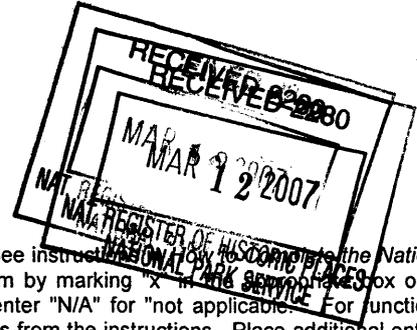


304

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 on the back of 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 SACAJAWEA STATE PARK

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2503 Sacajawea Park Road not for publication

city or town Pasco vicinity

State Washington code WA county Franklin code 021 zip code 99301

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] 2-28-07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
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] 4.24.07
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	
4	1	buildings
		sites
1		structures
1		objects
6	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Museum

Outdoor Recreation

Monument/Marker

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Museum

Outdoor Recreation

Monument/Marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT:

Art Moderne/PWA Moderne

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood; Concrete; Stucco

roof Concrete

other Stucco

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- X 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.
X 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)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927 - 1953

Significant Dates

1953

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

MacCannell, Earle E. (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Washington State Parks

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 18 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

Table with 3 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Row 1: 11, 3 424 80, 511 810 0, 3 11, 3 427 20, 511 788 0. Row 2: 11, 3 428 80, 511 810 0, 4, , , , , , .

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cara Kaser, Graduate Intern; & David Hansen, Historic Preservation Officer
organization WSU-Pullman/WA State Parks date 10/17/2006 (edited DAHP 12/06)
street & number 6002 SR 270 telephone (509) 332-0414
city or town Pullman state WA zip code 99163

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 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
street & number 7150 Cleanwater Dr. SW telephone (360) 902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 5

Narrative Description

The Sacajawea State Park is a 280+ acre state park located at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers within the corporate limits of the city of Pasco, Washington. The nominated area consists of the far southern portion of the site, approximately 18 acres, and encompasses a collection of six historic contributing resources. Part of the nominated site, encompasses the previously National Register listed Snake River Archaeological District.

Sacajawea State Park primarily serves as a public day-use park that provides picnic facilities, hiking trails, water access for water activities, basketball courts, horseshoe pits, interpretive activities, and wildlife viewing.

Of the seven resources within the Sacajawea State Park Historic District, there are five buildings, one structure, and one object. All of the resources are in good to excellent condition. All buildings date from the 1930s, when the park became fully developed under the WPA.

Park Character

Access to the park is through an industrial complex characterized by warehouses and railroad tracks, and much of the 280 acres that constitute the state park is undeveloped with little vegetation. The developed area covers approximately 25 acres at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia rivers.

No landscape design has surfaced, and the nearly flat site consists of a variety of trees and broad expanses of lawn. Trees on site include: American and European sycamore, Norway and silver maple, sweet gum, American linden, black and honey locust, oak, black cottonwood, Lombardy popular, Russian olive, blue spruce, and several species of pine.

Integrity

Overall, the Sacajawea State Park Historic District maintains a strong overall integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The pre-WPA park development included pedestrian paths and automobile roads. Records refer to cinder paths, but they are no longer in evidence nor are there photographs or drawings that indicate where the paths may have been located. However, there is ample photographic evidence of a road running parallel to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 2 of 5

the Snake River shore and within the boundaries of the proposed district. The inland side of the road featured a retaining wall of river cobbles and pullouts on the riverside provided space for parking. A short curved walkway extended from the road up to the monument and low walls of river cobbles bordered the walkway. The WPA work at the site did not include walkways to the buildings.

Aside from the trace of the roadway and parking pullouts, none of the features are visible today. A low concrete wall topped with cobbles seems to be in the same alignment as the inland side of the roadway, but it is clearly not the same wall as shown in historic photographs. It is possible that these circulation features were removed. It is also possible – and perhaps even more likely – that they were buried under the significant amounts of fill brought in to reshape the park topography following the construction of the McNary Dam in 1953 and the subsequent formation of Lake Wallula which inundated portions of the park.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES AT SACAJAWEA STATE PARK

Sacajawea Museum (building)

Built: c. 1940

Style: PWA Moderne

Architect: E.E. MacCannell

Rank: Historic Contributing

Site ID#: 1

Description: The museum is a single story building of poured concrete with a flat roof. It has a slight but distinct V-shape in plan with a new rear addition. The building has a typical Art Deco profile of a main central block with serves as the entrance, and subservient wings, which serve as museum gallery space. Stucco covers the concrete. The small symmetrical building of about 1700 square feet boasts simple architectural detailing consisting of simple flat pilasters which divide the building into seven bays on the main façade. Between each bay is a banding of four recessed string courses which form a distinctive cornice. The bow-shaped central bay that rises above the parapets of the adjoining wings distinguishes the entry. The words "Sacajawea Museum" are cast into the concrete above the doorway. New decorative Art Deco style security gates protect recessed entry doors. The bank detail is also reflected on the wings and continues to the sides and back of the building. The two far outer bays on each wing, feature large rectangular window openings in filled with glass block. The two shorter bays next to the entrance have multi-pane steel sash windows. In 2006 a new wing was added to the rear of the building in the inset of the V-shaped building. Not visible from the main façade, the wing is connected by bands of full height glass and have "dryvit" covered frame walls. The entire building has a flat roof hidden by a low parapet wall.

Alterations: Over the past 60+ years there have been several remodeling programs. At some point, all but two of the original steel sash windows were removed and replaced with glass

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 3 of 5

block. In 1958, lighting systems were improved and a new furnace was added, as well as a large fan to help cool the building in summer. The central lobby was paneled during this time, covering architect MacCannell's artwork. In 1976, the interior was remodeled again. The lobby paneling was removed, revealing the murals that by this time had been forgotten. Some of the murals were left in place and others were removed and stored. The walls were covered with a loosely woven vinyl product that resembled burlap and several partitions were erected to hold displays. A forced-air heating system was installed, the ceilings were lowered and insulated, the vestibule doors were replaced with metal doors (it is not known if the doors that were replaced were original), and a pair of commercial glazed aluminum doors were fitted to the outer perimeter of the recessed entryway. In 2006, the building underwent a major rehabilitation project to redesign the interior exhibit spaces as well as add a new wing to the rear façade.

Cultural Data: The Sacajawea Museum was constructed to tell the story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, their guide, Sacajawea, and the larger cultural history of Sahaptin- and Cayuse-speaking Indians living in the Columbia Basin Plateau. The Museum originally contained mostly artifacts from Jay Perry, who reportedly had collected the artifacts from within a 100 mile radius of the museum building. The exact completion date for the building is unknown. Newspapers reports note that funding the interior exhibits and exterior landscaping was an issue. Formal dedication of the building was in June of 1941.

Caretaker's Residence (building)

Built: 1938

Style: PWA Moderne

Architect: E.E. MacCannell

Rank: Historic Contributing

Site ID#: 2

Description: Rectangular in plan, the PWA Modern style residence is wood frame construction clad with stucco. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and has a partial foundation. Architectural detail is limited to a round entry at the northeast corner of the building. Here a recessed ½ light entry door is found accented by radiating rounded steps that echo the shape of the corner. The building has a flat roof which is hidden by a low parapet wall. The wall is shaped with a small series of small curved steps that accentuated the corners of the building. Most windows are one-over-one double-hung flanked by single panes in segmental arched openings. Other openings for smaller windows are round-arched, and are fitted with four-over-one sashes. Openings on the rear elevation are rectangular, and include two French doors. The side entry on the west elevation pairs a door and a window within a single opening, and is protected by a flat canopy suspended by chains from a bronze medallion attached to the façade. An arbor, original to the design, extends across the south/rear elevation and supports mature wisteria. The interior floor plan and special relationships are intact.

Alterations: The Caretaker's Residence is intact and shows few alterations other than the replacement of some original wood sash with aluminum. The architect's design indicates four projecting bands above the entry, which are not intact presently, but evidence of these remains. The floor plan follows the original design except for the location of the bathroom. It is not known if the change to the location of the bathroom was made during construction or at a later period. No distinctive finishes or details were provided on the interior and it remains unadorned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 4 of 5

today. Current rehabilitation plans are for the conversion of the residence into an office and public contact area. Non-original bathroom fixtures have been replaced and a closet wall removed.

Cultural Data: The Caretaker's Residence is located in the northeast corner of the park and is adjacent to the Garage/Shop building to form the original administrative area.

Garage/Shop (building)

Built: 1938

Style: PWA Moderne

Architect: E.E. MacCannell

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

Description: The Garage/Shop is immediately adjacent to the Caretaker's Residence. It is of stucco-on-frame construction and rests upon a poured concrete foundation. It continues the Moderne vocabulary with rounded corners, shallow pilasters rising above the parapet, flat roof, and horizontal grooves above the entry and garage doors. Window openings are rectangular and most retain what appears to be the original twelve-light sashes. Wood garage and personnel doors are also original. As befits its intended use, the interior is plain and open except for the two rooms that form the adjunct to the garage on the west.

Alterations: A partition has been added in the shop area, creating two rooms from the original single space. A sink and bench have been added to one side.

Cultural Data: The Garage/Shop was constructed as part of a WPA project to develop the park.

Comfort Station (building)

Built: 1938

Style: PWA Moderne

Architect: E.E. MacCannell

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: Rectangular shaped building with a low profile. The building has a flat roof, hidden by a low parapet wall. Architectural detailing is limited to a course of river cobbles at the top of the low parapet walls. Doors are solid and windows contain simple louvered openings.

Alterations: Per original architectural drawings, privacy walls which extended out from each entry door have been removed as well as simple vigas which were planned for the cornice line on all four elevations of the building.

Cultural Data: The Comfort Station was constructed as part of a WPA project to develop the park.

Lewis and Clark Monument (object)

Built: 1927

Style: n/a

Designer/Architect: W.P. Bonney

Rank: Historic Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: The Lewis and Clark Monument is the earliest extant feature in the park and sits at the apex of the triangular site. The monument itself is made of river cobbles, and two slabs of granite. The monument is rectangular in plan and stands approximately six feet high. It rests upon a plinth of two concrete steps. Recessed into the field of cobbles on two sides of the monument are polished granite slabs that reads: "The Lewis & Clark exploring expedition made its first camp on the Columbia River, October 16-18, 1805 - This marker erected by the Wash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 5 of 5

State Historical Society 1927" and "The site for this marker deeded to chapter 3 Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington prior to 1870 by Mr. & Mrs. Carstens, 1927." The entire monument is surrounded by a low, cobblestone capped wall.

Alterations: None. There are no rehabilitation plans for the monument.

Cultural Data: Tacoma businessman Tomas Carstens deeded one acre of land to the Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington (Chapter 3, Pasco) in 1926 for the preservation of a campsite used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. With the help of the Daughters of the Pioneer of Washington, Pasco Chapter, the Washington State Historical Society, constructed the monument on the site, and later deeded the land to the State of Washington.

Vista House/Gazebo (structure)

Built: 1934

Style: Rustic

Builder/Architect: Unknown

Rank: Historic Contributing

Site ID#: 6

Description: The rustic style Vista House sits near the shoreline of the Snake River side of the park, midway between the Lewis and Clark Monument and the Caretaker's Residence. It rests on a concrete foundation and is highlighted by a low solid wall of river cobbles. The 15' x 18' timber frame building is surmounted by a low pyramid roof clad in cedar shingles with exposed rafter tails and roof framing. The hip roof is supported by wood corner posts; an additional post is placed midway on the long side. All posts are supported by angled knee braces.

Alterations: None. There are no rehabilitation plans for the Vista House.

Cultural Data: Constructed by State Parks, the building predates the involvement of the WPA.

Comfort Station (building)

Built: 1963

Style:

Builder/Architect:

Rank: Non-historic Non-contributing

Site ID#: 7

Description: Constructed in 1963, the Comfort Station was highly altered in 2001. Today the building is a single story frame building resting on a concrete foundation. It is clad with smooth dryvit capped with a flat roof and low parapet walls. There are several large single fixed 8-light windows. Entrances to the building are screened with short stem walls. The cornice area is highlighted by a band of three horizontal projections.

Alterations: The Comfort Station was rebuilt in 2001 to incorporate elements of PWA Moderne styling.

Cultural Data: n/a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 1 of 6

Statement of Significance

Sacajawea State Park in Pasco, Washington is historically significant under criterion A for its direct association with New Deal federal relief programs and as an example of the types of projects undertaken in local communities as part of those relief efforts. The park also meets National Register Criterion "C" as an intact collection of structures that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the PWA Moderne style. The park, initially established in 1927, was developed by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the mid to late 1930s. The period of significance begins in 1927, the date the park was established, and ends in 1953, the year when rising water from the newly constructed McNary Dam affected the landscaped grounds of the state park.

The site of the park, at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia Rivers, for thousands of years, had been a key area for Native American people who gathered there to catch and dry salmon, and to trade and socialize. The evidence of the use is contained in tested (and National Register listed) archaeological sites which underlie part of the nominated historic district. The area of the park was also reportedly the location of a campsite of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805 and later explorers, traders, and trappers who followed. Of these, the most notable was David Thompson of the Northwest Company, who in 1811 stopped at the confluence long enough to claim the surrounding lands in the name of Great Britain.

In 1926, US Congressman John W. Summers of Walla Walla introduced a bill to build a memorial to the Lewis and Clark expedition at a site to be selected by the Washington State Historical Society. Summers suggested that the memorial could house the papers of the expedition and early settlement, and provide space for "Indian relics." Although the bill went nowhere, the idea inspired the Pasco Chapter #3 of the Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington to establish a park at the confluence in recognition of the importance of Lewis and Clark and David Thompson.

The actual development of Sacajawea State Park began in the spring of 1927, when two respected citizens of the city of Pasco (names unknown) reportedly undertook a study of the journals of Lewis and Clark with the intent to locate the site of the expedition's 1805 campsite near the City of Pasco. They did so to their satisfaction and placed a wooden marker at the site. To further the project, land owners Thomas and Stacie Carstens of Tacoma, donated an acre of land containing the site to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 2 of 6

Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington. Excitement about the site quickly followed and during the summer of 1927, W.P. Bonney, secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, prepared a design for a permanent marker to be placed at the site. In conjunction with the Historical Society, the Daughters of the Pioneers located two granite slabs for the marker and gathered the river rocks that would be used in its construction.

The unveiling of the marker on October 16, 1927 was a grand affair. After singing, an invocation was offered by Rev. W.A. Sprague followed by a historical sketch given of the Lewis & Clark expedition given by W.P. Bonney, secretary of the State Historical Society. This was followed by a tribute to later explorers given by T.C. Elliott of Walla Walla, an acknowledgment of local pioneers by Mark Moulton, and an appreciation of the vision of President Thomas Jefferson by Dr. F.F. Naider of Pullman. In attendance were local government officials, members of the Daughters of the Pioneers and State Historical Society as well as the general public. The one-acre marker site, was originally called Carstens Park.

The Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington, was founded to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the pioneers. Membership was available to female lineal descendants of pioneers who established their residence in Washington prior to 1870. The Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington held their first meeting on November 27, 1911, where attendees voted on the official colors, flower, initiation fees and dues. Through newspaper articles and telephone calls, eligible women were encouraged to form other chapters around the state. The Pasco chapter was the 3rd such chapter, established in 1927. The chapter was founded as a direct result of the effort to install a historical marker at the nominated site.

For the next four years, the Daughters continued to care for the marker and one-acre parcel. Photographs of the 1927 dedication portray a bleak flat sand pit, and stories persist that the Daughters of the Pioneers planted several donated trees at the site. The Daughters watered the plants with buckets of water carried from the river.

In 1931 the group offered the property and its improvements to the State Parks Committee (predecessor of the current Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission). The Committee accepted the transfer the same year, and in 1933, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 3 of 6

Carstens' donated an additional 10 acres to expand the new park. The tentative name for the new park was the Columbia and Snake River Park, but soon gave way to Sacagewea Park by 1932 (note spelling)

Reportedly development of the park began quickly. A formal dedication of trees in honor of George Washington and Mayor A.P. Gray as part of Washington State's bicentennial occurred at the new park on February 22, 1932. It is unknown what types of trees, how many trees, or where the trees were planted. That same year legislative appropriations of \$5,000 championed by Senator C.F. Stinton funded the construction of a shelter house called the "Tye Illahee", a vista house/gazebo, and a comfort station. Other improvements included an irrigation system and lawn around the marker, a pump house, and a swimming beach. An improved road from Pasco was extended into the park where it terminated near the swimming beach and the Tye Illahee.

The present character of the park however was established from the construction of most of the facilities by the WPA in the late 1930s. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was a relief measure established in 1935 by Presidential executive order. As the largest agencies of President Roosevelt's New Deal relief program, congress appropriated \$4,880,000,000 to the program. The WPA was designed to offer work to the unemployed on an unprecedented scale by spending money on a wide variety of programs, including highways and building construction, slum clearance, reforestation, and rural rehabilitation. By March 1936, the WPA rolls had reached a total of more than 3,400,000 persons; after initial cuts in June 1939, employment averaged 2,300,000 people a month. By June 30, 1943, when the program was ended, the WPA had employed more than 8,500,000 different persons on 1,410,000 individual projects, and had spent about \$11 billion. During its 8-year history, the WPA built 651,087 miles of highways, roads, and streets; and constructed, repaired, or improved 124,031 bridges, 125,110 public buildings, 8,192 parks, and 853 airport landing fields.

In Washington State by 1938 the WPA employed 51,300 workers to complete a variety of projects in every county. One-third of the work was done on the construction and improvement of roads, and more than a tenth was invested in parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities. The average monthly wage for a 110-hour work month was \$56.73. By the end of 1938, over 80 million dollars in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 6

WPA funds had been invested for projects in Washington State. One of the main New Deal relief projects in Franklin County was the construction of a variety of improvements at Sacajawea State Park.

Initial WPA work at the park began in 1936, via an allotment of \$42,084 dollars. The money turned the barren park site into a lush oasis. Reportedly WPA workers landscaped the site with over 2,000 shrubs, and 500 trees; installed a sprinkler system; erected a bathhouse; built a caretaker's dwelling; installed a comfort station; a kitchen and drinking fountain; as well as constructed a diving float; and rip-rapped the river bank for protection from erosion.

Construction for the \$18,000 museum to house a collection of Native American Artifacts and other local historical items began on June 9, 1938 and was funded by a matching WPA grant of \$7,858. Dignitaries at the ground breaking ceremony included W.G. Weigle (State Superintendent of Parks), R.E. Dunker (Assistance State Superintendent), Senator C.F. Stinson, E.J. Strandwold (Benton County engineer), Mrs. W.J. Diehm, Mrs. Hill Williams, and "Indian relic collectors" Lane Larsen and Jay Perry (also a Benton County commissioner).

By that time the park had grown to 10 acres and seven of the ten acres were already under irrigation. A bath house with showers was already in use, but the restroom facilities and a caretaker's cottage started in 1936 were not quite done. Editorials in the local newspaper note that by December of 1938, despite a \$50,000 total investment in the park, the museum building was still incomplete due to lack of funding. Concerns revolved around not only finishing the building itself, but the installation of displays and exterior landscaping. Newspaper editorials from May of 1939, still give concern over the completion of the park while WPA labor was still available. Despite the status of the buildings at the park, interest in its development continued and in May of 1939, the Carstens deeded an additional two lots to the state.

The museum building was officially dedicated on June 29, 1941 at the Annual Pioneer Picnic. With over 1,000 people in attendance, the celebration included games and a fiddlers contest; as well as awards for best costume, and oldest man and women; songs and a square dance. Washington Secretary of State, Belle Culp Reeves, welcomed guests to the dedication ceremony.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 5 of 6

The orientation with the WPA may explain the selection of the architectural style that dominates the buildings in park. Without any suitable precedents nearby to take architectural cues from, park officials honed on the most prominent architectural style of the day, Art Deco.

The style developed at *Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industriels Modernes* which took place in Paris in 1925. In the beginning the style was characterized by straight lines, angular geometric shapes. This soon gave way to more rounded forms and smooth lines. Many refer to this genre as "Streamlined Moderne." As the most popular style of the day, many of the WPA works projects during the 1930s and 40s utilized the style. For building constructed by the WPA and/or funded by the (Project Works Administration) PWA, some architectural historians refer to the style as PWA Moderne (or Classical Moderne). Although these buildings are similar to those of the streamline period, PWA Moderne buildings display a distinct monumental feeling to them. They often incorporate a form of a central block with two subservient wings, cast concrete walls, symmetry, flat roofs, ribbons of windows and a focus on horizontality. PWA Moderne structures are always public structures and facilities including such buildings as courthouses, city halls, post offices, schools, armories, water treatment plants, bridges, and dams.

The PWA Moderne style buildings at Sacajawea State Park were designed by Earle E. MacCannell. Born in Allston, MA on January 22, 1885, as a young man, MacCannell studied at the Boston Watercolor Club and in Paris with Andre Cézanne. His work was exhibited at various locations in Boston including the Boston Watercolor Club in 1910 and at the Back Bay Gallery in 1912. During WWI, MacCannell served in the Army and rose to the rank of Captain. After the war, MacCannell moved to California. While there he painted murals for the Kentfield City Hall and for a home in Carmel. His work was also exhibited at the Mill Valley City Hall in 1923. For reasons unknown, by the 1930s MacCannell had moved to Olympia, Washington and became a designer for the Washington State Parks Committee. MacCannell's architectural training, if he had any, is unknown. His designs for the Sacajawea State Park buildings are the only known structures in the state park system by him. MacCannell used his previous skills in painting and sculpting by creating ten painted panels for the museum building. Several remain today. He then went to work as an engineer for the Conservation and Development Department from 1946 to 1948 and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 6 of 6

received a ten year certificate as planning engineer for the State Highway Department before retiring in 1957. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and was a charter member of the Washington State Historical Society. MacCannell died in Olympia on March 19, 1960 and is buried at the Masonic Memorial Park.

Due to the construction of McNarry Dam on the Columbia River in 1953, rising waters covered portions of the park. On the Columbia River side, the advancing waters submerged the swimming beach, fire pits, the Tye Illahee, a bathhouse, and a parking lot. Trees in the area were also lost, and sump pumps had to be installed in the basements of the museum and caretaker's residence to control seepage from the new water elevation. Many of these facilities however were replaced with the development of a new area on the Snake River side of the park. Among them was the construction of a new comfort station in 1963.

By 1968, the park had grown to a total of 283 acres and attendance was listed as over 165,000 visitors per year. With attendance high some 40 years after the construction of the museum, on April 16, 1978, the State Parks & Recreation Commission rededicated a wing of the museum in honor of Kennewick resident, Jay Perry. Perry had previously donated most of his Native American artifact collection to the museum. Of the thousands of artifacts, most reportedly came from within one-hundred miles of the museum property along the banks of the Snake and Columbia Rivers. In 2006-07, the museum underwent a complete rehabilitation for the Lewis & Clark bicentennial.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 1 of 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 2 of 3

"The Story of Sacajawea State Park - Research Report" by Barb Kubik

Washington State Parks Historic Properties Condition Assessment, Group IV Report, Sacajawea State Park, SERA Architects PC, 1997. Prepared under contract for Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Olympia, WA.

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"Democratic Picnic Is Set for Tuesday" The Pasco Herald, , 1941, pg 1.

"Giant Illuminated Cross at Sacajawea" The Pasco Herald, April 10, 1941, pg 1.

"Historical Event Commemorated by Unveiling of Marker" The Pasco Herald, October 20, 1927, pg 1.

"Indicates Sacagawea Park Value" The Pasco Herald - Editorial, May 4, 1939, pg 1.

"Lewis & Clark Marker is to be Unveiled Sunday" The Pasco Herald, October 13, 1927, pg 1.

"Obituary - Earle E. MacCannell" the Daily Olympian, March 22, 1960, pg 3.

"Parks Needed in Eastern Washington" The Pasco Herald, May 11, 1939, pg 1.

"Pioneers to Gather for Big Picnic" The Pasco Herald, June 19, 1941, pg 1.

"Plans Are Completed For Sunday" The Pasco Herald, June 26, 1941, pg 1.

"Reception Honoring State Park Board" The Pasco Herald, June 26, 1941, pg 1.

"Sacajawea Park's Future" The Pasco Herald - Editorial, December 15, 1938, pg 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 3 of 3

"Scouts Jamboree Saturday and Sunday at Sacajawea" The Pasco Herald, May 4, 1939.

"Start Museum At Sacajawea State Park" The Pasco Herald, June 9, 1938, pg 1.

"To Celebrate Labor Day in Pasco - Sacajawea Park to be Picnic Grounds" The Pasco Herald,
August 28, 1938, pg 1.

"We Should Save Our Relics" The Pasco Herald - Editorial, October 3, 1940, pg 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
FRANKLIN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

Verbal Boundary Description

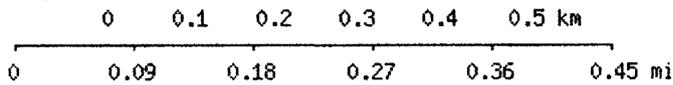
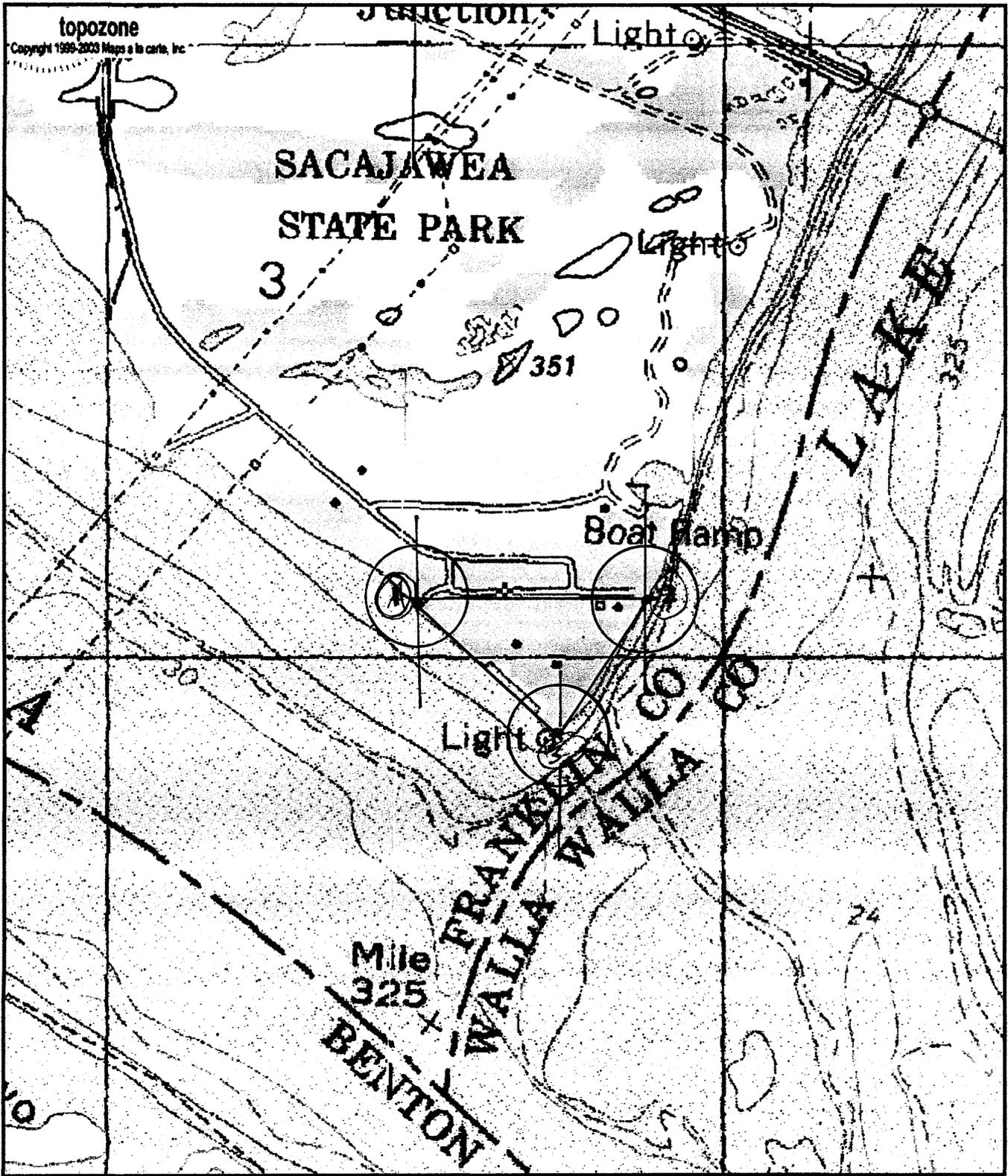
The nominated property is located at 2503 Sacajawea Park Road, Pasco, WA, 99301. The nominated 18 acre area is located in the Section 3, Township 8 North, Range 30 East of the Willamette Meridian, in King County, Washington and is legally described as PTN Lots 9, 10 for Sacajawea 3-8-30 Park section3-8-30.00see0BK 50 PG 3320FOR. It is otherwise known as Tax Lot 113-020-043 at the said location.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the seven historic resources at Sacajawea State Park. This includes the 1927 Lewis & Clark marker; the WPA museum, shop/garage, the caretakers' cottage, comfort station, vista house; and a newer comfort station.

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES IN SACAJAWEA STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Style
Museum	1	Historic, Contributing	c.1940	PWA Moderne
Caretaker's residence	2	Historic, Contributing	1938	PWA Moderne
Garage/Shop	3	Historic, Contributing	1938	PWA Moderne
Comfort station	4	Historic, Contributing	1938	PWA Moderne
Lewis and Clark Monument	5	Historic, Contributing	1927	Art & Crafts
Vista House/Gazebo	6	Historic, Contributing	1934	Rustic
Comfort station	7	Non-historic, Non-contributing	1963	

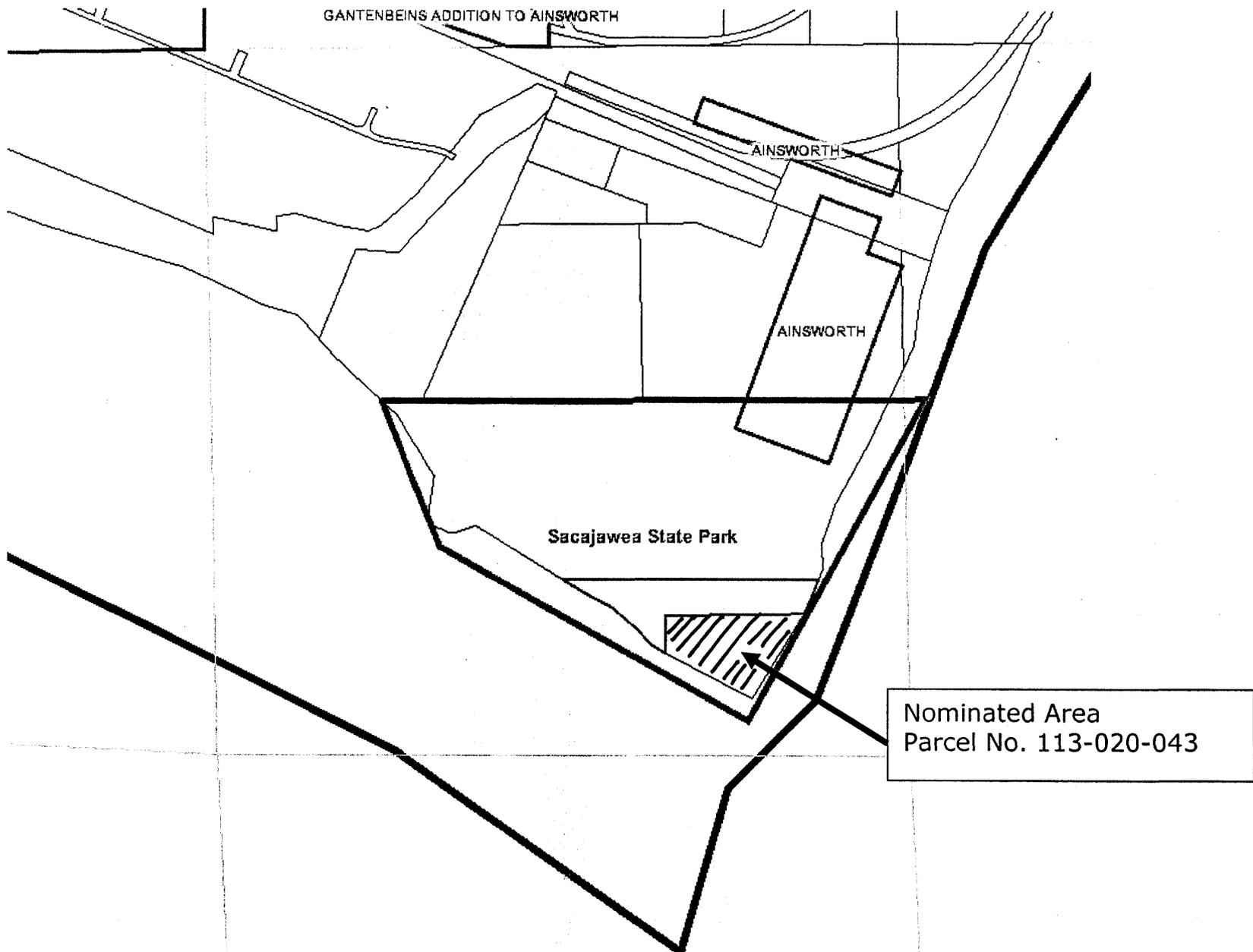


UTM 11 342649E 5118104N (NAD27)
Sacajawea State Park, USGS Pasco (WA) Quadrangle
 Projection is UTM Zone 11 NAD83 Datum

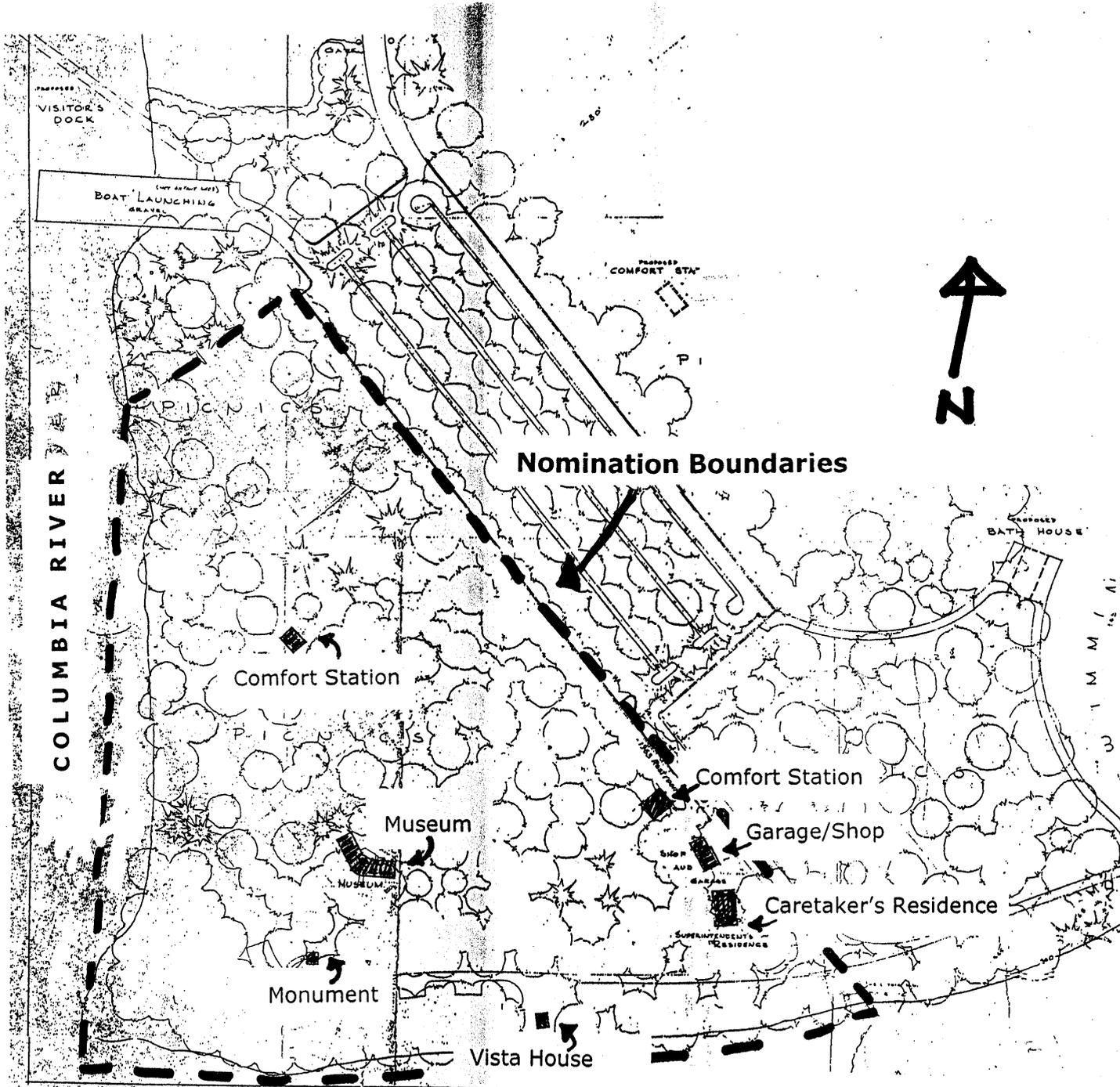
* M
 G
 M=16.98
 G=-1.473

Sacajawea State Park Historic District

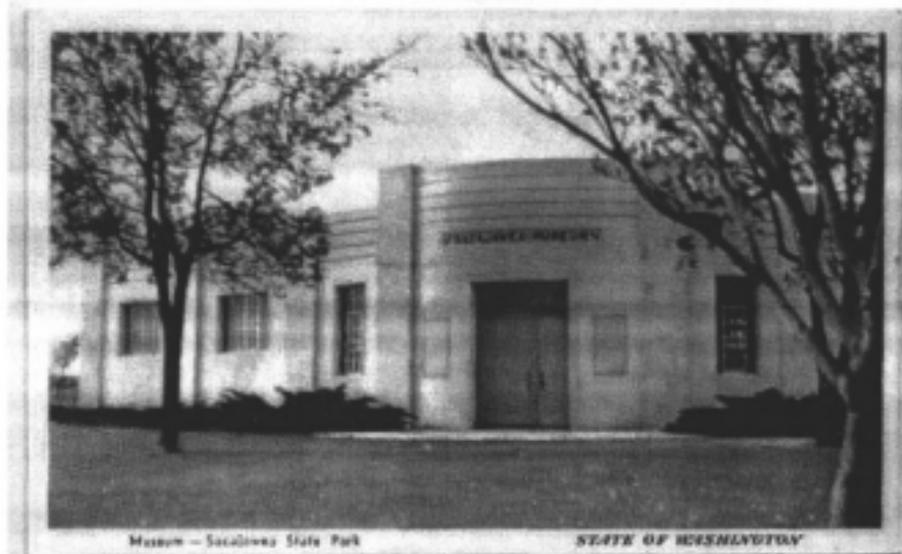
① = 11 342480E 5118100N ② = 11 342820E 5118100N ③ = 11 342720E 5117820N



FRANKLIN COUNTY ASSESSOR MAP - SACAJAWEA STATE PARK



Sacajawea State Park
 Site Map
 Not to Scale



Postcard of Museum - circa 1950



Postcard of Sacajawea State Park - circa 1950



Dedication of Lewis & Clark Marker - 1927 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Dedication of Lewis & Clark Marker - 1927 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Dedication of Lewis & Clark Marker - 1927 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Dedication of Lewis & Clark Marker - 1927 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Dedication of Lewis & Clark Marker – October 16, 1927

– Photo courtesy of Franklin County Museum



Dedication of Trees – February 22, 1932

– Photo courtesy of Franklin County Museum

**DEDICATION
PROGRAM**

SACAGWEA PARK
PASCO, WASHINGTON
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932
Dedicating Trees in Honor of



George Washington
A. P. Gray

Invocation	Rev. L. E. Ober
Song—"Trees"	Mrs. Georgia Dimsell Mrs. R. H. Gray
Dedication Address	C. M. O'Brien
Devotional Tablet	Olivia Gray
Song—"America"	Audience



Dedication of Museum - 1941 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Aerial images of Sacajawea State Park (note barren landscape and site before rising of water due to dam construction) - c. 1950 - Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Aerial images of Sacajawea State Park (note mature landscape and site after rising of water due to dam construction) – c. 1957 – Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



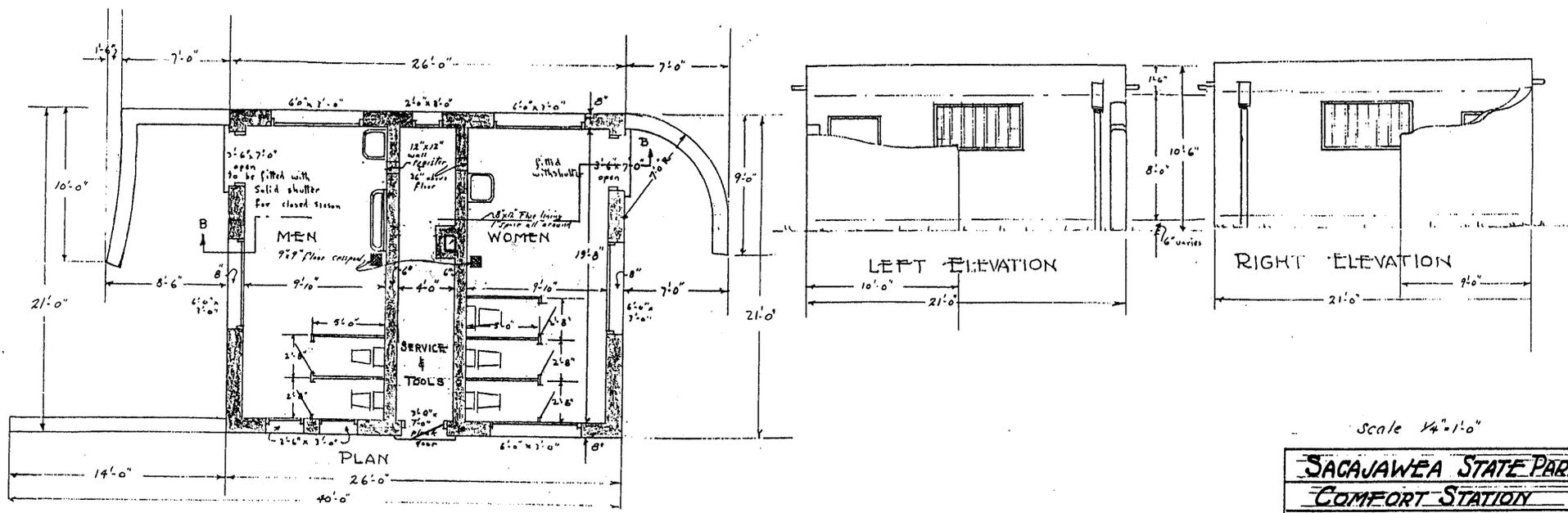
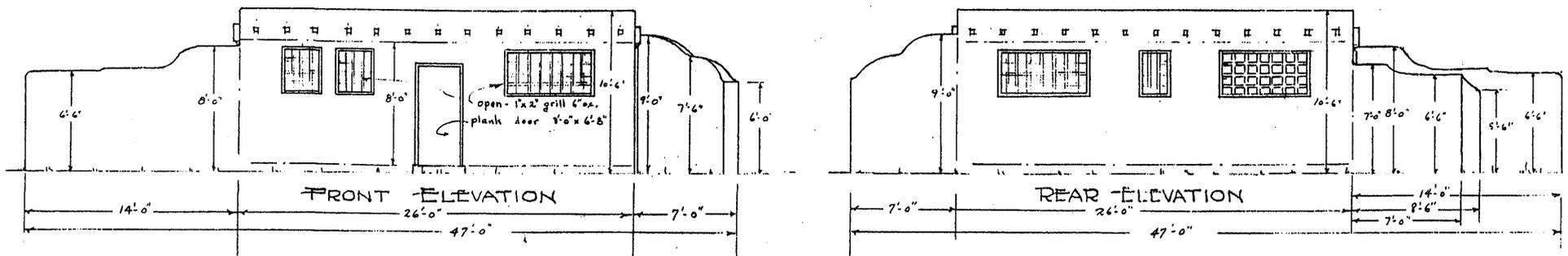
Boat races at Sacajawea State Park – c. 1957 – Photo courtesy of Sacajawea State Park



Gazebo at Sacajawea State Park
Note landscaped curb and rocks
Around perimeter of structure.
c. 1936 – Photo courtesy of
Sacajawea State Park

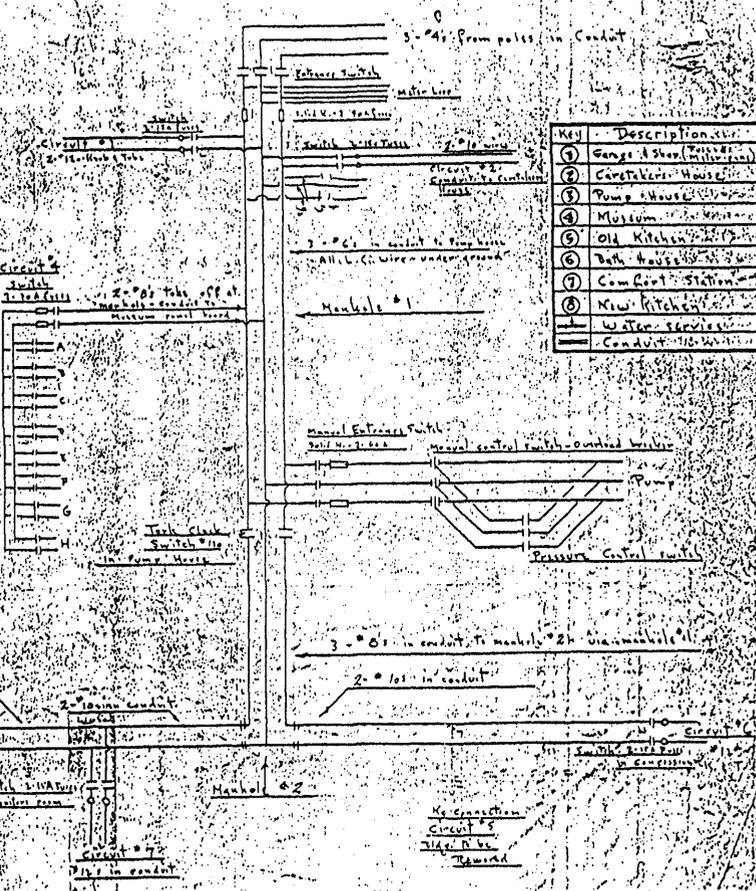
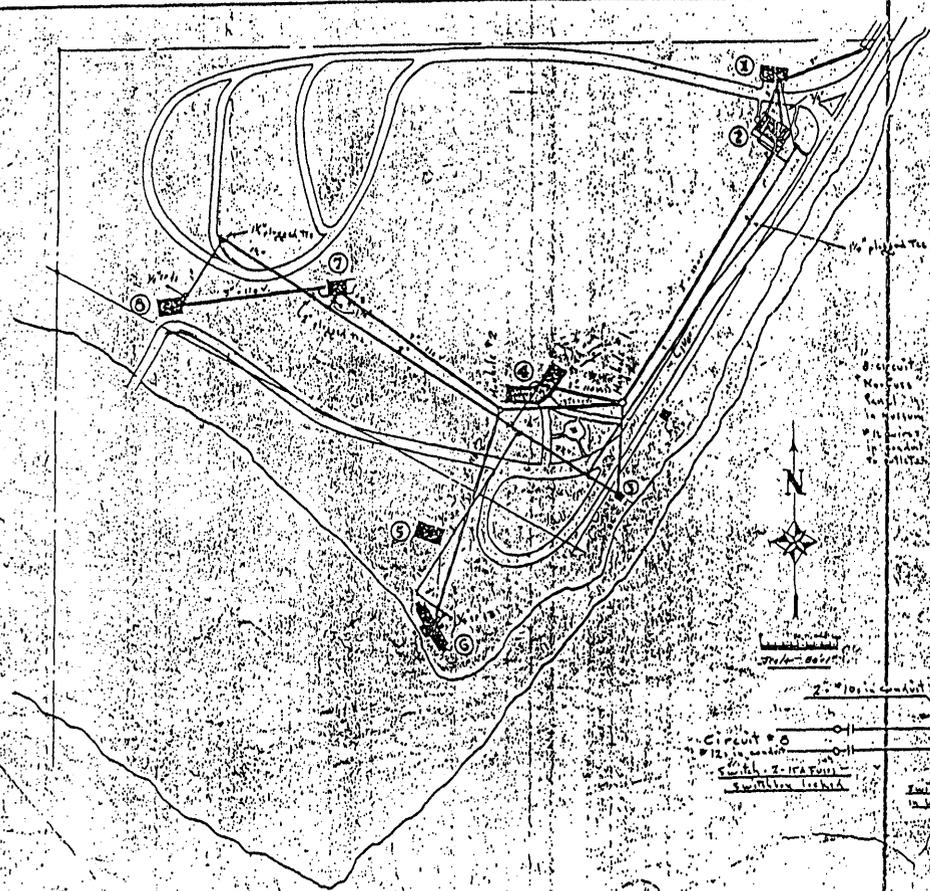


Gazebo at Sacajawea State Park
c. 1936 – Photo courtesy of
Sacajawea State Park



Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK	
COMFORT STATION	
STATE PARKS COMMITTEE	
<i>Oliver L. Wainwright</i>	
<i>E. F. MacCannell</i>	DESIGNER
Drawn by <i>E. F. M.</i> 11-1-20	Checked by 11 1
11-1-20	
S100-16-1	



Key	Description
①	Garage & Shop (Pellissier)
②	Caretaker's House
③	Pump House
④	Museum
⑤	Old Kitchen
⑥	Bath House
⑦	Com. Coal Station
⑧	New Kitchen
—	Water Services
—	Conduit 1/2" Ø

SACAJAWEA STATE PARK
WATER & LIGHT SYSTEMS
 STATE PARKS COMMITTEE
 Olympia, Wa.
 P. E. MACCANNELL Designer
 Drawn by CHITTY
 11/1/9