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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 Moran State Park

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3572 Olga Road not for publication

city or town Olga vicinity

State Washington code WA county San Juan code 055 zip code 98279

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-5-12
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]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 1-2-13

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	
21	20	buildings
20	4	sites
19	2	structures
4		objects
64	26	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

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape

Sub: State Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation - park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Arts and Crafts - Rustic / National Park

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation See continuation sheets

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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Narrative Description

The Moran State Park Historic District is located on the eastern lobe of Orcas Island, the largest of the San Juan Islands. Moran State Park serves as a public day use and camping park, with the major geographic features being Mount Constitution, Mount Pickett, Cascade Lake, Mountain Lake, Summit Lake, and Twin Lakes. Numerous springs and creeks exist throughout the park, which is largely in a natural state. The park contains one of the largest undisturbed lowland Western Hemlock forests in the state and is one of the most spectacular State Parks due to its geological form, variety of plant communities, open meadows and rocky balds within the forest, and its natural and human-enhanced water features.

Moran State Park is an expansive park, the first "major" park in the Washington State Park system. Heavily forested, the park has two main roads: Olga Road, which connects the park to other points on the island and runs through the park along the shores of Cascade Lake and the Mount Constitution Road, which leads up the mountain from Olga Road to a point just below the summit. These roads, and a short connector road to the Mountain Lake area, connect the distinct developed areas of the park. Six areas were substantially developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1930 and 1941, areas which retain a high level of integrity. Other development has been added to the park, including the North End Campground, Midway Campground, and the area of the original CCC camp has been redeveloped as an environmental learning center.

Park Character

Moran State Park's natural systems and features that were present when the island was settled by Euro-Americans are generally intact today and provided the basis for formal park development. Early development prior to Robert Moran's arrival focused on the shores of Cascade Lake and the creation of a crude wagon road up the slopes of Mount Constitution, the highest point in the San Juan archipelago. Early development of the park by State Parks, prior to 1929, also focused on Cascade Lake but none of these improvements (other than roadway improvements) remain today as the area was extensively redeveloped by the CCC.

Enhancements of the water features within the park have altered the natural system, particularly the dams present at the outlet of Cascade and Mountain Lakes. Cascade Lake's shoreline, raised only slightly, was not as dramatically altered as a result of this manipulation as was Mountain Lake, which has been raised many feet above its pre-settlement level. Robert Moran was a key figure in these improvements, harnessing the water power for his development of Rosario, which lies just to the southwest of the park at Cascade Bay (a smaller inlet of East Sound, which divides the island's lobes). Despite these changes and others within the historic period, the vistas and landscape character within the park retain a high level of integrity.

The Moran State Park Historic District encompasses 4,764 acres of the 5,579 acre park, reflecting the park boundaries at the end of the period of significance in 1946. The areas not included within the present day boundaries were acquired after this date, lying to the north, east, and west of the 1946 boundary. The district contains resources constructed by Robert Moran

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shortly after his initial land donation to the state, resources constructed by the CCC in the developed areas of the park, circulation systems (trails, roads, and fire breaks) constructed or improved by the CCC, and post-CCC developments within the park.

The areas developed by the CCC are have resulted in cultural landscape areas within the park containing buildings, structures, objects, and sites associated with the recreational development of the park during the Depression. Master Plans for the park from 1935, 1937, and 1939 depict those areas in which more intensive use was to be focused but also display the CCC goals of controlling fires, improving circulation, and providing trail systems to link key features of the landscape. The park's internal spatial organization is based on the CCC development of these six areas, separating day use, overnight camping, administrative, and service functions. In keeping with the rustic design ideals promoted by the National Park Service, and due to the relative isolation of the park geographically, local materials (stone and logs) were used as the primary building materials in the park. The climatic conditions of the island, and the northwest in general, resulted in Depression-era development that included more covered shelters than in other areas of the United States. Moran State Park displays this trend, with one or more covered shelters in each of the major developed recreation areas of the park.

Land Use and Functions of Developed Areas

Moran State Park contains six areas identified and significantly developed by the CCC for a variety of uses. The function of land use was segregated into discrete areas based on the activities that would take place within a specific area of the park, which is typical of CCC developments within Washington State Parks. The six areas, plus the CCC camp area, are described generally below using the descriptive titles assigned by NPS planners and generally still in use today.

Cascade Lake Administration Area

Located near the western entry to the park on Olga Road, this area contains a residence and garage in a small building cluster that also includes one of the three transformer housings. This area has historically served as the park office, and continues in that capacity today. The residence is no longer used as such, but instead continues to serve administrative functions that were once housed in a small section of the garage.

Set on the northern shore of Cascade Lake with a commanding view of the water, this area retains a high level of integrity. The circular drive with associated rockwork constructed by the CCC remains intact, as does the fenced area behind the residence that was originally used as the personal yard for the caretaker living in the house. Stone steps remain below the house to a small terrace adjacent to the lake. Intrusions into this area are minimal, and include only a small lift station set below the garage. The vegetation has matured and grown in slightly more than in the historic period, but overall the landscape within this area looks much as it did when originally developed.

Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area

Located approximately 1000 feet east of the Administration Area on the northern shore of the lake, this area is the primary day-use area of the park. The area has the largest concentration of recreational features for public use, including two

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kitchens, a latrine, a bath house, fire pit, and other typical CCC site amenities. The area is still used as originally intended, with two docks and a beach area. A non-historic play structure has been added to the area.

This resource cluster retains the landscape character originally intended for the area, and has features that are in some ways common to the CCC improvement program (buildings, drinking fountains, and log and stone guard rails defining parking areas) and some features that are unique to this park (fire pit, culvert, transformer housing). A comparison of the 1939 Master Plan, which represents the full development of the area under the CCC program, and the current condition reveals that the major site improvements are all extant and that minor improvements such as tables and benches are not original but the replacements serve the same function. The historic integrity of this cluster is good, with limited intrusions that include a small building supporting fish hatchery activities, a playground, and a remodeled bath house (see individual description for more information).

Cascade Lake Campground and Service Area

Located at the eastern end of the lake and wrapping around to the southern shore, these developments are shown together on the Master Plan yet serve disparate functions. The campground, which originally had 13 sites, has been expanded to 17 sites and the individual site amenities (tables and fire places) have been replaced with modern fixtures. The general layout, however, remains intact with the four extra sites located in an area that was historically used for the pit toilets. The campground circulation system remains intact.

Aside from the camping sites, this area contains a single CCC kitchen shelter. Intrusions include the addition of four extra sites and a new restroom that has replaced the former pit toilets. The sites, as originally designed, look out over the lake.

The Service Area is located at the far eastern end of the lake. This site contains a cluster of support buildings for use of park staff. The buildings include a boat house, wood shed, simple garage, incinerator, transformer housing, and a second caretaker's residence. Originally enclosed by a log palisade, the service area is no longer fully fenced. Fencing does exist to separate the personal yard of the caretaker's house from the rest of the compound, but it is not historic.

This area is used as originally designed, and has seen minimal alteration other than the removal of the fencing. The buildings in this cluster were constructed throughout the CCC's time in the park, and overall the building cluster retains a high level of integrity.

Mountain Lake Area

Located near the south end of the western shore of Mountain Lake, this area combines administrative and recreational functions. The resources here include four buildings, parking areas, and a small non-historic campground. The buildings include the third caretaker's house constructed by the CCC, its associated garage, a kitchen shelter, and a restroom. The camp loop, running out on to an isthmus into the lake, was originally designed as a day-use area and was converted to overnight camping.

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The area behind the caretaker's house was originally intended to be an equestrian facility, but now is home to a small group of camp sites that comprise a group camp. Parking adjacent to the lake is delineated by log and stone guard rails, and steps lead down to a dock that is a replacement of the original of approximately the same size. The setting of this area has changed little since its original construction.

Cold Springs Area

Halfway between the first or lower summit and the summit of Mount Constitution, the Cold Springs area was the first to be fully completed under the CCC program. A small camp loop with a handful of sites was originally constructed, along with a kitchen shelter and unique octagonal pump shelter. Site improvements such as fire places and benches remain in the camp area, but the latrines (pit toilets) have been removed.

This area no longer serves its original function, as camping has moved to other areas of the park with the development of both the Midway and North End Campgrounds. Despite the change in use, the original design is evident and the features that remain indicate the former use of the campground. The pump shelter and kitchen are available for day-use visitors, but the pump has been removed. The area does retain a high level of integrity and the historic use is evident if not still active.

Summit Area

At the top of Mount Constitution is the summit area, one of the primary destinations within the park due to the commanding views of the San Juans and Puget Sound from the area. The signature building in the park, the Mount Constitution Tower, stands on the summit and is perhaps the most impressive CCC construction in the Washington State Park system. The summit area also features a stone overlook wall, parking defined by rustic guard rails, and the former summer residence for forestry workers manning the fire lookout at the top of the tower.

Alterations in this area include the relocation of the summer residence in approximately 1955, when KVOS constructed a television antenna near the tower. The station also constructed a building on the southern side of the parking area (where the residence was originally located). The transmission tower has been recently removed and the equipment removed from the building that supported the transmission tower.

Despite the alterations in this development area, and particularly since the removal of the lattice transmission tower, the summit area retains a good level of integrity. The views of and from the Mount Constitution Tower are once again uninterrupted and allow the building to remain the showcase structure in the park.

The cluster arrangement is an important characteristic of the formal park development. These clusters identify areas for intensive development, typically segregated by activity type. Improvements within each cluster were sited and designed in response to the surrounding landforms, circulation routes, and use patterns. Facilities respond to and interact with the mature vegetation of the park in most cases, and the placement of improvements within the larger landscape was also a conscious decision made by the skilled staff working on the CCC program within both the State and National Park systems.

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Other contributing resources are located within the park at various locations. They are isolated, yet many are sited out of necessity and do not fit within the smaller areas of the park identified for more intensive development. These resources are individually described below. They include transportation related resources, resources remaining from the original CCC camp, footbridges, trail systems, and other structures such as entry arches and a dam.

Resource Character

The Moran State Park Historic District consists primarily of Depression-era buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Resources within the park exist that both predate and postdate the widespread improvement of the park by the CCC, some of which contribute to the significance of the district. Development was guided by a Master Plan process, and the various Master Plans that exist for the park display the progress made to that point and the future intent of the designers who had a hand in shaping the visitor experience in the park. The cluster arrangement of small areas of more intensive development are a hallmark of the NPS Master Plan process, and this arrangement contributes significantly to the overall character of the park adding richness, texture, and variety within the largely natural setting. The constructed elements built by the CCC reflect the craftsmanship and use of native materials that for the basic principles of the NPS Rustic style of architecture used within the Washington State Park system. The improvements created by the CCC within the park are united stylistically through this use of native materials, particularly fir logs, local stone, and cedar shakes.

The district is an excellent representation of the NPS style of design and development implemented by the CCC program, with the cluster arrangement supplemented by outlying individual resources. The contributing features of the district mostly date from the CCC period (1933-1941), but contributing resources exist which predate the CCC that were constructed as general park improvements by Robert Moran. Non-contributing resources were constructed after the period of significance, but are somewhat typical of the improvements in State Parks during the latter half of the 20th century, such as Panabode buildings and contemporary comfort stations and check in centers. These non-contributing resources are primarily located away from the areas of intensive development constructed during the period of significance.

Integrity and District Boundaries

The Moran State Park Historic District maintains a high level of historic integrity with respect to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The vast majority of the resources constructed during the period of significance retain their integrity, with only one historic resource that has been altered to the point where it is no longer considered contributing to the district.

"Historic, Contributing" resources within the district were constructed during the period of significance (1920-1946), relate to the historic significance of the district as documented in Section 8, and retain historic integrity. Several of the contributing resources have been modified since their original construction, but maintain their contributing status since these changes did not severely impact their historic character and integrity. For example, individual logs were replaced in several

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structures due to deterioration or damage from tree falls, but the replacement was done in-kind and the overall architectural details and character defining features were retained. All of the activity areas originally constructed and shown on the Master Plans for the park have survived intact and continue to serve park visitors today. Despite minor modifications to some buildings, their rustic design has not been compromised and they retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion on the National Register.

- Total number of Historic, Contributing resources in the district = 64

"Historic, Non-Contributing" resources were present during the district's period of significance, but do not contribute due to a lack of historic integrity. These resources have been altered to the point that they no longer reflect their historic appearance, such as wholesale material changes in the walls of the Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area Bath House.

- Total number of Historic, Non-Contributing resources in the district = 6

"Non-historic, Non-contributing" resources in the district were constructed after the period of significance (post-1946) and lack documented historic significance or relationship to the significant themes of the district.

- Total number of Non-historic, Non-contributing resources in the district = 20

The geography, natural resources, climate, circulation systems, and accessibility to the landscape of Moran State Park have changed little since its period of primary development. Only one historic resource within the district has been physically moved, and a park on this scale exhibits *integrity of location* based on use and circulation patterns. The design of the primary developed areas within the park present at the end of the period of significance has not changed, and adheres to the NPS Rustic design idioms. The use of native materials, minimal alteration, and high quality workmanship yields a high level of *integrity of design, materials, and workmanship*. The natural setting of the park is also much as it was during the period of significance, with the primary use areas developed during the Depression maintaining their historic patterns and response to the surrounding natural features, providing good *integrity of setting*. The overall park design, patterns of use, and the character of the CCC-era buildings contribute to the integrity of feeling. The Moran State Park Historic District distinctly reflects *integrity of association* by its continued use as a place to experience nature, swim, picnic, and camp, in addition to its relationship to the park's namesake Robert Moran and the New Deal work relief program represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The boundaries of Moran State Park have continuously evolved since the first donation of lands to the state by Robert Moran in 1920. Lands have been added to the total acreage of the park multiple times since the original donation. The boundaries of the historic district reflect the geographic shape of the park at the end of the period of significance in 1946, when the CCC camp was turned over to the state from the War Department. All of the contributing resources are located within the 1946 boundaries of the park, and the primary development of the park was complete at that time. Developments post dating the period of significance exist in discrete areas of the park, including but not limited to the Contact Station at the west entry, two new campgrounds responding to changing needs and increased patronage, and the development of an Environmental Learning

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Center that is typical of mid-1960s thoughts about public recreation in Washington State Parks. New intrusions into the historic activity areas developed by the CCC are minimal, and do not detract from the overall significance of the park.

Inventory of Moran State Park Historic District Resources

The following inventory is organized according to the clusters identified and developed by the CCC from 1933-1941. Resources outside these areas are included after the main resource groupings. Information presented is based on physical evidence, historic documents, and historic photographs. The resource names, and the names of activity clusters, are based on the 1939 Master Plan for the park.

Cascade Lake Administration Area

Caretaker's House [building]	Built: 1934
Style: NPS Rustic	Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Ellsworth Storey
Rank: Historic, Contributing	Site ID#: 1
Description: The Caretaker's House at the Administration Area is located near the western park entrance in a small building cluster overlooking the lake. The basic plan, designed by Ellsworth Storey, was used in numerous parks throughout the state and adapted to meet specific site needs. The building features saddle notched log walls set on a poured concrete foundation with multiple intersecting gables. The main gable runs east-west, extending to frame a covered porch on the east elevation. Secondary cross gables run to the north of this main gable, with a small gable covering the door on the north side centered between the main cross gables. The original construction was altered between 1937 and 1939, as the Master Plans from these years show the evolution in the floor plan as a small gabled wing was added, projecting from the southwest corner of the building. This addition is identifiable by a change in construction type from log to traditionally framed walls clad with wood shingles. The poured concrete foundation is largely exposed, with stone accents beneath the log columns on the front porch and the flagstone stoop on the secondary (north) entry. Original log benches remain at the main entry, as does original door hardware. Other original decorative features include the main porch fixture, boot scraper at the north entry, and curved log brackets supporting the north entry gable. The windows are typically wood casement sash, and the original shake roof has been replaced with cedar shingle. The large masonry chimney, constructed of local stone, remains.	
Alterations: The building has been converted from a residence to the park office, but the spatial arrangement of the interior has remained. Exterior alterations include replacement of the original flagstone entry porch with concrete, the replacement of the south side windows in the living room with fixed aluminum sash, the addition of aluminum storm sash throughout the building, and the replacement of the three logs under the original southwest bedroom window with concrete masonry units. The window replacement was done in 1976, and the CMU units were installed just prior to this time. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.	

Caretaker's Shop and Garage [building]	Built: 1934
Style: NPS Rustic	Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Ellsworth Storey
Rank: Historic, Contributing	Site ID#: 2
Description: The Caretaker's Garage at the Administration Area is also a somewhat standardized design by Storey used in multiple State Parks. Set on a poured concrete foundation, it is also of saddle notched log construction covered by a side gable roof that is clad with wood shingles. Access to the building is on the north side, with a single man-door near the west end and a two-bay door at the east end. The interior is divided into two distinct spaces, with a tool room on the west end and garage bays at the east end. The roof system is largely log as well, with heavy purlins supporting the log rafters. The interior is open, exposing the shiplap sheathed roof. Nine-light casement windows are regularly spaced on the south elevation, with a single nine-light window on the west elevation.	

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Alterations: The building has seen minimal alterations over its life. The original doors have all been replaced with site-built wood doors. However, the building retains a high level of integrity and contributes to the district.

Transformer Housing [structure]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 4768 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

Description: This Transformer Housing is one of three in the park designed by Storey. Constructed to accompany the development of a power system across Orcas Island, this functional structure was constructed to hide electrical system components for the underground power system originally developed in the park. State Park Superintendent Weigle demanded that the Orcas Power & Light line be placed underground through the park, and in return the CCC Camp dug the ditch and helped install the cable. Despite its small scale, the building is highly detailed at the exterior and adheres to the Rustic ideals. The structure is primarily constructed of poured concrete and is recessed into the slope. Only the entry is visible above ground. The concrete is faced with stone featuring a monolithic lintel above the original entry door. The door retains all of its original hardware, and is an exceptional display of the workmanship of the CCC program.

Alterations: The transformer housing no longer serves its original use, and currently is used for storage. Despite the change in use, the structure exhibits the high design ideals of the NPS Rustic program employed by the CCC and contributes to the district.

Entry Drive and Rock Wall [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: The circular entry drive provides access to the Caretaker's House and the Garage. Two driveways from Olga Road lead to the circle, which appears as it did on the 1939 Master Plan for the park. The central island is delineated by a single course of stone, and a dry laid stone wall supports the cut on the northern side of the circle near Olga Road. This circulation system remains intact and is an important landscape feature of the developed park.

Alterations: The entry drive appears largely unaltered from its original construction, with the exception of a flagpole added to the center of the circular island.

Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area

Combination Building [building]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 4768 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: The Combination Building is set across Olga Road from the beach area at the base of a steep slope. This open shelter utilizes native logs and stone, with massive logs carrying the gable roof. A large chimney anchors the east end of the building, serving two cook stoves and featuring a visually interesting opening between the two chimney stacks. The west end is anchored by large stone piers at the corners and smaller intermediate piers flanking the entry. Integral log benches run between the stonework at the west end, and between the supporting log columns on the north and south elevations. A small courtyard space is framed at the east end of the building, outside the chimney, by a low stone wall. The original log slab counter with a sink on a stone support pedestal still exists near the center of the building. The roof gable is supported by a series of simple trusses with log rafters and purlins. This building is an excellent example of the principles of Rustic design, with its oversized members, local stone, and exceptional craftsmanship. The building retains a high level of integrity, with only minimal alterations over its life.

Alterations: The building appears as originally designed, with the exception of the interior picnic tables and a minor change to the roof design. In December of 1990, the building was struck by a large tree that fell across the roof, and the majority of the roof structure was replaced in-kind. The building design called for extended gable planes creating a vent space at the chimney, and this feature was either removed prior to the tree damage or was not rebuilt following the event. These repairs are not

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noticeable unless a very close inspection is done. Due to the unique detailing of this building and its high level of workmanship, it remains a significant contributing feature of the surrounding district.

Latrine [building] **Built: 1934-35**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1233 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 6
Description: The Latrine at Cascade Lake is a form found in many Washington State Parks developed by the CCC. Sitting under a side gable roof, the building has a high stone base capped by a hewn log serving as the sill for the windows as well as the base for vertical log columns supporting the main purlins. The building is divided into three sections, typical of this form. The men's and women's restroom entries are located on opposite ends of the building, covered by small extensions of the main gable and screened with large wood louvers. Log purlins support the small diameter log rafters. A central pipe chase is accessed on the center of the northern side of the building.
Alterations: Alterations to this building include the replacement of the original glazing with yellow obscure glass. When this was done, the muntins were removed from the original sash resulting in fewer larger panes that somewhat alter the architectural rhythm of the building. The interiors have been tiled, and a sidewalk has been added around three sides of the building. Despite these changes, the building form and the bulk of the character defining features remain intact, making this a contributing building within the larger district.

Transformer Housing [structure] **Built: 1938**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 4768 / Ellsworth Storey
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 7
Description: This Transformer Housing is one of three in the park designed by Storey. The functional structure was constructed to hide electrical system components for the underground power system originally developed in the park. Despite its small scale, it is highly detailed at the exterior and adheres to the Rustic ideals. The structure is primarily constructed of poured concrete and is recessed into the slope. Only the entry is visible above ground. The concrete is faced with stone featuring a monolithic lintel above the original entry door. The door retains all of its original hardware, and is an exceptional display of the workmanship of the CCC program.
Alterations: The transformer housing no longer serves its original use, and currently is used for storage. Despite the change in use, the structure exhibits the high design ideals of the NPS Rustic program employed by the CCC and contributes to the district.

Parking Areas [site] **Built: 1934-1937**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Companies 1233, 1647, 4768 / Multiple
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 8
Description: Knowing that this area would be a primary focus of park visitors, parking areas were included in all Master Plans for the park. Beginning with the 1935 Master Plan that shows the areas on a large-scale map, these parking areas were further refined through the 1937 and 1939 Master Plans. Three distinct areas were created, delineated by stone and log guardrails in the first two and a stone retaining wall in the third. The first area is immediately adjacent to the lake, south of Olga Road. The second is located on the north side of Olga Road, running from roughly the Transformer House (Site ID#7) to a point just past the Combination Building (Site ID#5). The parking areas retain their original shape as shown on the 1939 Master Plan, and survive largely intact.
Alterations: The stone and log guard rails have seen periodic log replacement and a limited amount of stone repair. This is to be expected based on the nature of the construction and its use. Repairs have been done in-kind, resulting in the historic character of the parking area delineations retaining a high degree of integrity.

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Bath House [building]

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 9

Description: Sited directly adjacent to the lake, the Bath House designed by Storey is actually three separate buildings joined by small gables. The Men's and Women's changing rooms are the larger buildings flanking a central service building, creating a rough "L" shaped plan. Small "sun lounge" areas were incorporated on the water side of the changing rooms. The changing rooms are rectangular in plan, with high windows on two sides to provide daylight and privacy at the same time. Each building provides restrooms and changing rooms, with a single entry directly adjacent to the small square service building. The service building had a small counter area and places for storage baskets for the personal effects of bathers. This building has a square roof plan, but the walls are recessed on two sides to create covered patio areas. These patio areas feature massive stone piers supporting the roof corner with an integral stone seat at the base of the pier.

Alterations: These three buildings are the most altered of any of the CCC projects in the park. Originally of log construction, these buildings were substantially rebuilt in the early 1970s by removing the original logs and replacing them with concrete block faced with stone. This has resulted in a significant loss of integrity, as well as awkward detailing where logs with saddles once sitting on another log now have the saddle void filled with stone. The alteration of these buildings, and the resulting loss of integrity, makes them non-contributing within the district.

Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 10

Description: Located near the center of the developed Cascade Lake Picnic Area, the Shelter Kitchen is a rectangular building covered by a gable roof. Anchored at each end by a stone chimney, the building has an open interior. The lake side chimney serves a large fireplace, while the chimney nearer Olga Road serves a three-unit cook stove. The building is of log construction, with low walls encircling the perimeter. The entries are located on the northern end, adjacent to the cook stoves. South from this point, the building appears as it did originally with a series of large windows enclosing the south end to provide protection from the elements. The north wall is open, and the low log wall is surmounted by a hewn log counter with a sink in the center. The roof system is also constructed of logs, typical of the park, with log columns supporting a log plate. Log trusses provide support for the log purlins, onto which the cedar shake roof is nailed. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation, and has a concrete slab floor. The building is well detailed, and provides shelter and functional space year-round.

Alterations: This building has seen minimal alteration. The major change has been the removal of two of the three cook stove tops, and the former fire boxes have been filled in with concrete and stone. The third stove, on the south side of this cluster, remains intact. Aside from this, the building retains a high level of integrity and is representative of the CCC improvements in the park. As such, it is still considered a contributing element of the surrounding historic district.

Fire Circle [object]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 4768 / Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 11

Description: Located immediately west of the Shelter Kitchen (Site ID#10), the fire circle is unique to Moran State Park and similar objects do not appear in any other CCC-improved Washington State Park. Approximately 8 feet in diameter, the fire circle consists of a ring of mortared stone with two original pot hooks set into the ground within the circle. Running from this circle towards the lake is a linear barbeque pit, unlike any other CCC improvement in State Parks. The pit is formed by two low stone walls running parallel to each other, resulting in a keyhole shape for the entire object. A portion of the barbeque pit has a steel cooking grate, hinged on one side to provide access to the coal bed below. Only half of the length of the pit is covered by the grate. This landscape object appears to have been designed by Jack Paterson, who did work in the park alongside Storey. Original drawings for this specific feature do not exist, but it is included on the Master Plans prepared by Paterson.

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Alterations: The fire circle and barbeque pit appear to be intact, but without original drawings this can not be confirmed. It does not appear that the southern portion of the pit was covered by a grate based on visual inspection of the object.

Moran Creek Culvert [structure] **Built: 1934**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 12
Description: The Moran Creek Culvert is a reinforced concrete box culvert carrying the creek under Olga Road near the western end of the Picnic Area. The culvert is 36" x 60", and applies the Rustic aesthetic to an otherwise purely functional structure. Stone facing is applied to the culvert ends to blend this structure in with the surrounding environment. The stonework continues downstream from the culvert, delineating the creek channel as it runs down to Cascade Lake. Both the inlet and outlet of the culvert are lined with dry laid stone, showing the complete harmonizing with nature sought by the CCC program.
Alterations: The culvert appears today as indicated on the 1939 Master Plan for the area, and has apparently survived unaltered.

20,000 gallon Reservoir [structure] **Built: 1940**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 947 / Ellsworth Storey
Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#:** 13
Description: This utilitarian structure is located directly up the slope from the Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area. Designed by Storey, it shows the breadth of his skill in designing even the most mundane features required for complete park development. This reservoir is simply a reinforced concrete box with the necessary pumps and valves required for proper function. This reservoir is fed by two impound basins: the basin on Cold Creek which fed the 15,000 gallon reservoir above the CCC Camp and an impound basin constructed in Moran Creek to serve this reservoir. The reservoir once supplied all water to both the Swimming and Picnic Area and the Administration Area.
Alterations: This reservoir is no longer in use for its original purpose, having been replaced by the nearby 80,000 gallon reservoir. The chlorination plant for the new reservoir was constructed on top of the original construction, and an access door added to one side to provide entry for maintenance of the pipes and equipment now housed inside the former reservoir.

Fountain [object] **Built: 1936**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 14
Description: One stone drinking fountain exists within the Swimming and Picnic Area. Typical of the small scale features developed as part of the park master plan, this site amenity adds richness to the historic park landscape. This element reflects the craftsmanship, native materials, and naturalistic principles of design found in the larger built features of the park. The fountain features a stone base with steps and a sandstone basin carved into a smooth bowl shape.
Alterations: The stonework on the fountain is intact, and the plumbing fixture has been replaced but still serves its original function.

Stone Steps and Wall [structure] **Built: 1936-7**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 15
Description: Constructed as a site improvement complementing the adjacent bath house, these stone steps and a short retaining wall frame the main swimming area in front of the bath house. Constructed of local stone, these features also display the complete nature of park planning and development efforts and blend in with the surrounding landscape. The wall appears on the 1939 Master Plan, but the steps are shown only on the detailed development drawings of the adjacent buildings.
Alterations: Some adjustment has been made to the stone walls in the area of the two docks, which replaced the originals. However, the majority of the walls are intact, allowing them to contribute to the surrounding district. The steps are buried.

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Moran Plaque [object] **Built: 1940**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** Unknown / Alonzo Victor Lewis, Sculptor
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 16
Description: This plaque is mounted on a large boulder between the main parking area adjacent to Olga Road and the Latrine. The plaque features a bust of Robert Moran sculpted by Alonzo Victor Lewis, and was placed in this area in 1940 to memorialize his donation of the park, his love of the outdoors, and his leadership in civic and industrial matters. The 1939 Master Plan does not include this monument, but does indicate the presence of a number of large boulders to be left within the developed landscape. This monument is one of three in the park dedicated to the vision and generosity of Moran.
Alterations: The monument appears to be unaltered.

Hatchery Building [building] **Built: c. 1960**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** / Unknown
Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#:** 17
Description: This small building is located near Moran Creek on the north side of Olga Road. A Panabode construction, it is approximately 10' x 12' with a door on the northern side and a window on the south side. The building sits on a concrete foundation, with a concrete slab floor. As it was constructed after the period of significance, it does not contribute to the historic district in the park.
Alterations: This building has been converted from its original use as a registration center for campers in the park to a small hatchery providing kokanee salmon (landlocked sockeye) to Cascade Lake.

Cascade Lake Campground Area
Combination Building [building] **Built: 1937**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 18
Description: Original drawings for the Combination Building are not present in the State Parks collections, but this building is presumed to be designed by Ellsworth Storey, who guided the bulk of development in the park during this period. The building is set on a low rise near the center of the campground area south of the main road through the area. The building sits under a side gable roof clad with wood shakes. The gable ends are anchored by large stone chimneys, the western chimney serving a massive fireplace and the eastern chimney serving a single unit cook stove. The east and west walls are nearly entirely masonry, with only small openings at the upper levels in the gable ends. The north and south walls are of solid masonry construction with central entries on each elevation. The western end, surrounding the fireplace, features integral hewn benches and wood counters above. The eastern end also features integral hewn benches as well as a sink on the north side of the cook stove. Massive log purlins support the simple log trusses, on which the log purlins are set. The high level of workmanship, oversized members, and native materials make this an excellent example of the Rustic design motif.
Alterations: Although original drawings could not be located for this building, it appears to have survived largely unaltered. The 2x6 barge rafters on the gable ends may be the only alteration, however they may also be original elements.

Comfort Station [building] **Built: 1998**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** Washington State Parks
Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#:** 19
Description: This comfort station is a modern construction, designed to complement the CCC-era developments in the park. It is a front gabled rectangular building clad with stone veneer below the window level and board and batten siding above. A central door on the building's north side provides access to the pipe chase, while three doors on each side (east and west) provide park

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visitors access to the bathrooms and showers within. This new construction does not contribute to the surrounding historic district.

Cascade Lake Campground [site] **Built: c. 1935**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1233 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 20
Description: The Cascade Lake Campground appears to be the second constructed in the park by the CCC, following the Cold Springs Campground development. The design follows the basic principles outlined in Meinecke's *A Camp Ground Policy*, with individual sites delineated and furnished with a pull in parking space, a table, a camp fireplace, and a water spigot. The one-way loop road advocated by Meinecke was not strictly followed due to the limited amount of flat land between the lake shore and the hillside to the south, but the 13 sites developed initially for this area are still in use today in their original location. The basic design remains unchanged, but some alterations in the site furniture have been made.
Alterations: This campground has been altered over its life in response to changing needs of patrons and changing park management attitudes. The original pit toilets, located in a small draw running south from the east end of the campground have been removed and four walk-in sites added to add additional capacity. A second set of pit toilets south of the west end of the campground were also removed. Both sets of pit toilets were presumably removed in the 1960s and replaced by a standard comfort station, which was removed when the new Comfort Station (Site ID#19) constructed. The site amenities have also been changed, but each site retains a table and fire pit to retain the same visitor experience. Despite these changes, the circulation pattern, site layout of the original 13 sites, and use of the area have retained integrity and contribute to the significance of the district.

Cascade Lake Service Area
Boat House [building] **Built: 1935**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1233 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 21
Description: The Boat House forms the eastern side of the service complex at the end of Cascade Lake. The building is referred to on historic plans as either a boat house or shop, and is currently used as the park shop. The building is roughly rectangular in plan, with a side gable roof and the main entry on the western (lake) side. The building has an external log frame with a series of columns set around the perimeter that support the main roof trusses (also of log construction). Diagonal log bracing provides lateral stability for these primary columns, which are set on stone plinths. The log work on this building is exceptional, with more complex joinery than is seen in many other buildings in the park. The exterior walls are placed behind the logs, and are traditionally framed with board and batten exterior siding. A short stem wall supports these walls, and the bottom edge of the siding undulates to create visual interest. The building features three original large bay doors on the west side, a man-door on the north side, and a large bank of windows on the east side. The plain gable roof has a shallow shed dormer to provide additional height on the east side for these windows, and the plan steps out slightly to create a large shallow bay on this elevation. The building has a central stone chimney. This building, like two others in the park, has an exposed log frame with solid walls behind the logs. This construction style is not seen in other Washington State Parks developed by the CCC, and while the designer is unknown it is an excellent articulation of the Rustic ideal in a utilitarian building.
Alterations: The exterior of the building appears intact with the exception of a new electrical conduit entering the building on the north elevation. The interior has been modified by the creation of small office type rooms near the southeast corner, but the main volume of the building remains intact. These minor interior alterations do not detract from the building's significance as a highly detailed expression of the style and contributing feature of the district.

Garage [building] **Built: 1936**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

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Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 22

Description: Framing the northern side of the service area, the Garage is an open utilitarian structure. Constructed primarily of logs, the main support columns define the bays (5 total) and support the purlins on which the roof trusses are placed. The roof system, unlike most buildings in the park, is constructed of dimensional lumber but has log support brackets below the eave line. The gable is unequal, with a longer run on the back (northern) side of the building. The front and sides are open, but the back side is enclosed with a highly detailed log palisade. This design is also seen on the Wood Shed, and may indicate the design of the original fence that enclosed the service yard and shielded it from view of the general public. The Master Plan indicates a "Log & Paling" fence around the perimeter. The main log columns are set on concrete footings, and the floor is dirt.

Alterations: This building appears to exist as originally constructed, with the exception of added racks for material storage placed on the back wall and western end of the building. These racks are of dimensional lumber, and do not affect the general character of the resource that is considered a contributing element of the district.

Transformer Housing [structure]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 4768 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 23

Description: This Transformer Housing is one of three in the park designed by Storey. The functional structure was constructed to hide electrical system components for the underground power system originally developed in the park. Despite its small scale, it is highly detailed at the exterior and adheres to the Rustic ideals. Located to the north of the Garage (Site ID#22), the structure is primarily constructed of poured concrete and is recessed into the slope. Only the entry is visible above ground. The concrete is faced with stone featuring a monolithic lintel above the original entry door. The door retains all of its original hardware, and is an exceptional display of the workmanship of the CCC program.

Alterations: The transformer housing no longer serves its original use, and currently is used for storage. Despite the change in use, the structure exhibits the high design ideals of the NPS Rustic program employed by the CCC and contributes to the district.

Incinerator [structure]

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 24

Description: The Incinerator is located at the northwest corner of the service area, just downslope from the main level of the yard. Constructed of rough cut sandstone with a fire brick lining and set on a concrete foundation, this resource is typical of functional support structures necessary for the operation of the park during this period. The structure was used to dispose of park garbage. The structure is capped by a concrete slab with a short ramp that allowed trucks to back up to the hole in the top.

Alterations: Certain elements of this structure have been removed, including the exterior steel reinforcement around the stone and the cast iron doors covering the fire box access on the southern side. Despite these alterations, the structure is readily identifiable as an incinerator from the period, and its function was critical to the overall operation of the park. The structure retains sufficient integrity to be listed as a contributing element of the surrounding district.

Wood Shed [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 25

Description: The Wood Shed, like the nearby Garage (Site ID#22), is a utility building sited on the western edge of the Service Area. Log columns set on concrete piers support the purlins, on which the log rafters rest. The building is open on the north and east sides, and the south and west sides are enclosed with a log palisade of the same design as the Wood Shed. The joinery is highly detailed on these enclosures, which serve to block the view into the building to keep utilitarian functions out of view of the visiting public. The former fence adjoined the northwest and southeast corners of the building, and the two enclosed sides presumably continued the fence pattern. Two internal bents provide additional support for the purlins, and these bents and all

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columns are diagonally braced with logs. The building has a dirt floor, and features a substantial mortared masonry retaining wall on the south and west sides. The side gable roof is clad with cedar shakes, typical of the original construction in the park. **Alterations:** This building no longer serves its original function, but has been converted to general storage. Dimensional lumber racks for material storage have been added on the west wall, and the southern bay has been enclosed with plywood to form a more secure storage area. Original designs are not available for this building, but it also appears that the rafter tails have been recently cut back behind the eave line, likely due to rot in the exposed tails. The building is a significant construction in the complex, and due to its high level of workmanship and the relatively minor alterations it contributes to the significance of the district.

Caretaker's Residence [building]

Built: 1939

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 26

Description: This residence is a late addition to the Cascade Lake Service Area, constructed in either late-1938 or 1939. The location of the house is noted on the site plan for the nearby Transformer Housing (5/10/38) indicating it was in the planning stages at that time, but it does not appear as an existing building until the 1939 Master Plan was prepared in November of that year. The house frames the south end of the Service Area, and is of similar construction to the nearby Boat House (Site ID#21). The primary structure is exterior logs set on stone bases, with stud framed infill walls set behind the logs. Like the Boat House, the bottom edge of the board and batten siding undulates. Windows are divided light wood sash of varying configurations, and the operable windows are generally casement type. The house is roughly L-shaped, with the main gable running east-west with a second gable extending to the south over the living room on the eastern half of the main gable. To the west of the house is a masonry wall that serves to enclose a patio space overlooking the lake. This patio is constructed of flagstone, as is the main entry porch on the east side of the house, the walkway leading from the steps at the road edge to the house, and the secondary entry on the north side. The exterior of the house retains a high level of integrity and is a good display of adapting this style of construction to residential building from the larger utilitarian building within the same compound. The Rustic ideals are expressed through the use of native materials, and the design harmonizes both with the surrounding landscape and the other construction nearby, creating a unified whole typical of the more intensely developed areas of the park.

Alterations: The exterior remains largely intact, with only minor modifications including the addition of storm windows, contemporary screen doors, and a modern pipe lining for the large stone chimney that is centrally located in the house. The interior finishes are altered only at the kitchen, where the original cabinets have been replaced. Overall the residence retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the surrounding district.

Stone Steps and Wall [structure]

Built: c. 1939

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 27

Description: Constructed as a site improvement complementing the adjacent residence, these stone steps and a short retaining wall define the entry to the residence from the main road leading to the Cascade Lake Campground. Constructed of local stone, these features also display the complete nature of park planning and development efforts and blend in with the surrounding landscape. These features are shown on the 1939 Master Plan for this area of the park, and are presumed to have been constructed at the same time as the residence.

Alterations: The stone wall and flagstone walk leading to the front door of the residence are intact as shown on the 1939 plan. A newer fence has been installed above and slightly behind the wall, however the wall itself and associated stone features retain a high level of integrity.

Mountain Lake Area

Caretaker's Residence [building]

Built: 1935-6

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Style: NPS Rustic

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 & 1647 / Jack Paterson

Site ID#: 28

Description: This Caretaker's Residence is the third constructed in the park by the CCC. Located adjacent to Mountain Lake, the cabin was designed in April of 1935 by Jack Paterson. Construction was started later that year by Company 1233, but they did not finish before being withdrawn from Camp SP-1 in January of 1936. Company 1647 finished the construction. The building is an excellent example of the Rustic designs used throughout the park. This small cabin is L-shaped in plan, with a common cooking and living room and a single space for a bed adjacent to the living room. A massive sandstone fireplace dominates the interior, and with its log mantle it is a hallmark of NPS Rustic design. The building is set on a sandstone rubble foundation, with more highly worked stone at the exterior and true rubble at the interior of the foundation walls. Horizontal saddle notched logs form the walls, except for the gable ends which are shingled. The roof structure features log rafters and an open truss at the interior. Flagstone steps lead to the main entry on the east elevation, and a secondary entrance at the rear (west) also has a flagstone step. The rear of the building once housed an integral wood shed that was enclosed at an early date. The cabin was developed along with the surrounding landscape, and site features such as the low masonry walls/curbs and adjacent Garage are also significant features and indicate the total planning efforts of the CCC program. The building was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures* and praised for its compact form, practicality in the incorporation of the woodshed, and construction technique.

Alterations: Modifications to this cabin were minor, including only the addition of plumbing fixtures in the bathroom and the enclosure of the wood shed and the addition of a concrete floor in this area, prior to 1999. A condition assessment in 1999 identified significant log deterioration, and a large project was developed to preserve the cabin. Between 2003 and 2005 the cabin was completely disassembled and reconstructed in its original form, using original plans and original materials to the extent possible, to accurately depict its historic appearance. The wood shed enclosure was retained in the project, the sandstone foundation repaired and/or reconstructed where necessary, and the original lighter color of the logs was restored. Despite being completely disassembled, the cabin was carefully reassembled and retains sufficient integrity of design, location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to remain a contributing feature of the Moran State Park Historic District.

Caretaker's Garage [building]

Built: c. 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Unknown

Site ID#: 29

Description: This Garage accompanies the Caretaker's Residence at Mountain Lake. The original drawings are not currently available, but the building is noted as "proposed" on the 1937 Master Plan prepared in August of that year and is shown as existing on the 1939 Master Plan and the plans for the nearby Shelter Kitchen drawn in March of 1939. The garage is stylistically identical to the adjacent cabin in both design and materials. The building features a sandstone foundation and saddle notched log walls. The gable ends, unlike the cabin, are log, and support the longitudinal purlins of the front gable roof. The roof is clad with cedar shakes, appropriate for the style. The vehicle bay is accessed through the large double door on the east end; these doors appear to be original. The north side features a man-door near the west end of the façade and a row of four light wood sash windows. Other details include logs where rake boards are typically installed in residential frame construction, beveled logs at the openings, and a flagstone walk along the north side of the building.

Alterations: The building appears to be largely intact, with original doors and hardware at the exterior. The roof is certainly a replacement of the original, but apparently replicating the original coursing and exposure. The building retains a high level of integrity.

Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: 1939

Style: NPS Rustic

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Jack Paterson & Ellsworth Storey

Site ID#: 30

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Description: Set on a low knoll overlooking the lake on the west side of the road, the Kitchen at Mountain Lake is highly developed stylistically and shows excellent craftsmanship. The drawings attribute the design to Paterson, yet Storey (the delineator) may have had a hand in the design development. This building, constructed later in the CCC's tenure in the park, is an outstanding example of the Rustic design ideals. The building is rectangular in plan and covered by a hip roof clad in cedar shakes. The roof is supported by clustered column groupings around the perimeter of the building that define entry and window openings. The columns are set on low concrete pedestals. The entry is on the south side, approached by a set of stone steps. The east side, facing the lake, has a solid log infill panel between the column groupings and glazed openings above. This pattern is repeated on the north façade, east of the chimney, and provides protection from the prevailing winds. The remainder of the north façade is constructed of vertical logs joined by solid splines. The south and west façades are largely open, with log railings spanning the gaps between column clusters. The interior of the kitchen is dominated by the chimney, which is offset slightly to the north and west of center. An overscaled fireplace faces east, and a standard cook stove with original cast iron hardware extends to the south. A large log mantle decorates the fireplace, and is similar to other mantles in the park in residences and kitchen shelters. The building features a built-in counter in the southwest corner. The roof structure is exposed at the interior, and displays excellent workmanship in the joinery and a high attention to detail in the design.

Alterations: The building has been only minimally altered. These changes include the removal of the sink in the southwest counter, the removal of the original water heater (heated by the fire place or cook stove), and the replacement of the portable furniture (tables and benches) designed for the building with modern picnic tables. The building itself displays a high level of integrity, and contributes to the district as one of the later examples of building projects in the park by the CCC that shows the Rustic design philosophy at its zenith.

Latrine [building]

Built: 1940

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Jack Paterson & Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 31

Description: This latrine is one of the last major improvements constructed by the CCC in Moran State Park. Designed by Paterson and delineated by Storey, it also adheres to the Rustic principles of design through its placement in the landscape and design details. Correspondence from the camp to the NPS in San Francisco, the 1935 Master Plan, and the 1937 Master Plan all indicate that the current building replaced an earlier CCC construction at the same location. The earlier version was constructed using materials salvaged from the Cascade Lake area of the park, and proved unsatisfactory. The design drawing is dated March of 1940, and notes that the existing latrine is to be razed. The building is set into a cut in the hillside, with a sandstone foundation. Log columns set on sandstone piers support the main purlins that run roughly east-west, as does the main gable. These columns are infilled with wood shingle siding applied over framed walls, similar to the construction style used at the Cascade Lake Service Area. The entries are located on the northern side of the building, where space is created through the use of a dry laid stone retaining wall. Two small gables extend to the north from the main gable, covering the separate entries for the men's and women's restrooms. A break in the main gable spans between these two intersecting gables, covering the pipe chase door. Log rafters and purlins are exposed throughout the building, which currently has a wood shingle roof. Obscure glass windows provide natural light to the interior, arranged in four light, six light, and eight light configurations depending on the location in the building. Original signs, entry doors, and door hardware are still present on the building, as is the stone chimney projecting through the roof at the pipe chase.

Alterations: Changes to this building include the replacement of original glass and the updating of interior fixtures. The building appears at the exterior much as it did historically, and this high level of integrity allows it to contribute to the surrounding district.

Mountain Lake Campground [site]

Built: c. 1960

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 & WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 32

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Description: This campground extends out on the isthmus just north of the Shelter Kitchen at the lake. Developed as a day use area on what is called the Tuttle Peninsula in the 1939 description of park developments, the area was use for day-use visitors. At an unknown date, likely in the 1960s, a campground was developed using the CCC loop road alignment. The campground contains a small loop with a limited number (11) of sites. Historic site furnishings noted on the 1939 Master Plan are no longer present, and contemporary amenities (tables, fire pits) have been added.

Alterations: The use of this area has changed in its conversion from a day-use area to overnight camping. The loop road appears intact, but the change in use and addition of contemporary site furnishings does not allow this site to contribute to the surrounding district.

Stone Wall and Water Approach [structure]

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 33

Description: On the east side of the Mountain Lake Road, opposite the Caretaker's House, a mortared stone wall defines the edge of the roadway and acts as a substantial retaining wall. Developed as part of the overall site improvement by the CCC, this wall is typical of those made under the program. The wall is approximately 250 feet long, running north to a small parking area. Stone steps (the water approach) lead to a small stone landing at the edge of the lake where a boat float historically existed, and a replacement dock exists today.

Alterations: The wall and associated stone steps are intact, with the only alteration being the replacement of the dock.

Reservoir [structure]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 34

Description: This 5,000 gallon reservoir was constructed above the developed area at the lake. Tapping into an unnamed creek with a small impound basin, this reservoir is smaller than the others constructed in the park. Like the other reservoirs, it displays the versatility of Storey in designing both utilitarian and "high style" buildings and structures. The reservoir contributes to the district as it represents a functional need of operating the developed park, and is the only historic reservoir currently still in use.

Alterations: This reservoir appears largely as originally designed, with the only alteration being the installation of a new cover at the vent on top of the structure.

Parking Area [site]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 35

Description: This parking area was developed by the CCC for day-use patrons of the Mountain Lake area. Located in a small hollow between the Caretaker's Residence and Latrine, this area was improved with a formal road entry and fencing at the perimeter. The area appears to have developed prior to the 1937 Master Plan for the park, and has a consistent shape between that time and the preparation of the 1939 Master Plan. It originally measured 90' x 130', with room for 24 cars.

Alterations: This area is no longer used for parking, and has been converted into a group camp site. The area had a design flaw for its intended use in that the septic system for the Caretaker's Residence was located beneath the main parking and traveled ways within this parking area, possibly causing its change in use due to damage from vehicles either driving or parking on septic system components. The area has lost sufficient integrity to be considered non-contributing to the surrounding district.

Cold Springs Area

Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934-5

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 36

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Description: This kitchen was constructed during the 4th CCC Period (October 1934 – March 1935). Designed to accompany the nearby campground and picnic area, this improvement gave park patrons a sheltered place to gather – a necessity in the sometimes harsh Pacific Northwest climate. The original drawings do not indicate the designer, but it adheres to the MPS principles of rustic design through its use of native materials, even noting acceptable variations from the plan due to the nature of locally available stone. The kitchen is rectangular in plan, with a steep gable roof. Entry is from either the east or west side, defined by gaps in the substantial railing. Large scale logs at the four corners support the heavy purlins that carry the simple log trusses. Half-height logs flank the entries and anchor the railing, which is constructed of split cedar boards topped by a heavy hewn log section. The gable ends repeat this treatment, with split cedar board siding. At the center of the building is a two-unit stone cook stove. An unusual feature of this building are the large carved knee braces at each corner; a detail unseen elsewhere in the park. The log columns are set on concrete plinths, with a concrete slab floor covering the interior. This building is one of the improvements in Moran State Park featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, which noted that shelters were critical in the region as “the mortality rate of picnics relates directly to the heavy rainfall.” Praised for its use of local timber resources, the building was seen as a key improvement to provide a better visitor experience.

Alterations: Limited elements of this building have been replaced in-kind, including portions of the split cedar siding, log column bases, and the roof. The original designs also detail a sink that has been removed, and one side of the stove has seen the removal of its cast iron components. However, this building retains sufficient integrity to remain a contributing resource within the district, and is a noteworthy early example of the Rustic language in the park.

Pump Shelter [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 37

Description: This feature of the Cold Springs Area is unique to the park, and was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures* as a model improvement under the CCC program. Located at the fringe of the developed area, near the kitchen and adjacent to the Cold Springs Trail, this small octagonal shelter has log columns at each corner supporting the 8-sided roof. Small log brackets provide lateral stability at the top plate. Log rafters and nailers extend up from the plate, onto which the cedar shake roof is applied. The building has a flagstone floor and mortared stone trough through which the pumped water ran. The building is an excellent representation of smaller scale utilitarian construction satisfying a functional need of park users.

Alterations: The hand pump has been removed, but the hole in which it set is still present. Aside from this change, the building appears as originally constructed and shown in *Park and Recreation Structures*.

Campground and Picnic Area [site]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 38

Description: This area was the first in the park to be fully developed into the configuration shown on the 1939 Master Plan for the park. A single access road leads into the site, from which a short loop gives access to the designated picnic area. Beyond this, the road is a one-way loop with six individual sites defined. The sites each contained a table and bench combination as well as a small camp fireplace. This design is consistent with the principles used by the NPS during this era for campground development, particularly the “Informal Raised Hearth Type” shown in *Camp Stoves and Fireplaces*. The sites are well spaced and divided by vegetation. Some original site features such as fireplaces and benches remain in the camp sites, which are no longer in use. However, the historic layout of the camping area is evident.

Alterations: This area ceased to be used for camping at an unknown date, but was used into the 1960s for its original purpose. It is now entirely a day-use area. Despite this change in use, the original design intent is evident by the remnant features (roadway, tables, benches, fireplaces) remaining in the area. As the first fully developed camping area in the park that is the only one retaining original site features, this site retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the larger district in the park.

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Mount Constitution Summit Area

Lookout Tower [building]

Built: 1935-6

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 & 1647 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 39

Description: The Lookout Tower on the summit of Mount Constitution is the signature CCC development in Moran State Park, and is the only structure of its type erected in State Parks by the CCC. Storey began developing designs for the tower in the fall of 1934, and sent three studies to Robert Moran for his "reaction to each" in mid-October. He provided detailed instructions on how to view the renderings, and sent general comments regarding the character and construction of each as separate text. A fourth study, closely resembling the actual construction, was sent only four days after the initial post to Moran. It is unknown what response Storey received from Moran. The site was not firmly decided on by the NPS, Storey, and Weigle until June of 1935, when the CCC enrollees had already brought 90 truckloads of stone from the quarry set up on the northern shore of the island to the site. Storey moved to the island in July of 1935, remaining with the CCC camp as a technical advisor for the remainder of the CCC program in the park and providing direct oversight of the tower construction.

Company 1233 started the construction under the direction of Mr. Lagreid and Mr. Nelson, skilled masons hired to work with the CCC crews at Deception Pass and transferred to Moran specifically to oversee this project. The work continued until inclement weather forced the crews to abandon the project for the winter. Work resumed in March of the following year, and by this time Company 1647 had arrived in the park and continued work on the tower until its completion in the late summer of 1936. The Lookout Tower is constructed of reinforced concrete and sandstone. Approached via a small flagstone porch on the north side, access is through a single door. Beyond the vestibule, visitors go up three steps to a small hall. From this point, the stairs ascend the tower in the northern section. Each floor of the tower has a similar arrangement, with a room in the southern half and the stair in the northern half (roughly). The switchback stairs exit to the first terrace 28 feet above the ground, located in the southwest quadrant of the tower. A second terrace occupies the southeast quadrant, four feet above the first terrace. From the second terrace the visitor can go up to the summit house, a small wood enclosure occupying the northwest quadrant of the tower. The tower is approximately 53 feet tall, not including the lightning rod. It is slightly battered over its height in both directions. Narrow vertical windows provide natural light to the interior of the stair tower and the rooms at each level. These windows are four light wood sash in the rooms at each floor, and open in the stair tower. Stone scuppers help drain any water that blows into the interior of the tower.

The sandstone walls of the tower are approximately 2'-6" thick at the ground level. The intermediate floors, stairs, and terraces are all constructed of reinforced concrete. This is decorated at the first floor level by impressions of bark placed in the concrete forms. The first terrace has a rustic timber railing of heavy hewn planks. The second terrace and summit level have sandstone railings that are a continuation of the tower walls. The summit house has heavy timber sills and columns at the corners, intricately shaped. The walls of the summit house are glazed with three three-light wood sash on the north, south, and west sides. Access to the summit house is via a door on the east side. The interior of the summit house is tongue and groove vertical grain fir paneling. This interior finish was done after the original construction as detailed on a drawing by Storey dated 8/1/1938. Other decorative details include wrought iron hardware, cedar log accents beneath the first terrace, and doors similar to those on the Transformer Buildings in the park.

From the outset the tower was seen as a signature project for the CCC program. The construction was significant in the State Parks CCC program for the Western Region, and was visited by Lawrence Merriam, Regional Director and Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the NPS multiple times as the work progressed. Wirth commented on the high quality of the park development in the park, noting that the work was of a higher grade than any other place that he had seen. One of four masonry lookout towers singled out as ideal developments in *Park and Recreation Structures*, the Mount Constitution Tower is the only one in the west featured, the others being in Alabama and Massachusetts.

Alterations: The Lookout Tower was minimally altered, and somewhat poorly maintained, during its first 40 years. In 1976, plans were developed to replace deteriorated wood components at the terraces, windows, and summit house. Limited stone

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replacement was also done at this time. In 2003-2004, a second preservation project was completed by State Parks through a local contractor. This project repointed large areas of the sandstone structure, replaced wood elements in-kind, provided a new and functional lightning arrestor system, replicated or repaired wrought iron hardware, and replaced a limited number of failed stones. This project restored the tower to its original appearance, with a few changes including an updated electrical system and the installation of new interpretive displays in the entry hall and at the second terrace.

With these alterations, particularly the latter preservation effort, the Lookout Tower's original design was restored. Since that time, the only alteration has been the addition of a reinforced topping slab on the second terrace level due to a failure of the structural steel within the original slab floor. This slab floor cracking transferred into the parapet walls, which were also repointed during the project. The Lookout Tower retains a high level of original integrity due to preservation efforts that replicated original deteriorated features. Because of the high attention to detail given these projects, and the importance of the tower architecturally as a signature project of the CCC in the Western Region, the tower contributes to the surrounding historic district.

Stone Overlook Wall [structure]

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 40

Description: Located to the west of the Lookout Tower, this low stone wall directs visitors to the summit area toward the commanding views over the San Juan Islands. The wall is curved, responding to the natural form of the rounded summit of Mount Constitution. Developed as a place for scenic views, particularly when visitors are not able or willing to ascend the tower, the wall frames the vistas that draw many park visitors to the highest place in the San Juan archipelago. The wall also serves a safety function, shielding visitors from the steep cliffs just beyond. Constructed of sandstone similar to that of the nearby tower, the wall displays the blending of new construction with the surrounding landscape typical of the Rustic development in the park and the high level of craftsmanship seen in CCC developments in Moran State Park.

Alterations: The wall appears as originally constructed, corresponding in shape and length to the 1939 Master Plan of the area. Two benches, one at each end of the wall, noted on the Master Plan are no longer present. However, the wall itself is intact and contributes to the significance of the surrounding district as a landscape feature.

Forestry Department Summer Residence [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Unknown / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 41

Description: This small building was originally constructed for the crews manning the fire lookout station at the top of the Mount Constitution Lookout Tower. Simple in design, this small conventionally framed building sits under a front gable roof. The gable extends to cover a small porch, and is supported by two slender log columns. The building is primarily clad with wood shingles, and the gable ends have vertical board siding. Windows are typically six light sash, paired on the side elevations. Window and door trim is simple. A central CMU chimney is located just off the ridge of the cedar shingle roof.

Alterations: This cabin was originally located south of the parking loop. In the mid-1950s it was relocated to the center of the loop to accommodate the construction of the KVOS Service Building built to accompany the transmission tower (now removed) near the Lookout Tower. When moved, the building received a new concrete foundation and its orientation was reversed: the original front of the building faced north, and now it faces south. The building has been converted to use as a small office and gift shop for the Friends of Moran, a volunteer group in the park. Despite the move, and accompanying new foundation and chimney, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the larger district.

Parking Loop and Guard Rails [structure]

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1647 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 42

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Description: Constructed to provide parking for the summit area and a turn-around point for cars at the top of the Mount Constitution Road, this resource displays the full scale site planning of the CCC program. This functional space consists of a one-way loop road just west of the summit with stone and log guard rails defining the edges of the parking area. Diagonal parking is located at the outside edge of the loop. The loop is sited to take advantage of the natural landform, typical of rustic design.

Alterations: The shape and circulation pattern of the parking loop remains today. Alterations include the paving of the area and the removal of the original log guardrails. The stone bases are still intact. Despite these alterations, the site retains enough integrity to contribute to the larger district as an important circulation feature.

KVOS Service Building [building]

Built: 1955

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Unknown / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 43

Description: This building is located on the south edge of the parking loop in the summit area. Built to house transmission equipment and backup generators associated with the transmission tower, the building post-dates the period of significance and does not contribute to the historic district within the park.

CCC Camp Area

Note: names for the building in this area of the park are taken from the January 1941 plan of the camp area.

Administration Building [building]

Built: 1933

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 44

Description: This building is one of four that remain from the original CCC Camp SP-1. Adjacent to Olga Road, this building is a single story high with a side gable roof. Measuring 20 feet wide by 105 feet long, the original drawings for the building have not been located. However, the post and beam foundation system, wood shingle siding, simple six light windows, and dog-eared board and batten gable ends appear to be the original materials. The building was slated for removal in the 1939 Master Plan, which would have redeveloped the camp area into a "Trail Lodge". However, this temporary building remains on the site and is one of the few extant CCC camp buildings in the state.

Alterations: Although original drawings have not been located for this building, certain features are presumed to not represent the original construction. These include the porches, exterior doors, two windows, and the asphalt composition roof. These alterations have not affected the overall character of the building, which is representative of the simple camp buildings constructed for the CCC program. Because of its rarity as a type, and good level of integrity, the building contributes to the surrounding district.

Technical Specialist Quarters [building]

Built: c. 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 45

Description: This residence is located in the northwest quadrant of the former CCC Camp area, providing accommodations for one of the many technical specialists working in the park. The building sits under a side gable roof, with a central entry porch on the south façade. The building sits on a post and beam foundation, covered by a board and batten skirt. Wood shingle siding is the primary type, but the gable ends have dog-ear board and batten siding identical to that on the Administration Building. Windows are typically six light casements, and the roof is clad with asphalt composition shingles.

Alterations: The building appears to be largely intact, but without original drawings the specific changes are difficult to ascertain. A small gabled wing extends to the rear of the building at the northeast corner which, based on the slight change in siding, appears to be an addition to the original construction. Despite this addition, the form and style of the building are

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representative of what was constructed to serve the CCC camp and the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the larger district within the park.

Education Building [building] **Built: c. 1934**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1233 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 46
Description: Located at the southwest corner of the camp area, this 20 x 40 foot building sits under a side gable roof and faces east. The building rests on a concrete foundation and is clad with board and batten siding. Originally used as an education building, it is also referenced as a wood shop (later use). The building is accessed via a pair of inswinging doors near the south end of the primary façade. Windows are typically six light casement appearing singly on the east and west sides, a group of four fixed six light sash on the north side, and a group of five nine light sash on the south side. Roof eaves are minimal, and the roof is clad with asphalt composition shingles.
Alterations: The interior is largely unfinished and appears as originally constructed. The only major alteration appears to be the addition of exterior sliding doors on tracks near the north end of the east façade, likely installed to facilitate the building's change in use to a wood shop. This alteration has not diminished the historic integrity of the building to any large degree, and it remains as a contributing feature of the surrounding district.

Drinking Fountain [object] **Built: c. 1934**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1233 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 47
Description: Located in the center of a large open space to the north of the former barracks, this fountain is typical of character found in the rustic improvements in the park. The fountain is constructed of local stone, with a single step on the southern side. Not as highly finished as the other fountains in the park (no stone bowl), this fountain exhibits the fact that not all enrollees in the CCC were highly skilled workers.
Alterations: The plumbing works have been removed from the fountain, but the essential form remains and allows this object to contribute to the surrounding district.

ECW Office [building] **Built: 1936**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** CCC Company 1647 / Unknown
Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#:** 48
Description: Located south of the camp and near the Cascade Lake Service Area, this building is noted on the camp plan from 1941 as the Technical Specialist Headquarters, but is also referred to on other plans as the ECW Office. Regardless of the name used, this building was used by the staff guiding the development of the park during the CCC era. The small building is approximately 20 x 28 feet, with a shallow gable roof. Access is by a single door on the northern side, where a small extension of the main gable covers the porch. The building rests on a post and beam foundation, and is uniformly clad with painted wood shakes. Roofing is asphalt shingle.
Alterations: This building has been heavily altered at the interior, as all finishes are more recent than the original construction date. The windows have all been replaced with sliding aluminum sash, and the opening size and placement is not consistent with the other remaining buildings in the camp complex. This change has altered the exterior appearance of the building to the point that it is not considered a contributing resource in the district.

Boat Service Building [building] **Built: 1946**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect:** State Parks / George Ekvall
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 49

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Description: Built shortly after the CCC Camp Area was turned over to State Parks in 1946, this building served as an office and store room space for those responsible for the rental boats in the park. The building is located adjacent to Olga Road across the driveway from the Administration Building (Site ID#44). The construction style mimics the CCC construction in the park, particularly those buildings that have an exterior log frame with solid walls behind. Vertical logs are set on a log plate running the length of the enclosed building; these are founded on concrete piers. Continuous cap logs span the primary columns, running the full length of the building (including the porch). The building sits under a front gable roof clad with wood shingles, and the main gable covers a substantial porch on the primary (east) façade. The wall planes are clad with board and batten siding. The windows are typically paired six light casement sash. The original drawings indicate that there were fewer window openings and that nine light sash were to be installed. However, these windows appear to be the original construction. While the building post-dates the CCC program in the park, it was constructed during the period of significance in a sympathetic and appropriate style for the park. As such, it contributes to the surrounding district.

Alterations: The windows are slightly different than the original drawings for the building, but these appear to be an original feature. Additionally, the porch enclosure railing also differs from the design, as there is no railing on the front of the porch. There is no indication in the building that these railings were ever installed, or the log columns defining the entry to the building. It is likely that the building appears much as it did when originally constructed. The interior finishes have been altered and modernized, but this does not detract from the overall character of the building or its ability to contribute to the district.

Reservoir [structure]

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 4768 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 50

Description: This reservoir, the third in the park designed by Storey, is fed by an impound earthen dam near the source of Cold Creek. The reservoir is ½ mile from the dam at 490' in elevation on the hill above and across Olga Road from the CCC Camp Area. This reservoir historically served the camp, Service Area, and Cascade Lake Campground. Like the other reservoirs, it displays the versatility of Storey in designing both utilitarian and "high style" buildings and structures. The reservoir contributes to the district as it represents a functional need of operating the developed park.

Alterations: This reservoir retains a high level of integrity, and is no longer in use. It has been abandoned in-place, and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

Aside from these formally developed areas of the park improved during the CCC tenure, contributing resources exist within the district boundaries at a variety of locations. These resources include utilitarian structures, transportation features, and trail systems. Non-contributing resources have also been added to the park, both within and outside of these areas. These individually sited resources are described below and noted on the accompanying maps.

West Entry Arch [structure]

Built: c. 1921

Style: Other

Builder/Architect: Robert Moran

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 51

Description: Spanning Olga Road at the west entry to the park (Eastsound side), this arch is located at the park boundary. It is one of the early improvements in the newly established park designed and financed by Moran as he continued to assist the fledgling State Park Committee improve the grounds. Constructed of reinforced concrete, the structure has a nautical flair with its sweeping bollards connected by lengths of heavy chain. Short segments of solid concrete wall with a weathered cap run between the arch itself and the nearest bollards. The words "Moran State Park" are inscribed in the semi-circular arch, flanked by a star on each side. A small bronze stylized eagle sits atop the arch, and a bronze plaque is mounted on the south end of the west side of the arch. The plaque reads "Moran State Park / Dedicated to / the State of Washington by / Robert Moran July 16, 1921 / For Your Pleasure and Care. / No Killing or Fires / This Arch was Designed & Built / by Robert Moran".

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Alterations: The arch has been somewhat altered, in that the original arch was a true semi-circle. The clearance was not sufficient for the county road, particularly for larger trucks, and a replica with short legs beneath the semi-circle was installed at an unknown date. The sections of the original arch removed are located in the woods a short distance to the south of the current installation. Despite this change in vertical clearance, the arch remains substantially as designed and is representative of Moran's personal involvement in the development of the park. As such, it contributes to the surrounding district.

Contact Station [building] **Built: 1998**

Style: Rustic

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 52

Description: This building was added to the park in 1998 to serve as the primary point of contact for park visitors. Located just inside the West Entry Arch, this building is approached by a new roadway allowing visitors to pull in and get general information on the park or check in to their campsite. The general design is sympathetic to the CCC materials and construction style, with stone facing beneath the window level and board and batten siding above. As a recent construction within the park outside the period of significance, this building does not contribute to the district.

East Entry Portal and Bridge [structure] **Built: 1921**

Style: Closed Spandrel Concrete Barrel Arch

Builder/Architect: Robert Moran

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 53

Description: This bridge and entry portal carries Olga Road across Cascade Creek. Designed and constructed by Moran in 1921, it is one of the early improvements to the newly established park financed by Moran. The bridge is a closed spandrel concrete barrel arch with solid concrete railings with a wide weathered cap. Railing piers are located at each end of the arch and at the ends of the railing, which flares out at each end of the span. Atop the railing is the concrete entry portal with the words "Moran State Park" inscribed in the horizontal member that spans the roadway. Simple concrete brackets support the portal uprights, designed to resemble a wooden sign.

Alterations: The bridge appears much as it did historically, with the only change in the portal superstructure. Originally the portal had diagonal bracing below the horizontal element spanning the road, but these were removed as they reduce the vertical clearance of the portal itself. Aside from this change, the bridge appears as originally constructed and contributes to the district as an example of the philanthropy of Moran and his interest in developing the park.

Paul Creek Bridge [structure] **Built: 1929**

Style: Open Spandrel Concrete Arch

Builder/Architect: Robert Moran

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 54

Description: Constructed on the Mount Constitution Road, this bridge spans Paul Creek, built in honor of and named for Moran's son. The bridge is a 69 foot long open spandrel arch with concrete abutments and wing walls at each end of the single span. Vertical columns on the main arch support the transverse beams of the roadway. The bridge railing is also of reinforced concrete, with round arches at the top of each opening between the balusters and intermediate piers located at regular intervals along the length of the railings. Aside from the aesthetically pleasing arch form and detailed railing, the bridge features a series of panels resembling raised paneling across the bridge length just below the roadway level. These panels are broken only above the center of the arch on the downstream/downhill side, where the inscription "Paul" is present with the date of 1929. The bridge is 16 feet wide between the curbs on the main span, and the railings flare outward from the ends. The bridge relates exceptionally well to its forested setting and the relatively small creek over which it passes.

Alterations: Other than roadway surfacing, the bridge appears unaltered from its original construction. Due to this high level of integrity and direct association with Moran it contributes to the significance of the district.

Mountain Lake Dam [structure] **Built: c. 1905**

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Style: Other

Builder/Architect: Various

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 55

Description: Located at the south end of Mountain Lake, this concrete structure has evolved over its life. The Newhall brothers initially dammed the lake to divert water to their mill operation at Newhall (Rosario). The design of this original dam is unknown. Moran, when he purchased the land that would become Rosario from the Newhalls, included these important water rights in his purchase and retained water rights when he donated the land to the state. A concrete gravity arch dam with a top elevation of approximately 919.5 feet above sea level, this simple structure is founded on bedrock and is flanked by earthen dykes. In 1948 the dam was enlarged in height by nearly three feet across the width, resulting in a normal water surface elevation of 921 feet behind the dam. Stop log spillways are present at the east end of the dam; these were also raised in the 1948 effort. The dam was enlarged again in 1992, when concrete gravity buttresses were added to the downstream side of the dam. The original concrete structure and the 1948 addition were left in place and new concrete added to reinforce the structure. The dam still serves its original function of providing water to various areas of the park.

Alterations: As discussed, this dam has been heavily altered over the years and no longer resembles its historic appearance. While this structure, and a companion structure at the outlet of Cascade Lake, was important in the early development and acquisition of the park by Moran, it has suffered a significant loss of integrity and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Midway Campground [site]

Built: c. 1963

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 56

Description: The Midway Campground was the second major area developed after the conclusion of the CCC program in the park. Located on the north shore of the lake, the campground spans the road with the majority of the sites perched on the hillside above Olga Road and a few sites between the road and the water. Thirteen sites are below the road, and 36 sites above. The campground has two comfort stations, one in the center of the upper camp area and one adjacent to Olga Road serving the lower sites. Because this camp area was constructed after the period of significance, it does not contribute to the district.

Midway Comfort Stations [buildings]

Built: 1960, 1964

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 57

Description: Located near or within the Midway Campground, these comfort stations were built according to a standard design for small comfort stations in Washington State Parks in the 1960s. One is located directly adjacent to Olga Road (built 1964), and the other (built 1960) is located in the center of the main camp loop on the hill above the road. Constructed of concrete block with ribbon windows at the eaves and a front gable roof clad with wood shingles, the buildings were constructed after the period of significance and do not contribute to the district.

Mount Constitution Road [structure]

Built: 1925-1939

Style: Other

Builder/Architect: Various

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 58

Description: The Mount Constitution Road is one of two primary roads within the park, the other being the county road (Olga Road) that passes through the park from Eastsound to Olga. This road replaced the earlier wagon road to the summit, which since the late-1800s had been a tourist destination and focal point of the park. As early as 1923, an improved route providing better auto access to the summit was proposed as shown in the 1924 Second Biennial Report of the State Parks Committee. This map shows the route of the wagon road as well as a proposed route for autos to be improved. Moran, with his own funds, began improvements starting up from Olga Road and by the end of the 1920s the improvements had reached a point near the junction with the Mountain Lake spur road. In 1931 the State Department of Highways (predecessor to WSDOT) designed improvements

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to the nearly four mile segment of road from this point to the summit area. This project used part of the alignment of the proposed 1923 route and part of the old wagon road alignment. This project installed culverts, many with masonry headwalls, cable guardrails where required, and cleared and grubbed the right of way. The road surface was oiled and typically 16 feet wide with shoulders, creating a typical section (including shoulders and ditches) of 21 feet in width. Grades were held to about 10%. This project was constructed by Lich and Nolte of Bellingham and completed in August of 1933. The CCC further improved the road by adding drainage systems and constructing log and stone guard rails over the 5.1 miles of the total length of the roadway. The alignment shown on the 1931 plans for the project is maintained today, and the road retains its historic width and profile. The alignment, width, masonry culvert headwalls, masonry retaining walls, and the guard rails along this route are the significant character defining features of this corridor.

Alterations: The major alteration to this resource is the addition of asphalt paving. The original log and stone guardrails, all located above the junction of this road with Mountain Lake cutoff, are nearly all missing the log components. Sections of new guardrail have been added as well, but are constructed of log and timber posts to maintain the character of this transportation corridor. The road maintains a high level of integrity, and is a contributing feature of the district as it carries park visitors to the most significant vistas in the park.

Cascade Lake Lagoon Bridge [structure]

Built: 1941, 2008

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 59

Description: Located on the southwest side of Cascade Lake, this bridge spans the narrow inlet to the lagoon above the Cascade Lake Dam. Constructed to provide an alternate route to Trail #3 that was entirely on State Park land, the bridge spanned the lagoon at its narrowest point. 106 feet in length, the bridge features masonry piers supporting large diameter cantilevered logs that meet at the midpoint of the structure, resulting in an appearance that mimics a single shallow log arch. Two stringers are cantilevered on each side, with smaller log transverse beams atop the stringers. Log posts, diagonally braced to the projecting ends of the beams, define the plank walkway that has a two-line log railing system. Based on a date inscribed in the concrete in the south bridge abutment, the bridge was constructed in the first few months of 1941, as Company 947 left the park in March of that year, ending the CCC program here.

Alterations: The existing bridge is a reconstruction of the original. The original bridge was replaced in 1965 by the Washington State Parks Youth Program. This replacement, while of log construction, was not as substantial as the original and did not replicate the original design. By 1984 this bridge was considered for replacement due to safety reasons, as the main stringers were undersized. By 1986 a second replacement bridge was constructed that used the little surviving evidence of the original structure (a few photos and the original abutments) as a guide. This bridge closely resembled the original structure. By 2003 the 1986 bridge was suffering from deterioration, jeopardizing public safety. The bridge was substantially rebuilt that year, leaving only the main stringers in place from the 1986 structure. These stringers showed signs of failure by early 2005, and by May the northeast stringer had failed. The bridge was eventually dismantled in April of 2006, and a reconstruction of the original planned. Key photos and evidence at the site were used to accurately reconstruct the bridge in 2008. The various members were scaled to match those of the best historic photograph. The reconstruction is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards*. The reconstruction is accurately executed as it was done on its original location using original masonry and concrete abutments, and the form, details, and construction techniques of the original were replicated. The reconstructed bridge is also the only major footbridge representative of the CCC program in the park, as the other original footbridges have been removed or replaced. As a major trail bridge, no other feature with the same associations in the park has survived. Because of these factors, the reconstructed bridge is considered a contributing element of the district that as a whole maintains its historic integrity and meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration E.

North End Campground [site / building]

Built: c. 1955

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

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Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#: 60**

Description: The North End Campground is located just east of the Cascade Lake Administration Area, north of Olga Road. The campground was the first to be added to the park after the CCC period ended. It contains 51 sites on a main loop and small secondary loop. A Panabode comfort station is centered in the larger camp loop, which was built in 1956 based on a date inscribed in the concrete slab. The campground post-dates the period of significance for the park, and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

ELC Dining Hall [building]

Built: 1958

Style: Panabode

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 61

Description: Located just east of the former CCC camp, this dining hall is the center of the Environmental Learning Center established in the park after the period of significance. It is a Panabode building, and does not date from the period of significance and therefore does not contribute to the district.

ELC Cook's Cabin [building]

Built: 1960

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 62

Description: This building was constructed to accompany the adjacent dining hall and to provide a dedicated place for the primary cook at the ELC. It is a somewhat standardized construction, with horizontal board siding in the lower portion and plywood siding above the window sill level, covered by a front gable roof. This cabin is similar to the ones constructed in the group camp in this ELC and in ELC facilities across the state. The building post-dates the period of significance and does not contribute to the district.

ELC Cabin Cluster [4 buildings]

Built: 1960

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 63, 64, 65, 66

Description: This cluster of four cabins is sited to the northeast of the dining hall in the ELC. Constructed as squad huts sleeping 10 people each, these buildings are standardized designs similar to the cook's cabin. These four squad huts were constructed after the period of significance and do not contribute to the larger district.

ELC A-Frames [2 buildings]

Built: 1964

Style: Modern (A-Frame)

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 67, 68

Description: Located just south of the cabin cluster, these two A-frame buildings sleep 8 each and are small interpretations of the A-frame architectural style. Each building has a small entry porch, plywood siding, and a combination corrugated plastic and wood shingle roof. The buildings post-date the period of significance and do not contribute to the district.

ELC Duplexes [3 buildings]

Built: 1966, 1971

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 69, 70, 71

Description: These three duplexes are located in the ELC area, two to the northwest and one to the southwest of the dining hall. All three are constructed similarly, and sleep 28 people each. The 1966 versions have a simple side gable roof, while the 1971 version has projecting gable planes that cover the entries. All are clad with T-1-11 siding and have asphalt shingle roofs. The buildings post-date the period of significance and do not contribute to the district.

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ELC Vacation House [building] **Built: 1971**
Style: Utilitarian **Builder/Architect:** Washington State Parks
Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#:** 72
Description: Located just south of the CCC Administration Building, this building was originally constructed as an infirmary for the ELC. Converted to a vacation rental house, the building sits under a side gable roof with a projecting eave on the south side to cover the recessed entry. The building, like the duplexes, is clad with T-1-11 siding and does not contribute to the district due to its late construction date.
The following trails and fire breaks within Moran State Park were developed during the CCC period to meet both functional and recreational needs. As a system, the network retains a high level of integrity with only minor alterations including the replacement of small-scale original bridge structures. The trails provided alternate foot routes to the most scenic areas of the park as well, and allowed park visitors to roam throughout the park without using roads commonly used for vehicles. The names for the trails below are taken from the 1939 Master Plan and Development Outline that summarizes the park improvements.

Trail #1: Cascade Creek Trail [site] **Built: c. 1935**
Style: Utilitarian **Builder/Architect:** CCC
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 73
Description: This trail leads from the junction of Mount Constitution Road and the Mount Pickett Truck Trail to the creek at Rustic Falls. From that point it follows the creek to the north / northwest until it intersects with the truck trail. Near Hidden Falls the trail departs from the road and follows the creek to the south end of Mountain Lake. The trail is 1.2 miles long, and averages 3 feet in width. The exact date of construction is unknown, but the trail was developed for foot traffic. It follows the route shown on both the 1937 and 1939 Master Plans, which both indicate the trail as existing. One bridge, a reconstruction of the original, is located where the trail leaves the truck trail to ascend to Mountain Lake. A spur trail (historically known as Route 1A) leads south from a point near Rustic Falls to Cascade Falls. This trail has a good level of integrity and contributes to the surrounding historic district as a significant part of the circulation system in the park, passing by the major falls of the lower portions of Cascade Creek.

Trail #2: Southeast Boundary - Mt. Pickett Trail [site] **Built: c. 1937**
Style: Utilitarian **Builder/Architect:** CCC
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 74
Description: This trail starts at the Cascade Lake Campground, leading east. Near the East Entry to the park it crosses Olga Road, continuing east along the southern boundary of the park. The trail parallels, but does not follow, the fire break cut along the south and east sides of the park by the CCC. At the southeast corner of the park the trail turns north, paralleling the park boundary and eventually ascends Mount Pickett on its northeast side, intersecting with the truck trail near the summit. The trail is shown as mostly in existence on the 1937 Master Plan, and by the drawing of the 1939 Master Plan is complete. This trail is approximately 5.8 miles long and three feet wide in most sections, typical of the foot trails developed by the CCC. It retains a good level of integrity, and contributes to the district as a significant circulation feature. A short spur, route 2A, leads to the truck trail from a point on the east boundary near the intersection of Sections 27 and 34. This spur has been substantially rebuilt as a switchback route, and does not contribute to the district.

Trail #3: Cascade Lake Circuit Trail [site] **Built: c. 1935**
Style: Utilitarian **Builder/Architect:** CCC
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#:** 75
Description: This trail begins near the West Entry to the park, heading southeast to the lake. From this point the trail leads around the southwest side of Cascade Lake over the Cascade Lagoon bridge, ending at the campground. Constructed as a horse trail, it is no more than 5 feet wide and is 2.7 miles long, including a short spur (route 3C historically) and the campground road.

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Route 3C takes hikers along the shore behind the Cascade Lake Service Area, ending at the road junction of Olga Road and the Campground Road. The integrity of this trail is good, yet there have been some alterations. The lagoon bridge has been reconstructed, and the road serving the campground has been paved. Otherwise, the trail retains its original alignment and character and contributes to the surrounding district.

Trail #4: Mountain Lake Circuit Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 76

Description: This trail encircles Mountain Lake, starting opposite the road from the Caretaker's Residence at the south end of the rock wall. From here it leads to the dam at the south end of the lake, passing below the dam where it intersects Trail #1. Then it turns north to follow the eastern shore of the lake, and at the north end of the lake intersects with Trail 8 before turning south on the western side of the lake. The loop is 3.9 miles long, with a width of 5 feet. Contemporary accounts list it as being constructed to a very high standard. Trail features include dry laid stone retaining walls at switchbacks, a remnant trailside bench, and a number of short span bridge crossings that have all been replaced but remain in their historic locations. Most bridges utilize the historic stone abutments at each end of the crossing. The trail was originally constructed as a horse trail 5 feet wide, and retains its original alignment and character.

Trail #5: Cascade Lake - Cold Springs Trail [site]

Built: c. 1938

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 77

Description: This trail leaves the northwest corner of the Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area, ascending to Cold Springs. At 4.3 miles long with an elevation gain of over 2,000 feet, this trail is one of the most challenging in the park. Designed to accommodate horses, the trail appears on all Master Plans. It is listed as an existing trail on the 1937 Master Plan, but by 1939 the trail alignment had changed and more switchbacks. The alignment shown on the 1939 Master Plan is the one that exists today. This 1939 alignment retains integrity, and this route served as an important link between the recreation area at Cold Springs and the swimming area at Cascade Lake.

Trail #6: Summit - Twin Lakes Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 78

Description: This trail descends from the summit of Mount Constitution to the west-northwest. It ends at the loops around Twin Lakes (Trail 7). This trail is 2 miles long, and was constructed with switchbacks to maintain a grade under 15%. An alternate loop noted as Trail 6A extended to the south to provide views of Mountain Lake from an elevation of 1700 feet. The alternate is now used as the primary trail, eliminating a short steep grade. The trail and alternate are shown as existing on the 1937 Master Plan for the park. The alignment retains integrity, with the exception of the short section now abandoned.

Trail #7: Twin Lakes Circuit Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 79

Description: This trail encircles both lakes, forming a figure 8 when viewed in plan. These two loops join at the small piece of land that divides the two water bodies. The circuit is shown as existing on the 1937 Master Plan, and is approximately one mile long. Designed to accommodate horses, it is 4 feet wide and relatively flat.

Trail #7a: Mount Pickett Link Trail [site]

Built: c. 1938

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

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Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 80

Description: This trail leads from the southeast side of the smaller of the Twin Lakes to the end of the Mount Pickett Truck Trail. The route is shown as proposed on the 1937 Master Plan, and by the time of the 1939 Master Plan it was complete. The trail is just over ½ mile long, four feet wide, and an important link in the circulation network of the park as it joined the eastern trails to the summit area. The trail retains its historic alignment, and is about 4 feet wide.

Trail #8: Twin Lakes – Mountain Lake Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 81

Description: This trail leads from the north end of Mountain Lake from Trail 4 to the junction just south of Twin Lakes between Trail 7, Trail 6, and this trail. Constructed to a high standard, this trail is 0.7 miles long and approximately 5 feet wide. The trail has small scale intact features including stone lined causeways to carry the trail over wet or low areas and small stone collector basins with small culverts to provide drainage for seasonal springs. This trail is an important circulation link between Mountain Lake, Twin Lakes, and the summit.

Trail #9: Old Mountain Road Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 82

Description: This short trail uses a portion of the old wagon road that ascended Mount Constitution. It leads from Olga Road to the junction of Trail 1 and Trail 1A near Rustic Falls. Only 0.3 miles long, it is wider than most trails in the park as it uses a former roadway. It provides hikers a direct route to the park's lower falls from Olga Road.

Trail #10: Old County Road Trail [site]

Built: c. 1935

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 83

Description: This trail follows the route of a former county road at the northwest corner of the park. The trail extends from the access road leading from the Mount Constitution Road through the private land in this portion of the park, winding down to meet Olga Road west of the park. A limited amount of this trail is within the boundaries of the district, approximately ½ mile, and the bulk of this route is outside of the boundary. It is largely unused today, but still exists and contributes to the district.

Trail #11: Tower – Little Summit Trail [site]

Built: 1939

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 84

Description: This trail begins at the Mount Constitution Lookout Tower, heading south on the east side of Summit Lake to the little summit area. The trail was proposed on the 1937 Master Plan, and on the 1939 Master Plan was shown as completed. The 1939 Development Outline states that the trail was constructed in that year. The trail is 1.5 miles long, with a short (1/2 mile) connector trail historically known as Route 11A leading west to the Cold Springs area. The trail was constructed to provide a connection between the little summit and the summit for hikers without using the Mount Constitution Road. The trail follows the historic alignment, and contributes to the district.

Trail #12: Mountain Lake Connector Trail [site]

Built: c. 1940

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 947

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 85

Description: This trail was the last constructed under the CCC improvement program. It connects the Little Summit Trail (Trail 11) to the Mountain Lake area. The route does not appear on Master Plans until 1939, when it is shown as partially complete.

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The proposed route for the uncompleted section of the trail matches the existing trail alignment. The trail was constructed for foot traffic, following a portion of the historic telephone line corridor, and is approximately 1.3 miles long.

Trail #13: North Boundary Loop Trail [site] **Built: c. 1938**

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 86

Description: This trail passes through the north portion of the park, beginning at Trail 6 west of Twin Lakes near the center of Section 21. It goes north along the boundary line for a short distance before turning west. The trail was proposed on the 1937 Master Plan, but large sections were located outside the park. By 1939 it was completed and located within the park. This segment ends at the northwest corner of the private inholding in the park where it joins Trail 14. This trail and Trail 14 are now considered one trail.

Trail #14: Buck Boundary Trail [site] **Built: c. 1938**

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 87

Description: This trail begins at the western end of Trail 13 and runs south along the western boundary of the inholding in the park, owned by Mr. Buck in the 1930s. At the southwest corner of the inholding the trail turns to the southeast, connecting with the Cold Springs Trail (Trail #5). This trail was historically considered a continuation of Trail 13, and seen as a fire trail. It also connects with the fire break constructed along the park's western boundary to help this purpose.

In addition to the trail system in the park, other circulation systems and linear features were constructed by the CCC. The Mount Constitution Road has been previously described, and the following linear resources were also constructed by the CCC.

Route 6: Mount Pickett Truck Trail [structure] **Built: c. 1935**

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 88

Description: This road starts about 1 mile up the Mount Constitution Road from its intersection with Olga Road. The road was constructed to access the western portion of the park, and was also seen as a useful resource for fighting potential fires. The truck trail is 4.3 miles long, with a single lane ten feet wide. It is a dirt road with crushed rock surfacing on the steeper grades, and largely follows the natural contour of the landscape. Some areas were constructed using cut and fill methods. The road gives quick access to the heavily forested area in the eastern portion of the park. It was a major undertaking by the CCC, who not only constructed the road but cleared snags and down material for 100 feet on either side of the road.

Fire Breaks [site] **Built: c. 1934**

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: CCC Company 1233 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 89, 90

Description: One of the first goals of the CCC program in Moran State Park was the reduction of fire danger. To this end, fire breaks were constructed along the west, south, and east boundaries of the park. These fire breaks remain today, appearing much like truck trails that are largely unimproved. Some sections are re-vegetating, but the corridor cut into the surrounding forest is still discernable.

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)

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Politics / Government

Period of Significance

1920-1946

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Moran, Robert

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

Storey, Ellsworth (Architect)

Paterson, Jack (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
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- ☐ Record# _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Washington State Parks Headquarters

United States Department of the Interior
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

Moran State Park Historic District, encompassing 4,764 acres on the eastern lobe of Orcas Island, is an excellent representation of the contributions of Depression-era New Deal relief programs to our social history. The district has many outstanding examples of rustic park architecture, a style developed under the leadership of the National Park Service using local and native materials. The park is significant under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal program that provided the main development in the park (the Civilian Conservation Corps). Additional Criterion A significance is represented by Moran's early attempt to donate lands to the State for park purposes which was the impetus for creating the State Park Board, predecessor to the State Parks and Recreation Commission. Other Criterion A significance is ascribed to Moran State Park as it was the first "major" park in the Washington State Park system. The district derives Criterion B significance for its association with Robert Moran, a regionally significant figure and nationally significant ship builder who donated large tracts of land to establish the park and constructed improvements within it. The park is significant under Criterion C for its intact representation of the distinctive characteristics of the NPS Rustic Style and the high quality of design, largely a result of close oversight by architect Ellsworth Storey during the mid- and late-1930s. Moran State Park Historic District maintains a high level of integrity, and its buildings, circulation routes, and developed areas have survived without significant alteration. The park is significant at the statewide level due to its history as the first major park in the State Park system, spurring developments in legislation and social trends that resulted in the establishment of the State Park Board and a broad expansion of Washington State Parks in the 1920s, for its association with Robert Moran, and for its high quality of design and unique structures. The period of significance for the park begins in 1920, when Moran State Park was established, and ends in 1946 when the last of the historic period rustic structures were constructed and the CCC camp area was turned back over to the State from the War Department.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pre-Park Context of Orcas Island

Orcas Island, the largest of the San Juan archipelago islands, was traditionally the home of the Lummi, one of the group of Central Coast Salish peoples inhabiting the archipelago. Prior to becoming a county under the Territorial Legislature in 1873, the island's most valuable lands were settled by squatters of both American and English descent. When the federal survey was completed in 1874 it opened the land to formal withdrawal from the public domain through either cash entry under the Public Land Sales Act of 1820 or homestead entries under the act of 1862. The late-1870s and 1880s saw a large influx of residents, but this is relative as the total population of the county in 1880 was only 948. This had doubled by the next census in 1890 to 2,072. The numbers continued to increase into the 1900s, reaching 3,603 in 1910 for San Juan County with just under one-third of these residents (1,119) living on Orcas.¹

¹ Splitstone, Fred. *Orcas, Gem of the San Juans*. (Sedro-Woolley: The Courier-Times Press, 1946), 42.

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The development of Orcas Island follows the general pattern of the larger Puget Sound region on a more limited scale. Early squatters (eventually claiming homesteads or directly purchasing lands under the various land laws) practiced farming on suitable tracts, grazing, and established sizeable orchards. Many farmers began orchards as an income source, growing apples, prunes, and pears. These were exported via the regular steamboat trips between Orcas and Bellingham, and at one time totaled over 180,000 boxes of apples in a single year from the docks at Eastsound in addition to exports from the other ports on the island.²

Other industries that evolved on the island included lumbering and lime extraction. The hillsides provided ready access to vast stands of timber, and the limestone ledges were mined and accompanying lime works established. Lime was quarried on the island as early as 1862,³ and along with sandstone quarrying provided an industrial base throughout the San Juan Islands. One prominent company figuring in the history of Moran State Park was the Cascade Lumber and Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1887 by two brothers (Edward P. and Andrew Newhall) to manufacture barrel stock for the nearby lime works, box material, shingles, bolts, and dressed and rough lumber for local construction. The company established a mill at Cascade Bay powered by water power from Bowman Creek. The brothers constructed houses near the mill at what would become Rosario, and a post office was established (named Newhall) in 1889. Timber was cut from the areas surrounding Cascade Lake, rafted to the west end and dropped over the hill to the Newhall mill. The Newhall family claimed land at the outlets of both Cascade and Mountain Lakes in 1887, soon after damming both. The drainage of Mountain Lake was altered to divert water from the Cascade Creek drainage into Cascade Lake to the west instead of south to Olga. This additional water guaranteed hydraulic power to operate the mill located below the outlet of Cascade Lake.

In addition to these more traditional developments, Orcas Island embraced the tourism industry earlier than many places. Excursion steamers brought tourists to the island from Seattle, Bellingham, and other points around Puget Sound. The island became known as a vacation place in the late-1800s, with tourists setting up tents in open areas as there were few resorts, hotels, or even cabins to rent. A hotel was constructed in Olga in the early 1870s, and by 1891 another was operating on the shores at the southeast end of Cascade Lake by Mrs. Cox. This was short lived, burning in August of 1895.

The frequent boat excursions brought thousands of visitors to the island every year, and many of those visitors wanted to visit the summit of Mt. Constitution to take in the grand views. Wagon tours up the mountain were extremely popular, spurring the formal development of a wagon road up the mountain. Olga provided the main access to the summit road until in 1910 the citizens of Eastsound organized the Citizens' Improvement Club to build a route from that town. The road was finished the next year, providing access from both the north and south but only for horse drawn wagons. The first auto ascended the road in 1912,

² Ibid, 64.

³ McDonald, Lucile S. Making History: The People Who Shaped the San Juan Islands. (Friday Harbor: Harbor Press, 1990), 83.

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a Model T driven by Karl Rilling and Arthur Langell, but it was described as "practically a wreck" when it returned to the highway at the base of the mountain.

Robert Moran

The establishment of a State Park on Orcas Island is due solely to the generosity and foresight of Robert Moran. Moran, the third child in a family of 10 children, was born in January of 1857 in New York City. The son of a stone mason and machinist, he found an apprenticeship as a machinist in New York and was "out of school and absolutely on my own resources at the age of fourteen".⁴ He desired to head west, and in 1874 he started out on foot to San Francisco. He made it as far as Cincinnati, where he worked the summer as a millwright's helper in a scrap iron rolling mill. He returned to New York, and by September of the next year he had saved \$150 for a steerage ticket to San Francisco via the Panama route. Arriving in October and unable to find work, he used his last \$15 for a steerage ticket to Seattle. Arriving early on the morning of November 17, 1875, with only a dime in his pocket, he made his way to the restaurant at the foot of Yesler's Wharf. There he met Bill Gross and negotiated credit for breakfast. This relationship would prove fruitful over the next few years, as Gross connected him with steamer captains plying Puget Sound.

Moran worked his way up and advanced his own knowledge through the tutelage of Captain George Bulline, who worked to broaden Moran's knowledge in the areas of mathematics, engineering, and drafting. Moran advanced from deckhand to fireman quickly, and built a strong reputation. In 1879, his connection with Bill Gross once again proved fruitful as Gross connected Moran with Captain Nat Lane of the *Cassiar*. Lane wanted Moran as his chief engineer for the steamer's Alaska trade on the Stickeen River, and the next three years were spent in this capacity. During this time, Moran became friends with the influential naturalist John Muir, meeting him when he was a guest onboard the *Cassiar* when it was chartered for a Presbyterian mission to Alaska. Muir's approach to nature and spirituality fascinated Moran, and this early contact with Muir is credited by some as the beginning of his lifelong interest in the natural world. The two later met as Moran was serving on the *Gertrude* on the Fraser River, solidifying their friendship.

By 1881 Moran had saved \$500 to provide passage for his mother, five younger brothers, and two sisters from New York to Seattle. His older brothers had by this time arrived in Seattle. The next year, 1882, Robert Moran and his brothers established a marine repair shop on Yesler Wharf with start-up capital of \$1600. The company flourished even while Robert was working as vice-president and general manager of Bailey Gatzert's Seattle Drydock and Shipbuilding Company. Through Gatzert, Moran was able to acquire property for his own machine shop. The brothers' operation moved there in 1883, under the site of the former Kingdome. Their first large scale project was the salvage and refurbishment of the steamer *Josephine*, which

⁴ Peacock, Christopher M. Rosario Yesterdays: A Pictorial History. (Eastsound: Rosario Productions, 1985), 11.

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was seriously damaged when its boiler exploded. The vessel was overhauled and resold in an astoundingly short time by the new shop, beginning the shipbuilding saga of the Moran Brothers Company.

Successes were many for the young company. They had a solid reputation, and expanded their holdings. They developed a marine railway to haul sound vessels out of Puget Sound, and were recommended by Lloyd's of London for any ship in the north Pacific in need of repair. By 1895 the company landed its first contracts for the federal government, proving their efficiency and honesty. Later that year they won the contracts for a U.S. Navy torpedo boat and a boarding vessel for the Coast Guard. This boat, the *Golden Gate*, would be the first all steel boat built and launched in the state.

Moran was also active politically during the late-1880s, being elected to the City Council in 1887. The next year he found himself on the ticket to run as mayor. He was elected overwhelmingly due to his strong reputation. He served as mayor during the challenge of the fire of June 6, 1889, when much of the city's core (including Moran's machine shop) was destroyed by fire. Moran estimated his losses at \$40,000, but reopened just 10 days after the fire. He was able to quickly restore confidence in the citizens, pushing to publicly own the water system since the private systems in place could not quench the fire even in its infancy. He was reelected in July of that year to serve a second term as mayor, and guided the rebuilding of the city.

The news of discovery of gold in Alaska in 1897 provided another boom for the company, including a million dollar contract for fourteen sternwheelers and six barges to work on the water route to the gold fields. Known as the "Moran Fleet", these were completed within six months and all but two sailed under their own power north to St. Michael. The two that did not sail were disassembled, shipped to Dutch Harbor, and reassembled. The voyage was a remarkable feat, taking the fleet of shallow draft boats north on open water, and only one vessel was lost during the journey which Moran personally supervised. Accounts of the voyage, contemporaneous and thenceforth, marked the journey as a historic event in maritime history.

With business booming, the Moran Brothers Company had, by 1900, constructed a 400 foot long dry dock at their facility on the tide flats of Seattle and pursued additional work. The company won the contract from the U.S. Navy to construct the U.S.S. *Nebraska*, an all steel and thoroughly modern warship. This contract was not without problems, however. The initial bids were all too high, and Moran was required to reduce his bid by \$300,000 to be competitive. He realized the importance of this project for the local economy, and put up two-thirds of that amount from his company's coffers. He asked the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to pledge the remaining third, to be paid when the ship was launched. Within three days, 536 citizens and businessmen had pledged more than the required amount. Moran Brothers Company won the contract and laid the keel for the *USS Nebraska* on July 4, 1902. More than 1,000 additional workers were required and by the time the ship was launched in October of 1904 Moran had reached the pinnacle of his shipbuilding career. His company was entirely family held, and one of the most successful in Puget Sound.

Constant design changes to the *Nebraska* were made by the Navy due to lessons learned in the Japan-Russian war and changes in successive bureaucracies, and the contract became long and drawn out. The construction took both a physical and mental toll on Moran, who spent the winter of 1905 in Santa Barbara. He made several trips to Europe to consult with doctors

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and in 1906 decided to heed their advice (which had been given since 1904) to retire from the company. They claimed he had "organic heart disease", and but a few short months to live.

Moran Comes to Orcas Island

Beginning in 1905, Moran began to build a land base for his retirement. Shortly after receiving the advice to retire from his doctors in 1904, Moran was on a pleasure cruise through the San Juan Islands and became interested in the operation of the small sawmill on Cascade Bay owned by the Cascade Lumber and Manufacturing Company. Moran purchased the company from the Newhall brothers in 1905, including its water rights, as the place was ideally suited for hydroelectric development. He envisioned an active retirement, always thinking of himself as an active constructor first and foremost.

Through agents (and somewhat secretly) Moran also began purchasing surrounding properties. He and his family moved into the larger Newhall house at what is now Rosario, and he continued to expand his holdings and planned for his retirement estate. Accounts differ on the actual amount of land acquired by Moran, but he would eventually acquire over 7000 acres on the island, including all of Cascade and Mountain Lakes and the summit area of Mount Constitution. He petitioned the U.S. Postal Service to change the name of Newhall to Rosario, which was done on June 15, 1906.

Moran sold his ship building company to Bertron-Griscom & Company, a New York concern, and began construction on his new estate, Rosario, in 1906 as well. Before construction of the house, he developed the estate to be self sufficient with a hydroelectric D.C. power system (making use of the water rights and resources of Cascade Lake and Mountain Lake) and fully functioning wood and metal shops. Moran scrapped the plans for his residence commissioned from an architect, choosing instead to design the estate himself. He completed the house and the family officially took up residence in the home in June of 1909. He continued with the development of both the estate and the surrounding landscape, including areas that would become part of Moran State Park. By 1911, Moran estimated he had spent approximately \$1.5 million in acquiring and developing Rosario and the surrounding lands.

Park Donation

Moran's motives for acquiring the vast amount of land on Orcas Island were numerous. Not only did his land holdings surrounding Rosario provide a self sufficient residence, it provided a stunning backdrop and inspiration for the many visitors calling on the family at their new home. Among these distinguished visitors was Edmond Meany, a historian from the University of Washington and leader of the alpinist organization The Mountaineers. The group soon was making annual visits to the island to take in the outstanding scenery and magnificent accommodations. As early as 1910 Moran proposed the idea of making Mount Constitution, the lakes, and the surrounding forest a state park to Meany. He offered to donate his holdings if the state would acquire the land needed to round out the park, and to sweeten the deal and gain the influence of the University he suggested that the summit would be an ideal location for an observatory. The proposal went nowhere, and yet the idea remained and Moran tried again in 1912. He convinced Meany that the University President should come to the island, offering the

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suggestion that not only would the area be of use for astronomers but would also be an ideal place for field work in botany, forestry, geology, and zoology.

In the fall of 1912 a group from the University, members of the Mountaineers, and State Senator Ralph Nichols (of Seattle) visited Moran, and encouraged him to go forward with his plans for a park. Moran had papers drawn up for the donation, sending them on to Nichols for consideration by the state legislature. Nichols informed Moran, through Meany, that the issue was not likely to be considered due to a lack of interest in the legislature and doubts that the legislature would appropriate enough money to purchase the land needed to compliment Moran's gift. An additional obstacle to be overcome, as pointed out by Nichols, was that the representative from the San Juans should be the one to introduce the proposal to the legislature. These, however, were minor issues. The major stumbling block for the proposal was that, at that time, there was no agency in the state responsible for either investigating the suitability of the proposal or charged with administering state owned park land if it was acquired.

Moran's district representative, V.J. Capron, did lend his support to Moran's proposal but echoed Nichols' comment regarding the lack of interest in the legislature. Promising to do what he could to carry the idea forward, Capron introduced a bill (House Bill 509) creating a State Park Board. Signed by the governor in March of 1913, this legislation empowered the Board, composed of Governor Lister, State Lands Commissioner, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and one appointed lay member, to accept lands for park purposes. However, the bill did not address how the board was to select lands, how these new park lands would be managed, or how funding needs would be addressed once lands were accepted by the state. The importance of these developments should not be underestimated, as Moran's efforts to donate the property to Washington State resulted in the formation of a State Park system in Washington three years prior to the establishment of the National Park Service.

The newly appointed non-elected lay Park Commissioner, attorney E.F. Blaine of Seattle, inquired in October of 1913 if Moran's offer still stood. Moran replied that it did, and invited the entire Park Board to come visit the property, but the Board did not act on Moran's invitation. Two years later, in 1915, Capron told Moran that Governor Lister liked the idea of a state park on Mount Constitution, and the legislature had received a petition calling for the establishment of such a park from the people of San Juan County. Capron asked Moran to amend his proposal, removing the requirement that the state buy land to round out the park. Capron's idea was that without this requirement, the legislature would readily accept the donation. Moran agreed and restated the offer as a pure donation. Fighting the public perception that he would personally gain from the establishment of a state park on Orcas Island, Moran continued to persuade people interested in the concept but with no success. The roadblock still centered on funding, however it was now not funding for land acquisition but funding for the care and management of a park once established. The 1913 bill provided no mechanism for funding, and the legislature had made no appropriations for the State Park Board.

When Capron was succeeded in the state legislature by E.H. Nash, Nash again asked Moran if he was willing to donate land for what Nash called a game preserve. Moran explained his state park idea once again, noting that the State Park Board was

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established as a result of his efforts to donate land and that to that point (1917) the state had taken no action. Nash pushed the Park Board and legislature to accept Moran's gift, but the required appropriations for management of the park were once again an obstacle to its acceptance. Nash, in a letter to Moran from April of that year, reported that the proposal was once again being "shelved in favor of expenditures which at this time seemed to be more necessary."⁵ Nash attempted to persuade the legislature once again in the next session, but was unable to convince them to act.

The frustrations encountered by Moran in attempting to donate his lands exhibit national trends in the state and national park movement. The decade of the 1910s was marked by developments both within Washington and the nation regarding the development of parks, but advances were slow. The National Park Service was established in 1916, headed by Stephen Mather, who in his new role as the head of a young agency pushed for both a national park system and individual systems within each state to meet the recreational demands of citizens. The increase in the use of automobiles and the access they gave to recreation to people of even modest means was tremendous, and many Progressives of the era saw the role of government as playing an active part in protecting scenic areas. The issue was, however, not limited to any particular political belief, but rather

...regardless of their views on other issues, parks advocates shared a conviction that scenery preservation represented a legitimate use of government power...the common denominator unifying them was not just a love of nature, but a belief that government should be used to protect it.⁶

In the early years of state park development throughout the Pacific Northwest and the nation, the champions of the state park movement depended on their powers of personal persuasion and great individual effort to gain their ends. Moran was no exception, making his case time and again during the 1910s for the establishment of a state park on Orcas. Park lands were seen by advocates as an investment not only in scenic beauty, but also as an economic engine to drive a tourist economy. Moran's park on Orcas represents these trends, as the island was already known for its tourism industry and Mount Constitution as one of the premier scenic locations in western Washington.

Mather, in the summer of 1919, toured the West Coast to inspect the national parks established here and to look at possibilities for establishing a park-to-park highway, tying the western national parks together in a giant loop. On this trip Mather noted the rate at which Washington's roadside timber was being cut, and scenery destroyed, and asked his guests why more was not being done to protect the scenery. The group further discussed the issue and established the Natural Parks Association of Washington, an organization with two goals: saving roadside timber and establishing a functional state park system in the state. To give the newly founded organization prestige, influential Washingtonians were invited to accept vice-

⁵ Robert Moran Papers 2-13, Nash to Moran 22 April 1917.

⁶ Cox, Thomas. The Park Builders: A History of State parks in the Pacific Northwest. (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1988), 12.

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presidencies. Robert Moran was included on the list, and he now found himself with additional powerful and organized allies. The Natural Parks Association drew support from the Auto Club of Western Washington, who in turn arranged the support of influential commercial and civic associations across the state. A legislative package was introduced that proposed a two dollar annual fee on automobiles, earmarked to preserve roadside scenery. Support of lands already reserved or donated to the state would also come from this fund.

The State Park Board was succeeded by the State Park Committee due to legislative action. This legislation, introduced as House Bill 164, passed the house on February 28, the Senate on March 8, and was signed by Governor Hart on March 19, 1921. It gave the Committee greater power and the responsibility for adopting rules and regulations and enforcing those rules; planting trees along the state highway system or otherwise improving and beautifying parks and parkways; permitting citizens to use parks for camping; granting concessions within parks; and perhaps most importantly the ability to "...select, purchase, lease, or in any manner acquire for and in the name of the State of Washington such tracts of land, including shore and tidelands, for parks or parkway purposes...". The Park Board was now codified as the Committee, and was specifically authorized to acquire land. This bill was a giant step forward for State Parks, even though the activities of the Committee were limited by a lack of funds. Funding was provided for the agency through concession revenue and camping fees, as well as 25% of the fines collected on infractions and violations of the traffic code outside of incorporated cities.

Moran lent his full support to these developments, even though they were not aimed as his particular plan but rather at the establishment of a functioning statewide system. He found his proposal carried along with the growing movement for state parks in Washington, including developments such as the creation of the State Park Committee and the setting aside of roadside tracts of timber for scenic preservation. Before the legislation creating the State Park Committee was introduced, Moran continued to press the State Park Board with the help of his allies both in the Natural Parks Association and at the University of Washington. The State Park Board took up the matter of Moran's donation at their meeting on July 12, 1920. According to the meeting minutes,

The matter of the proposed donation of approximately twenty-six hundred acres by Robert Moran, said land being located largely upon the south slope of Mt. Constitution upon Orcas Island, was discussed and the attention of the Board directed to the fact that previously the suggested donation by Mr. Moran had not been acted upon by reason of the fact that it was conditional upon the Board's expending certain sums of money, whereas the Board had no funds available for any purpose. Mr. Allen [Edward W. Allen, appointed as successor to Blaine as the lay representative on the Board] stated that he had spoken to Mr. Moran, and Mr. Moran had offered to make the donation without condition, other than that it should be used for park purposes. The secretary was thereupon directed to endeavor to procure from Mr. Moran a donation of the land in question without condition other than that it should be used for park purposes.

While the intent of the State Park Board is clearly expressed, Governor Hart had a different recollection of the events. At the first meeting of the State Parks Committee the next year (April 20, 1921) these minutes were signed by three of the four

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members of the now retired Board and forwarded to Hart for signature. Hart amended the minutes with a note the next day, stating

My recollection is quite the reverse. I am and always have been strongly averse to accepting this land without legislative approval and feel that I would surely remember any action as above indicated.

Following the direction to procure the property from the supposed unanimous approval of the Board and despite the apparent objection of Governor Hart, papers were drawn up and the land officially deeded to the state on October 8, 1920. There were, in the end, conditions placed on the donation, mainly related to the reservation of water rights from Mountain Lake, which were used by Moran to generate hydroelectricity for his developments at Rosario. Perhaps thinking of his early supporters at the University of Washington, Moran also stipulated that the use of the land for park purposes was not to preclude permitting the use or improvement of the lands, either temporarily or permanently, by the University of Washington for University purposes. These conditions were agreeable, and the newly formed State Park Committee formally accepted the donation once again at their first meeting, the day after the bill authorizing the creation of the Committee. The Committee, now empowered by the legislature to acquire lands, also resolved to formally name the park "Moran State Park" that same day.

The Committee acceptance of Moran's initial donation, totaling 2,731 acres, signaled the establishment of the first major state park in Washington. Prior to this time, only a handful of properties were accepted by the Park Board. The properties in the state park system at that time included three other formally named parks: Larrabee (donated in 1915), John R. Jackson Courthouse (donated in 1915), and Rigney (donated in 1916). The impact of Moran's donation on the system can be seen in the scale of the park properties predating his donation. These three parks, while somewhat well visited in the late-1910s, totaled only 21.55 acres: less than 1% of the acreage of Moran's initial donation.

Early Park Development and Funding

Early on, funding continued to be a problem for the first large scale park in the system. The Committee's first meeting discussed the issue, receiving reports from residents that a caretaker was needed "on account of the ever increasing numbers of tourists and campers taking advantage of the wonderful privileges this tract affords"⁷. While expenses for tools and a caretaker's salary were estimated to be only \$600, it was not until July that the Committee allocated just \$200 for this work. A caretaker was found, and financial support increased steadily using receipts from traffic infractions. This was still somewhat limited, supplying the Committee with only approximately \$24,000 per year that was used increasingly at the more accessible established parks and parks acquired in the early 1920s such as Deception Pass, Lewis and Clark, and Twanoh.⁸

Despite the lack of adequate financing, the park continued to expand through the 1920s. Moran made additional donations of land in 1925, 1926, and 1927 and the State purchased land outright or through condemnation between 1924 and

⁷ Washington State Parks Board Meeting Minutes, 20 April 1921.

⁸ Washington State Parks Committee, 2nd Biennial Report (Olympia: State Printer, 1924).

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1927. Moran donated funds to assist with condemnation expenses or purchased lands he then donated, and by the end of 1928 the park encompassed nearly 3,500 acres. It was still the largest park in the system, joined by a few other large parks such as Deception Pass (1800 acres, established in 1925) and Lewis and Clark (520 acres, established in 1922). Moran also used his personal funds to provide park improvements, including improvements to the Mt. Constitution road and the construction of the Paul's Creek Bridge on the mountain road, the east entry arch spanning Olga Road, and the bridge over Cascade Creek at the western park entry. Moran, in his serial autobiography, noted that

After the State's acceptance of the gift, continuing my industrial activities, I built miles of roads and trails, including bridges, arches, and other improvements at my own cost. This State playground is, in my judgment, the State's finest nature spot, to be enjoyed by posterity to the end of time.⁹

Moran's expenditures in the park totaled over \$90,000 in addition to the amounts spent in originally acquiring the lands. The state did make some improvements, although they seem somewhat minor in comparison. As reported in the 2nd Biennial Report of the State Parks Committee (1924), the park had constructed camp areas on both lakes with stoves and tables, an open air picnic shelter at Cascade Lake, dressing rooms for bathers, and had established a concession for boat rentals. Visitation steadily increased over the decade, as the park continued to draw on the tourist trade of the larger island.

The decade of the 1920s closed with a major blow to the rapidly expanding State Park system: the veto of the entire State Parks budget by Governor Hartley. The Committee was confidently acquiring new lands under the authority granted in the 1921 bill, and pushed the legislature for additional funding. The governor's budget provided \$18,500 for park operations, in addition to the revenue from traffic infractions, but the Committee convinced the legislature to appropriate \$150,000 to further the development of parks across the state. Hartley thought that number to be too high, desiring to leave the parks undeveloped in their natural state. He thought that privately owned camps provided ample facilities, and that it was not the responsibility of the state to desecrate those lands set aside as parks through development. The entire park budget was vetoed in 1928, a condition which lasted until 1932, the end of Hartley's tenure as governor. Most parks were closed during this period, suffering vandalism and general decay in the interim. The Committee continued to meet during this period, turning down all new opportunities due to lack of funds. The crisis for parks continued until early 1933, when the newly elected Governor Clarence D. Martin restored appropriations after taking office in January of that year.

The Depression Years and CCC Establishment

When appropriations were restored in 1933, the Committee was ready. They immediately began a search for a State Parks Superintendent, whose task was to plan for and implement the necessary repairs to park buildings and grounds. William Weigle, a Yale University graduate with a Master of Forestry degree who had been employed by the Forest Service, applied for the position and was given the job. Weigle had supervised a number of National Forests, including the Coeur d'Alene (1908-

⁹ Moran, Robert. "Memoirs of Robert Moran, Pioneer Upbuilder." Marine Digest 16 January 1943: 2.

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1911), all of Alaska (1911-1919), and the Snoqualmie National Forest (1919-1933). He immediately set to work, keeping in mind the Committee's position that necessary repairs be made first while putting the most people to work possible to help relieve unemployment. Weigle's appointment was a good step by the Committee, as he knew the workings of the federal government and proved to have a high level of energy and attention to detail.

Nationwide, other actions were taking place that would affect the future of Moran State Park. Franklin Roosevelt took office as president in March of 1933, and by March 9 he began developing draft legislation for emergency conservation work by calling together the secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, War, the director of the budget, the Army's Judge Advocate General, and the solicitor for the Department of the Interior to discuss the outline for a program. The program would address the needs of the country by bringing together two "wasted" resources, the young men of the country and the land itself, "in an attempt to save both."¹⁰

Within three weeks of the March 9 meeting, legislation was passed through the House and Senate. Signed by the president on March 31, this Emergency Conservation Work Act represented the Roosevelt administration's first entry into the field of relief work and social legislation. The president's Executive Order No. 6101, issued on April 5, officially established the Civilian Conservation Corps. This program was of personal importance to Roosevelt, and was seen at the time as "one of the most outstanding, if not the most outstanding, Administrative and Congressional accomplishment" of the depression.¹¹ Roosevelt's interest was high enough for him to insist that "I want personally to check on the location and scope of the camps, assign work to be done, etc."¹²

The goal of the program was to enlist 250,000 young single men, with specific functions assigned to the various departments. The Department of Labor would select enrollees, the War Department would feed, clothe, house, and condition them as well as provide transportation to the camps, and would supervise the camp operations. The Departments of Agriculture and Interior would select work projects, supervise the projects, and initially were tasked with the administration of the camps. This task was quickly shifted to the War Department, and would remain that way throughout the life of the CCC program.

The enormity of the task of assembling the workforce was not lost on anyone in any of these departments, or the president himself. In his second "Fireside Chat", given over the radio on May 7 of 1933, Roosevelt spoke to the scale of the undertaking. He noted that the program was to employ 250,000 men, stating "This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing, and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the regular Army itself." By July 1 of that year, the quota was more than filled with over 274,000 men enrolled and in camps across the country. In the span of only three months, the CCC had developed from a statutory authorization to the largest peacetime government labor force the United States had ever known.

¹⁰ Salmond, John A. The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967), 4.

¹¹ Richard Welsh, CCC Permanency Hearings, 1939 as quoted in Salmond, 159.

¹² Salmond, 30.

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While the program was geared towards natural resource conservation on federal lands, Major Robert Stuart, the chief forester of the U.S. Forest Service, pushed to expand the program to include work in state and private forests as well as state parks. This would allow many of the unemployed men east of the Mississippi to remain close to home, where 70% of the unemployment was located. The initial plan would have moved the vast majority of the enrollees to the west, where 95% of the public domain was located. By pushing to expand the program to include state owned lands, Stuart allowed park systems such as Washington State Parks to benefit from the program.

The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps within various state parks was carried out according to National Park Service standards and designs, with skilled labor and oversight provided by craftsmen from the private sector. The establishment of the CCC program caused an immediate logistical problem, since the bulk of the unemployed labor force was in the eastern United States and most of the work projects were in the western states. Effective administration of the CCC program required unprecedented organization and cooperation between the four Departments (Labor, War, Agriculture, and Interior).

The essential program of the CCC is well documented. The enrollees were paid \$30 per month along with room and board in exchange for eight hours a day of hard manual labor. Portions of the wages were sent home to the families of the enrollees, providing widespread economic benefits. The enrollees also received health benefits in addition to their acquired construction skills through their exposure to conditioning, hard work, and the outdoors. The plentiful food was also a needed benefit, with the average enrollee gaining 12 pounds in his first month in the CCC¹³ [Dombrowski, see Millersylvania bibliography]. Evenings and weekends were always free for recreational or educational activities. Enrollees gained a renewed sense of pride through hard work and accomplishment, as well as hope for a brighter future.

Amidst these national events, the new State Parks Superintendent Weigle was using his knowledge of the federal system to obtain CCC camps in State Parks. He traveled to Washington D.C. in April of 1933, attending meetings related to the establishment of the CCC and learning the process required to get federal assistance under this program. Weigle worked quickly and used his contacts in the Forest Service and other branches of the federal government to secure a camp for State Parks. The camp at Moran was authorized by Lawrence Merriam, the District Officer in San Francisco, on May 26. [telegram from Merriam to Weigle, same date] Designated SP-I, Camp Moran was the first established to conduct State Park work in Washington State.

Even if it was not the main thrust of the Civilian Conservation Corps program, the CCC had a profound impact on the development of both national and state parks. The Great Depression, combined with Governor Hartley's veto of the Washington State Park budget, had effectively shut down development in the State Park system. The CCC program brought major changes to the administrative organization of the National Park Service with the creation of the State Parks Division, and during the 1930s provided a great amount of funding for park development as the federal government spent approximately \$1 million per year through the CCC and other Federal Emergency Relief Administration programs in Washington State Parks.

¹³ Dombrowski, Nancy. "The Civilian Conservation Corps at Millersylvania State Park" (Olympia, WA: The Evergreen State College, Washington Film Library, 1980).

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National Park Service Rustic Architecture

The National Park Service expanded dramatically, both in staff and mandate, with New Deal funding. The expertise within NPS, which had been assembled from its inception in 1916 under the leadership of Stephen T. Mather and Horace Albright, enabled the NPS to influence the course and direction of New Deal conservation and development programs. Perhaps most influential was the technical expertise related to theories of landscape design. NPS Director Arno Cammerer summarized the NPS design ethic:

In any area in which the preservation of the beauty of Nature is a primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be part of their settings.¹⁴

To meet the challenge of subordinating development to natural character and scenic value, park designers adopted naturalistic and informal practices of landscape design rooted in a nineteenth century philosophy of scenery preservation and landscape development promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing and practiced by Frederick Law Olmstead, Sr. among others.¹⁵

This design ethic has its roots in the "Romantic Movement," a seventeenth and eighteenth century English landscape gardening tradition of Capability Brown, William Kent, and Humphrey Repton. This landscape style, which was found mostly on large private estates, emphasized a romantic and picturesque view of nature comprised of open meadows, traversed by walks and drives that flowed through the landscape in curvilinear lines, small stands of trees, rustic bridges and benches and picturesque rockwork. Many early public parks and gardens throughout Europe applied the same principles as a reaction against the excessively formal gardens of the ruling class such as at Versailles, and as a counter to the dehumanizing effects of the booming industrial age. The call to return to nature and the simple life was joined by landscape artists, poets and writers of the period that reinforced the general public's approval of this naturalistic approach. This approach to landscape design minimized intrusions on the natural topography and blended man-made structures with the natural surroundings. Referred to as rustic, this naturalistic style features the enhancement and presentation of natural features and the use of native materials for construction and for plantings.

The naturalistic approach also drew from architectural styles of Shingle, Adirondack, and Prairie, in addition to vernacular forms and methods of indigenous cultures and early pioneer settlers. These highly adaptable styles could incorporate features drawn from vernacular forms and unify groups of buildings through the use of native materials. All these styles and

¹⁴ Cammerer quoted in introduction to *Parks Structures and Facilities*. (Washington D.C.: USDI NPS, Branch of Planning, 1935), 1.

¹⁵ Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* (Washington D.C.: USDI NPS, NRHP, 1995), 3.

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methods called for situating manmade features in harmony with the natural surrounding by using native materials of log, wood, stone, clay, or thatch. This design aesthetic presented the scenic beauty of the parks and enhanced the visitors experience while preserving the natural features of the site. The design of rustic architecture evolved from Andrew Jackson Downing's fanciful shelters and seats wrought from twisted roots and saplings to sturdy timbers and stone structures in urban parks. Author Linda McClelland lists the following characteristics in early national park designs including:

The use of native timbers and rock in a rustic unfinished form, [the] naturalistic placement of structures, [the] incorporation of porches and viewing platforms, the climatic adaptation of using native stone for the foundation and lower story and native timber above, stone chimneys with massive fireplaces and mantels, open interiors with ceilings of exposed rafters and trusses, and a multitude of windows.¹⁶

Andrew Jackson Downing advocated the naturalistic approach through numerous publications of design guides that were widely used by homeowners as well as professional designers. During this same time, underpinned by a growing concern for the health of the working class in the highly industrialized cities, popular opinion about the benefits of "nature" led to the creation of large public parks such as New York City's Central Park. Landscape architects of that period were guided by the opinion that park improvements should be subordinate to the natural setting and should enhance the natural beauty of the area. They also were advocates for planning before developing a natural park for public use.

These romantic and naturalistic landscape design concepts evolved into what is often referred to as the "rustic style." By the early 1930s, the NPS had refined the practices and principles of rustic style into practical design guidelines for parklands and other natural informal settings, to make the parks more accessible to people. Scenery was managed through preservation and enhancement of nature and creation of vistas through screening and framing with vegetation. Principles of construction were codified to set buildings apart from elements of natural beauty. Buildings and structures were carefully sited to prevent them from becoming a dominant feature in a landscape. The use of native plant species of marked the ecological approach to planting. The naturalistic landscape style sought to consciously preserve and interpret the scenery for the visitor's enjoyment. Values of the rustic design style include:

- Designs that blend with the setting and topography
- Reference to vernacular forms and the past as inspiration
- Enhancements by use of native vegetation
- Strong connections of interior spaces to nature around the building
- Use of natural materials
- Hand-worked detail in response to an age of industrial mass production¹⁷

Early park design was influenced by several other concerns. At the turn of the twentieth century, conservation advocates began to call for wiser management of our natural resources. The Public Lands Bill of 1891 was enacted to set aside

¹⁶ Ibid, 31.

¹⁷ Historical Research Associates, *Cultural Resource Management Plan, Deception Pass State Park*. (Olympia: Washington State Parks Commission, 2000), 18-21.

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forest resources as public forest reserves, reflected the public concern about nature. Concurrently, the popular Arts and Crafts movement, which prized pioneer and indigenous handcrafts, naturalistic appearances and natural settings, shared the similar design principles of Downing, Olmstead, Gustav Stickley and others. The Arts and Crafts movement would have an enduring influence on national and state park designs. The rustic style architecture in park designs called for use of native materials, in a design that harmoniously integrated site, structure, and setting. They focused on scenic vistas, using picturesque details to integrate interior spaces with the outdoors through porches and terraces.

Between 1935 and 1938 the National Park Service produced a number of publications containing designs and ideas for nearly every aspect of park planning, such as privies and entrance gates. These publications were intended to give national and state park officials guidelines for developing facilities that could be modified for the specific regions and areas by the park's technical staff. These guidelines fostered creativity and allowed for variation based on the parks unique natural and cultural history. "Park design therefore encouraged experimentation, innovation, refinement, and, above all, a steadfast search for sensible, simple, and pragmatic solutions that followed function on one hand and nature on the other."¹⁸

The two primary documents produced to guide rustic development in the parks were the 1935 *Park Structures and Facilities* and the 1938 three volume set *Park and Recreation Structures*. The latter is the more exhaustive guide, and provides the greatest detail regarding the design ethic promoted by the NPS during the Great Depression. The principles described had continually evolved during the formative years of the NPS, allowing for designs that were unified in principle yet unique for any particular park or site. The NPS involvement in the State Park CCC program relied heavily on these principles, but allowed more variation and experimentation in the State Parks than in National Parks. There was also a conscious desire to not have state park works be direct copies of National Park structures and facilities, as there was a great fear of standardization that would reduce the impact of any particular park structure, or group of structures.

The expanded three volume set, like the first publication, was intended as a showcase of those park structures that were outstanding examples of the NPS rustic principles and practices. It was greatly expanded due to the wide variety of structure types and reflected the growing program of state park development across the nation as part of the New Deal programs. The expanded format allowed the NPS to include previously untouched subject areas, such as trailer camp sites, and also allowed for a greater focus on recreational activities potentially found within a state park system. Even with its expanded selection of designs worthy of admiration, it was still intended to be a sampling of the best work across the country.

Moran State Park figures prominently in *Park and Recreation Structures*. Many of the CCC resource types present within the park are identified in the volumes, including the following: park signs, the Mountain Lake caretaker's house, the Cold Springs pump shelter, minor foot bridges, picnic table combinations, the Cold Springs kitchen shelter, the caretaker's house at

¹⁸ McClelland, Linda Flint. Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 392.

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Cascade Lake (an identical design is featured), and the Mount Constitution observation tower. The park undoubtedly benefitted from the presence of Ellsworth Storey, who worked at the park designing various structures and facilities between 1934 and 1940.

Ellsworth Storey

Ellsworth Prime Storey was born in Oak Park, Illinois, on November 16, 1879. An only child, his father and two uncles owned a furniture and jewelry store in downtown Chicago. The family lived a comfortable middle class life. Storey, like many teenagers, was drawn to the 1893 Chicago Columbian Exposition and spent a great deal of time there. This, and the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, influenced his thinking early on and he eventually studied architecture, receiving his B.S. in Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1903. He attended the university at a time when a formal university education was coming into prominence in training architects rather than the more traditional apprenticeship method. His internship with the Chicago firm of Frost & Granger during the summers of 1901 and 1902 is notable in that outside of this experience he did not work directly with other architects until his work at Moran.

Soon after graduation, Storey departed for Seattle. He had visited the city in 1896 as part of a Pacific Coast tour with his family, which also included the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and California. According to his daughter, "as soon as my father saw this country he was committed to it"¹⁹ and was determined to make it his home after completed his education. Storey purchased two lots and designed two homes, one for his wife Phoebe and himself and the other for his parents, who had decided to follow them to Seattle.

These two houses were his first work in Seattle, and residential work was the basis of his practice there. During his career in Seattle, local architecture was dominated by more conservative designs, with some small influence by Wright. Storey's university training set him apart as he was one of the first academically trained architects working in the city. This university education, and his work with Frost & Granger, may help explain the wide range of styles and influences he showed in his residential designs. Nationwide, prior to 1930 (when Storey was most prolific), residential design could be broadly assigned to one of two branches: academically historical or Arts and Crafts. Storey's designs largely fit into the latter category, evidenced by his work being published in Bungalow Magazine and its adherence to the basic tenets of that movement stylistically. The Arts and Crafts movement was primarily associated with residential designs, and was a response to industrialization that sought simplicity and respect for materials. The movement, which spread its influence widely across the country, formed a new way to build for the growing middle class: simple, direct forms of construction that were not just a "scaled down version of upper class housing, but a new aesthetic."²⁰

¹⁹ De Chazeau, Eunice. "The Storey Story" (Unpublished manuscript dated November 17, 1959), 2.

²⁰ Carr, Christine. "The Seattle Houses of Ellsworth Storey: Frames and Patterns." (Thesis, University of Washington, 1994), 108.

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Storey's residential designs, typical of the Arts and Crafts movement, tend towards informality and rustic materials. This influence on Storey would continue through his work with State Parks, and his residential practice made him well versed in the philosophy of the movement. His designs rejected the more formal academically classical styles in favor of a scaled down vocabulary of simplistic forms and details, focusing on an expressive use of materials. This characteristic of his work would continue through his work in Moran and other parks and would, in some cases, be regarded as some of the best examples of the NPS Rustic Style in the country.

Storey's Seattle practice did well until the late-1920s, and after 1929 he designed only one more home in Seattle. He hung on to his practice by consolidating offices with other architects while still working independently, but by 1931 he had moved his equipment home. He and his wife lived off income from rental properties and a farm in Illinois for a time, until he started work for the National Park Service sometime around 1933. From that point until the middle of 1935, Storey worked in the State Park Division of the NPS Seattle office developing plans for various buildings around the state to be constructed under the CCC program, including work in Millersylvania, Rainbow Falls, and Deception Pass State Parks.

Storey arrived at Moran in July of 1935, and would play a large role in the development of major structures and facilities in the park. He was assigned by the National Park Service to the CCC camp as a technical specialist, part of the camp "overhead" in the organizational structure used by the program. The NPS paid his salary while assigned directly to the camp, typical of the arrangement for technical specialists. Storey, in combination with other NPS designers (primarily Jack Paterson), designed the bulk of the buildings in the park and also other structures such as transformer housings, reservoirs, and even road projects. His influence is widespread in the park, and his background in the philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement made his transition to designing in the NPS Rustic Style an easy one. Many of the designs represented in *Park and Recreation Structures* are Storey's, indicating that his work within this style is among the best in the nation. Storey would stay in the park until 1940, guiding its development and the major construction efforts in the later years of the CCC program.

Jack Paterson

In addition to Storey, Robert John Stanley "Jack" Paterson (1907-1968) also played a notable role in the designs of structures at Moran State Park. Born in Seattle, he began his architectural training at Broadway High School and entered the University of Washington in the fall of 1925. Following his junior year in the summer of 1928, he was awarded a scholarship by the West Coast Lumberman's Association to study three months in Fontainebleau, France. This was followed by a close examination of Swiss chalets, which he sketched and detailed in an article for *Pencil Points* in December of 1929. According to the brief biography provided in that issue, he was employed by a number of Seattle architects but most of his training was done in the office of Thomas, Grainger, and Thomas. Paterson was hired by the NPS as a drafter in 1934 and initially worked under Storey in Seattle, proving to have a high level of skill in designing in the NPS Rustic Style. He eventually replaced Storey within

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the NPS State Park Division for general architectural work when Storey was transferred to work directly with the CCC camp at Moran. After replacing Storey, Paterson was detailed by the NPS to work directly with Weigle on various CCC construction projects throughout the state. Known designs by Paterson are present not only at Moran but at Millersylvania, Beacon Rock, Twanoh, Riverside, and Ginkgo State Parks. He also has one attributed design at Honeyman State Park in Oregon, a caretaker's residence constructed in 1936 by the CCC. Like Storey, Paterson was adept at creating a variety of buildings and structures within the same design theme.

Paterson married Zama Vanessa Helder in 1941, a nationally known watercolor artist responsible for many federal art projects and one of Washington's most distinguished artists of the early 20th century, and shortly thereafter moved to Los Angeles where he completed his professional life. Paterson was later known as an "industrial architect" after the depression, working for McDonald-Douglas Aerospace as an architect. In this stage of his career he was featured in a publication of American Airport Designs published by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, an assembly of 44 prize winning designs in the first national contest for designs of modern airports held in the United States.

Master Planning Process

In addition to developing a design standard for parks, the NPS also contributed guidelines for management of the physical and social components of recreational park usage. The program implemented general planning concepts that enabled park superintendents to schedule construction and improvement of roads and other buildings over a specified development period.

Through master planning the park development could be viewed holistically in terms of visitation, recreational usage, geography, and landscape preservation, while including important programs of fire control, interpretation and infrastructure development. This advance master planning approach ensured that the NPS could take part so quickly and effectively in the emergency conservation and public works programs of the New Deal. In the State Park Division, however, master plans had not been previously prepared for these state-owned facilities. Period Plans, for each 6 month CCC period, were created outlining the work to be done or continued from the previous period. These were consolidated into master plans for each park, prepared during the course of the New Deal programs and many times serving as a record of work completed under the program.

The NPS was responsible not only for conservation of natural resources, but also for development of historic, cultural and recreational properties. In the 1930s, NPS programs for master planning, rustic design and landscape naturalization were extended beyond national parks to include the development of state, county and urban parks. Emergency Conservation Work by the CCC provided the NPS an opportunity to give direct assistance to states and local jurisdictions in developing scenic and recreational areas.

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Planning for state parks had the same objective for national parks: ensuring that the entire park area was used to its fullest extent without impairment of natural features and that the natural phenomena and historical sites were protected. A 1937 National Park Service pamphlet stated:

The object is first to conserve and protect the entire area...then to develop necessary facilities for the enjoyment of each park feature without interfering with the use of other features. The cardinal principle governing all...is that the park areas are to be kept in as natural a state as possible²¹

Ideally, recreational units would possess both scenic beauty and interest and provide passive recreation, in addition to natural features for active recreation, such as swimming spots, boat launches, and trail systems.

The NPS master plan system was used at Moran State Park, but given the scarcity of extant plans it is unknown if a master plan was developed prior to the start of work within the park. Since this CCC camp was established early in the program, and occupied in June of 1933, it is unlikely that a great deal of master planning was done prior to the start of project work. Master plans exist from 1935, 1937, and 1939 for the park, showing the entirety of the park at that time, projects completed prior to the plan, and projects proposed and not yet constructed.

Typical of larger parks, Moran's later Master Plans (produced in 1937 and 1939) show an overview with large scale linear features such as fire breaks, roads, and trail systems with detail maps of specific areas highlighted that contained more intense development. These areas include the Cascade Lake Administration Area, the Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area, the Cascade Lake Camp Ground and Service Area, the Mountain Lake Boating, Picnic, and Administration Area, the Cold Springs Camp Ground, and the Mount Constitution Observation Area. Detail sheets for each of these six areas were also included as part of the master plan.

Campground planning and development also advanced during this time, stemming mostly from E.P. Meinecke's *A Camp Ground Policy* which called for the use of one-way loop roads with individual campsites delineated and accessed by a short driveway for parking vehicles.²² The policy called also for each site to be equipped with a fire grate, picnic table, and a cleared area for a tent. Boulders and logs were to be used to define the edges and intersections of the roads, and native trees and shrubs were to be planted to screen the campsites and provide a measure of privacy. This model became the standard for campground planning.

Two campgrounds were developed at Moran by the CCC according to the principles outlined by Meinecke. By the time of the 1939 Master Plan, the Cascade Lake and Cold Springs campgrounds were fully developed, having well spaced sites furnished with a fireplace and table and bench combination at each site. The detail sheets from this Master Plan show these two campgrounds with their associated appurtenances.

²¹ McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature*, Chapter 7

²² E.P. Meinecke, *A Camp Ground Policy* (Washington D.C.: USFS, 1932).

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Using the Master Planning process, the NPS developed a planning model for recreational development that was subsequently adopted for state park work under the New Deal programs. The NPS provided supervision on conservation activities carried out by each CCC camp. CCC enrollees and other Depression-era relief laborers were used to develop recreational facilities for a wide range of recreational opportunities. NPS inspectors traveled to the state park CCC camps to oversee the construction of roads, trails and structures. Each CCC camp was headed by a superintendent and had several foremen who supervised the CCC enrollees carrying out NPS plans.

The era of naturalistic park-building began to diminish as the New Deal work relief programs gave way to World War II defense programs. Although many of the characteristics of the naturalistic and rustic design linger still in new park buildings, changing demographics, different values and attitudes have altered the way parks are designed and used. The Craftsman ethic and attention to detail that pervaded the quality of Depression-era of park development gave way to functionalism in design that advocates the use of new materials, streamlined designs, and new technology.

Though Depression-era recreation planning impacted the built environment, its cultural significance was profound. The Great Depression was the result of economic and social failure of the industrial revolution, marked by high unemployment and a world-wide collapse of economic markets. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal agenda promoted a powerful "back-to-the-soil" movement that proclaimed the moral, psychological, and physical benefits of outdoor recreation. The benefits would stem not only from the use of these new facilities but also from the actual construction process itself. In 1933, NPS Landscape Inspector Norman Newton wrote that "for the enrolled [CCC] men, many of whom had never before seen Nature at close hand, the experience is one of not only personal reconstruction and training in the manual arts, but also of contact with those basic properties inherent in nature."²³ Using and creating recreational facilities was seen as critical to both the social and economic well-being of the nation.

Moran State Park Depression Era Development

On June 17, 1933 CCC Company 1233 formally occupied Camp Moran after a period of conditioning and training by the Army. Enrollees in this company were primarily from the east, with members from New York and New Jersey. However, there were a few Washington enrollees as well as the local experienced men hired to assist with the work in the park. William Weigle, Superintendent of Washington State Parks, was authorized by Conrad Worth, Assistant Director of the NPS, to submit a list of names for a camp superintendent and 10 foremen immediately so that these civilians could be hired to help run the camp.

Weigle was familiar with the park, and proposed a suitable site for the CCC camp in a clearing to the east of Cascade Lake, near a good water supply, and easily accessible from the road between Eastsound and Olga. The site was inspected by Weigle and Major Kelley from Fort Lewis, the Executive Officer for CCC Affairs in the Fort Lewis District, and approved. A

²³ Merrill, Perry, *Roosevelt's Tree Army, A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*, (Montpelier, VT: P.H. Merrill, 1981).

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tent camp was established at this site while the Company started work both on the camp itself and other projects in the park. The CCC camp area was developed to become somewhat larger than the standard. The typical camp contained four barracks, a mess hall, a bath house, latrine, school building, and twelve other buildings to house army personnel, technical personnel, and support functions. By the time the camp was fully developed at Moran, as documented on a plan from January of 1941, the camp featured five barracks buildings, a mess hall / kitchen combination, three education buildings, a latrine, a wash house, a large administration building, and other support buildings for a total of 25 buildings. While fairly typical of CCC camps, this particular camp exceeded the standard number of buildings.

Weigle had made recommendations to the State Park Committee regarding the improvements he felt necessary at Moran just after the arrival of the new enrollees. These included restrooms at Cascade Lake and Mountain Lake, two caretaker's houses (one at each lake), numerous trails, power lines to serve the CCC camp location, improved water systems, a "shelter house" on top of Mt. Constitution, a garage (presumably associated with a caretaker's house), and a series of stationary stoves. (Weigle 6/23/33)

Work began in earnest, with CCC crews immediately setting to work on developing the more permanent camp for enrollees, fire hazard reduction work, work associated with the ongoing construction by the State Highway Department on the Mount Constitution Road (widening, drainage improvements, and surfacing), and by the winter of 1933 work had started on the Caretaker's House at the Cascade Lake Administrative Area.

By the summer of 1934, work to develop new structures began in the areas identified for more intense development. The CCC program began requiring designs for all projects, and Ellsworth Storey and Jack Paterson were assigned, through their positions with the National Park Service, to prepare plans for the intended construction. They supplemented the work of Lester Anderson, who was initially assigned to the park as a landscape foreman and oversaw much of the fire hazard work and development of the Cascade Lake Administration area. Storey, as noted above, took up residence on the island and prepared plans for all aspects of park improvements including buildings, reservoirs, and even road improvements. He was assigned as one of the park's technical advisors, influencing many of the aspects of development within the park.

Before Company 1233 was replaced by Company 1647 in January of 1936 (the middle of the 6th CCC Period), they had made significant progress in the development of the park. This company had completed the Caretaker's Residence and Garage at the Cascade Lake Administration Area, the latrine at the Cascade Lake Picnic Area, most of the buildings within the Cascade Lake Service Area, the residence at Mountain Lake, the development of the Cold Springs campground and associated buildings, the build-out of the CCC camp, guardrail along the Mount Constitution Road, and the lower portion of the Mount Constitution Tower.

Company 1647 was composed of enrollees from the 6th Corps Area (Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan). Picking up where Company 1233 left off, this company was located at Moran State Park from January 1936 to the end of the 8th Corps Period (March 31, 1937). Despite their short time in the park, Company 1647 completed many projects throughout the park.

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These include projects at the Cascade Lake Picnic Area (Shelter Kitchen, Bath House, Fire Circle, and Olga Creek Culvert), the incinerator at the Service Area, the Combination Building and campground improvements at the Cascade Lake Camp Ground, masonry work and a water approach at Mountain Lake, and the completion of the Mount Constitution Tower.

In addition to the projects listed above, Company 1233 and Company 1647 completed a fire break around the perimeter of the park. The two companies also started the development of various truck trails, hiking trails, equestrian trails, and small scale features such as fountains, signs, benches, and tables in the picnic and campground areas. By the time the Master Plan for the park was drawn in the summer of 1937, many of these features are shown as complete or proposed and by November of 1939 the trail system was finished. These trails are still in use and generally follow their historic alignment.

At the start of the 9th CCC Period in April of 1937, Company 1647 was replaced by Company 4768. This Company consisted of enrollees from Minnesota, Missouri, and Arkansas in the 7th Corps Area. Notable construction by this Company included the three Transformer Housings in the park, the massively scaled Combination Building in the Cascade Lake Picnic Area, and a 15,000 gallon reservoir near the CCC Camp Area. Company 4768 also did a great deal of work to complete the trail system within the park started by earlier companies. The company was disbanded in July of 1938, and was replaced by Company 947 which remained in the park until the end of the 16th CCC Period on March 31, 1941. Company 947, which moved to the park from the Okanogan National Forest, rounded out the CCC improvements in the park by completing a second reservoir (20,000 gallons) and impound basin on Moran Creek, constructing the Caretaker's Residence in the Cascade Lake Service Area, reworking the Shelter Kitchen and Latrine at Mountain Lake, and constructing the Caretaker's Garage at Mountain Lake.

Moran was the first State Park camp in Washington State, which had a total of 187 CCC camps between 1933 and 1941. The majority of these camps were forestry camps that performed reforestation, fire control, and forest road building activities. Eleven State Parks were significantly developed and improved by CCC crews, who did the bulk of the park development: Beacon Rock, Deception Pass, Ginkgo, Lewis and Clark, Millersylvania, Moran, Mount Spokane, Rainbow Falls, Riverside, Saltwater, and Twanoh. Of these, Moran was the only park with a continually operating camp during the first sixteen periods of the CCC program.

Camp SP-1 at Moran State Park was one of only 25 camps in the country under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service to be occupied during all of the first sixteen periods of the program. The NPS supervised the work in National Parks, National Monuments, State Parks, County Parks, and Metropolitan Areas across the country and in the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands for a total of 1078 camps through the end of 1941. The data presented in Table C-1 of Paige's *Administrative History* lists the occupied camps by state and period. Analysis of this table, representing these 1078 camps, indicates that of the 25 camps continuously occupied from June of 1933 through March of 1941 only eleven camps nationwide were assigned to state park agencies, and of these only two were in the west: Camp SP-1 at Moran State Park and Camp SP-4 at Cuyamaca Rancho State Park in California.

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Once Company 947 departed at the end of the 16th Period (March 31, 1941), the CCC camp was used for wartime purposes by the Coast Guard and Navy. At the end of the war, State Parks requested that the property (buildings and items not readily removable) be turned over to the state. This was done in April of 1946. All buildings within the camp (29 buildings at that time) were transferred to State Parks.

Conclusion

The Moran State Park Historic District is significant in a number of areas. It is significant for its association with Robert Moran, whose donation of the park and developments therein signaled the establishment of the first large scale park in the Washington State Park system. Moran's efforts also resulted in the legislation creating the State Park Board, predecessor of the current Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, formally establishing a state agency responsible for public parks in Washington State. It is also significant for its association with and development by the Civilian Conservation Corps, telling the story of New Deal relief programs in the 1930s and embodying the distinctive architecture now known as the NPS Rustic Style. The park was prominently displayed in the contemporary national showcase of structures in this design idiom, *Park and Recreation Structures*. The design and structures within Moran State Park represent high artistic values, and as a whole it is one of the most fully developed parks within the State Parks system by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Moran State Park is significant for its intact collection of CCC buildings in each of the six formally developed areas of the park, in addition to its intact circulation systems including roads and trails. It is also significant for its association with Ellsworth Storey, a regionally significant architect who spent the mid- and late-1930s overseeing the architectural development within the park.

Due to the associations with Moran, the establishment of the State Park system resulting from his desire to donate land for park purposes, the signature development by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the direction of Storey, and its place as the first major park in the Washington State Park system, the Moran State Park Historic District is significant at the statewide level.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4,764

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

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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 Alex McMurry, Historic Preservation Planner
organization Washington State Parks date January 2012
street & number PO Box 42650 telephone (360)902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504-2650

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 PO Box 42650 telephone (360)902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504-2650

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SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM Reference Points

The four UTM references provided are a simplified version of the overall park boundary, reducing the complicated border to four points. These four points begin near the northwest corner of the park, traveling clockwise around its perimeter. The detailed boundary of the district is described below and indicated on the included USGS map.

Verbal Boundary Description

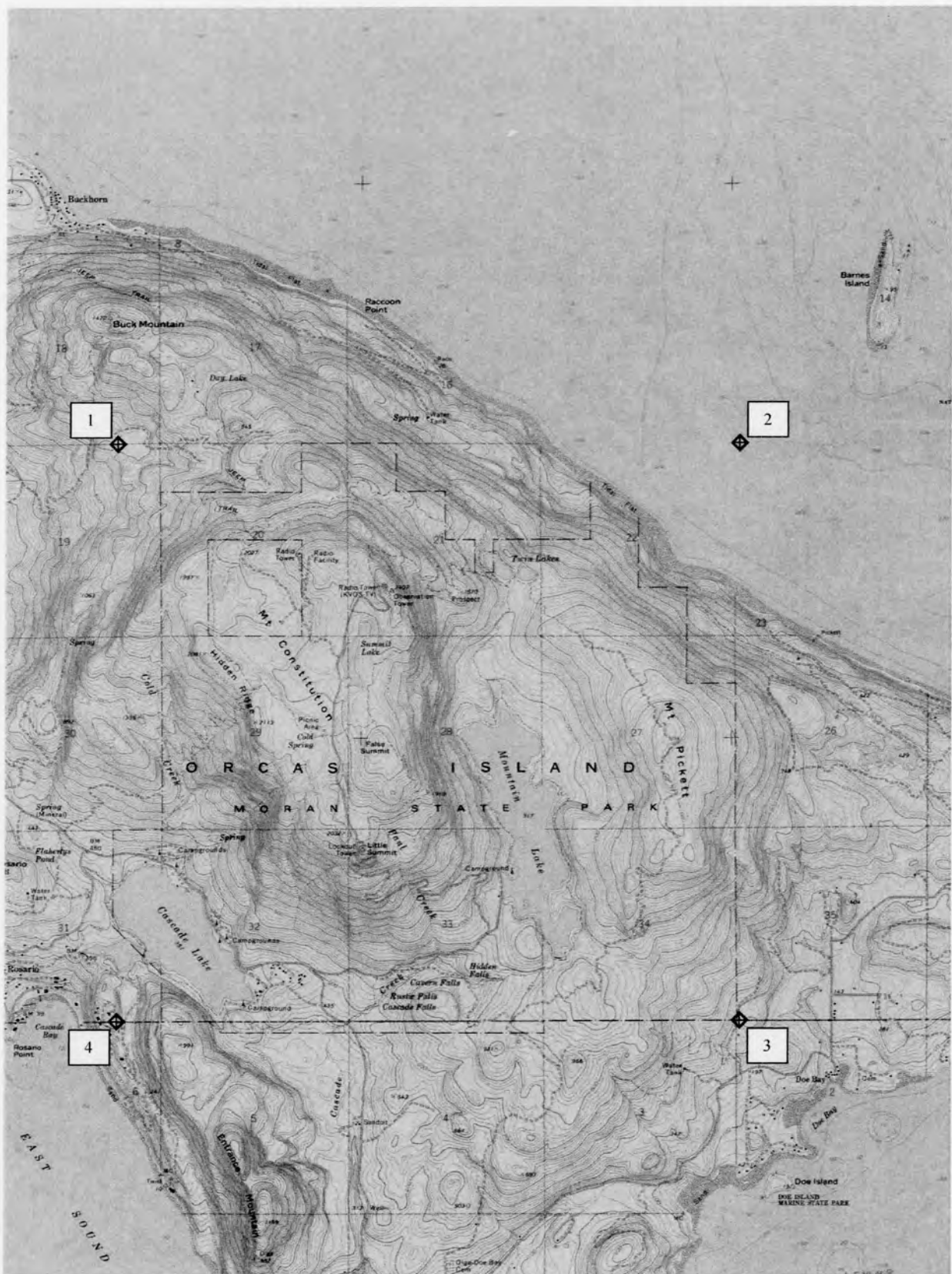
Beginning at the southwest corner of the park at the point of intersection of Sections 5 and 6 T36N R1W and Sections 31 and 32 T37N R1W, thence north for 0.25 miles, thence northwest for 0.36 miles, thence north for 0.5 miles to the section line, thence east for 0.25 miles to the section line, thence north along the section line for 1.75 miles, thence east for 0.75 miles, thence north for 0.25 miles, thence east along the section line for 0.5 miles, thence south for 0.25 miles, thence east for 0.25 miles, thence south for 0.25 miles, thence east for 0.15 miles, thence south for 0.17 miles, thence east for 0.10 miles, thence north for 0.17 miles, thence east for 0.5 miles, thence north for 0.29 miles to the water, thence southeast along the water line for 0.31 miles, thence south 0.36 miles, thence east 0.25 miles, thence south 0.5 miles, thence east 0.25 miles to the section line, thence south along the section line 1.75 miles to the section corner of Sections 34 and 35 T37N R1W and Sections 2 and 3 of T36N R1W, thence west 1.5 miles along the section line, thence south 0.06 miles, thence west 1.17 miles, thence northwest 0.09 miles to the section line, thence west 0.25 miles to the point of beginning.

This boundary description corresponds to the boundary indicated on the included USGS Mt. Constitution 7.5 Minute Quadrangle.

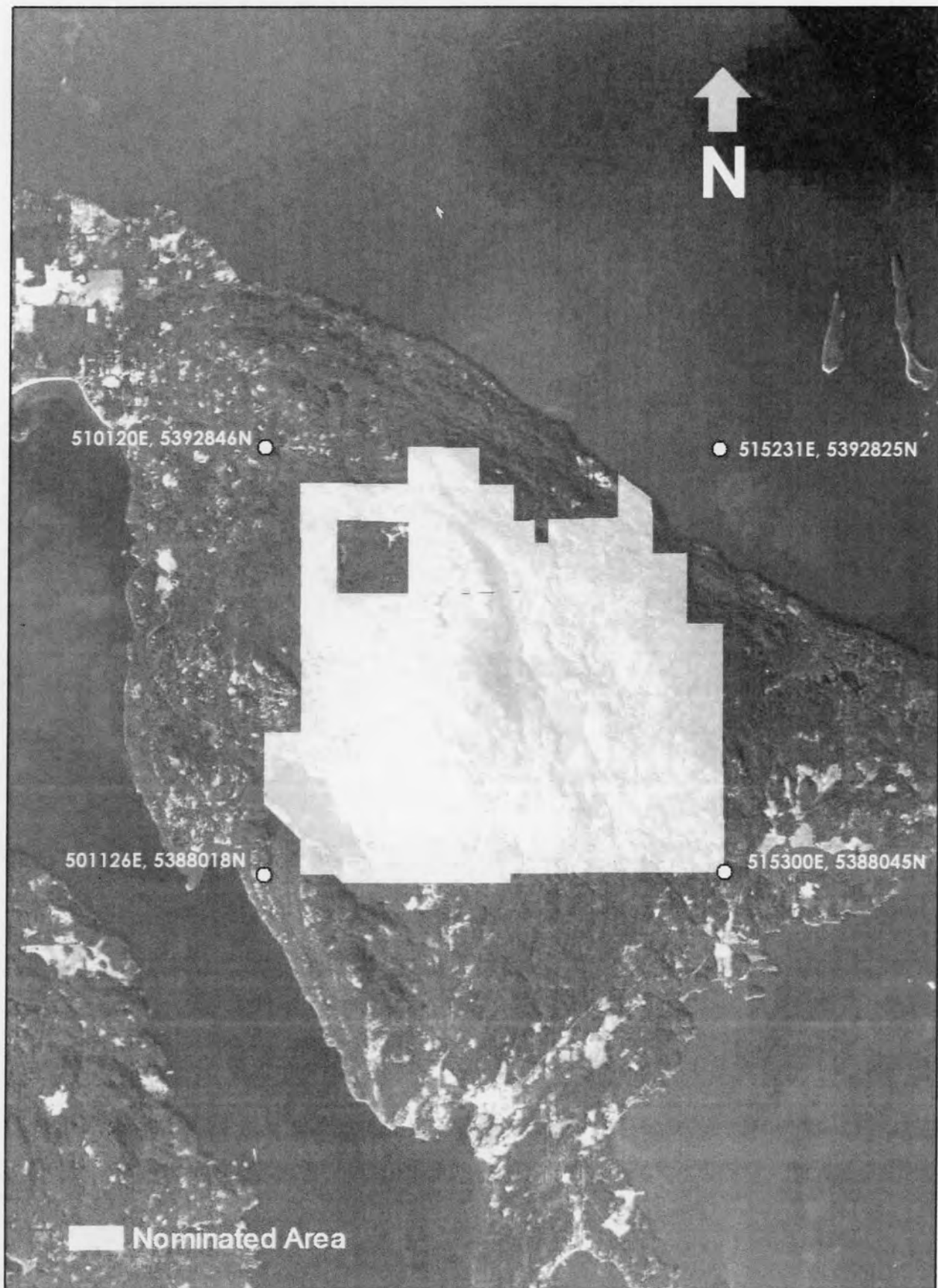
There is one area of private land within the park's exterior boundary that is excluded from the district. This inholding area was in private ownership prior to and through the period of significance and is not contributing to the district. This area is a full quarter section of land in Section 20 of T37N R1W, encompassing the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the section, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the section, the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the section, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the section.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries for the Moran State Park Historic District were selected to correspond with the exterior boundaries of the park at the end of the period of significance in 1946, excepting the quarter section within the park that has historically been and continues to be privately held.

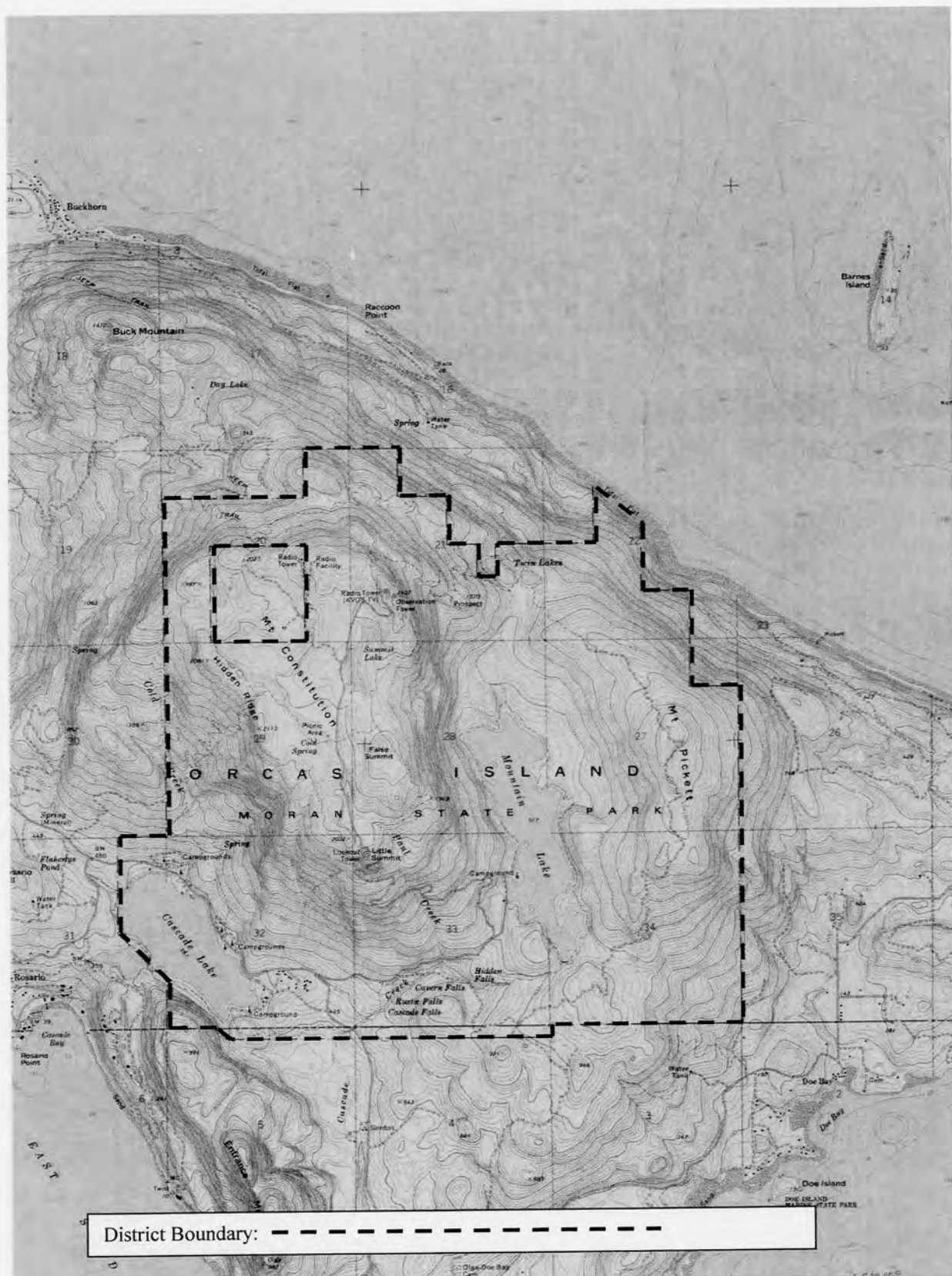


Moran State Park, Primary UTM Reference Points. USGS Mt. Constitution Quad excerpt, 1978 edition.

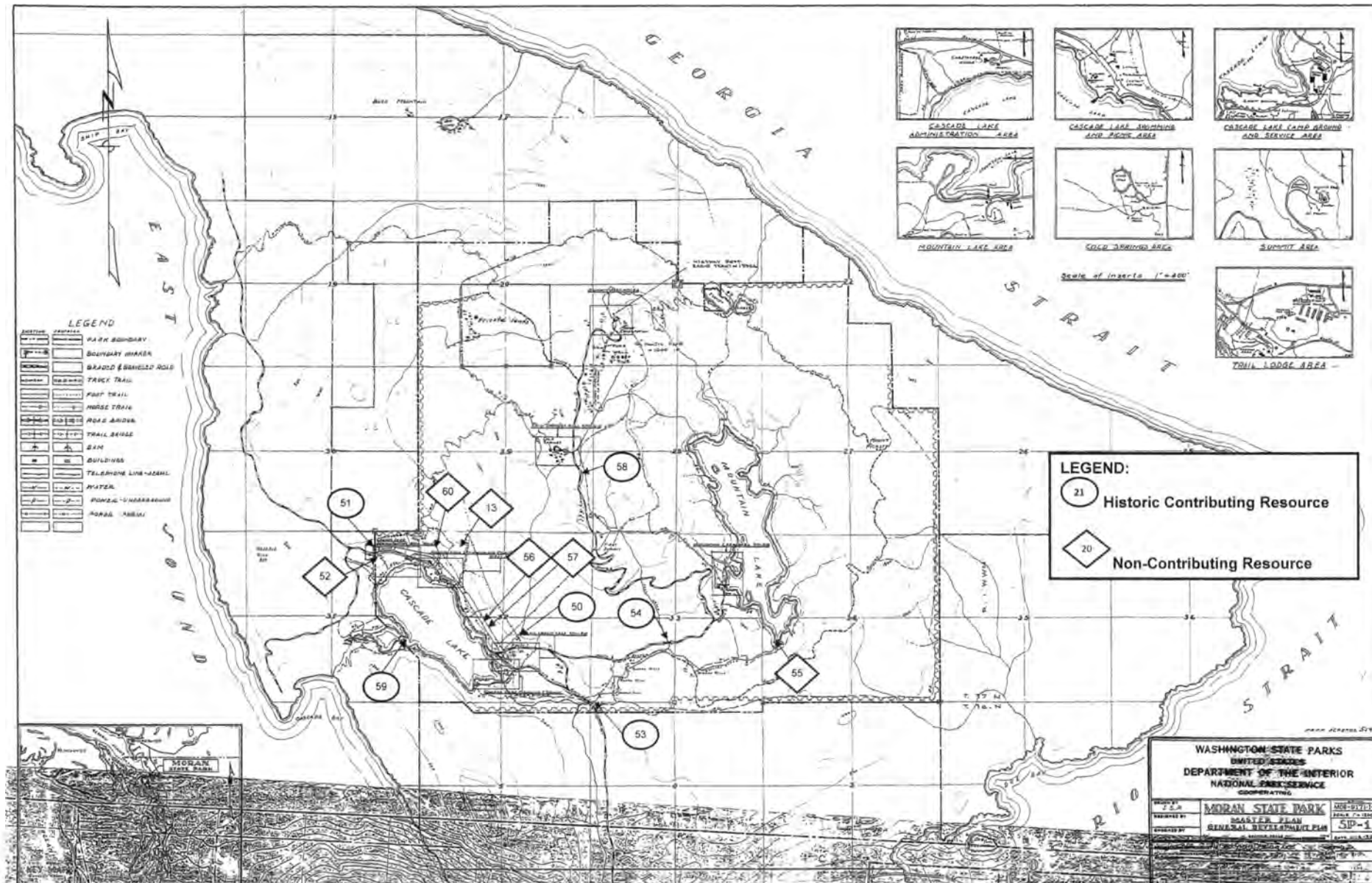


Primary UTM References
Moran State Park Historic District
Map generated using ESRI ArcMap software

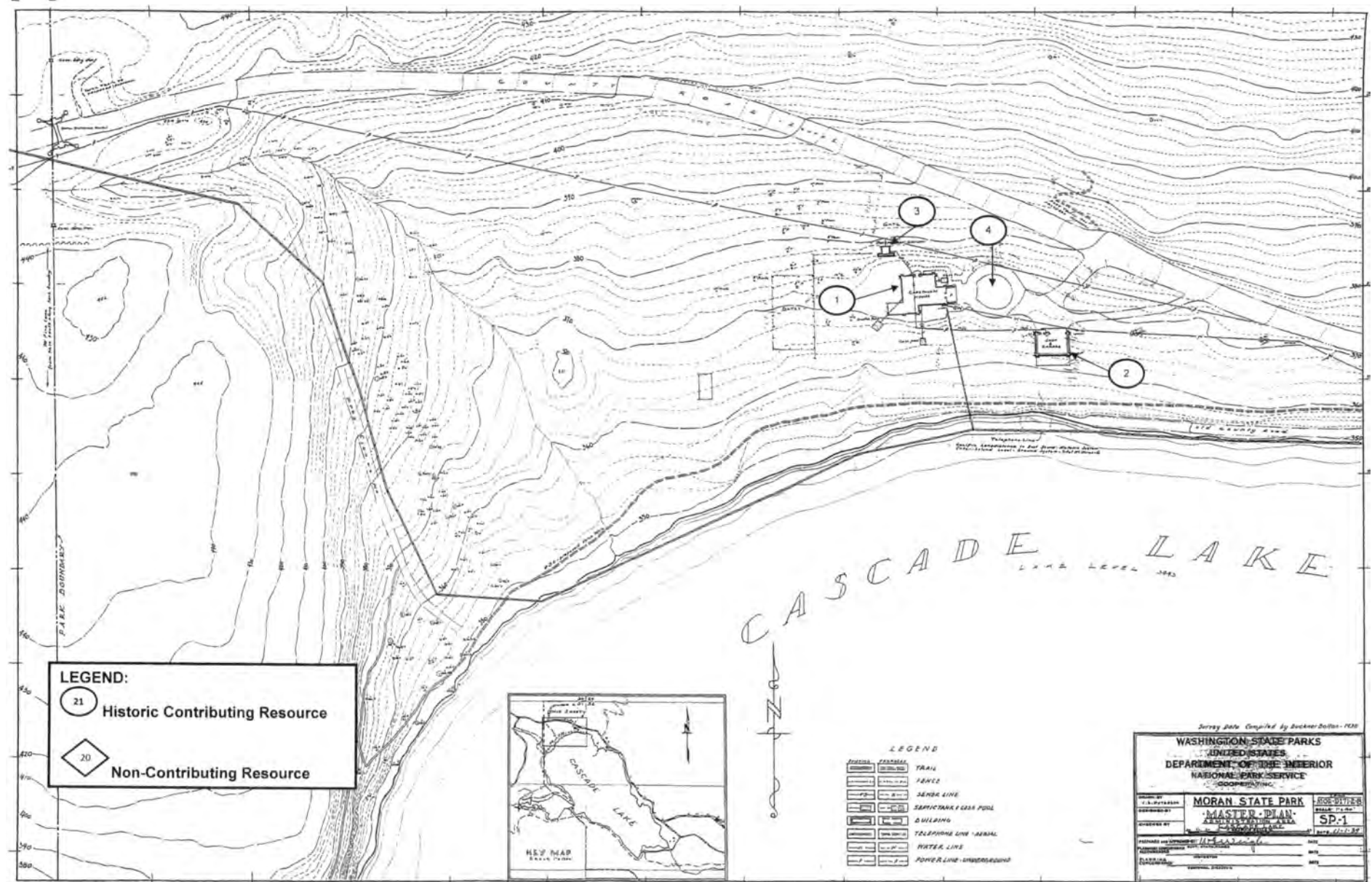
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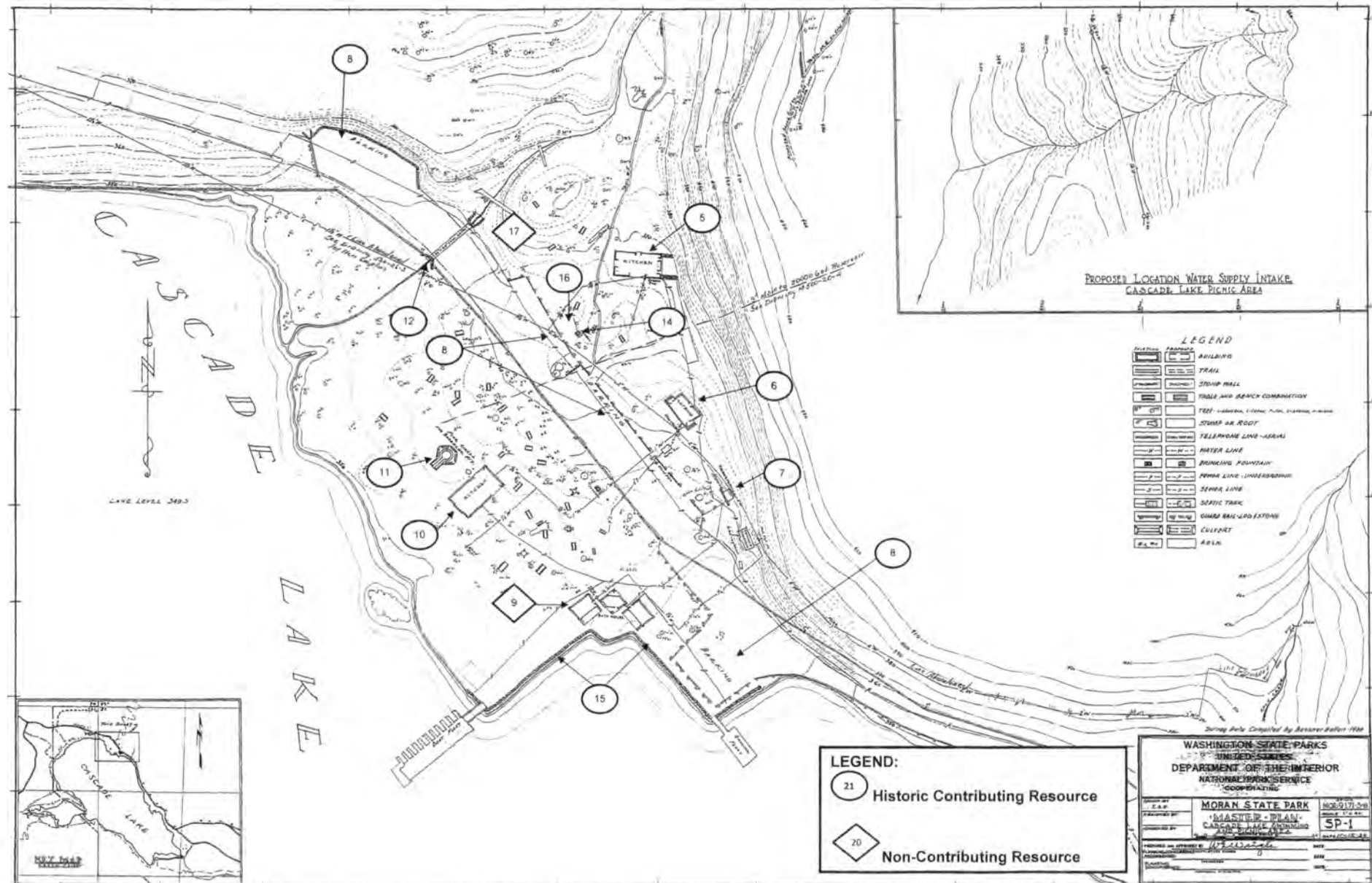
Moran State Park Historic District boundary. USGS Mt. Constitution 7.5' Quadrangle excerpt, 1978.



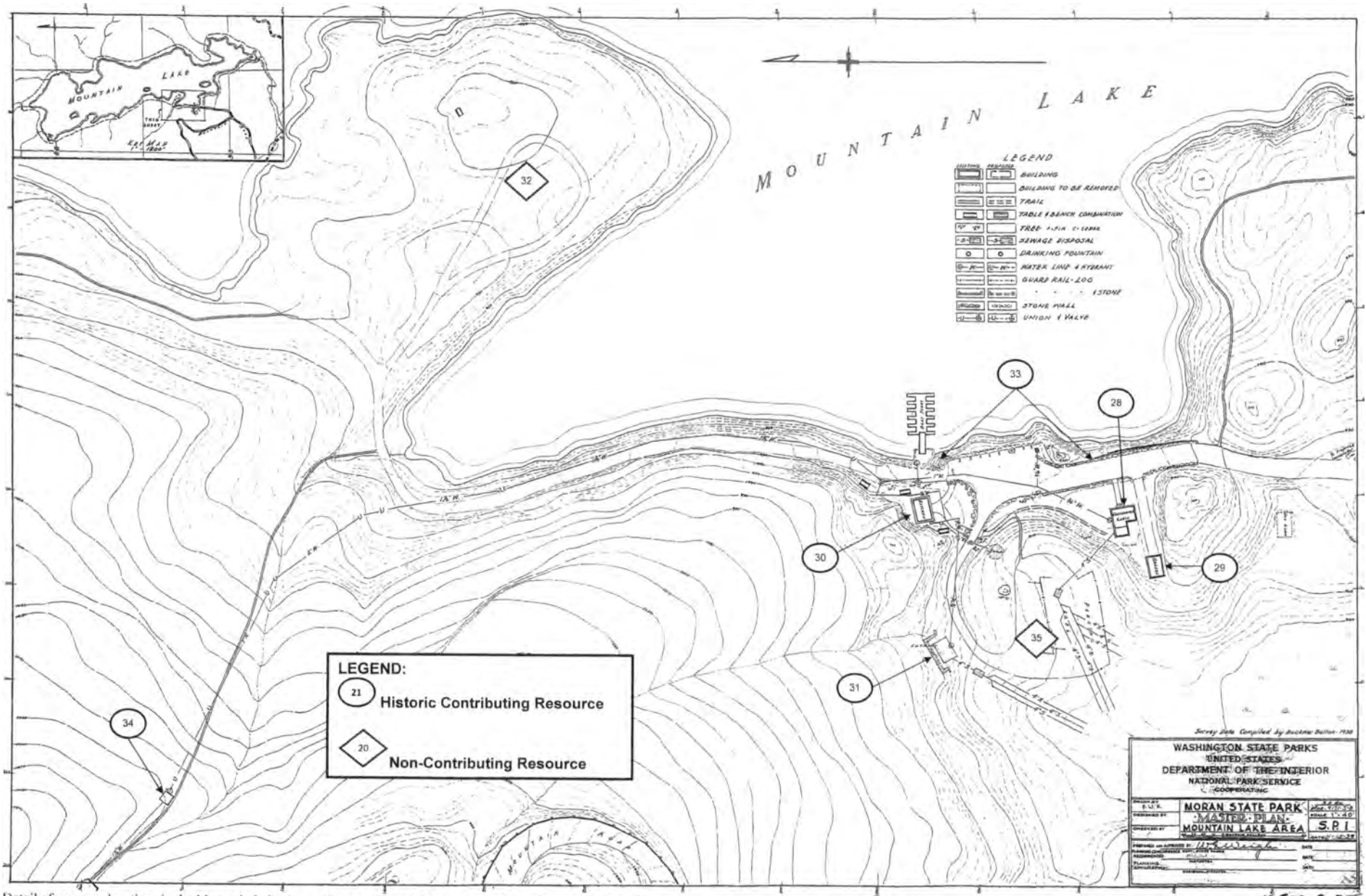
1939 Master Plan showing Moran State Park Historic District boundary and resources outside areas shown on the following detail sheets. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan files, Drawing M500-8-1)



Detail of resource locations in the Cascade Lake Administration Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan files, Drawing M500-8-2)



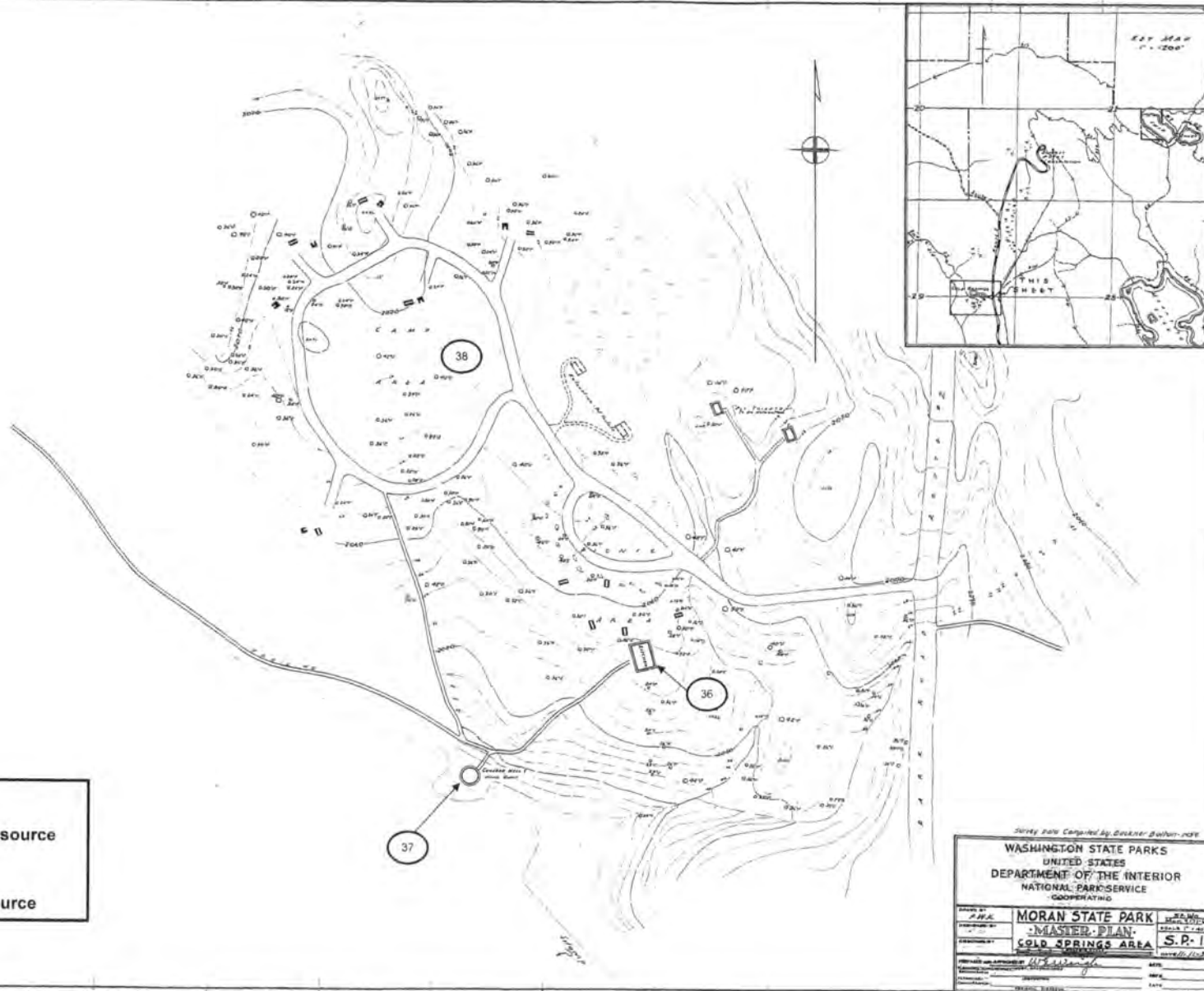
Detail of resource locations in the Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan files, Drawing M500-8-3)



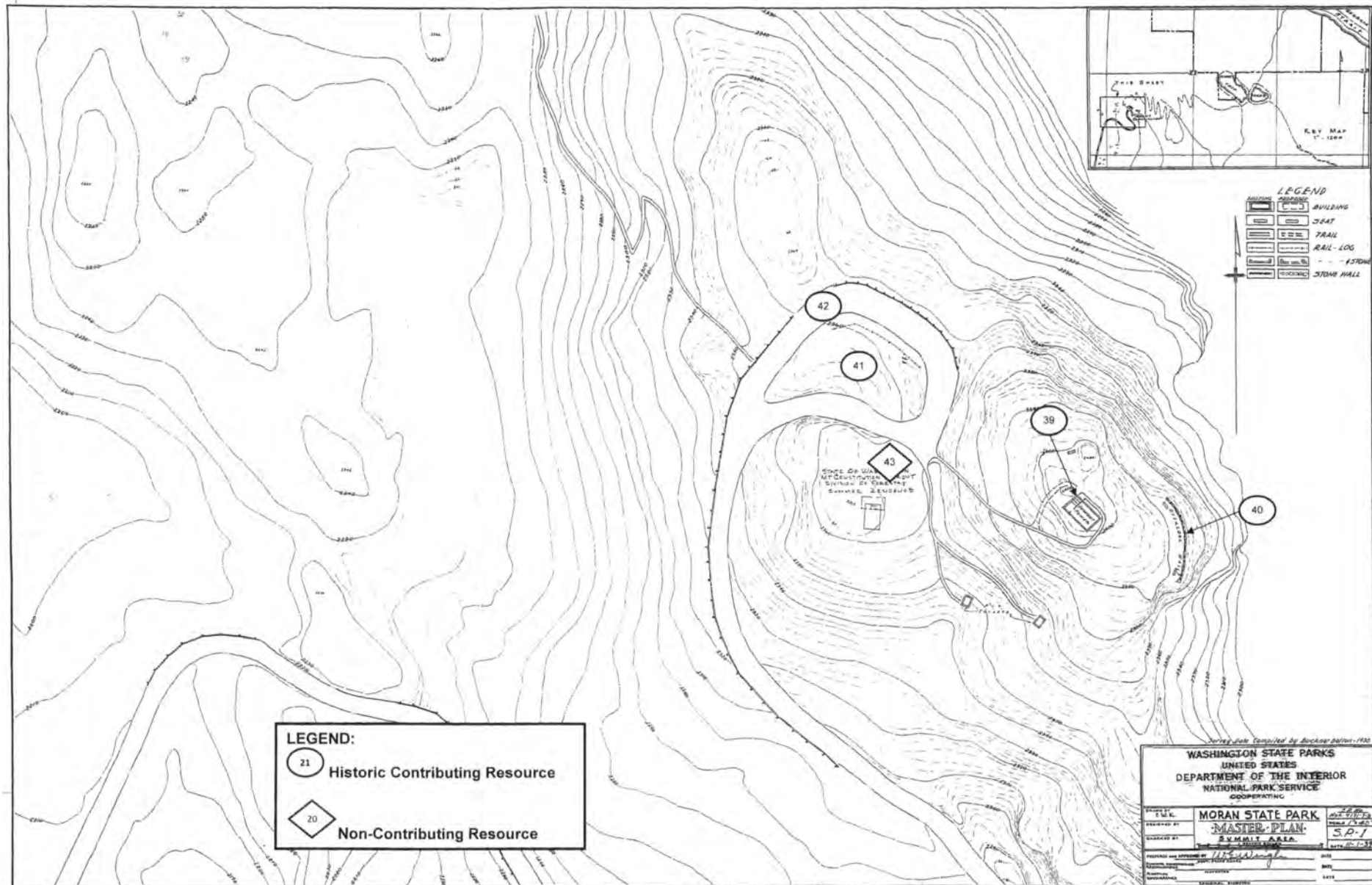
Detail of resource locations in the Mountain Lake Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan files, Drawing M500-8-5)

LEGEND

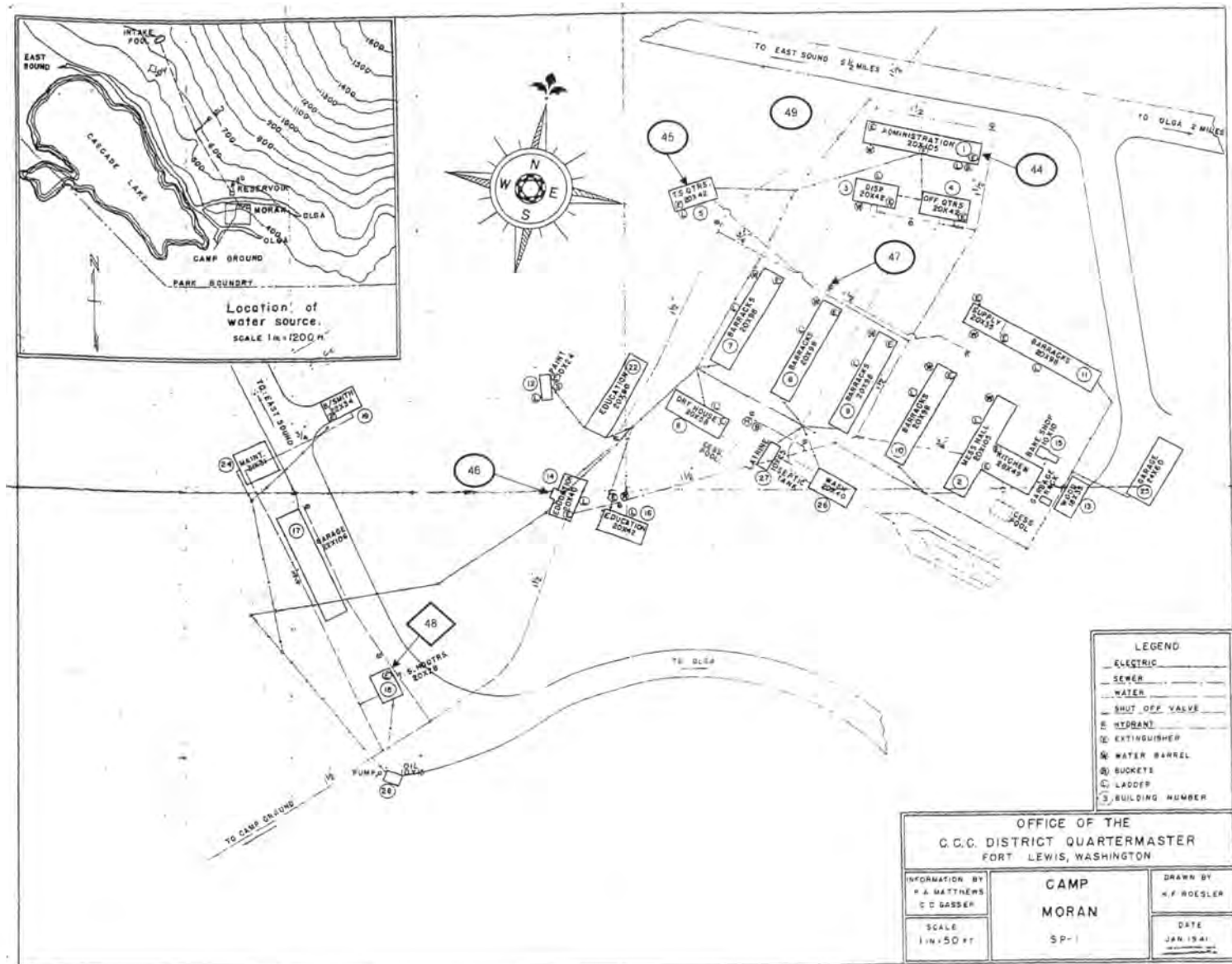
		BUILDING
		TABLE / BENCH / COMBINATION
		TRAIL TO BE OBLITERATED
		STONE BARRIER
		CAMP FIREPLACE



Detail of resource locations in the Cold Springs Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan Files, Drawing M500-8-6)

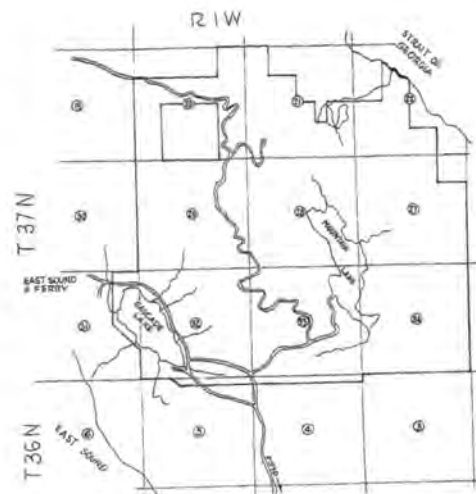
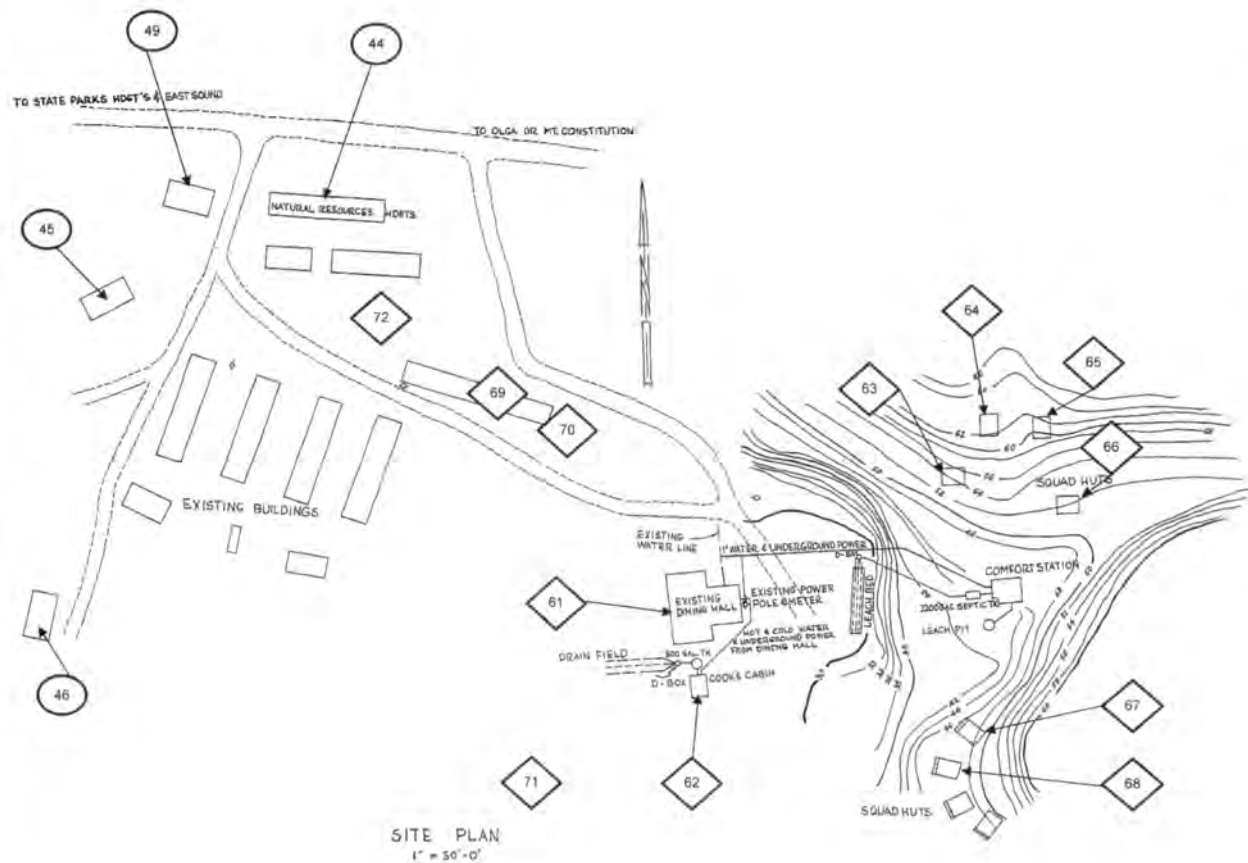


Detail of resource locations in the Mount Constitution Summit Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan files, Drawing M500-8-7)



Detail of resource locations in the CCC Camp Area. (Source: WSPRC Map and Plan Files, Drawing M500-111)

DESIGNED BY	REVIEWED BY SECTION	REVIEWED BY SECTION	APPROVED BY:	REVISIONS
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CHECKED BY	ENGINEERING	HISTORICAL		
	CONSTRUCTION	FORESTRY		
	LANDSCAPE	RECREATION		



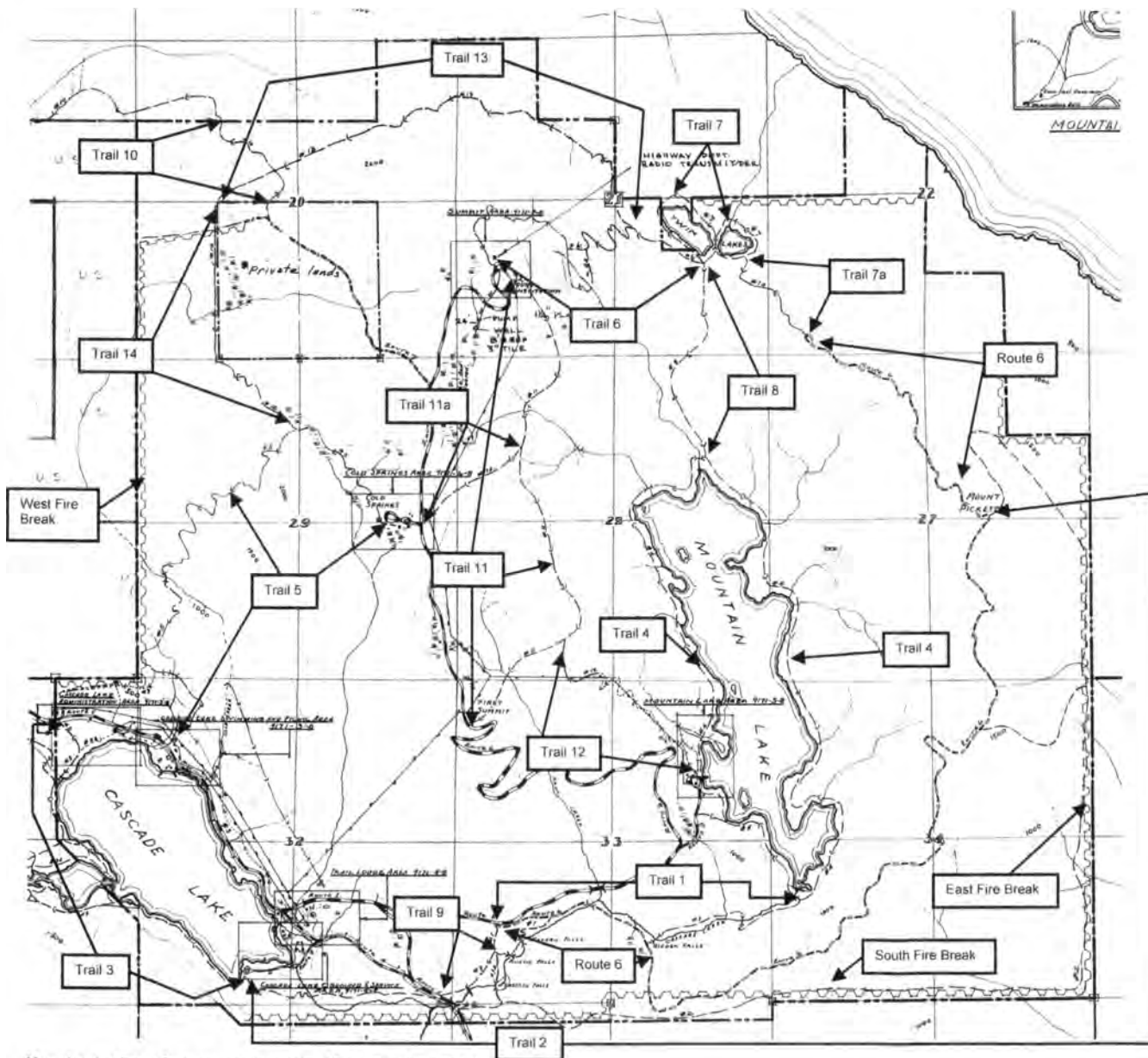
LEGEND:

21 Historic Contributing Resource

20 Non-Contributing Resource

SITE PLAN & VICINITY MAP	
GROUP CAMP AREA MORAN STATE PARK	
STATE OF WASHINGTON STATE PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON	
DRAWN BY DATE: 1/13	SCALE DRAWING NO.
	DIRECTOR

Detail of resource locations in the ELC Camp Area. Note: not all buildings shown on this drawing currently exist, and some buildings are not shown and are indicated by the location of the symbol (those without arrows).



Map showing linear features constructed by CCC (trails, fire breaks).

Legend:

Trail #1: Cascade Creek Trail

Trail #2: SE Boundary - Mt. Pickett Trail

Trail #3: Cascade Lake Circuit Trail

Trail #4: Mountain Lake Circuit Trail

Trail #5: Cascade Lake - Cold Springs Trail

Trail #6: Summit - Twin Lakes Trail

Trail #7: Twin Lakes Circuit Trail

Trail #7a: Mount Pickett Link Trail

Trail #8: Twin Lakes - Mountain Lake Trail

Trail #9: Old Mountain Road Trail

Trail #10: Old County Road Trail

Trail #11: Tower - Little Summit Trail

Trail #11a: Little Summit - Cold Springs Trail

Trail #12: Mountain Lake Connector Trail

Trail #13: North Boundary Loop Trail

Trail #14: Buck Boundary Trail

Route 6: Mount Pickett Truck Trail

West Fire Break

South and East Fire Break

Note: all resources shown on this sheet are contributing.

BRIEF INVENTORY OF RESOURCES IN MORAN STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
<u>Cascade Lake Administration Area</u>				
Caretaker's Residence	1	Historic, Contributing	1933-34	Storey / 1233
Caretaker's Shop and Garage	2	Historic, Contributing	1934	Storey / 1233
Transformer Housing	3	Historic, Contributing	1938	Storey / 4768
Entry Drive and Rock Wall	4	Historic, Contributing	1934	Unknown / 1233
<u>Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area</u>				
Combination Building	5	Historic, Contributing	1938	Storey / 4768
Latrine	6	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Unknown / 1233
Transformer Housing	7	Historic, Contributing	1938	Storey / 4768
Parking Areas	8	Historic, Contributing	1934-37	Multiple / 1233, 1647, 4768
Bath House	9	Historic, Non-Contributing	1936	Storey / 1647
Shelter Kitchen	10	Historic, Contributing	1937	Storey / 1647
Fire Circle	11	Historic, Contributing	1938	Unknown / 1647

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Moran Creek Culvert	12	Historic, Contributing	1937	Unknown / 1647
20,000 gallon Reservoir and Moran Creek Impound Basin	13	Historic, Non-Contributing	1940	Storey / 947
Fountain	14	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Stone Steps and Wall	15	Historic, Contributing	1936-37	Unknown / 1647
Moran Plaque	16	Historic, Contributing	1940	Alonzo Lewis, Sculptor
Hatchery Building	17	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1960	Unknown
<u>Cascade Lake Campground Area</u>				
Combination Building	18	Historic, Contributing	1937	Unknown / 1647
Comfort Station	19	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1998	State Parks
Cascade Lake Campground	20	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / 1233
<u>Cascade Lake Service Area</u>				
Boat House	21	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / 1233
Garage	22	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Transformer Housing	23	Historic, Contributing	1938	Storey / 4768

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Incinerator	24	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Wood Shed	25	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / 1233
Caretaker's Residence	26	Historic, Contributing	1939	Unknown / 947
Stone Steps and Wall	27	Historic, Contributing	c. 1939	Unknown / 947
<u>Mountain Lake Area</u>				
Caretaker's Residence	28	Historic, Contributing	1935-36	Paterson / 1233, 1647
Caretaker's Garage	29	Historic, Contributing	c. 1938	Unknown / 947
Shelter Kitchen	30	Historic, Contributing	1939	Storey & Paterson / 947
Latrine	31	Historic, Contributing	1940	Storey & Paterson / 947
Mountain Lake Campground	32	Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1960	Unknown / 1233
Stone Wall and Water Approach	33	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Reservoir	34	Historic, Contributing	1938	Storey / 947
Parking Area	35	Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1936	Unknown / 1647

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
<u>Cold Springs Area</u>				
Community Kitchen	36	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Unknown / 1233
Pump Shelter	37	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / 1233
Campground and Picnic Area	38	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / 1233
<u>Mt. Constitution Summit Area</u>				
Lookout Tower	39	Historic, Contributing	1935-36	Storey / 1233 and 1647
Stone Overlook Wall	40	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Forestry Department Summer Residence	41	Historic, Contributing	c. 1936	Unknown
Parking Loop and Guard Rails	42	Historic, Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
KVOS Building	43	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1955	Unknown
<u>CCC Camp Area</u>				
CCC Administration Building	44	Historic, Contributing	1933	Unknown / 1233
Technical Specialist Quarters	45	Historic, Contributing	c. 1934	Unknown / 1233
Education Building	46	Historic, Contributing	c. 1934	Unknown / 1233

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Drinking Fountain	47	Historic, Contributing	c. 1934	Unknown / 1233
ECW Office	48	Historic, Non-Contributing	1936	Unknown / 1647
Boat Service Building	49	Historic, Contributing	1946	Ekvall / NA
15,000 gallon Reservoir	50	Historic, Contributing	1937	Storey / 4768
<u>Resources outside areas formally developed by CCC</u>				
West Entry Arch	51	Historic, Contributing	1921	Moran
Contact Station	52	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1998	State Parks
East Entry Portal and Bridge	53	Historic, Contributing	1921	Moran
Paul's Creek Bridge	54	Historic, Contributing	1929	Moran
Mountain Lake Dam	55	Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1905	Various
Midway Campground	56	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1963	State Parks
Midway Comfort Stations	57	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1960, 1964	State Parks
Mount Constitution Road	58	Historic, Contributing	1925-1939	Various
Cascade Lake Lagoon Bridge	59	Historic, Contributing	1941, 2008	Unknown / 947 and State Parks

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
North End Campground	60	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1955	State Parks
ELC Dining Hall	61	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1958	State Parks
ELC Cook's Cabin	62	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1960	State Parks
ELC Cabin Cluster	63-66	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1960	State Parks
ELC A-Frames	67-68	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1964	State Parks
ELC Duplexes	69-71	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1966, 1971	State Parks
ELC Vacation House	72	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1971	State Parks
<u>Linear Features (Trails and Fire Breaks) Constructed by CCC</u>				
Trail #1: Cascade Creek Trail	73	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #2: SE Boundary – Mt. Pickett Trail	74	Historic, Contributing	c. 1937	Unknown
Trail #3: Cascade Lake Circuit Trail	75	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #4: Mountain Lake Circuit Trail	76	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #5: Cascade Lake – Cold Springs Trail	77	Historic, Contributing	c. 1938	Unknown
Trail #6: Summit – Twin Lakes Trail	78	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Trail #7: Twin Lakes Circuit Trail	79	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #7a: Mount Pickett Link Trail	80	Historic, Contributing	c. 1938	Unknown
Trail #8: Twin Lakes – Mountain Lake Trail	81	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #9: Old Mountain Road Trail	82	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #10: Old County Road Trail	83	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Trail #11: Tower – Little Summit Trail	84	Historic, Contributing	1939	Unknown / 947
Trail #12: Mountain Lake Connector Trail	85	Historic, Contributing	c. 1940	Unknown / 947
Trail #13: North Boundary Loop Trail	86	Historic, Contributing	c. 1938	Unknown
Trail #14: Buck Boundary Trail	87	Historic, Contributing	c. 1938	Unknown
Route 6: Mount Pickett Truck Trail	88	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown
Fire Breaks	89, 90	Historic, Contributing	c. 1934	Unknown / 1233

Moran State Park: Selected Historic Images



West Entry Arch (ID#51), c. 1925. WSPRC Photo.



Olga Road and Mount Constitution Road (ID#58) intersection, c. 1925. WSPRC Photo.



CCC Camp in July of 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-306a.



ECW Office (ID#48), March 1936. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-268.



Cold Springs Community Kitchen (ID#36) in January 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-348.



Cold Springs Campground (ID#38) Site Furniture. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-368.



Mountain Lake Caretaker's Residence (ID#28) under construction, October 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-301.



Mountain Lake Latrine (removed, replaced by ID#31) in July 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-350.



Caretaker's Shop and Garage (ID#2) under construction, July 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-62.



Caretaker's Residence (ID#1) completed, February 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-16.



Caretaker's Residence (ID#1) completed. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-221.



Caretaker's Residence (ID#1) and Shop (ID#2) in January 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-313a.



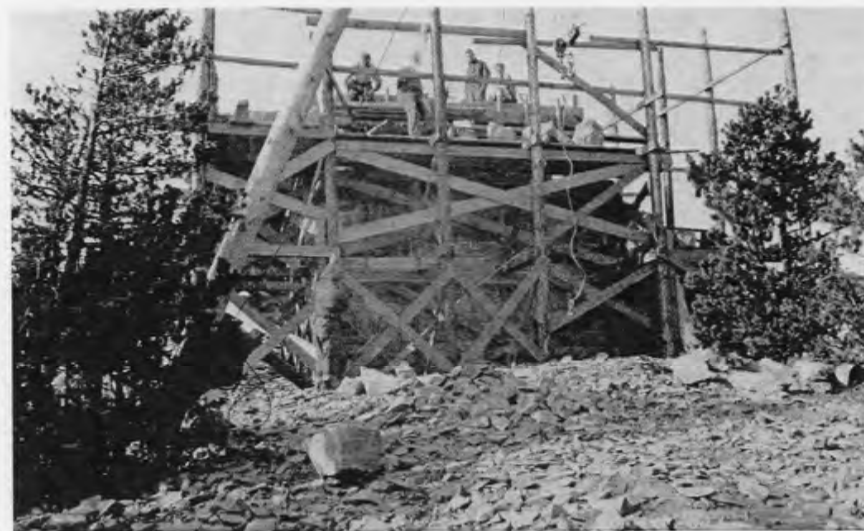
Cascade Lake Latrine (ID#6) under construction, July 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-319.



Cascade Lake Latrine (ID#6) completed, January 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-349.



Shaping stone for the Mt. Constitution Tower, November 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-254.



Mt. Constitution Tower under construction, October 1935. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-296.



Constructing guardrails on Mt. Constitution Road (ID#58). WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-216.



Completed stone wall at Mountain Lake (ID#33). WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-217.



Pre-CCC Kitchen at Cascade Lake, 1934.
WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-42.



Cold Springs Pump Shelter (ID#37), c. 1935.
WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-343.



East Entry Portal and Bridge (ID#53), c. 1925.
WSPRC Photo.



Service Area Garage (ID#22) under construction, March 1936. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-269.



Completed Parking Area (ID#8) stone wall, January 1936. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-282.



Cascade Falls Bridge (not extant) in October 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-112.



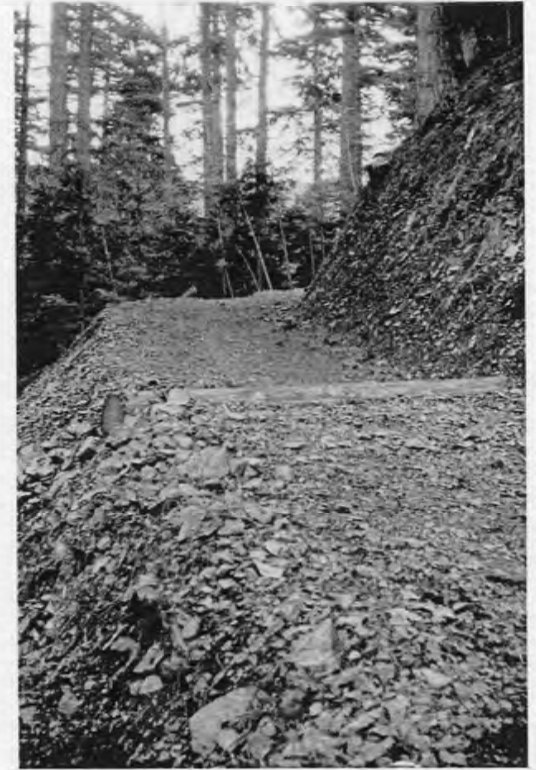
Trail bridge on Mountain Lake Circuit (ID#76). WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-197.



Improving and widening Mountain Lake Road, 1934.
WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-145.



Hand scaling slopes on Mountain Lake Trail, 1934.
WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-150.



Completed section of Mountain Lake Trail, 1934.
WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-153.



"Billie" the buck, camp mascot, being decorated in July 1934. WSPRC Photo 75-SP1-40.

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Photographic Index

Note: all photos taken by Alex McMurry in October of 2011. All photos are digital, with original electronic files held at the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and at Washington State Park Headquarters.

1. Cascade Lake Administration Area Caretaker's Residence (ID#1) and Entry Drive (ID#4), view to northwest.
2. Cascade Lake Administration Area Caretaker's Shop and Garage (ID#2), view to southeast.
3. Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area Combination Building (ID#5), view to northeast.
4. Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area Latrine (ID#6), view to north.
5. Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area, view to southeast of Parking Area (ID#8) in foreground, Fountain (ID#14) at left center, and Moran Plaque (ID#16) at right center. Latrine (ID#6) visible between trees at center of photo.
6. Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area Bath House (ID#9, Non-Contributing), view to northwest.
7. Cascade Lake Swimming and Picnic Area Fire Circle (ID#11) in foreground with Shelter Kitchen (ID#10) in background, view to southeast.
8. Cascade Lake Campground Area Combination Building (ID#18), view to southeast.
9. Cascade Lake Campground Area Comfort Station (ID#19, Non-Contributing), view to southwest.
10. Cascade Lake Service Area, overview showing Stone Wall (ID#27) at left center along right side of roadway, Boat House (ID#21) at left center, and Garage (ID#22) at right. View to southwest.
11. Cascade Lake Service Area Transformer Housing (ID#23), view to southwest.

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12. Cascade Lake Service Area Wood Shed (ID#25), view to southeast of west façade.
13. Cascade Lake Service Area Caretaker's Residence (ID#26), view to northwest.
14. Mountain Lake Area Stone Wall and Water Approach (ID#33), with Caretaker's Residence (ID#28) at left center and Shelter Kitchen (ID#30) near right edge in gap between the trees. View to west.
15. Mountain Lake Area Caretaker's Residence (ID#28), view to southwest.
16. Mountain Lake Area Shelter Kitchen (ID#30), view to north.
17. Mountain Lake Area Latrine (ID#31), view to west.
18. Cold Springs Area Community Kitchen (ID#36), view to northwest.
19. Cold Springs Area Pump Shelter (ID#37), view to north.
20. Cold Springs Area Campground (ID#38), original site furniture showing table and bench combination at left foreground and a camp fireplace at right center. View to east.
21. Mt. Constitution Summit Area Lookout Tower (ID#39), view to north.
22. Mt. Constitution Summit Area Stone Overlook Wall (ID#40), view to east from top of Lookout Tower.
23. Mt. Constitution Summit Area Forestry Department Summer Residence (ID#41), view to northwest.
24. Mt. Constitution Summit Area KVOS Building (ID#43, Non-Contributing), view to southeast.
25. CCC Camp Area overview, showing (left to right) the Education Building (ID#46) at left edge, Technical Specialist Quarters (ID#45), Boat Service Building (ID#49), CCC Administration Building (ID#44), Drinking Fountain (ID#47) between trees at right center, ELC Vacation House (ID#72, Non-Contributing), and ELC Duplex (ID#69, Non-Contributing) near right edge. View to north.

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26. CCC Camp Area ECW Office (ID#48, Non-Contributing), view to south.
 27. CCC Camp Area Boat Service Building (ID#49), view to northwest.
 28. West Entry Arch (ID#51), view to northeast.
 29. Paul's Creek Bridge (ID#54), view to east.
 30. Mountain Lake Dam (ID#55, Non-Contributing), view to northwest.
 31. Mount Constitution Road (ID#58) at intersection with Olga Road, view to east.
 32. Mount Constitution Road (ID#58) just below Cold Springs Area. Note stone guardrail supports.
View to north.
 33. Cascade Lake Lagoon Bridge (ID#59), view to west.
 34. North End Campground Comfort Station (ID#60, Non-Contributing), view to southwest.
 35. ELC Cabin Cluster (ID#63, ID#65, ID#66 left to right, all Non-Contributing), view to northeast.
 36. Trail #1: Cascade Creek Trail (ID#73) near Rustic Falls with stone retaining wall, view to northeast.
 37. Trail #2: SE Boundary – Mt. Pickett Trail (ID#74) at its intersection with the South Fire Break
(ID#90), view to east.
 38. Trail #4: Mountain Lake Circuit Trail (ID#76) on east side of lake. Note trailside seat. View to
southwest.
 39. Trail #7: Twin Lakes Circuit Trail (ID#79) just north of its intersection with the Twin Lakes –
Mountain Lake Trail (ID#81). Note small stone causeway and timber bridge. View to north.
 40. Trail #8: Twin Lakes – Mountain Lake Trail (ID#81). Note stone causeway. View to southwest.
 41. Route 6: Mount Pickett Truck Trail (ID#88). View to east.
 42. South Fire Break (ID#90), view to east near intersection with Mount Pickett Truck Trail (ID#88).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Moran State Park
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, San Juan

DATE RECEIVED: 11/16/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/14/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/31/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/02/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001140

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.2.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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CLOSED

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SWIMMING AREA
PET BOTTLES AND
FRAGRANCES
PROHIBITED

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FRIENDS OF MORAN

FRIENDS OF
MORAN
STATE PARK

INFO
GIFTS
MAPS

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MT. CONSTITUTION
TWIN LAKES
COLD SPRINGS

STOP

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Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Moran State Park	San Juan, Washington	12001140

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☐ Photographs

☒ USGS Map



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

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

Nov 14, 2012

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

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Puyallup Fish Hatchery – Pierce County, WA**
- **Moran State Park – San Juan County, WA**
- **Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist – King County, WA**

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

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP

360-586-3076

E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov