

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name High Drive Park & Parkway, Hangman Park

Other names/site number Latah Park

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W 21st Ave on the north, not for publication
E High Drive on the east, S. Hatch Rd. on the south,
and US 195 on the west

city or town Spokane vicinity _____

State Washington code WA county Spokane code 063 zip code 99204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

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

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

Transportation; Road-Related (vehicular)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation & Culture; outdoor recreation

Landscape; Park

Landscape; Natural Feature

Landscape; Conservation Area

Transportation; Road-Related (vehicular)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

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

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

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Conservation

Entertainment/Recreation

Landscape Architecture

Transportation

Period of Significance

1910–1952

Significant Dates

1910

1913, 1931

1952

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder****Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

See continuation sheet, pg 9

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

City of Spokane Parks & Recreation, NW
Museum of Arts & Culture, WA State
Archives Eastern Regional Branch

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 481.93 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>67</u> <u>417</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>75</u> <u>893</u> Northing	2	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>69</u> <u>992</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>73</u> <u>553</u> Northing
3	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>69</u> <u>833</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>70</u> <u>871</u> Northing	4	<u>11</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>67</u> <u>233</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>74</u> <u>382</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet, pg 10**Boundary Justification**(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet, pg 10**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Ann Marie Doyon, MHP / Historic Preservation Consultant, Architectural Historian
 organization A. D. Preservation date July 14, 2013
 street & number PO Box 10296 telephone 859-533-9943
 city or town Spokane state WA zip code 99209

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 1 of 17

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

The large area of land identified by the Olmsted Brothers' report for Spokane as the proposed Latah Park currently contains a variety of public parks and recreation properties including: The Creek at Qualchan Golf Course, High Drive Parkway, High Drive Park, Hangman Park, Champion Park, and the Latah Creek Conservation Area. These parklands contain areas primarily between High Drive and Highway 195, flanking and containing Latah Creek, within the Latah Valley area and bluffs at the edge of the city's South Hill neighborhood in Spokane. This large area contains mature vegetation, curvilinear drives and a parkway, natural trails, paved pathways, a creek bed, steep and rocky terrain, and manicured golf course grounds.

The earliest elements of this property were Hangman Park, originally established in 1910, and both High Drive Park and High Drive Parkway, acquired in 1913. Hangman Park today contains 304.42 acres while the High Drive lands include a total of 177.51 acres, which includes approximately 25 acres of improved parkway planting strips and approximately 2.5 miles parkway. The golf course was added later in 1992, with approximately 192 acres, Champion Park in 1996, with 22.69 acres, and the Latah Creek Conservation Area was established in 2002 by the city of Spokane with conservation futures dollars. Today, alltogether, these sites encompass just under 732 total acres filling most of the land proposed by the Olmsted Brothers for the Latah Park property. Although the golf course and Champion Park are Spokane Parks and Recreation properties situated on the lands associated with the Olmsted-proposed Latah Park, they were established far after the period of significance and are nonhistoric. As a result, they have not been included within the nominated boundaries for this site.

The nomination includes only High Drive Park, High Drive Parkway, and Hangman Park. In total, these properties contain 481.93 acres and contain four resources, all of which are considered as contributing to the site's significance within the historic contexts defined in Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington Multiple Property Documentation form (MPD), as well as dating to within the property's period of significance (1910–1952). Minor and/or temporary features, as defined within the individual resource inventory section, have not been included in the resource count as they neither contribute to nor distract from the park's integrity and significance.

These park lands remain today largely unaltered, retaining their originally intended forms and functions and continuing as easily recognizable elements of the city's Olmsted park system. The natural elements remain, continuing in function and appearance to carry on the legacy of the Olmsteds, Aubrey L. White, John W. Duncan, and the rest of the original Board of Park Commissioners, all of whom were instrumental in the original development of this site. The only notable modern addition to the site is a small utility building associated with High Drive Parkway. Additional modern elements are either minimal and non-intrusive, such as paving or gravel for parking areas or pathways, or park signage. These types of modern additions are largely representative of the naturally evolving nature of a park property, and do not detract from the site's ability to communicate historical significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 2 of 17

Individual Resource Inventory:

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

Resource Number	Contributing / Noncontributing	Date	Resource Name / Current Use
1	C	1910	pathways
2	C	1910	Hangman Park
3	C	1913-1922	High Drive Parkway
4	C	1913	High Drive Park

1. Pathways. 1910. *Contributing object.*

Resource 2, concrete, gravel, and natural pathways, are found in various locations throughout the public parklands. The concrete paths provide opportunities for those on foot, bicycle (or other wheeled-recreational gear) an easy way to traverse those particular areas of the park. The gravel pathways and natural trails also provide opportunities for visitors to explore a variety of the parklands. Many of these paths also exhibit a natural setting and allow visitors to venture into some of the more wild areas of the park and enjoy some of the vistas reserved within these parklands.

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

2. Hangman Park. 1910. *Contributing site.*

Hangman Park is situated in the central and eastern areas of the site, and was the earliest park property established on this site. The original 294.4 acres was acquired by Spokane's Board of Park Commissioners in 1910; the site is now 304.42 acres. The site is made up primarily of severe topography with steep bluffs, rock outcroppings, and native Ponderosa Pines, and brushy undergrowth. Much of the site is difficult to access, situated primarily between High Drive and residential areas of the city's South Hill neighborhood above, and the Latah Valley and other parks and recreation properties, including the Creek at Qualchan Golf Course and Campion Park, below.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 3 of 17

3. High Drive Parkway. 1913-1922. Contributing site.

High Drive Parkway runs along the top of the bluffs along the edges of Spokane's South Hill neighborhood between 21st Avenue and Hatch Road where the pathway of High Drive continues eastward as 43rd Avenue. The parkway travels approximately 2.5 total miles, and contains approximately 25 acres of improved landscaped area. High Drive consists primarily of a roadway containing two vehicular lanes following along the edge of the bluff, with a pedestrian sidewalk along the bluff edge of the roadway, and a grass strip or planting strip separating, and limiting access to, a residential drive in front of the houses facing the parkway. The vehicular lanes vary between approximately forty- and seventy-feet in width, wider in some areas to allow for vehicle pull outs, while the planting strips vary between approximately twelve- and 160-feet, much wider near some intersections almost creating small pocket-parks, a familiar element in many Olmsted landscapes. The planting strips feature very few breaks, primarily only at major intersections, and no sidewalks. Vegetation is denser and more mature near the northerly portion of the parkway, with more sparse plantings in the south-southeasterly portions. Species found in the parkway are primarily locusts, along with some little leaf linden, hawthorne, and some lilac and magnolia.

The initial land acquisition for the parkway was in 1913, with full the fully developed road showing up on city maps between 1918 and 1922 and extending between 25th Avenue and Division Street. By 1942 the parkway extended between 21st Avenue and Division Street, with the full length of the roadway today present by 1950, though park records indicate land acquisitions for the site continued through 1952.

A small, nonhistoric frame, gable-roof utility shed is situated within the planting strip at the northerly end of High Drive near it's intersection with 25th Avenue. It exhibits vertical board exterior paneling and a single entry door on the west elevation. It is set on a concrete-pad and the roof is covered in wood-shingles.

4. High Drive Park. 1913. Contributing site.

High Drive Park was an early element of the site, having been acquired in 1913 and was fully developed on a 1922 according to city maps. Much like Hangman Park, the site is made up primarily of severe topography with steep bluffs, rock outcroppings, and native Ponderosa Pines and brushy undergrowth. A number of natural trails weave throughout the park, accessible by a variety of trailheads found at the vehicular pullouts. The park is situated between the residential areas of the city's South Hill and the parkway (Resource 3) above, the Latah Valley and other parks and recreation properties, which include the Creek at Qualchan Golf Course and Campion Park, below.

At the south end of High Drive Park is the Latah Creek Conservation Area contains established in 2001 using Conservation Futures dollars. The 35 acre site is primarily north-northeast of Highway 195, with a small triangle on the opposite side of the roadway. It features a small section of Latah Creek, and a steep crescent-shaped bank bordering the creek. The remainder of the site features a sloping hillside with Ponderosa Pines.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 17

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance

The High Drive Park & Hangman Park are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of the Olmsted Park System of Spokane, Washington MPD under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of park development, conservation, entertainment and recreation, landscape architecture, and city planning; and Criterion C, embodying the distinctive characteristics of early-twentieth-century parkland development and possessing high artistic values representing Olmstedian and City Beautiful aesthetics and principles regarding treatment of the land and the planning of cities, open spaces, and the transportation links between the open spaces as a whole system. The period of significance for this property, between 1910 and 1952, spans between the date of initial land acquisitions within this site and the last major, historical land acquisitions.

The property meets the registration requirements and retains integrity for the relevant property subtype (large park) as defined in the MPD. The site, originally to be called Latah Park in the Olmsted plan, now contains multiple park system properties. It meets the registration requirements as follows: the lands included within the 1908 Olmsted Brothers report to the city; a large portion of it was developed/improved as the intended property sub-type during the primary period of park development in Spokane on a portion of the site identified within the report; remains as public parkland today; and still reflects the intended characteristics identified in the Olmsted report.

The property today contains many of the primary elements originally recommended by the Olmsted report including wooded grounds, a principal drive and walk along the bluff, and wooded ravines. Though some level lands on the plateaus above were proposed for active recreation, such as baseball fields, the majority of the land in this park was intended for the protection of the unique topography, natural landscape and vistas, and large expanses of naturalistic open spaces, the steep and wooded ravines unusable for development, and the incomparable vistas provided by the bluffs overlooking the valley and creek below. Though this property was classified by the Olmsted Brothers as a large park, a "principal drive and walk [to] follow the crest of the bluff," implemented today as High Drive Parkway, was a primary element of the original plan for the property.¹ The natural topography and opportunities to enjoy the vistas and breezes remain major features of the parklands today, amplifying the site's scenic and geographic conservation. The overall character of the property is highly representative of the landscape vision discussed for the site within the 1908 Olmsted report.

The sites associated today with the park as proposed by the Olmsted brothers retain all of the features associated with the large park sub-type, as defined in the MPD, as a park intended to have opportunities primarily for passive recreation, with trails and driveways, wooded areas, and water/shorelines, as well as a location slightly farther from the center of the city in order to preserve a large, picturesque landscape almost rural in appearance and the experiences provided within it. Additionally large parks were meant to reserve large expanses of natural terrain, and preserve a vast,

¹ Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, 83.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 5 of 17

scenic landscape and the native vegetation within it, all of which the property still accomplishes today.

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

The High Drive Park and Hangman Park today retains integrity of design, location, setting, feeling, and association. This site has been crucial in the development of surrounding neighborhoods, preserving views and high property values – both of which were identified within the Olmsted Brothers report as benefits of park and parkway development. It is closely tied to Spokane's early city planning, infrastructure, transportation, and subdivision development in the adjacent areas, serving as the primary initial impetus for adjacent residential growth and community planning.

History of the Site

Hangman Park was originally established between 1910 and 1911, with a total of 294.4 acres being purchased for a cost of \$30,435.37. In 1913, an additional 112.4 acres for the adjacent High Drive Park and the High Drive Parkway were acquired for \$51,453.45 plus donated lands. Then in 1914 through condemnation proceedings, another nearly 40 acres of land completed title "to the Hangman creek bluff from Twenty-first Avenue south and southwest to Harlan Boulevard". The Parks Board paid \$12,114 to Rufus Merriam and others for the property.²

Between 1918 and 1922 the parkway was fully developed between 25th Avenue and Division Street. Initially very little was done to the two large park properties, leaving them in a wild, forest-like state as intended by the Olmsted plan. In 1917 large areas of Hangman Park were cleared to prevent future problems after "Superintendent of Parks John W. Duncan reported that considerable trouble with forest fires had been experienced in Hangman Park."³ Even the parkway, in its early days, experienced little development beyond making it a driveable roadway, though Superintendent Duncan noted early on that he foresaw it to "be one of the most sightly driveways of the system."⁴

By the summer of 1930 cries came for improvements and for the installation of guard rails in order to provide additional safety and modernization of the parkway. This followed several accidents. One

² "City Pays for Merriam Land," *Spokesman-Review*, December 2, 1914, n.p.

³ "Fight Fires in Hangman Park," *Spokesman-Review*, September 15, 1917, pp. 6.

⁴ *Report of the Board of Park Commissioners*, 35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 6 of 17

involved a car carrying five people which plunged down the steep, 300-foot embankment.⁵ Another accident occurred on July 16, 1930, when a pregnant woman was killed after a car carrying her and two relatives also plunged over the edge.⁶ Some felt that the installation of guardrails was incompatible to the beauty of the site, which provided open vistas visible from the roadway. Others affirmed that the natural beauty of the site was in fact a distraction for drivers.⁷

Eventually the call for roadway improvements was answered not only with the construction of protective fences along the edge of the drive, but with the extension of the parkway itself.⁸ In 1931 High Drive Parkway was extended from 25th Avenue to 21st Avenue (proposed in the Olmsted Report as Adams Boulevard), where a new diagonal cutoff would connect the parkway with Cedar and Maple Streets.⁹ Newspapers report that by 1938 the parkway had been "greatly widened."¹⁰

Following the Second World War, previously undeveloped areas of Spokane's South Hill were beginning to grow. The full length of High Drive Parkway, extending between 21st Avenue and Hatch Road was developed by 1952. With the extension of the formal parkway came the construction of formal dwellings fitting with the Olmsted's vision of what a parkway with protected scenic vistas would provide. In the summer of 1953, both the High Drive and the High Drive Second residential additions were platted.¹¹ In 1967, "the largest residential tract development in the history of Spokane's South Side... with 325 luxurious homes under a \$12-to-\$15 million, 7-to-10-year development program" was announced.¹² The development took advantage of still vacant, yet prime real estate along the parkway.

High Drive Parkway, with its pristine setting surrounded by High Drive and Hangman Parks, was eventually included on the City Loop Drive, which still exists today. Visitors enjoying Spokane by travelling the loop are guided to the parkway, "which offers an unexcelled view of farmlands and forested hills to the south and southwest," enjoying all of the benefits intended by the Olmsted Brothers when they originally proposed the park.¹³ Because of its growing value in the city, and the growing numbers of Spokaneites residing near the parkway, approximately \$1,130,000 was spent improving the parkway between 1968 and 1972.¹⁴

In 1993, the Creek at Qualchan public municipal golf course was established on a portion of the lands proposed originally for the larger Latah Park in the Latah Valley beneath the bluffs, and in 1996 the small area containing Champion Park was established south of the golf course where Hatch Road

⁵ "Make the High Drive Safe - Now," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 18, 1930, pp. 4.

⁶ "Sue Over High Drive Wreck," *Spokesman-Review*, February 6, 1932, n.p.

⁷ "Make the High Drive Safe - Now," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 18, 1930, pp. 4.

⁸ "July Was Busy at Playgrounds," *Spokesman-Review*, August 15, 1931, pp. 10.

⁹ "New High Drive Cutoff Work Being Rushed to Completion by City Gangs," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 2, 1931, pp. 3.

¹⁰ "New Paving Project Will Eliminate Dangerous Entry to City," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 28, 1936, n.p.

¹¹ "Plats Receive O.K.," *Spokesman-Review*, June 4, 1953, pp. 8.

¹² "Comstock Area Housing Project Set," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, September 19, 1967, pp. 1.

¹³ "City Loop Drive Offers Top Views To Motorists," *Spokesman-Review*, May 12, 1960, pp. 9.

¹⁴ "6-Year Arterial Street Program Wins Approval," *Spokesman-Review*, March 5, 1968, pp. 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 8

Page 7 of 17

intersects with Highway 195. Though on lands included in the Olmsted's Latah Park as originally proposed, these two sites have not been included within the NRHP boundary for this site.

Finally in 2003, three land acquisitions comprising just under 66 acres of conservation land filled "in gaps in public ownership of the steep bluff running from 21st Avenue and High Drive southward to the Creek at Qualchan Golf Course and the adjacent Hangman Park conservation area."¹⁵ The land, which includes the 35-acre Latah Creek Conservation Area, was "purchased for \$173,000 under the countywide Conservation Futures program and was obtained from willing sellers at fair market values,"¹⁶ expanding the boundaries of the existing High Drive Park. The acquisition also included 10 acres of property along Hangman Creek south of the golf course, which was added to Hangman Park marking the only measurable change to the park in its history and increasing the proeprty's original 294.4 acres to its current 304.42 acres. Today, all of the historical public park properties associated with the Olmsted's proposed Latah Park add up to just under 500 acres, with the vast majority of that area remaining undeveloped.

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

¹⁵ "Acreage added to High Drive conservation Area," *Spokesman-Review*, February 6, 2003, pp. 7.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9

Page 8 of 17

Bibliography

- "6-Year Arterial Street Program Wins Approval," *Spokesman-Review*, March 5, 1968, pp. 6.
- "Acreage added to High Drive conservation Area," *Spokesman-Review*, February 6, 2003, pp. 7.
- "City Loop Drive Offers Top Views To Motorists," *Spokesman-Review*, May 12, 1960, pp. 9.
- "City Pays for Merriam Land," *Spokesman-Review*, December 2, 1914, n.p.
- "Comstock Area Housing Project Set," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, September 19, 1967, pp. 1.
- "Fight Fires in Hangman Park," *Spokesman-Review*, September 15, 1917, pp. 6.
- "July Was Busy at Playgrounds," *Spokesman-Review*, August 15, 1931, pp. 10.
- "Make the High Drive Safe – Now," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 18, 1930, pp. 4.
- "New High Drive Cutoff Work Being Rushed to Completion by City Gangs," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 2, 1931, pp. 3.
- "New Paving Project Will Eliminate Dangerous Entry to City," *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, July 28, 1936, n.p.
- "Plats Receive O.K.," *Spokesman-Review*, June 4, 1953, pp. 8.
- Report of the Board of Park Commissioners, Spokane, Washington, 1891–1913*. Revised by Spokane Parks Foundation and the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture. Spokane, WA: Marquette Books, 2007. Originally published in Spokane, WA: Inland Printing Co., 1913.
- "Sue Over High Drive Wreck," *Spokesman-Review*, February 6, 1932, n.p.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number 10

Page 9 of 17

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

The boundary of the nominated property is noted by the solid black outline on the Spokane SW topographic quadrangles on continuation sheet, pages 14–15. The UTM reference points, stated in NAD 83, are also provided on sheet 14 and marked on the USGS topographic quadrangle maps included with this submission.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the current property boundary for High Drive Parkway, High Drive Park and Hangman Park, including vehicular lanes and parkway planting strips.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

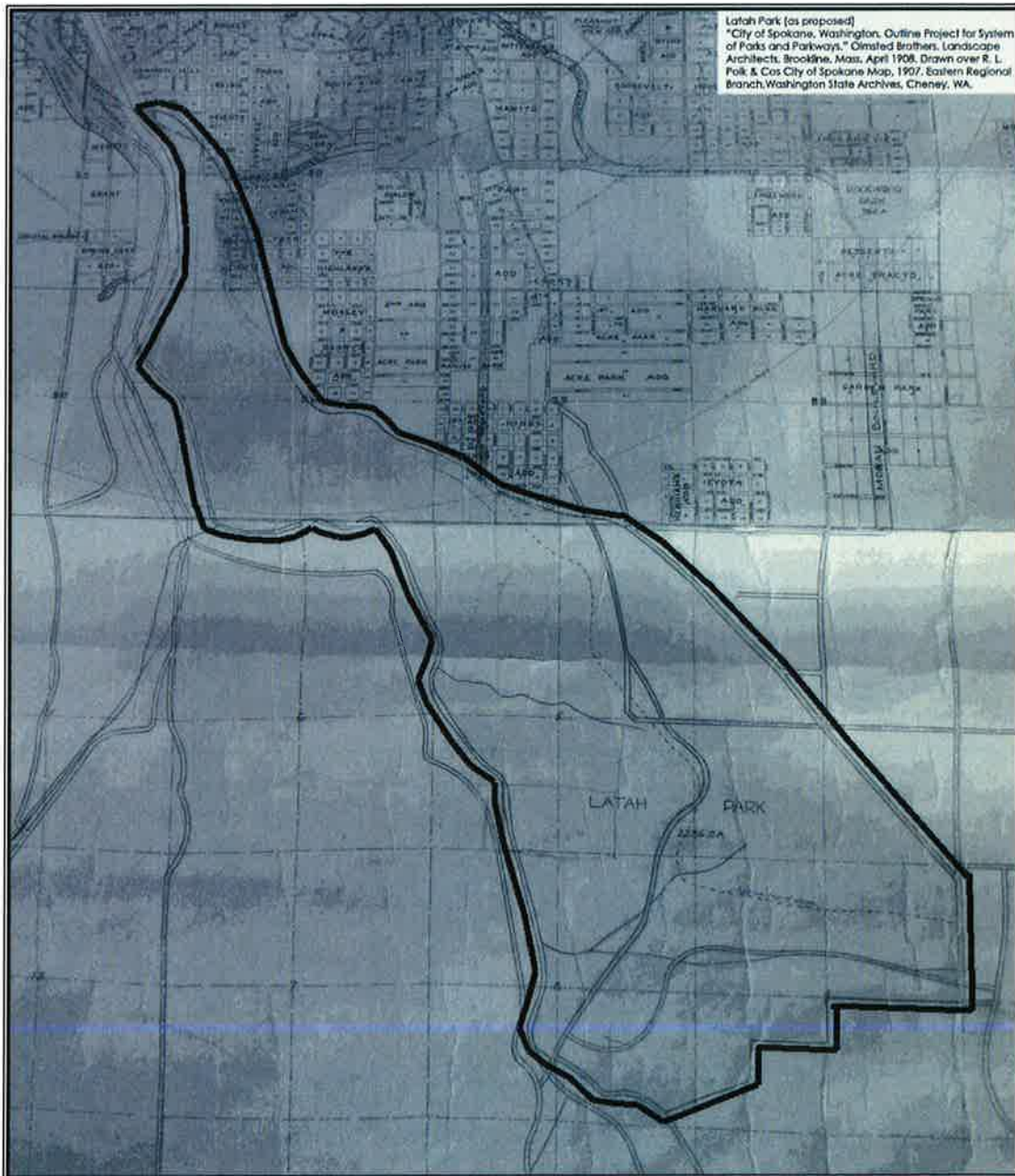
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 10 of 17



Latah Park (as proposed)

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

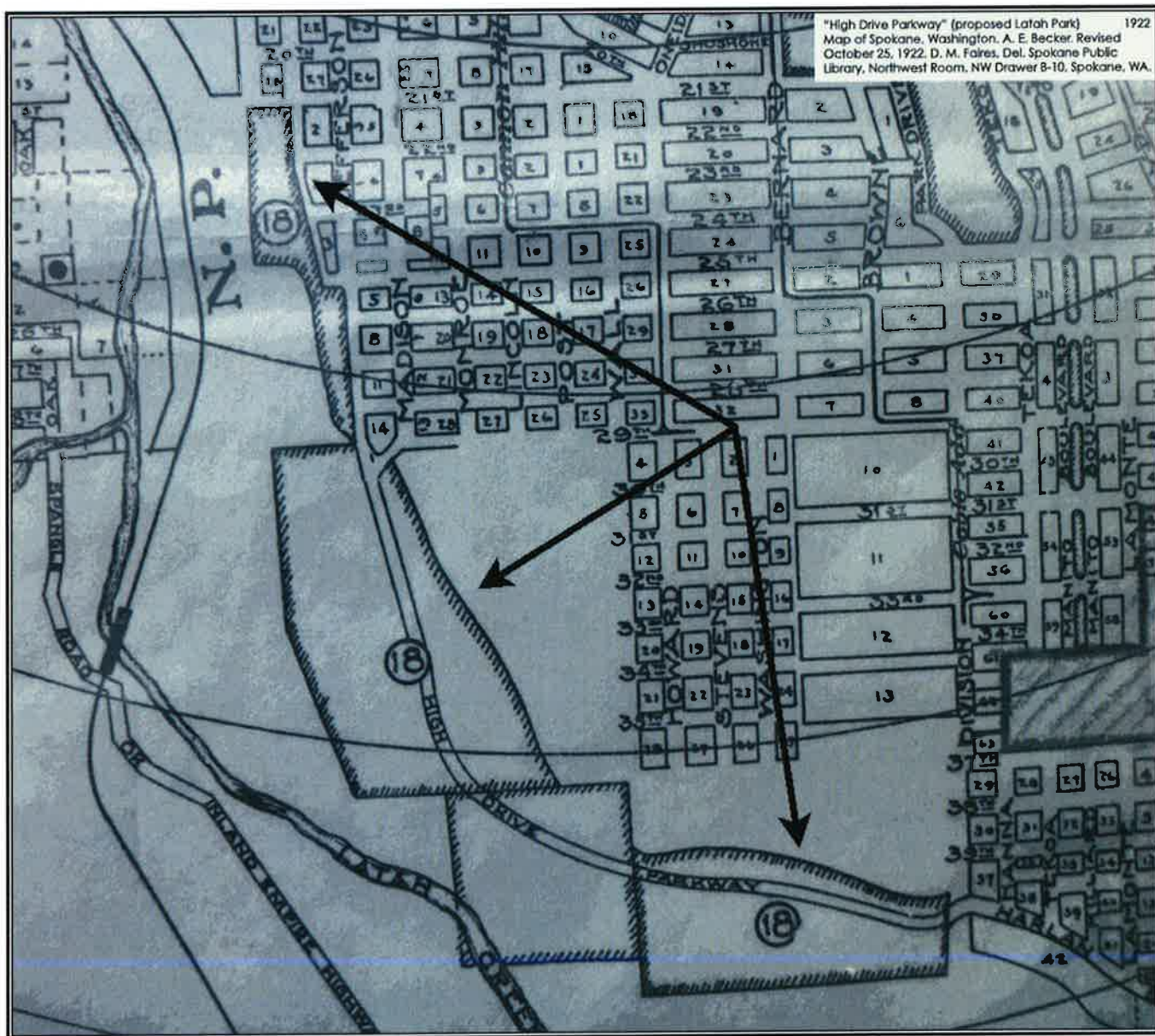
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 11 of 17



High Drive Parkway (proposed portion of the larger park)
Map of Spokane, Washington. A. E. Becker. Revised October 25, 1922. D. M. Faires, Del. Located in the Spokane Public Library, Northwest Room, NW Drawer B-10, Spokane, WA.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

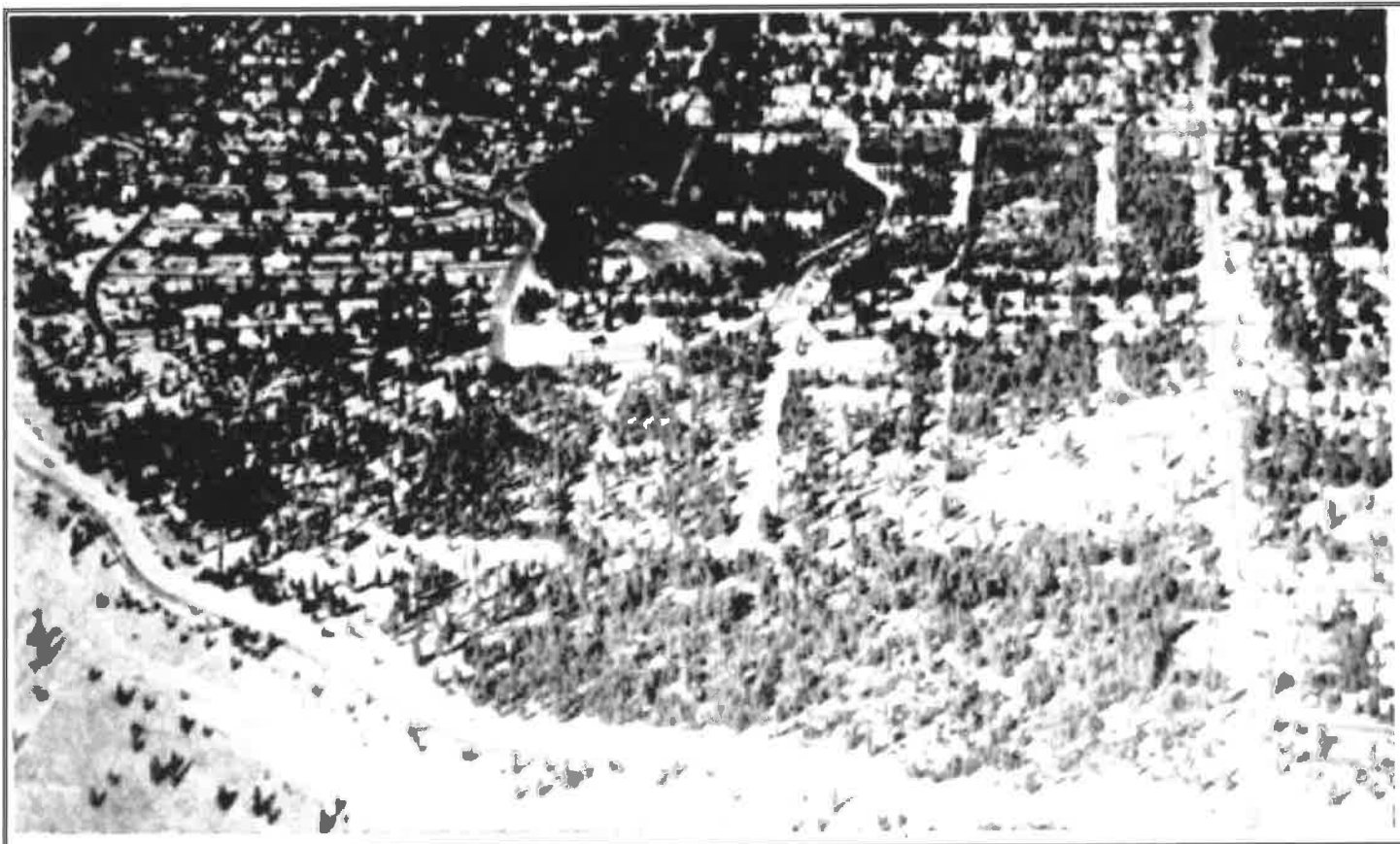
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 12 of 17



**Aerial View of High Drive Parkway (in the foreground) and the Steep, Naturalistic Bluffs Below (lower left).
Spokane Daily Chronicle, September 19, 1967, 1.**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

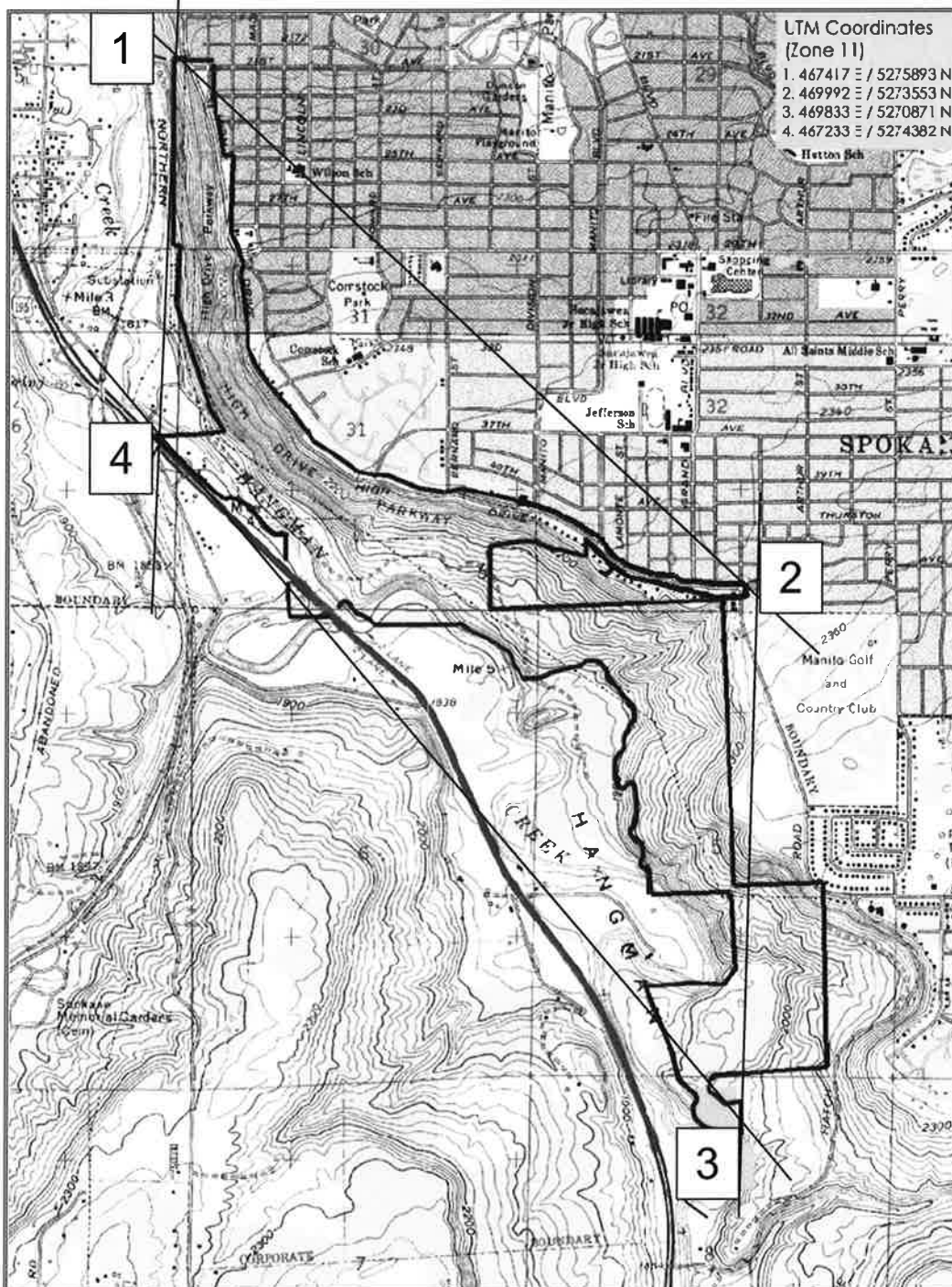
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 13 of 17



High Drive & Hangman. 1986 Spokane SW and 1974 Spokane NW 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

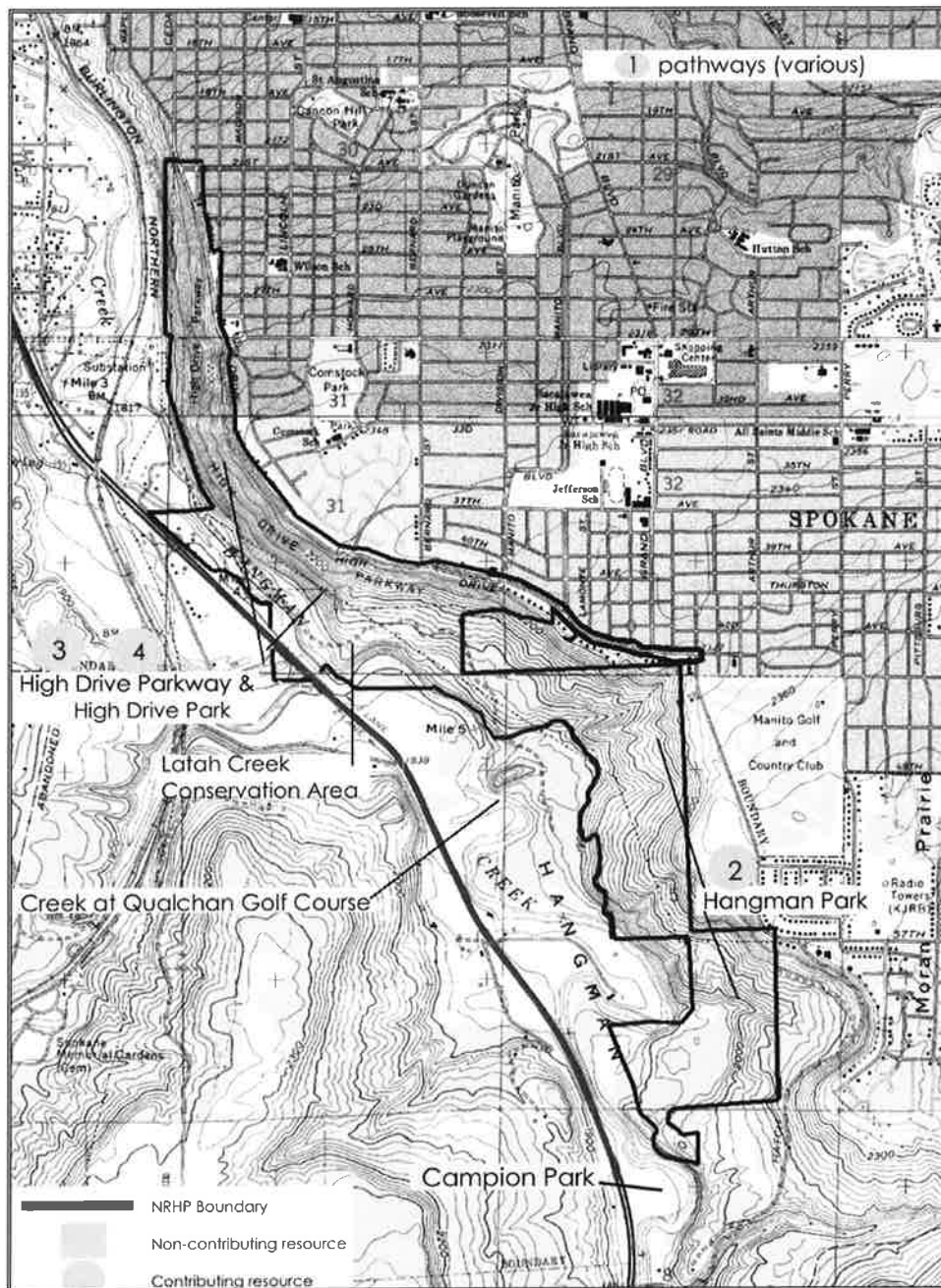
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 14 of 17



High Drive & Hangman NRHP Boundary Map.
1986 Spokane SW 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map.
United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey.

(The Creek at Qualchan Golf Course and Campion Park are not included within the boundaries. but are labelled on the map for reference)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

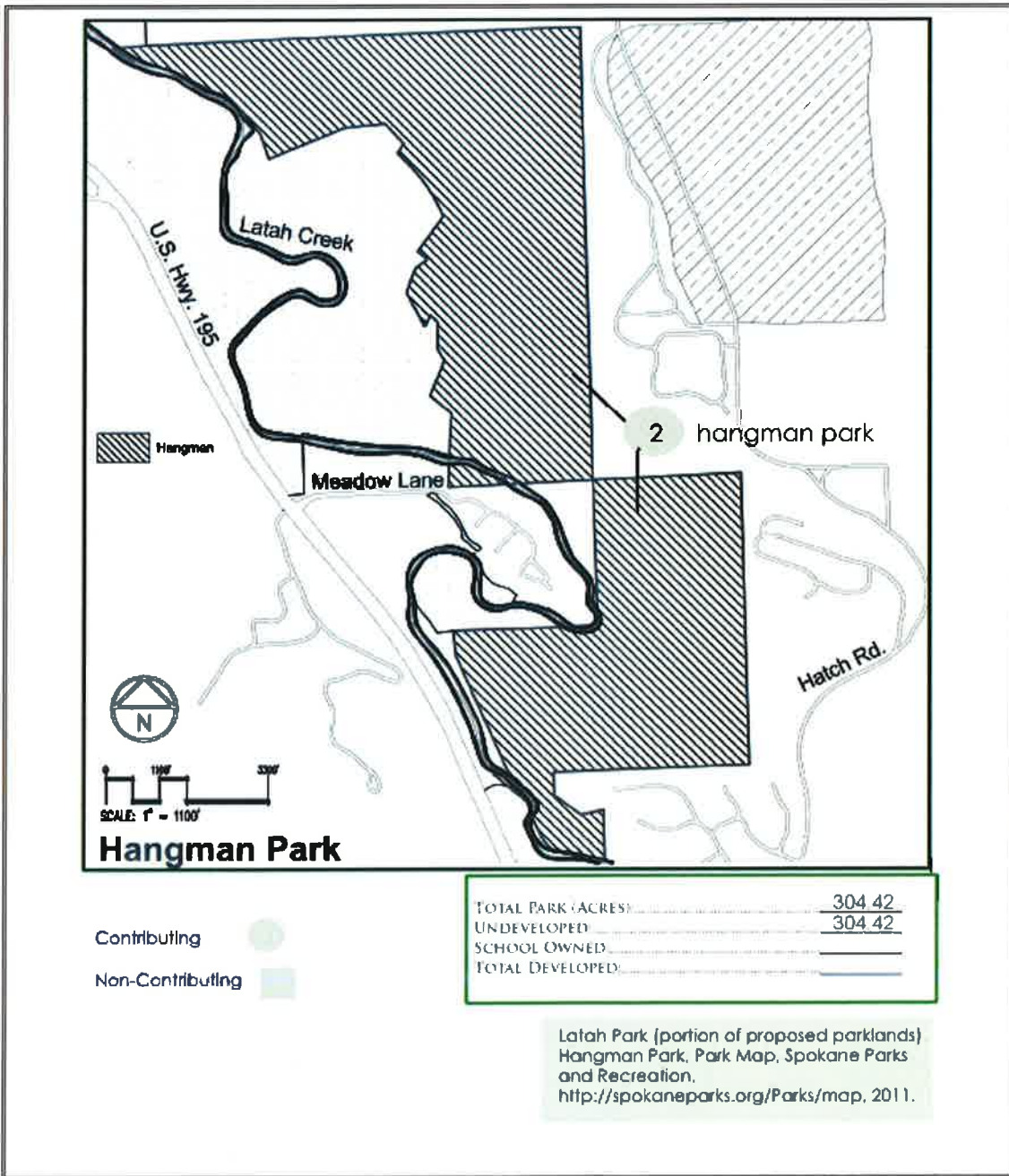
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 15 of 17



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National Park Service

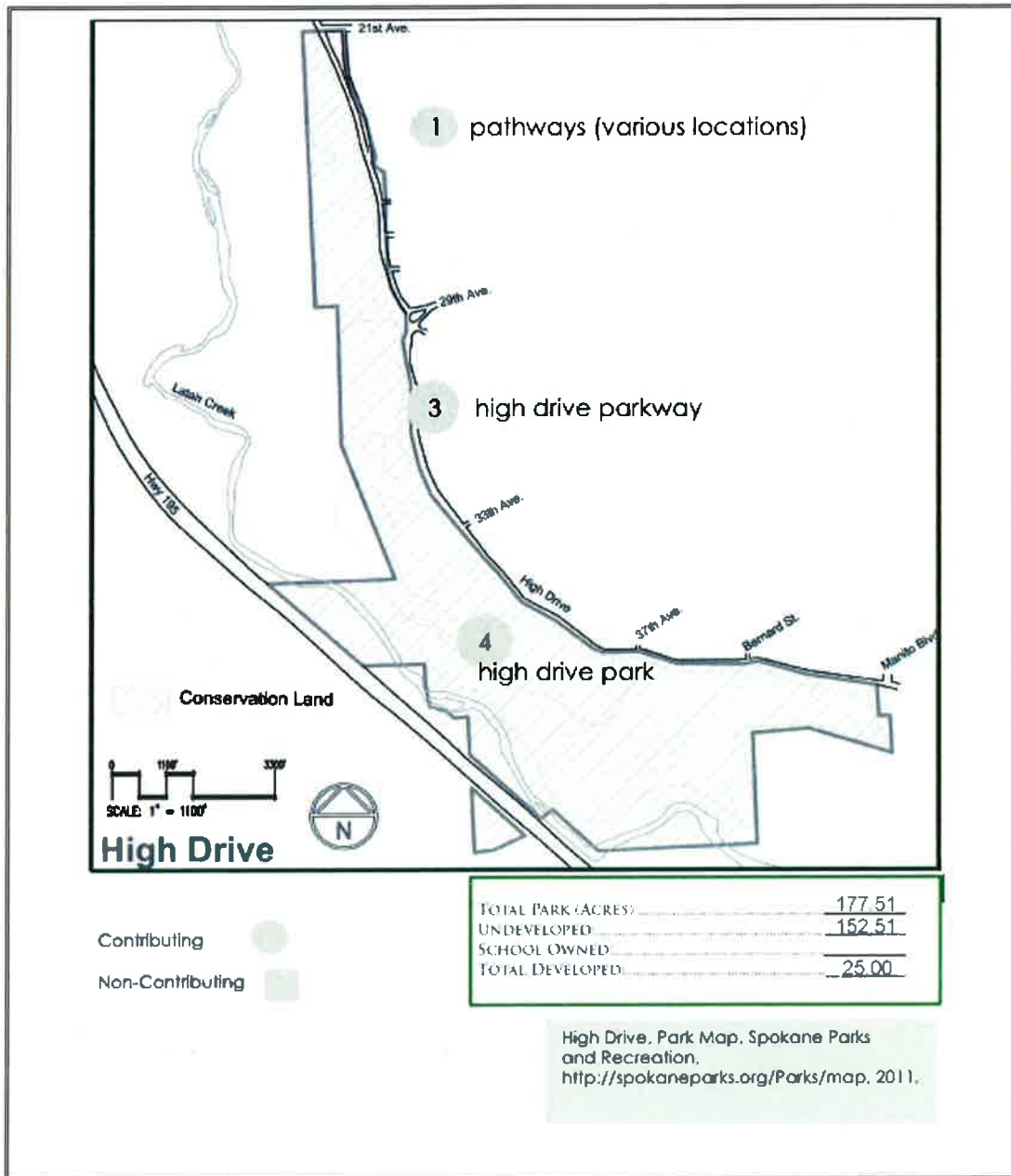
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 16 of 17



High Drive Park Map, Spokane Parks and Recreation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

**HIGH DRIVE PARK & PARKWAY, HANGMAN PARK
SPOKANE COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Section number _____

Page 17 of 17

Photograph Continuation Sheet

Name of Property: High Drive & Hangman Parks (same for all photos)
City, County, State: Spokane, Spokane County, Washington (same for all photos)
Photographer: Annie Doyon (same for all photos)
Photo date: May 27, 2011 (same for all photos)
Original Negative: N/A (submitted compact disc, same for all photos)

1. Central portion of Creek at Qualchan Golf Course, and clubhouse. View looking to northeast.
2. Latah Creek passing through the golf course. View looking to southeast.
3. Pathways along the side of the bluffs in High Drive Park. View looking northwest.
4. Vistas overlooking Hangman Park and Latah Valley Below. View looking south from High Drive Parkway.
5. Portion of High Drive Parkway near 30th Avenue. View looking southeast.
6. Portion of High Drive Parkway near 37th Avenue. View looking north.
7. Wide parkway planting strip near 21st Avenue. View looking south.
8. Champion Park. View looking north-northeast.
9. Latah Creek Conservation Area and the bluffs of High Drive Park. View looking northeast.