log posts; 1/2 round vertical log construction set on horizontal sill logs with vertical board siding at gable ends; a wood-shake gable roof with slightly extended eaves and exposed log rafters; an off-center wood and glass door on the west with a split log surround; a second entrance on the east with a narrow diagonal wood board door and a split log surround. Exterior features include a 1/1 double-hung sash with a small, 2-pane sidelight; a 1/1 double-hung sash with split log surrounds; two square vents with split log surrounds; and round log fascia boards.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #13 (LCS# 030145) (FMSS#: 17721)

Cabin #13, built in 1940, is a one-story, one bay wide, L-shape building measuring 16' by 19'. It is of log construction set on a rock and post foundation; 1/2 round vertical log construction set on horizontal sill logs with vertical board siding at gable ends; a wood-shake gable roof with slightly extended eaves and exposed log rafters; an off-center wood panel and glass door on the west; and a center wood panel and glass door on the east. Exterior features include a 1/1 double-hung sash with small, 2-pane sidelight; a 1/1 double-hung sash with split log surrounds; two square vents with split log surrounds; round log fascia boards; and raised wooden decks on east and west with steps and round log railings.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #14 (LCS# 030146) (The House that Jack Built) (FMSS# 17722)

Cabin #14, built in the early to mid-1920s (and moved in 1928-1929), is a one and a half story, three bay wide, square building measuring 14' by 14'. It is of log construction set on rock foundation; with a wood frame addition on the east. It has round logs with hewn planked ends and square-notched corners and wood shingle siding on gable ends; a wood-shake gable roof with extended eaves, exposed rafter ends, and a gable overhang on the east; and a center entrance on east with wood-paneled door. Exterior features include 3, 6, and 9-pane hinged sashes, some with plain surrounds; a 6-pane sliding sash; a one-story, shed-roofed raised addition with wood shingle siding; a shed-roofed porch on the addition's north wall with a wood-paneled door. A new roof was installed in 2002. Today, the building houses a co-op shop that is stocked with locally-made crafts.

Golden West Lodge – Cabin #15 (LCS# 030147) (FMSS# 17723)

Cabin #15, built in 1940, is a one-story, one bay wide, L-shape building measuring 15' by 18'. It is of log construction on a log post foundation; 1/2-round vertical log construction set on horizontal sill logs with vertical board siding at gable ends; a wood-shake gable roof with slightly extended eaves and exposed log rafters; a center wood door with diagonal wooden slats and split log surround on east; a second entrance on west with wood-paneled door and split log surround. Exterior features include 1/1 double-hung sashes with plain surround; square vents with split log surrounds on the north; round log fascia boards; a raised deck on east with log railings; and a raised deck on west with pedimented porch supported by log posts and vertical wood board railing.

Undetermined Structures

Golden West Lodge – Shuffleboard Court

The shuffleboard court, built circa 1945-1950, is an approximately 45' by 6' rectangular concrete slab located on the second terrace downslope (southwest) of the lodge. Some traces of the painted shuffle board markings still remain. The concrete is cracked.

Concrete Vault

A concrete vault is located on the uphill slope of the Purple Point Ranger Station Access Road. Its construction date and purpose is unknown. It measures approximately 40" wide, 50" deep, and 20" tall.



Buildings and Structures #1: Golden West Lodge, looking southeast. (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #2: Garage/Workshop, looking north. (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #3: Cabin #10, looking west (left) and east (right). (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #4: Cabin #11, looking northeast. (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #5: Cabin #12, looking east. (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #6: Cabin #13, looking north (left) and east (right). (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #7: Cabin #14 (House that Jack Built), looking west (left) and north (right). (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #8: Cabin #15, looking north (left) and east (right). (PWRO, June 2013)



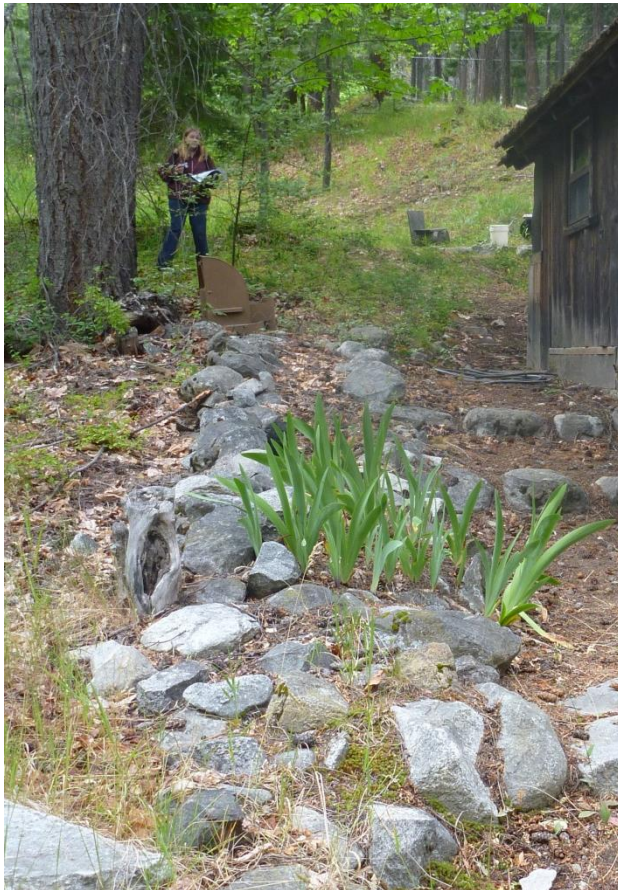
Buildings and Structures #9: Shuffleboard Court, looking northwest. (PWRO, June 2013)



Buildings and Structures #10: Concrete Vault, looking northeast. (PWRO, June 2013)

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements which provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. There are no contributing small scale features at Golden West Lodge. All small scale features located within the historic district are recent additions installed by the NPS to help meet current needs and uses of the site except for one rock planter near Cabin #11 that may have been constructed during the period of significance, but its construction date is unknown. Most of the non-historic small scale features, with a few exceptions, are constructed with materials or painted in colors that are compatible with the historic district. These features include a metal flag pole installed in front of the lodge, a log railing near “The House that Jack Built” (Cabin #14), firehose house, wood picnic tables, half-log benches, interpretive and directional signs and kiosks, log barriers in parking areas, stacked stone fire pits, a wood fence to screen a propane tank, lighting along the main footpath, and garbage cans.



Small Scale Features #1: A rock-lined planter is located along the western side of Cabin #11, looking north. It consists of two lines of dry-laid rock with a narrow, soil-filled trough between them. It is unclear when this feature was constructed, but could date to the period of significance. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #2: Flag pole located in front of the Golden West Lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #3: Log railing located near Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built), looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #4: A firehouse located near the Golden West Lodge at the southernmost end of the Historic Access Road (current pedestrian route), looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #5: Wood picnic tables located on a terrace downhill from the Golden West Lodge, looking south. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #6: Example of a typical log bench found at the Golden West Lodge Historic District. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #7: Wooden sign at front entrance of the Golden West Lodge (Visitor Center), looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #8: Example of an interpretive sign located near Cabin #11, looking south. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #9: Log barriers in a parking area south of the Golden West Lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #10: Fire pit located at eastern corner of Cabin #10. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #11: Fence around propane tank, at southeastern corner of the Golden West Lodge, looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #12: Lighting along main path, looking southeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Small Scale Features #13: Garbage and recycling cans located southwest of the Golden West Lodge, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2013)

Vegetation

The Vegetation section documents human manipulated vegetation: deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants used for design and/or ornamental purposes, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Little has been documented about historic vegetation at Golden West Lodge. Historic photos reveal maintained lawns in front of the lodge and on the terraces below. The lodge had some shrubs around the foundation and vines climbing on its front façade. Today, remnants of ornamental vegetation and lawn throughout the historic district provide clues to what may have been planted historically.

Most of the existing historic ornamental vegetation exists on the terraces south and west of the lodge. In this area, a mix of native and non-native species grow in informal groupings interspersed with open lawns, dirt paths, and rock walls. Native plants that are commonly used as ornamentals in Pacific Northwest gardens are found in these groupings and include species such as Oregon grape, snowberry, dogwood, rose, elderberry, and ferns. Non-native ornamentals include remnants of iris, lilac, vinca, and fruit trees. Irises may indicate the locations of buildings and structures that have since been removed. They are also located near Cabin #11 and the Garage/Workshop. Annuals are also planted in flower boxes at Cabin #14 (The House That Jack Built).

Maintained lawns are an important characteristic of the historic district. Lawns are found in front of the Golden West Lodge and on the terraces below the lodge. These level, open areas provided space for passive recreation, such as picnicking and shuffleboard. They are mowed and kept green during the hot, dry summer months using a sprinkler system.



Vegetation #1: Lawn in front of the lodge, looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Vegetation #2: Groupings of native and non-native plants interspersed with lawn south of the lodge, looking north. (PWR, June 2013)



Vegetation #3: Irises growing around Cabin #11, looking northeast. (PWR, June 2013)



Vegetation #4: A struggling fruit tree located in terraced area south of the lodge, looking south. (PWR, June 2013)

Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Evaluation of these sites and features under Criterion D is outside of the scope of this study. The archeological features provide a sense of the scale of the resort, as well as the historic layout. For the purposes of the CLI, archeological features that are included in the inventory are associated with the period of significance of the district.

Golden West Lodge – Swimming Pool Ruin

The swimming pool was built circa 1945-1950, east and uphill of the Golden West Lodge and the Garage/Workshop. It is tear-shaped concrete swimming pool approximately 20' long that was fed by Purple Point Creek. Today it is filled with soil stone and debris and is overgrown with low-growing herbaceous plants, but the southern rim of the pool still visible.

Fish Pond Ruin

Remnants of the fish pond, built circa 1945-1950, are located at the southern end and downhill side of the Historic Access Road (current pedestrian route) which leads to the Golden West Lodge. An outline of the pool is still evident with a curved line of stones; however it has been filled with soil and no longer holds water.



Archeological Sites #1: Swimming Pool Ruin, looking southwest. (PWR, June 2103)



Archeological Sites #2: Southwestern end of the Swimming Pool Ruin, looking west. (PWR, June 2103)



Archeological Sites #3: Fish Pond Ruin, looking northwest. (PWR, June 2103) The edges of the oval pond are still evident by the stones set in the ground in the shape of an arc.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 6/30/2014

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Golden West Lodge Historic District is in "Fair" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed with 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Moss and lichens are growing on exterior components of several buildings and structures associated with the Golden West Lodge Historic District, including the Golden West Lodge chimney. Additionally, minor buildup of debris (pine needles, leaves, etc.) was identified on the roofs of several cabins located within the historic district.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Plants, grasses, small woody vegetation, leaf litter and woody debris has filled the swimming pool. Additionally, mosses and lichens have become established on the perimeter walls, which are trapping moisture hastening the deterioration of this feature.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The wood post and rail fence located southwest of Cabin #14 (The House that Jack Built) is showing signs of deterioration.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: In some locations, the terraced stone paths are beginning to fail. Slumping, buildup of debris (pine needles, leaves, etc.) and encroaching vegetation were also noted.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: A stacked stone retaining wall located approximately one foot north of Cabin #10 is slumping, which could adversely impact the building.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Views from the Golden West Lodge Historic District toward Lake Chelan have changed as a result of encroaching vegetation.

Stabilization Measures:

The following stabilization measures are applicable to the Golden West Lodge Historic District:

- Encroaching vegetation located on the slope between the lake and the lodge should be selectively thinned to maintain filtered views from the Golden West Lodge through the trees toward Lake Chelan.
- Selectively remove small trees, plants and woody vegetation growing in close proximity to buildings within the historic district to create a defensive space. Refer to the park's Fire Management Plan to evaluate the continued need for hazard fuel reduction practices within the Golden West Lodge Historic District.
- Stabilize the stacked stone retaining wall adjacent to Cabin #10 to ensure that it does not fail.
- Selective clearing and thinning of native plant materials currently obstructing or undermining the structural integrity of the rock walls is appropriate. Pruning should be conducted on a plant-by-plant basis using appropriate horticultural techniques and aesthetic principles.
- Consult with the regional historical architect to stabilize swimming pool until long-term management objectives can be identified.

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Yes

Approved Landscape Treatment Type: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: 1995

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative:

The 1995 General Management Plan indicated that the objective for management of cultural resources is to “Protect and interpret the park’s archaeological, historic, and ethnographic resources. Treatment of historic properties would be undertaken in accordance with NPS policies and the park’s cultural resource management plan in consultation with the Washington state historic preservation officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other interested persons as appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR 800. The cultural resource management plan would address both short and long-range management of cultural resources within the national recreation area, including ongoing survey and inventory of archaeological, historic, and traditional cultural properties and landscapes.”¹⁷

¹⁷ National Park Service. *Final General Management Plan, Environmental Impact Statement: Lake Chelan National Recreation Area*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1995, 28.

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Supplemental Information

Appendix A: Large-format Site Plan

Appendix B: Location Map

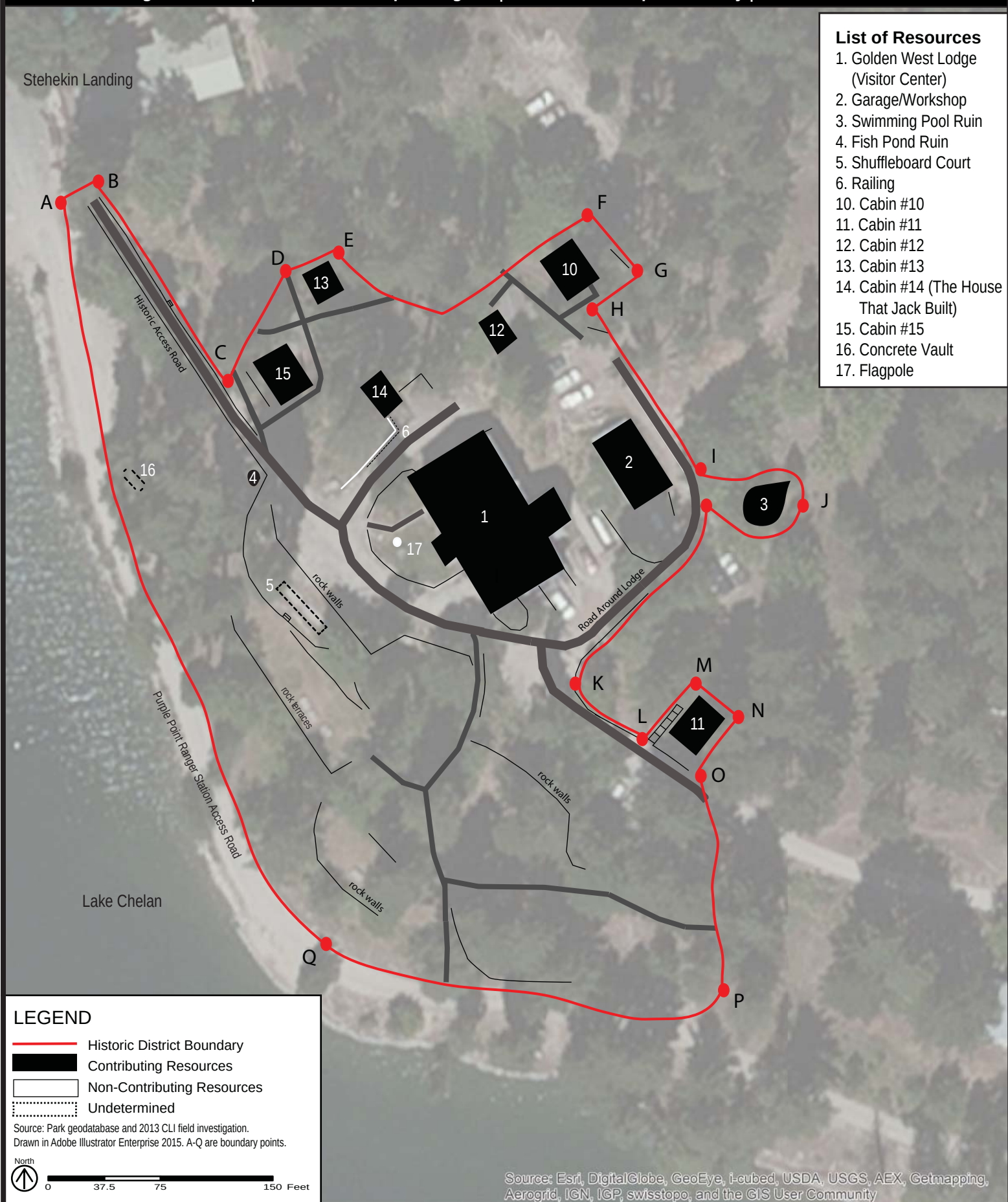
Appendix C: Plat Map of Blankenship's Purple Point Addition, 1934

Appendix A: Large-format Site Plan

North Cascades National Park

Golden West Lodge Historic District - Site Plan

Pacific West Regional Office | Cultural Landscapes Program | Cultural Landscape Inventory | June 2015

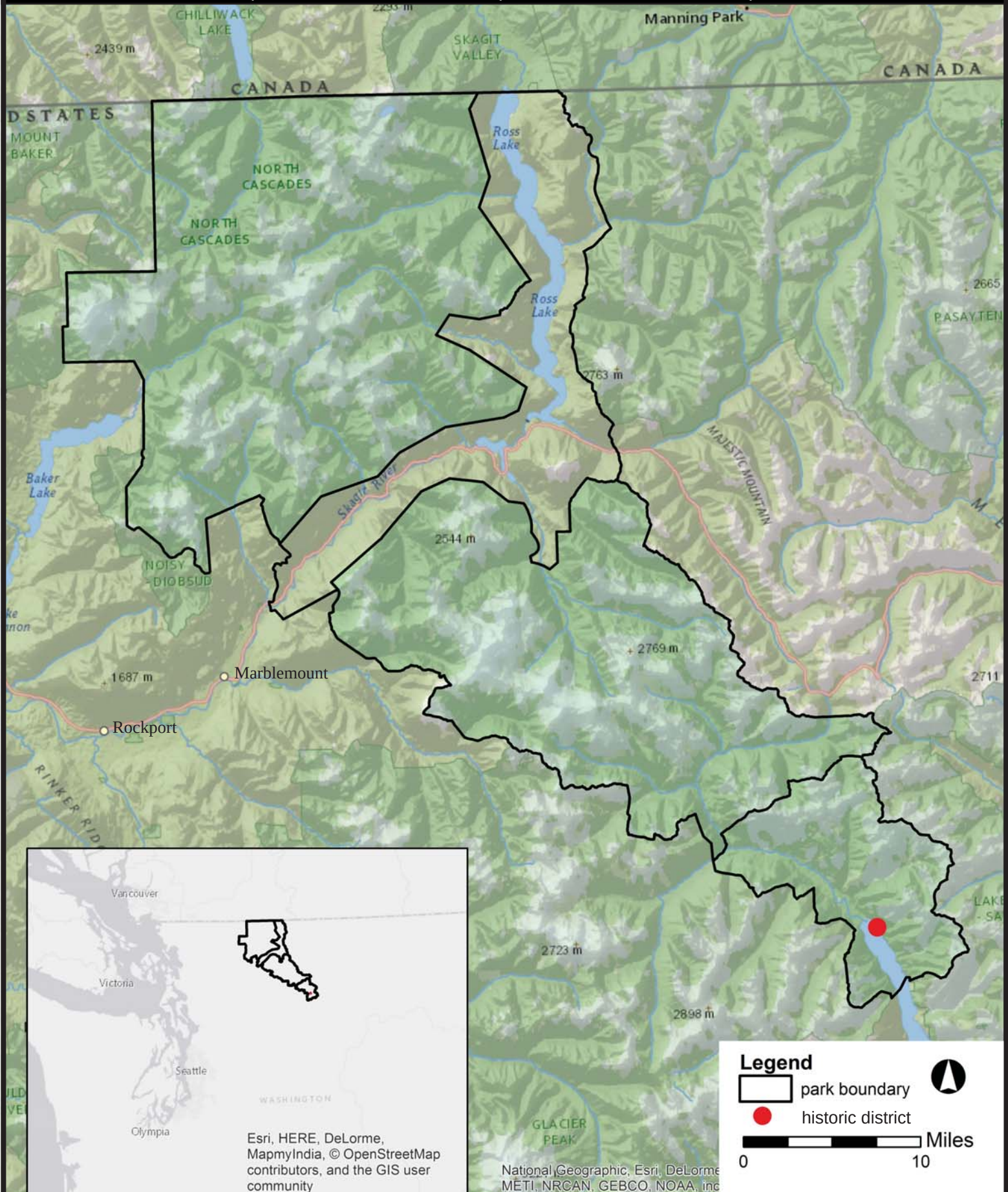


Appendix B: Location Map

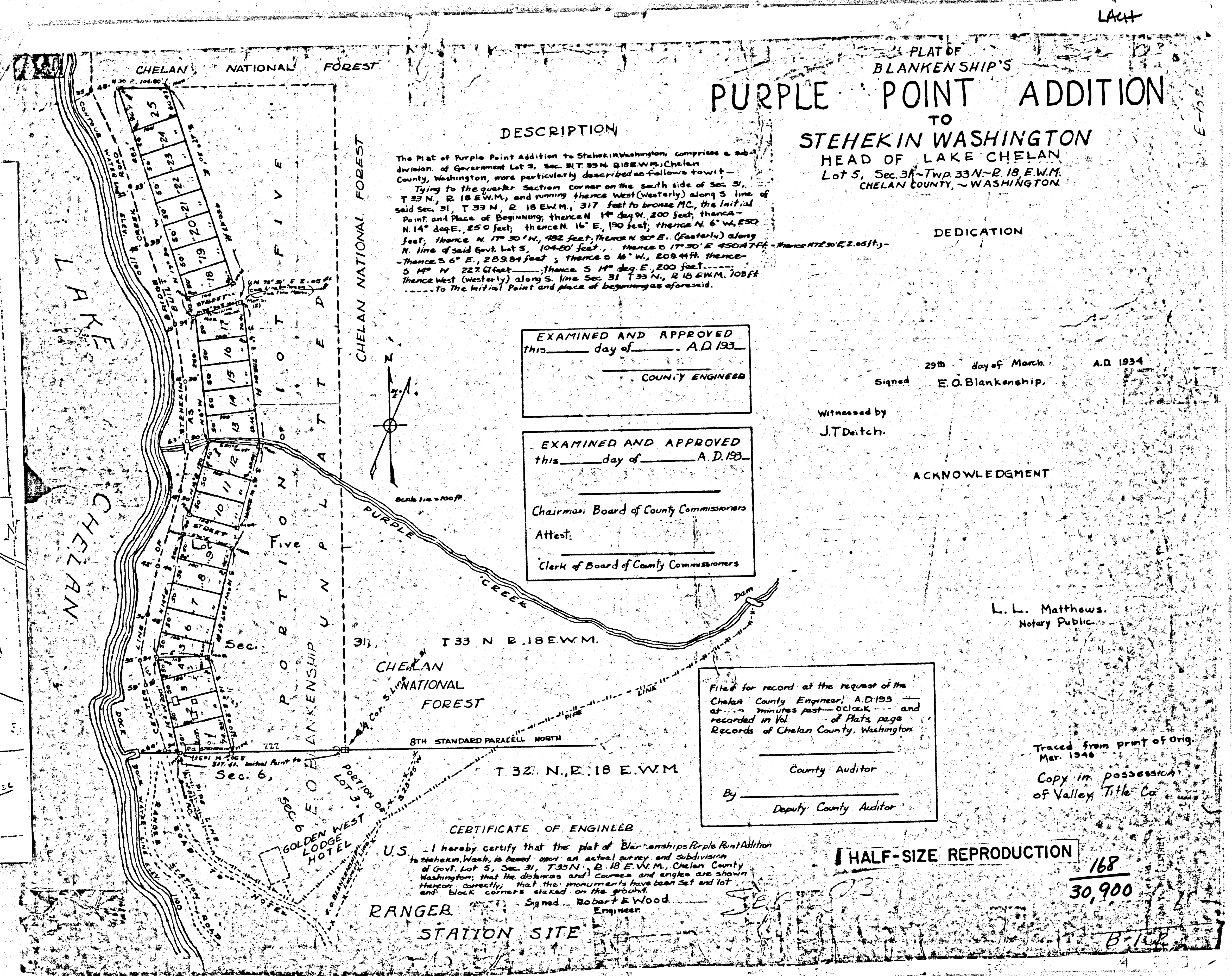
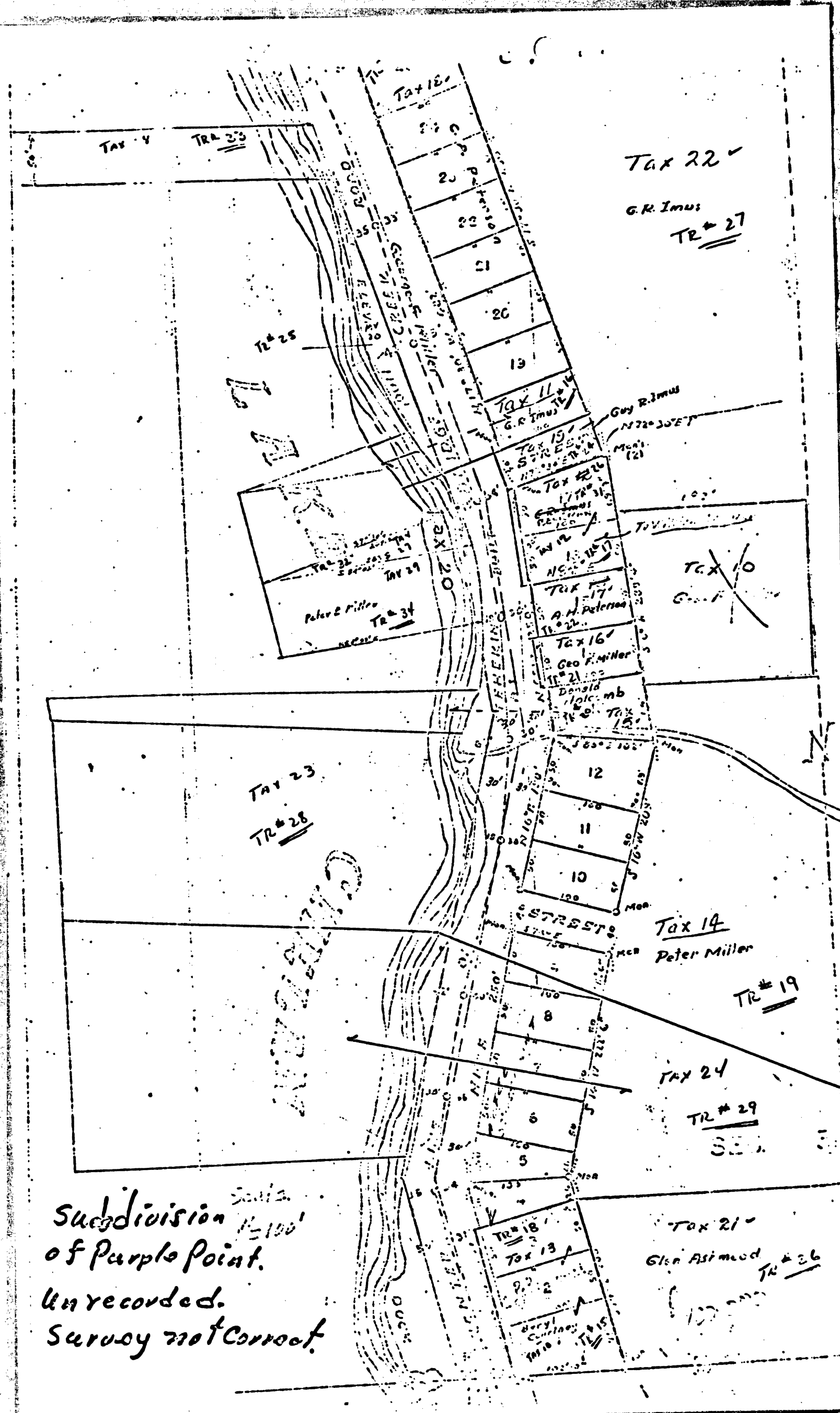
North Cascades National Park

Golden West Lodge Historic District - Location Map

Pacific West Regional Office | Cultural Landscapes Program | Cultural Landscape Inventory | April 2015



Appendix C: Plat Map of Blankenship's Purple Point Addition, 1934



DESCRIPTION

The Plat of Purple Point Addition to Stehekin, Washington, comprises a subdivision of Government Lot 5, Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., W. 1/4, Chelan County, Washington, more particularly described as follows to-wit:

Tying to the quarter section corner on the south side of Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., W. 1/4, and running thence West (Westerly) along S. line of said Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., W. 1/4, 317 feet to bronze NO. 10 Initial Point, and Place of Beginning, thence N. 14° deg. W., 200 feet; thence N. 14° deg. E., 250 feet; thence N. 16° E., 190 feet; thence N. 6° W., 250 feet; thence N. 17° 30' W., 482 feet; thence N. 30° E. (Easterly) along N. line of said Govt. Lot 5, 104.00 feet; thence S. 17° 30' E. 450.47 ft. - thence S. 6° E., 209.84 feet; thence S. 16° W., 209.41 ft. thence S. 14° W. 227.41 feet; thence S. 14° deg. E., 200 feet; thence West (Westerly) along S. line Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., W. 1/4, 708 ft. To the Initial Point and place of beginning as aforesaid.

EXAMINED AND APPROVED
this _____ day of _____ A.D. 1934
COUNTY ENGINEER

EXAMINED AND APPROVED
this _____ day of _____ A.D. 1934
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners
Attest:
Clerk of Board of County Commissioners

DEDICATION

29th day of March, A.D. 1934
Signed E.O. Blankenship,

Witnessed by
J.T. Ditch.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

L.L. Matthews,
Notary Public

Filed for record at the request of the
Chelan County Engineer, A.D. 1934
at _____ minutes past _____ o'clock
and recorded in Vol. _____ of Plats page
Records of Chelan County, Washington

County Auditor
By _____ Deputy County Auditor

Traced from print of orig.
Mar. 1946
Copy in possession
of Valley Title Co.

CERTIFICATE OF ENGINEER

U.S. I hereby certify that the plat of Blankenship's Purple Point Addition to Stehekin, Wash., is based upon an actual survey and subdivision of Govt. Lot 5, Sec. 31, T. 33 N., R. 18 E., W. 1/4, Chelan County, Washington; that the distances and courses and angles are shown thereon correctly; that the monuments have been set and lot and block corners staked on the ground.

Signed Robert E. Wood
Engineer

RANGER
STATION SITE

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

168
30,900

Appendix D: FMSS Hierarchy Spreadsheet

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
0	98740	LCS Golden West Historic District (Parent Location)												
1	17787	STE Golden West Access Road, RT 402	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES & NO	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, road and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	Confirm location and extent of this road. The CLI divided the circulation system into several components based on historical development. Some components of the current vehicular access road are historic (Road around the Lodge), while others are contemporary and located outside of the CLI boundary.
2	17787	N/A	1100	Traffic Surface, Surface, Gravel, 14 FT, RT 402	402665	TRAFSURF	N/A	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	SF	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17787	N/A	1100	Sign, Wood, Routed	447772	SIGN	NO	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17787	NA	1100	Sign, Wood, Routed	447762	SIGN	NO	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
1	105781	STE Stehekin Golden West Parking RT 937	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNKNOWN	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair parking areas, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	Confirm location of this parking area. Do additional parking areas should be added to FMSS or are they already grouped?
2	105781	N/A	1300	Traffic Surface, Surface, Gravel, 1480 SF	469377	TRAFSURF	N/A	400217 (CLI)	1480	SF	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	XXXXX	N/A	1300	Bumper Stops, Wood	XXXXX	TRAFFBAR	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	New asset.
1	XXXXX	Historic Access Road (Pedestrian Trail), Gravel, Wood	2100	N/A	XXXXX	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair the trail, and 2) replace materials in-kind such as wood edging as needed.	New location.
2	XXXXX	N/A	2100	Traffic Surface, Surface, Gravel, Wood	XXXXX	TRAFSURF	N/A	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	SF	N/A	N/A	N/A	New asset.

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
1	17815	STE Picnic Area at the Golden West	3100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	How is the picnic area defined? Can it extend to the Golden West Visitor Center to encompass new proposed assets noted below?
2	17815	NA	3100	Exterior Furnishing, Other, Metal, Bear Saver Double Trash	1258675	FURNITURE	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17815	N/A	3100	Exterior Furnishing, Other, Bear Saver Mini-Depot	1258680	FURNITURE	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17815	N/A	3100	Exterior Furnishing, Picnic Table, 84 IN	543294	FURNITURE	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair picnic tables, and 2) replace wood materials in-kind as needed.	
2	17815	N/A	3100	Irrigation Sys, Sprinkler, 1.25 IN	1299876	IRRIGTN	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Fence, Log Post and Rail	XXXXX	FENCGATE	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	LF	The fence is showing signs of deterioration. Additionally, a small woody shrub is encroaching on the fence and adjacent stacked stone retaining wall.	Replaced damaged components in-kind.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair fence, and 2) replace wood materials in-kind as needed.	New asset.
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Firehose House and Hydrant	XXXXX	HYDRANT	NO	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	New asset.
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Path to Golden West Visitor Center, Land Surface, Gravel, Wood	XXXXX	LANDSSUR	NO	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair the path, and 2) replace materials in-kind such as wood edging and gravel as needed.	New asset.
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Flag Pole, Golden West Visitor	XXXXX	FLAGPOL	NO	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	N/A	N/A	N/A	New asset.
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Maintained Lawn, Turfgrass	XXXXX	TURFCROP	YES	400217 (CLI)	Unknown	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Reseed lawn as necessary.	New asset.
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Fish Pond Ruin, Stone	XXXXX	GENARCH	YES	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	Pool ruin is currently stable and no deficiencies were identified.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, inspect fish pond ruin to ensure that it is stable .	New asset.

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS



Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	XXXXX	N/A	3100	Utility Vault, Concrete	XXXXX	UTILVAUL	UNDETERMINED	400217 (CLI)	1	EA	Lichens and moss are growing on the concrete surface. Evidence of deterioration and cracked concrete lid could potentially create safety hazard for visitors.	Unknown.	Unknown.	New asset. Concrete utility vault could be associated with the water or electrical system and may be more appropriately categorized as a different asset type?
1	17716	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Visitor Center #0006	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30140 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17716	N/A	4100	Exterior Door Exterior Finish Roof Surface Exterior Window *See FMSS for asset names and numbers associated with interior features, including lighting, heating/cooling systems and exhibits.	1021700 1023079 308636 308637	EXTDOORS EXTFINSH ROOFSURF EXTWINDW	NA	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Peeling paint was noted on the exterior of the Golden West Lodge. Additionally, moss and lichen are growing on the brick chimney.	See NPS Preservation Brief #10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork for stabilization information. http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs/10-paint-problems.htm	Every 3 years, 1) inspect chimney and building exterior for maintenance needs, 2) remove moss, lichen and other vegetation from the chimney using a soft wire brush.	
1	17718	LACH 003 Golden West Cabin LCS #10	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17718	N/A	4100	Exterior Finish Exterior Wall Finish Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Door Roof Finish *See FMSS for asset names and numbers associated with interior features.	1061875 1034508 1034509 1034535 1034537 1034545 1034559 1034567 1034571	EXTFINSH EXTFINSH EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTDOORS ROOFSURF	NA	400217 (CLI)			Roof surface: minor buildup of debris (pine needles) is evident on the metal roof. Vegetation is growing out of the stacked stone foundation of the southern elevation. Also, a stacked stone retaining wall located approximately one foot north of the building is slumping, which could adversely impact the building .	Remove pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles. Also, selectively remove vegetation growing in close proximity to the building, including near the foundation. Stabilize the stacked stone retaining wall to ensure that it does not fail.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles. 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles, and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	
1	17719	LACH Emp. Housing-Golden West LCS #11	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30143 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17719	N/A	4100	Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Wall Finish Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Door Exterior Door Roof Finish *See FMSS for asset names and numbers associated with interior features.	1054192 1054193 1054194 1039826 1039827 1039831 1039832 1039836 1039838 1039839	EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTFINSH EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTDOORS EXTDOORS ROOFSURF	NA	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Roof surface: lichens and moss are growing on the wood shingles. Evidence of deterioration of siding members. Soil, leaf litter and debris buildup was identified at the rear of building. Also, tree branches were noted in proximity to the roof of the building.	Remove moss, lichens, pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles. Pull leaf litter and associated debris away from the rear of the building. Also, selectively remove vegetation (branches, etc.) are close to coming in contact with the building.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles. 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles, and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS														
														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
1	XXXXX	Golden West Lodge Cabin #12	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30144 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	Roof surface: minor buildup of debris (pine needles) is evident on the shingle roof. Small trees and woody vegetation is encroaching on the building.	Remove pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles. Also, selectively remove small trees and woody vegetation growing in close proximity to the building to create a defensive space.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles, 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	New location.
1	17721	LACH 002 LCS Golden West Rental Cabin #0013	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30145 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	17721	N/A	4100	Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Stairs Exterior Stairs Deck Structure Foundation Exterior Wall Finish Roof Finish Exterior Door Exterior Door Exterior Window Exterior Window *See FMSS for asset names and numbers associated with interior features.	1053432 1053435 1053439 1053441 1053451 1053456 1053548 1053405 1053407 1053411 1053417 1053427 1055580 1055581	EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW STAIRS STAIRS DECKSTRU FOUNDATN EXTFINSH ROOFSURF EXTDOORS EXTDOORS EXTWINDW EXTWINDW	NA	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Roof surface: lichens and moss are growing on the wood shingles and tree branches are touching the roof of the building.	Remove moss, lichens, pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles. Also, selectively remove vegetation (branches, etc.) in contact with the building.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles, 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	
1	17722	LACH 003 LCS Golden West Rental Cabin (Jack Built) #0014	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30146 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	Roof surface: minor buildup of debris (pine needles) is evident on the rear shingle shed roof. Vegetation is growing out of the stacked stone foundation of the southern elevation of the building.	Remove pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles. Also, selectively remove small trees and woody vegetation growing in close proximity to the building, including near the foundation.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles. 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles, and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	
1	17723	LACH 003 LCS Golden West Rental Cabin (Photo) #0015	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30147 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS



Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	17723	N/A	4100	Exterior Door Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Window Exterior Stairs Exterior Stairs Exterior Window Foundation Exterior Wall Finish Roof Finish Exterior Door Exterior Door Deck Structure *See FMSS for asset names and numbers associated with interior features.	1053431 1053431 1053434 1053436 1053440 1053448 1053454 1055593 1053403 1053406 1053408 1053414 1053418 1053522	EXTDOORS EXTWINDW EXTWINDW EXTWINDW STAIRS STAIRS EXTWINDW FOUNDATN EXTFINSH ROOFSURF EXTDOORS EXTDOORS DECKSTRU	NA	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Roof surface: minor buildup of debris (pine needles) is evident on the metal roof.	Remove pine needles and other buildup from wood shingles.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect roof to reveal loose or damaged shingles. 2) remove vegetation, debris, moss, lichen, etc. as necessary from the wood shingles, and 3) evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	
1	98741	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Garage/Workshop #0009	4100	NA	NA	NA	YES	400217 (CLI) 30141 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	98741	N/A	4100	Foundation Exterior Window Exterior Door Exterior Door Exterior Finish Roof Surface	1039406 1021441 1021701 1021702 1023081 51434	FOUNDATN EXTWINDW EXTDOORS EXTDOORS EXTFINSH ROOFSURF	N/A	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Small trees and woody vegetation is encroaching on the building.	Selectively remove small trees, plants and woody vegetation growing in close proximity to the building to create a defensive space.	Every 3 years, evaluate the need for hazard fuel reduction immediately adjacent to the building.	
1	98742	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Rock Walls & Steps	7100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30169 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	In some locations, the stacked stone retaining walls are beginning to fail. Slumping, buildup of debris (pine needles, leaves, etc.) and encroaching vegetation were also noted.	Selective clearing and thinning of native plant materials currently obstructing or undermining the structural integrity of the rock walls is appropriate. Pruning should be conducted on a plant-by-plant basis using appropriate horticultural techniques and aesthetic principles.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stack stone retaining walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, and 3) restack displaced stones as needed.	Does this location include all stacked stone walls located within the historic district? Does it exclude the "Terraced Stone Paths" noted below? The CLI documented a total of 1,630 linear feet of rock walls and terraces associated with the historic district.
1	98743	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Swimming Pool	7100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	Plants, grasses, small woody vegetation, leaf litter and woody debris has filled the pool . Mosses and lichens have become established on the perimeter walls, which are trapping moisture hastening the deterioration of this feature.	Consult with the regional historical architect to stabilize structure until long-term management objectives can be identified.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect concrete perimeter walls, and 2) remove small woody vegetation from within the pool area to ensure that it does not become established.	

North Cascades National Park Service Complex - Lake Chelan National Recreation Area

Golden West Lodge Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS



Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name (as reflected in FMSS)	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
1	98744	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Terraced Stone Paths	7100	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	400217 (CLI) 30166 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	In some locations, the terraced stone paths are beginning to fail. Slumping, buildup of debris (pine needles, leaves, etc.) and encroaching vegetation were also noted.	Selective clearing and thinning of native plant materials currently obstructing or undermining the structural integrity of the rock walls is appropriate. Pruning should be conducted on a plant-by-plant basis using appropriate horticultural techniques and aesthetic principles.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, and 3) restack stones as necessary.	
1	98745	STE LCS Golden West Lodge Shuffleboard	7100	N/A	N/A	N/A	UNDETERMINED	400217 (CLI) 30171 (LCS)	N/A	N/A	Grasses are encroaching on the edges of the shuffleboard. Also, the colored paint demarcating game lines is largely gone and cracks were identified. Dirt, gravel and debris was noted on the surface.	Sweep the shuffleboard court as needed and keep the structure clear of dirt, gravel and debris.	Every year, 1) edge sides of concrete shuffleboard court to remove grass and 2) monitor cracks.	
1	239202	Golden West Interpretive Media	7500	NA	N/A	N/A	NO	400217 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair interpretative panels and signs, and 2) replace materials as needed.	Does this location include the wood kiosk and bulletin board containing visitor information located on the northwest side of the Golden West Visitor Center?