

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 Twanoh State Park

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 12190 E. Highway 106 not for publication

city or town Union vicinity

State Washington code WA county Mason code 045 zip code 98592

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A B X C D

Allyn M 7-23-14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register.

 removed from the National Register.

 other (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 9.10.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
14	6	buildings
	1	sites
9	7	structures
		objects
23	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor
recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor
recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENT: Bungalow/Craftsman
Rustic/National Park

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls BRICK
STONE; WOOD/log
roof Shake
other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1934-1950

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Burton, H. Lee, (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 Engineering Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 182 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>47.3783976</u>	<u>-122.975399</u>	3	<u>47.3675860</u>	<u>-122.971194</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>47.3786591</u>	<u>-122.969906</u>	4	<u>47.367632</u>	<u>-122.982523</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

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 Stephen Emerson, Program Director

organization Archaeological and Historical Services, EWU date April 2014

street & number 201 Isle Hall telephone 509-359-2239

city or town Cheney state WA zip code 99004

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 **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 (WSPRC)

street & number 1111 Israel Road SW telephone 360-902-0930

city or town Olympia state WA zip code 985045

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TWANOH STATE PARK
MASON COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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7. Description:

Twanoh State Park is located on the southern shore of the lower end of Hood Canal, in Mason County, between the communities of Union and Belfair. The park is partitioned by State Route 106, formerly called the Navy Yard Highway. The park currently occupies 187.7 acres that include 3,167 feet of saltwater shoreline (Note that a slightly smaller portion (182 acres) is being nominated). The main branch of Twanoh Creek and several tributaries pass through the park. The environment is typical of Pacific Northwest rainforests, the park is located within the *Tsuga heterophylla* vegetative zone, which is characterized by a moist maritime climate with mild temperatures. Tree species are dominated by Douglas fir, western hemlock, and western red cedar. Other trees present include western white pine, lodgepole pine, Pacific madrone, big leaf maple, and Sitka alder. Understory species include vine maple, golden chinkapin, Pacific dogwood, hazelnut, salal, blackberry, Pacific yew, coast rhododendron, and salmonberry. Twanoh Creek itself is a major spawning area for Pacific chum salmon, an anadromous species that hatches in the creek gravel beds (redds) and returns to spawn each fall when great numbers die in the creek, making the park unpleasant at that time of year. Yearly winter and spring floods, however, wash the channels clean.

Most of the park is situated within this natural environment, but the portions of the park along Hood Canal, north of the highway, and the lower reaches of Twanoh Creek are extensively modified from the native character, having formerly been a salt marsh.

Park Grounds

Twanoh State Park is a mix of manicured and landscaped grounds and natural growth of large trees and undergrowth. Most of the park acreage consists of dense rainforest on steep hillsides. It is partitioned north and south by State Route 106, and east and west by Twanoh Creek. These linear divides separate the developed portion of the park into four quadrants (see Section 10 sketch maps).

The northwest quadrant contains three major buildings: Building 7 (comfort station # 2), Building 11 (kitchen # 2), and a modern sewer lift/pump house (Building 18). The asphalt paved west parking lot is situated here as well, as is a poured concrete boat launch with adjacent floating docks (stored on shore during the off-season).

The northeast quadrant of the park contains eight major buildings: Building 4 (bathhouse #1), Building 5 (bathhouse #2), Building 6 (comfort station # 1), Building 16 (a concession), Building 10 (kitchen # 1, the community kitchen), Building 12 (small kitchen), Building 13 (small kitchen), and Building 14 (small kitchen). Much of this quadrant is covered by landscaping and mowed lawns, as well as gravel fill. It also contains the day use (north) asphalt parking lot and the east asphalt parking lot. Other recreational features located in this quadrant include a horseshoe pit, an asphalt tennis court enclosed within a chain link fence, two small playgrounds for children, a long pier with an adjustable ramp connected to a floating dock, and a shallow wading pool supplied by tide water through an underground conduit.

The southeast quadrant of the park contains six major buildings: Building 1 (superintendent's house, with adjacent wood shed, utility shed, and stone retaining wall and steps), Building 3 (garage/shop), Building 25 (garage/office), Building 8 (comfort station # 3), Building 15 (superintendent's office), and Building 9 (comfort station # 4). Most of this quadrant is developed as campsites connected by un-curbed dirt and asphalt roads. There is some minor landscaping, but most of the ground surface is bare dirt with large trees. Other features found in this park quadrant

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include a small wood shed near the park host campsite, Building 19 (a pump house), a small electrical fixture box within a split rail compound, a stone and iron incinerator, a poured concrete water supply reservoir (storage tank), and adjacent remnants of a concrete settling basin and water channeling components.

The southwest quadrant of the park is largely steep hillside with dense vegetation. A recreational trail and a group camping area with a shelter/canopy comprise the developments in this quadrant.

Park Features

Passageways within the park include both dirt and asphalt paved roads and parking lots, as well as dirt trails. Aside from trails accessing campsites, buildings, and recreational facilities, a nature trail crosses the hill side to the west of Twanoh Creek. Rock rip-rap and gravel fill have been used to reinforce the Hood Canal shoreline and the banks of Twanoh Creek, as well as to reclaim firm ground from marsh, since the park's inception. Partitions within the park consist of both modern log post and rail barriers and older split cedar post and rail fences. Signage is common throughout the park. Some consist of simple wood signs on posts; others are modern metal frame interpretive signs. Many are enclosed within wood framed kiosks topped with narrow split cedar shake canopies that give them a semi-rustic appearance. An asphalt tennis court bordered by a chain link fence is located just south of Building 6 (comfort station # 1). Two types of picnic tables are found in the park, one type with wood frames, benches, and table tops, the other with metal frames, benches, and table tops. Two types of cooking fire facilities are found in the park—simple metal fire rings on the ground and elevated iron cooking grates. The boat launch is located at the west end of the park. It consists of a poured concrete ramp, with a textured deck to provide traction. Floating wood docks, stored on shore during the off-season, can be moored to permanent log pilings to enclose the boat launch area. The recreational dock on the shore at the east end of the park consists of a long wood pier attached by a metal ramp to a floating dock.

There are twenty three contributing buildings and structures within Twanoh State Park. In general, there are two primary types of historic buildings at Twanoh State Park associated with designs created by the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the National Park Service (NPS). The PWA designs were principally for log and brick structures, while the NPS designs were primarily for log and mortared stone structures. All of these buildings were constructed by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees and Washington State Parks Committee (WSPC) employees. All displayed characteristics of the Rustic Style, an associated school of the Arts and Crafts architectural movement. These, as well as modern buildings/structures and features, are described below by park quadrant and summarized in Table 1 following verbal descriptions. The Section 10 sketch maps illustrate building/structure locations. NOTE: Building names and designations have changed over the years, and do not currently reflect any coherent organization, either locational or chronological.

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Northwest Quadrant

Comfort Station #2

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 7

Description: Building 7 is comfort station # 2, referred to as a latrine or comfort station. It is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a plan consisting of the primary rectangular portion, fronting to the north, and two vestibule extensions to the east and the west. The building measures about 33 feet long and 13 feet wide. The foundation is poured concrete. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has widely overhanging eaves featuring exposed rafter ends and peeled log purlins. Gable faces of both the main building and the entry vestibules are clad with split cedar shakes. The lower halves of the exterior walls are clad with load bearing, mortared rough-cut basalt. The upper halves of these exterior walls are clad with vertically placed peeled log segments that are pinned with iron dowels to the stone below and the log top plate above. The front (north) and back sides have horizontally oriented, fixed wood sash windows with obscure glass. The sills consist of large canted stone headers. A wood panel door is situated in the center of the north elevation, accessing a central utility room. The men's and women's entries consist of wood panel doors and are covered by the east and south entry vestibules. At the outer end of each vestibule is a wood ventilation louver with stone sills like the windows. The interiors of the comfort stations contain a porcelain wash basin, toilet stalls with porcelain toilets, and, in the men's room, porcelain urinals. The interior walls and the toilet stalls feature vertical wood wainscoting.

Alterations: These include roof shake replacement, interior facilities upgrades, replacement of the ridge log, shortening of the exposed purlin ends, and replacement of windows with mottled glass.

Shelter Kitchen #2

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 11

Description: Building 11, called a shelter kitchen in the original plans, is also designated kitchen # 2. It is a one-story structure with a poured concrete foundation. Its plan is a rectangle minus a small cut-away section at the northwest corner. The building's dimensions are about 30 feet long by 25 feet wide. The cedar shake roof is an asymmetrical combination of gable, hip, and shed. Visible in the open, widely overhanging eaves are peeled log purlins and rafters, all with exposed ends. The interior of the roof is supported by simple log king post trusses. Gable faces are clad with cedar shingles. Most exterior wall surfaces are constructed of load bearing, mortared rough-cut basalt. Two fixed, six light wood sash multiple-pane windows are placed on the north side. The sills of these windows consist of large canted stone headers. There is also a similar, smaller, three light window on the north elevation of the small cut-away portion at the north corner. These windows effectively shelter the kitchen area from Hood Canal wind. On the other three sides are open air fenestrations, including both walk-in openings and large unglazed window spaces. All windows and walk-in openings are separated by vertically placed peeled log segments pinned with iron dowels to the stone below and the base logs above. A massive mortared stone chimney, partially exterior and partially interior, rises from the corner of the cut-away section of the building. On the interior this chimney serves two mortared stone cook stoves with fire brick lined boxes with cast iron top surfaces, fire

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doors, and clean-out gates. At the northeast corner are wood-frame built-ins with vinyl counter tops and stainless steel wash basins. Several of the typical park picnic tables are currently situated in this shelter.

Alterations: But for replacement of roof shakes, modernization of the sink facilities, and the common practice of shortening the exposed purlin ends, the most noticeable difference between the current appearance of the shelter kitchen and the original architectural drawings is the removal of one window sash on the west elevation.

Pump House/Sewer Lift

Built: 2007

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: Building 18

Description: This is a modern, one-story, wood frame structure with a side-gabled rectangular plan. The roof is clad with split cedar shakes and has moderately overhanging, unenclosed eaves. Most exterior wall surfaces are covered with a veneer of mortared river cobbles. The gable faces are clad with vertical board siding. The foundation is poured concrete. Other than metal ventilation louvers placed on three sides, the only fenestration consists of metal pedestrian doors on the south (front) elevation, two double sets and a single.

Alterations: None

Boat Launch Ramp

Built: 1998

Style: None

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: Boat Ramp

Description: The boat launch is located at the west end of the park. It consists of a poured concrete ramp, with a textured deck to provide traction. Floating wood barges, stored on shore during the off-season, can be moored to permanent log pilings to enclose the boat launch area.

Alterations: All original boating and swimming facilities, including the boat launch ramp, piers, floating docks, and pilings have been replaced.

Northeast Quadrant

Shelter Kitchens

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton

Rank: Historic (modified), Contributing

Site Identification: Buildings 12, 13, and 14

Description: These small shelters, all designated as kitchens in original plans, are identical in appearance, except for the number signs on them. Additionally, kitchen 12 has a sign that reads "KITCHEN NO. 3." Each of these structures is a gabled canopy supported by peeled log king post trusses supported by log posts. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes attached to board purlins placed across log rafters. Log knee braces offer further support for the trusses. The shelter structures rest on poured concrete platforms. At the center of each platform is a structure featuring flat concrete surfaces that could perhaps be useful for placement of portable cook stoves, or even for

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cleaning fish or oysters, which are common in the shallow off shore surf. The bi-level flat surfaces are supported by brick, identical to that used in some of the other park buildings. Two such structures are separated by a central wall built of mortared river cobbles and topped by a concrete cap. All three of these shelters have been modified. Original plans call for similar canopies with tall brick chimneys at one end that serve fire brick lined ovens beneath steel frame cook stoves with steel plate doors operated by steel chain and ring assemblies.

Alterations: These identical structures are among the most altered at Twanoh State Park. Initially designed as small kitchens, with cook stoves and chimneys, their masonry has been largely dismantled and reassembled. The original metal cook stoves have been removed and replaced with flat, poured concrete utility surfaces. The original brick of the chimneys and ovens, once situated to one side of the wood canopy, have been reassembled as two concrete capped counters at the center, separated into two units by the addition of a central, mortared cobble wall. The gabled wood frame canopies are the only entirely intact components. Despite these alterations, which greatly diminish the original design integrity, these structures retain much of the other aspects of integrity and, therefore, should be regarded as contributing features of the district.

Comfort Station #1

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 6

Description: Building 6, also designated comfort station # 1, is also referred to as a latrine or comfort station. It is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a plan consisting of the primary rectangular portion, fronting to the north, and two vestibule extensions to the east and the west. The building measures about 33 feet long and 13 feet wide. Its plan is very similar to that of Building 7 (comfort station # 2), but different construction materials are applied. The foundation is poured concrete. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has widely overhanging eaves featuring exposed rafter ends and peeled log top plates and ridge beam. Gable faces of both the main building and the entry vestibules are clad with horizontally placed peeled logs. The lower halves of the exterior walls are clad with the bricks used in several other park buildings, placed in common bond fashion. The upper halves of these exterior walls are clad with vertically placed peeled log segments set on half log sills that are pinned with iron dowels to the brick below and the top plate above. A full-height brick chimney penetrates the roof at the center of the rear slope. The front (north) and back sides have horizontally oriented, fixed wood sash windows with obscure glass. Half logs serve as sills for these windows. A wood panel door is situated in the center of the north elevation, accessing a central utility room. The men's and women's entries consist of wood panel doors and are recessed within the east and west entry vestibules. The comfort station interiors contain a porcelain wash basin, toilet stalls with porcelain toilets, and, in the men's room, porcelain urinals.

Alterations: These include roof shake replacement, interior facilities upgrades, replacement of the ridge log, shortening of the exposed purlin ends, and replacement of windows with mottled glass.

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Bathhouse #2

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 5

Description: Building 5, also designated bathhouse # 2, is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a long, semi-rectangular plan featuring small, centered, gabled extensions on the northeast and southwest elevations, giving the roof a cross-gabled appearance. The roof is clad with split cedar shakes and has moderately overhanging eaves with exposed log rafter ends and purlins. The gable ends are enclosed with horizontally placed peeled logs. Other exterior wall surfaces are clad with the bricks common throughout the park. These bricks are laid in common bond. The foundation is poured concrete. Rows of horizontal, hopper-style, inward-opening wood sash windows with obscure glass panes are placed along both the southwest and northeast elevations and one similar but square shaped window occupies each of the small gabled extensions on the ends. A short, gabled extension is centrally placed on the southwest elevation, with three horizontal fixed wood sash obscure glass windows with brick header sills. Another gabled extension is located on the northeast elevation. It encloses the recessed entry facilities. At the center is a double set of wood plank Dutch doors, which are horizontally as well as centrally split. A fold out counter facilitates use of the doors as a check-in station, where bathers can leave their belongings while swimming. To either side of the check counter are wood panel doors accessing the dressing areas, men's to the left, women's to the right. Inside are narrow stalls. Bathroom facilities are located in the central area, divided by a narrow pipe space, and contain sinks, toilets and, in the men's area, urinals. A shower is located in each of the small gable extensions at the northwest and southeast ends.

Alterations: Bathhouse # 2 has undergone the typical roof shake replacements and shortening of the exposed purlin ends. Although the window glazing has been changed, the sashes are original. The greatest changes have occurred on the interior, where comfort station and locker facilities have been modernized or removed.

Bathhouse #1

Built: 1950

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 4

Description: Building 4, also designated bathhouse # 1, is identical to Building 5, with two exceptions. The rear gabled extension is not present. And the lower half of the south walls, and part of the end walls, are constructed of poured concrete instead of brick.

Alterations: Bathhouse # 1 is nearly identical to bathhouse # 2, the primary difference being that Building 4 lacks a gable rear extension at the center, and exhibits the use of poured concrete instead of brick in the lower sections of the rear and side walls. Otherwise, alterations are similar. The window glazing has been changed, but the sashes are original. The greatest changes have occurred on the interior, where comfort station and locker facilities have been modernized or removed.

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Community Kitchen (Kitchen #1)

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 10

Description: Building 10, also designated kitchen # 1 and historically referred to as the community kitchen, is a one-story structure with a T-shaped plan employing gable roofs. The primary portion is about 50 feet long by about 21.5 feet wide. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has widely overhanging, unenclosed eaves with exposed rafter ends and purlins. Side gable of the east elevation features an elevated shed roof extension resting on exposed purlins. The interior is accessed through open air entries at the north and south ends of the crossed T portion. Most of the east elevation is open as well above a wide counter top. Other elevations contain fixed wood sash windows with horizontally oriented six light panes with stone sills. The spaces between windows and other openings are filled with vertically placed peeled logs. Most of the lower halves of the exterior walls are clad with mortared rough-cut stone that appears to be basalt. The exception to this is the wall below the east side counter tops, which are clad with vertical boards. The foundation is poured concrete. The north and south gabled extensions form canopies that are support by large peeled logs resting on stone piers. Two remarkable features of the building are two massive stone chimneys, one on the exterior wall of the west elevation, and the other emerging through the roof from the interior, rising above the crux of the T. These have elevated concrete caps to protect their flues from rain. The community kitchen interior space is dominated by a stone fireplace and stone cook stoves serviced by the interior chimney. The fireplace is made of the same stone as the exterior lower walls. The top of the hearth is defined with a segmental arch of stone voussoirs, above which is a half-log mantel. The interior walls of the hearth are lined with firebrick. The interior chimney provides ventilation for three stone cook stoves that radiate to the north, west, and south from the chimney base. The iron stove plates on top, the hinged oven doors, and the cleanouts below were cast by the Star Foundry of Seattle. On the east side of the chimney is a short stone ledge with a concrete cap containing a shallow basin (former drinking fountain). The open east elevation countertop contains wood cabinets, a faux wood grain Formica surface, and two stainless steel sinks. The interior is furnished with several metal frame picnic tables. The community kitchen interior lacks a ceiling, leaving the log scissors trusses that support the roof visible.

Alterations: The community kitchen retains excellent integrity, retaining original windows, hearth, and cooking stoves. The sinks and adjacent counters have been remodeled and the roof shakes have been replaced, as expected, probably several times. Original drawings indicate that it never did have extended purlin ends as other similar buildings had, and so they have not been shortened. And it never had a ridge roll.

Concession

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 16

Description: Building 16, also designated the concession, is a one-story wood frame structure with an approximately 36 foot by 24 foot irregular plan. The roof is a combination of gable and hipped types. The north portion of the roof is hipped, while the south portion and two extensions to the south and east are gabled. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has moderately overhanging enclosed eaves. An original brick chimney at the center of the roof has been replaced by a metal ventilation cupola. The gable faces are clad with board and batten siding. Most other exterior wall surfaces are clad with the bricks common to many other park buildings. The foundation is poured concrete. Several formerly shutter-protected open air spaces, portions of which are visible on

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all four sides, have been permanently filled in with vertical board siding, some with new wood panel and metal doors building into them. The only original fenestration consists of four wood sash, multiple-pane casement windows, with brick rowlock sills, located on the gable extension of the east side of the building and at the center of the south façade. Other fenestration consists of sliding metal sash units and roll-up countertop doors on the north wall. A modern sign attached to the south side gable face reads "Jackson's Parkside Grill, Hours Thurs-Sun 9-6."

Alterations: Of all of the major buildings at Twanoh State Park, the concession has been subjected to the most extensive alterations of appearance and materials. The original brick chimney has been replaced by a metal ventilator. Several windows have been partially filled in and replaced by sliding metal units. Several formerly shutter protected open air passages have been filled in with vertical board walls, some with additional wood panel pedestrian doors. The original serving counters with swinging wood doors on the north side have been replaced by vertical board walls with roll-up metal panels that reveal the new serving counters. The interior spaces have undergone considerable renovation as the former vendor residential spaces were converted to active commercial service. All of these alterations certainly detract from the integrity of the original architectural design. All of the other integrity assets have been left relatively intact. The building retains a sufficient degree of historical appearance and original construction materials to be considered a contributing feature of the district. Another factor, one that adds strength to this argument, is the fact that the building serves the same function for which it was originally built.

Pier/Dock **Built: Ca. 1975**
Style: None **Builder/Architect: WSPC**
Rank: Modern, Non-contributing **Site Identification: Dock**

Description: This structure consists of a fixed pier on pilings and a metal ramp that leads to a floating dock held in position by pilings.

Alterations: All original boating and swimming facilities, including the boat launch ramp, piers, floating docks, and pilings have been replaced.

Tidal Wading Pool **Built: 1937**
Style: None **Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS G.D. Ross, P.W. Kearney**
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site Identification: Wading Pool**

Description: The shallow tidal wading pool is located near the tip of the small peninsula formed by the land north of the highway. It is built into imported gravel fill. Original drawings indicate that this shallow, oval pool was once supplied with water through an open channel at its north end or through a tide gate installed in a short concrete wall enclosing the north end. The water level fluctuated with the rise and fall of the tide but could be controlled via the tide gate. In the 1930s, a poured concrete 3.5-foot-high seawall was created along the shoreline northeast of the wading pool to prevent erosion of the bank between the pool and Hood Canal. This wall was lengthened during the 1960s. At that time, the north outlet/inlet was filled in and an underground conduit was built to allow passage of water between the pool and hood canal from the northeast. A drain valve controlling passage of water through the conduit, located beneath the seawall, was built and installed in metal housing to allow maintenance access. When the tide is rising, water can be observed bubbling upward in the center of the pool. When the tide is falling, the water level of the pool subsides.

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Alterations: The wading pool was one of the original built elements of the park, created by filling in much of the former salt marsh to create a beach and picnic spaces. While this shallow basin has varied in size, and the source of tidal water has changed from a narrow, open outlet to Hood Canal to an underground conduit, the concept and visual appearance have not changed since the area was re-graded by the CCC during their time in the park. It continues to retain sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing feature of the district.

Sea Wall

Style: None

Rank: Historic/Modern, Non-contributing

Built: ca. 1934, extended in 1968

Builder/Architect: CCC/WSPC

Site Identification: Sea Wall

Description: This is a steel reinforced, poured concrete wall partially buried in gravel fill. It is a little over three feet high and 8 inches thick at the top and 18 inches wide at the base. The purpose of the wall is to protect the wading pool from the wave action of Hood Canal. Incorporated into the center of the wall, below the surface is an inlet with a flash gate that can be raised or lowered to control the intake and outtake of tidal water within the pool.

Alterations: The original concrete wall was constructed in about 1934. In 1968 the wall was extended in length and rebuilt in the center to accommodate the installation of the tidal gate.

Tennis Court

Style: None

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1934

Builder/Architect: WSPC

Site Identification: Tennis Court

Description: This is a typical asphalt-surfaced single tennis court with painted white lines, surrounded by a chain link fence. Metal posts are present to which a net can be attached.

Alterations: There is a late 1930s photograph of park visitors using the tennis court. Two master plan maps survive, both dated 1937. One shows the location as part of a proposed parking lot expansion that was never constructed. The other places the tennis court at its present location. Although it may have been resurfaced, and the fence is a later construction, its location has not been changed, despite the early efforts of William G. Weigle to have it moved.

Southeast Quadrant

Superintendent's House

Style: NPS Rustic

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1936

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Site Identification: Building 1

Description: The superintendent's house, also called the manager's house and the caretaker's cabin, is a one-story, wood frame structure with an L-shaped plan with irregularities. The front (north) portion of the roof is gabled, while the rear (south) is hipped. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has short enclosed eaves, unlike those of any other historic park buildings. Gable faces are clad with board and batten siding. Although original plans call

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for two brick chimneys to penetrate the roof, only one is currently present, emerging from the crest of the front-gabled portion of the roof. Historic photographs indicate that the other chimney, which would have emerged from the crest of the rear hip-roofed portion, was never built. Exterior wall surfaces are clad with bricks. The arrangement of the bricks is variegated, with soldier bricks resting on the concrete foundation, and the remaining wall surfaces clad with horizontal rows of face bricks interspersed with rows of alternating stretcher and header bricks. The exterior design of the building is asymmetrical, each elevation presenting a unique appearance. The front (north) elevation *is* symmetrical in and of itself, with a central entry containing a wood panel and glass door and two fixed wood sash, multiple-pane windows placed to either side. These windows have weathered brick rowlock sills. The entry is recessed within a gabled vestibule that creates small interior spaces to either side of the door. Original wrought iron electroliers flank the entry. The east elevation contains a secondary wood panel and glass entry door. To the right of the door is a fixed wood sash, multiple-pane window with brick rowlock sills that support a wood flower box. To the left of the door is a similar window. Further to the left, the house wall is recessed slightly, where a hinged wood sash casement window is located. Beneath this window is an exterior poured concrete stairwell leading to a basement entry. It is protected by a metal pipe railing. Above the stairs is a shed-roofed canopy supported by wood posts. Original drawings indicate that this canopy is a later addition. The rear (south) elevation of the house contains, to the right side, two fixed wood sash, multiple-pane windows with brick rowlock sills. To the left of this wall is an outdoor patio space occupying the space created within the crook of the L-shaped plan. The patio is furnished with a picnic table, benches, and a fire pit. The patio is partially enclosed by a rock retaining wall. At the inside corner of the L is small, shed-roofed extension that contains an interior closet space. Two windows of the type described for the other south elevation windows overlook the patio. The remaining elevation, at the west end of the front-gable portion of the house, contains windows similar to other windows of the building, but with flower boxes of the kind present on the east elevation. The house interior contains a living room, with a brick hearth serviced by the brick chimney, a kitchen, two bedrooms, a bath, and closet space. The basement has a poured concrete floor and contains an interior dog-leg stair, laundry area, and an ash pit and cleanout beneath the hearth.

A dirt path, bordered a split rail cedar fence typical of those in the park, leads from the highway to the front entry of the house. A mortared stone rubble retaining wall, averaging 3 to 4 feet in height, holds back the steep hillside south of (behind) the house, wrapping around it several feet from the exterior wall and enclosing the back patio open space. The same retaining wall borders the back wall of the adjacent garage/shop, partially wrapping around the east end. A twisting mortared stone stairway ascends the hillside behind the house, leading to a small terrace where two cruciform, iron clothes wire posts are situated.

A short distance northeast of the superintendent's house are two modern structures. One is a wood canopy structure with a nearly flat wood plank roof and wood plank walls and partitions. It has an earthen floor and is supported by square wood posts reinforced with knee braces. This shed contains the cord wood supply for the superintendent's house. Adjacent to the wood shed is a small wood frame utility shed with a gabled roof and an attached shed-roofed open canopy. The roof is clad with composition asphalt shingles and exterior wall surfaces are covered with horizontal wood clapboard siding and corner boards. The south (front) side contains a roll-up metal door.

Alterations: The superintendent's house retains excellent integrity of its historic appearance and original contrition materials. The interior has undergone the upgrades expected to occur to electrical, plumbing, and appliances. The exterior has changed little except for the addition of a canopy over the exterior stairway to the basement. Of course, the split cedar roof shakes have been replaced several times, as expected. The exterior brick cladding, the windows

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and, possibly, the doors are original. So are the massive chimney and interior hearth. The retaining wall behind the house, nearly covered with moss and undergrowth, retains excellent structural integrity of its original historic design.

Garage/Shop

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 3

Description: This garage/shop building is a one-story, side-gabled structure with a rectangular plan. All access doors face north. The foundation and half walls of the east, south, and west elevations are poured concrete. The roof is clad with split cedar shakes, and features moderately overhanging eaves with enclosed rafter ends, exposed gable end rake boards, and squared beam purlins. Aside from the concrete half-walls and the board and batten gable faces, exterior wall surfaces are clad with the bricks used in other park buildings. The arrangement of the bricks is variegated, like the adjacent superintendent's house, with soldier bricks resting on the concrete foundation and half-wall surfaces, and the remaining wall surfaces clad with horizontal rows of face bricks interspersed with rows of alternating stretcher and header bricks. Three fixed wood sash, multiple-pane windows, with canted brick rowlock sills, are situated on the east elevation. The west elevation is devoid of fenestration. The north (front) elevation contains two sets of original wood swinging doors with strap hinges. To the right of these vehicle doors is a wood panel pedestrian door, also original.

Alterations: A review of historic photos reveals that the garage/shop exterior may display the most pristine integrity of historical appearance and original construction materials of any structure in the park, right down to details like the wood sash multiple pane windows, the swinging vehicle doors and strap hinges, and the wood plank pedestrian entry. The roof shakes have, as always, been replaced.

Modern Shop/Office

Built: ca. 1975

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: Building 25

Description: This modern shop/office building is a one-story wood frame, side-gabled structure with a rectangular plan. The foundation is poured concrete. The shallow-pitched roof is clad with composition asphalt shingles and has moderately overhanging eaves. Exterior wall surfaces are clad with horizontal wood siding. The north (front) elevation has three metal panel, roll-up vehicle doors, with an office pedestrian door and metal sash windows placed to the right of these. Another pedestrian door is placed in the east elevation.

Alterations: None

Comfort station #3

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: PWA/H. Lee Burton

Rank: Historic (modified), Contributing

Site Identification: Building 8

Description: This building, also designated comfort station # 3, is a one-story structure with a rectangular plan and gabled extensions to the front (north), east, west, and south elevations. The south extension does not appear on original construction drawings, but shows as a proposed addition on an early planning map. It was presumably

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added later, and stayed true to the design layout and construction materials of the original building. The original building measures about 38 feet long and 16 feet wide. The addition is about half that area. The plan of the original building is very similar to that of Building 6 (comfort station # 1), and similar construction materials are used. The foundation is poured concrete. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and has widely overhanging eaves featuring exposed rafter ends and peeled log top plates and ridge beam. Gable faces of both the main building and the entry vestibules are clad with horizontally placed peeled logs. The lower halves of the exterior walls are clad with the brick used in several other park buildings. The upper halves of these exterior walls are clad with vertically placed peeled log segments placed on half log sills that are pinned with iron dowels to the brick below and the top plate above. A full-height brick chimney penetrating the roof at the center of the rear slope appears on the original construction drawings, but has apparently been removed, perhaps when the back addition was built. The front (north) side and a portion of the back side have horizontally placed, fixed wood sash windows with obscure glass. Half logs serve as sills for these windows. A wood plank door is situated in the center of the north elevation, accessing a central utility room. The men's and women's entries consist of wood panel doors and are recessed within the east and south entry vestibules. The interiors of the comfort stations contain a porcelain wash basin, toilet stalls with porcelain toilets, showers, and, in the men's room, porcelain urinals. The walls and floors feature ceramic tiles.

Alterations: Comfort station # 3 was originally drawn as a side-gable plan with gable entries at each end, similar to the designs for comfort stations 6 and 7. Tentative plans were in place for an expansion of the plan to include laundry facilities attached to the south side of the building. The final result was a smaller addition to the south, resulting in a building with a semi-rectangular plan with gabled extensions from all four sides. It did not include a laundry, merely expanded toilet and shower space. Although no drawings have been discovered for the present floor-plan, the work was accomplished using similar materials and workmanship as other buildings of the same era. The roof shakes have, of course, been replaced, the exposed purlin ends have been shortened, the window glazing has been replaced, and the interior facilities have been modernized but, overall, seven of the eight aspects of integrity have been retained, with the integrity of original design only marginally diminished.

Comfort station #4

Built: 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: Building 9

Description: This building, also designated comfort station # 4, is a one-story structure with a semi-rectangular, asymmetrical plan consisting of two conjoined gable portions and open entry vestibules on the north and south ends, recessed beneath the roof. Dimensions are approximately 29 feet by 14 feet. The roof is covered with split cedar shakes and features widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Rake boards are present in the gable ends. Gable faces are covered with vertical tongue and groove board siding. All exterior surfaces are clad with rough-cut, mortared, basalt-like stone similar to other park structures, but the typical use of vertical peeled logs present of other buildings is not used here. The walls are entirely of stone. The foundation is poured concrete. The fixed wood sash windows are glazed with obscure glass. They have sloping stone sills placed beneath log base sills. A wood plank door, accessing an interior pipe alley that separates the men's and women's facilities, is situated at the center of the east wall. The open entry vestibules for the men's and women's facilities are slightly different. The recessed roof canopy of the women's entry is supported by square posts on stone half-walls. The canopy over the men's entry is supported by a wood post at only one corner, while the other corner is supported by an upward extension of the stone half-wall. Both of these entries are accessed by a wood panel door.

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Alterations: Comfort station #4 differs from the other comfort stations in the park in its asymmetrical plan, with entry vestibules of differing designs on opposite sides. It also departs from other typical park designs in its use of fascia boards instead of logs, timber beam purlins instead of log purlins, and more prominently displayed exposed timber rafter ends. Although the use of timber instead of log purlins is a departure from original plans, the rest of the building abides by the original specifications. Otherwise, only the usual alterations have been undertaken: roof shakes replacement, window glazing replacement, and interior facilities modernization.

Incinerator **Built: 1934**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: CCC**
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site Identification: Incinerator**

Description: This is a roughly 12 foot by 12 foot, 8-foot-high structure constructed of mortared and roughly cut stone that appears to be basalt. It is served by a square profile chimney attached to the east (rear) side, made of the same stone. The stone structure encloses a fire box lined with fire brick with cast iron furnace doors and clean-outs. It appears to be supported by a poured concrete foundation. Like other incinerators of this era, it is reinforced at the exterior by steel channels and iron rods that run through the masonry.

Alterations: Although this facility is no longer in use, it retains its simple stone fire box and chimney appearance and a high level of all aspects of integrity.

Water Supply System and Storage Reservoir **Built: 1938**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: CCC/NPS, E.C. Heilman, T. Paul Dutcher**
Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site Identification: Building 23**

Description: These structures are the remnants of the original water supply and storage tank system, which is no longer in use. The storage tank is a reinforced poured concrete structure that is 18 foot 4 inches square, and about 10 feet high. It contains a steel tank and outlet and inlet pipes. Water was gathered from a Twanoh Creek tributary, the channel of which was deepened and rip-rapped. Water was gathered upstream from the reservoir in a poured concrete settling tank, which accumulated water from a spring reinforced by dry rock walls. The settling tank and the rock walls are nearly completely overgrown.

Alterations: Like the incinerator, these facilities are no longer in use. This is due to stricter regulations regarding potable water treatment. But the basic structure has not been significantly altered, therefore retaining all aspects of integrity.

Ranger's Office **Built: 1977**
Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: WSPRC**
Rank: Modern, Non-contributing **Site Identification: Building 15**

Description: This is a one-story, rectangular wood frame structure with a gabled roof covered with composition shingles. Exterior walls are clad with horizontal wood siding with corner boards. Windows are metal sash sliding units.

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Alterations: None

Pump House	Built: 1937
Style: NPS Rustic/modern	Builder/Architect: CCC/WSPC
Rank: Historic (modified), Non-contributing	Site Identification: Building 19

Description: The lower half of the exterior walls retain the original brick cladding, but everything else is of modern construction, including the widely-overhanging shake roof, the wood panel door, and the vertical board siding of the upper half of the structure.

Alterations: Only the bricks of the lower exterior walls are original materials, everything else is modern. These extensive alterations compromise the integrity of both the historic appearance and the original construction materials.

Southwest Quadrant

Group Camp Shelter	Built: 2007
Style: NPS Rustic	Builder/Architect: WSPRC
Rank: Modern, Non-contributing	Site Identification: Building 20

Description: This recently-constructed building is located south and west of the main park recreational and camping facilities, and is accessible by trail. It is a wood frame, gabled canopy supported by square wood posts placed on poured concrete sills. The shallow-pitched roof is covered with standing seam metal sheeting. The rafter ends of the roof are covered by fascia boards. The gable faces area clad with vertical boards. The framework is reinforced by lumber knee braces and cross braces.

Alterations: None

Group Camp Trail	Built: ca. 1934
Style: None	Builder/Architect: CCC/WSPC
Rank: Historic (modified), Non-contributing	Site Identification: Group Camp Trail

Description: Typical forest foot path with some rock shoring and split rail fences in places.

Alterations: Various trails have existed along the west side of Twanoh Creek and along the adjacent hillside. It can safely be assumed that the trails have been modified over time.

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Other Structural Features

There are other structural features in Twanoh State Park that occur in multiple quadrants or span two quadrants of the park. These are described below.

Drinking Fountains (5)

Built: 1930s

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site Identification: DF

Description: These are five mortared stone structures, two in the southeast quadrant, two in the northeast quadrant, and one in the northwest quadrant. Each fountain has a square profile, mostly non-functional plumbing, and drain basins beneath the faucets. They are about four feet tall, with one or two stone steps to accommodate children.

Alterations: All five of the drinking fountains retain excellent integrity, although some of the plumbing is missing, and none are currently functional.

Footbridges (3)

Built: ca. 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC, WSPC

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: Foot Bridges

Description: There are three footbridges across Twanoh Creek within the park, the lower bridge (north of the highway), the central bridge (just south of the highway), and the upper bridge (further upstream). These are timber stringer bridges with cross-plank decks, and simple lumber railings.

Alterations: All three bridges retain some of their original mortared stone abutments, but these have been shored up with modern materials, including timbers and concrete. Otherwise, the bridges have been repaired and rebuilt every few years as a result of damage resulting from high water flows in Twanoh Creek.

Campground Traffic Bridge

Built: 1976

Style: None

Builder/Architect: WSPC

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: Campground Traffic Bridge

Description: This bridge is also a timber stringer bridge but with more substantial components than the footbridges, and with more modern poured concrete abutments.

Alterations: None

State Route 106 Culvert

Built: 2013

Style: None

Builder/Architect: WSDOT

Rank: Modern, Non-contributing

Site Identification: SR 106

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Description: This is a section of modern paved highway over a reinforced, poured concrete culvert that has been shored up by rock rip-rap. The headwalls and wing walls of the culvert have been topped by rip-rap to hold back adjacent sediment. The railings are the primitive split rail fences typical of the park.

Alterations: None

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Table 1. Twanoh State Park Historic District, Resource Inventory Summary by Quadrant.

Historic Name	Building No.	Rank	Built Date	Builder/Architect
<i>Northwest Quadrant</i>				
Comfort station #2	7	Historic, Contributing	1935	CCC/NPS, Unknown
Shelter Kitchen #2	11	Historic, Contributing	1937	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson
Pump House/Sewer Lift	18	Non-historic, Non-contributing	2007	WSPRC
Boat Launch Ramp	n/a	Non-historic, Non-contributing	1998	WSPRC
Drinking Fountain	n/a	Historic, Contributing	1930s	CCC
<i>Northeast Quadrant</i>				
Shelter Kitchens (3)	12, 13, 14	Historic, Contributing	1934	CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton
Comfort station #1	6	Historic, Contributing	1934	CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton
Bathhouse #2	5	Historic, Contributing	1935	CCC/PWA, H. Lee Burton
Bathhouse #1	4	Historic, Contributing	1950	WSPRC/H. Lee Burton
Community Kitchen (Kitchen #1)	10	Historic, Contributing	1937	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson
Concession	16	Historic, Contributing	1936	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson
Pier/Dock	n/a	Non-historic, Non-contributing	ca. 1975	WSPC
Tidal Wading Pool	n/a	Historic, Contributing	1937	CCC/NPS, G.D. Ross, P.W. Kearney
Sea Wall	n/a	Historic/Non-historic, Non-Contributing	Ca. 1934 1968	CCC/WSPC
Tennis Court	n/a	Historic, Contributing	1934	WSPC
Drinking Fountains (2)	n/a	Historic, Contributing	Ca. 1934	CCC
<i>Southeast Quadrant</i>				
Superintendent's House	1	Historic, Contributing	1936	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson
Garage/Shop	3	Historic, Contributing	1936	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson
Modern Shop/Office	25	Non-historic, Non-contributing	Ca. 1975	WSPRC
Comfort station #3	8	Historic (modified), Contributing	1934	PWA, H. Lee Burton
Comfort station #4	9	Historic, Contributing	1936	CCC/NPS, Jack Paterson

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Table 1, continued.

Historic Name	Building No.	Rank	Built Date	Builder/Architect
<i>Southeast Quadrant, continued.</i>				
Incinerator		Historic, Contributing	ca. 1936	CCC
Water Supply System and Storage Reservoir	23	Historic, Contributing	1938	CCC/NPS, E.C. Heilman, T. Paul Dutcher
Ranger's Office	15	Non-historic, Non-contributing	1977	WSPRC
Pump House	19	Historic (modified), Non-contributing	1937	CCC/WSPC
Drinking Fountains (2)	n/a	Historic, Contributing	Ca. 1934	CCC
<i>Southwest Quadrant</i>				
Group Camp Shelter	20	Non-historic, Non-contributing	2007	WSPRC
Group Camp Trail	n/a	Historic (modified), Non-contributing	Ca. 1934	CCC/WSPC
<i>Twano Creek Crossings</i>				
Footbridges (3)	n/a	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1934 ^a	CCC/WSPC
Campground Traffic Bridge	n/a	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1976	WSPC
State Route 106 Culvert	n/a	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	2013	WSDOT

^a rebuilt later

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance:

Summary

Twanoh State Park is eligible for NRHP listing, at the state level, as a definitive example of buildings and structures that represent the Rustic/Arts and Crafts style, as executed by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) enrollees under the administrative and design guidance of the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the National Park Service (NPS), with further cooperation from the Washington State Park Committee (WSPC). It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with New Deal legislation enacted by the Franklin Roosevelt administration in efforts to create jobs for Americans and stimulate the economy, as well as strengthen the national infrastructure. At Twanoh State Park, that association is represented by the buildings and structures built as a result of New Deal efforts. The greatest source of architectural and historical integrity in the park is derived from the buildings designed by PWA and NPS and constructed largely by the CCC, between 1934 and 1950, thus the Period of Significance. Twanoh State Park is also eligible under Criterion C, architecture, at the state level, as an outstanding assemblage of buildings designed and built in the NPS rustic style. Perhaps the best demonstration of the relationship between the NPS and the rustic style, and its association with the Period of Significance of Twanoh State Park, is presented by Gail Elizabeth Throop in her unpublished study *Recreation Development in the National Forests in Oregon and Washington*, in which she states that the “rustic style of architecture is closely associated with the Great Depression, for maturity and eloquence of its expression was achieved at that time. On National Forest System lands, rustic is exclusive to that period.” Ms. Throop goes on to offer an excellent encapsulated description of the style:

The National Park Service was the first Federal agency to examine the appropriateness of the emerging rustic style. As stewards of the lands set aside for protection of their natural and scenic values, the Park Service was challenged to create architecture that was subordinate to its setting, an accessory of nature rather than a man-made feature dominating the scene. Drawing together the threads of antecedence, the Park Service worked to develop nonintrusive architecture through sensitive use of native materials and architectural forms proportional to the surrounding environment. Architects also experimented with new construction methods that visually imitated pioneer building techniques. In so doing, the Park Service wove a principle fabric that defined rustic.

Thus, the use of native stone, massive logs, and brick in the structures at Twanoh State Park qualify it as a true embodiment of the philosophy and application of the NPS rustic style.

Historic Context

Twanoh State Park is located within the traditional territory of Southern Coast Salish bands, mostly Lushootseed language speakers. However, the inhabitants of the area near the southern tip of Hood Canal are placed in a subgroup called Skokomish who spoke the Twana language. These groups lived in permanent winter villages, summer camps, and at resource locations. Like other Puget Sound peoples, the Skokomish depended heavily on fish and shellfish for subsistence, but exhibited a greater propensity for hunting mammals and birds than other area groups, with specialists being developed to pursue the various types of game. Deer and elk were the most sought after large mammals. The diet was further supplemented by vegetable foods, including roots, bulbs, and berries. In 1855, the Skokomish were a party to the treaty of Point No Point, in which they were granted the current reservation, located at the southern tip of Hood Canal.

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Prior to its use as a state park, the land north of State Route 106 was reportedly used as a private resort. The first action towards land acquisition regarding Twanoh State Park occurred in 1922, when the WSPC leased about 30 acres along Hood Canal with an option to purchase. The park was officially dedicated on June 9, 1923. A local newspaper reported that the 35 acre site was the first such park purchased by the State of Washington, which had acquired a \$4,000 note from the Tacoma National Bank. The purchase was made possible by legislative action to remove limitations on the purchase of lands for state parks. The purchase increased the number of state parks of more than twenty acres to eight. A brief ceremony took place that was open to the public and attended by several dignitaries, including WSPC chairman Clifford L. Babcock. At the time of the dedication, work had already been in progress at the park, developing camping and picnic places, facilities that were later eclipsed by CCC associated features.

Aside from its location on the shores of scenic Hood Canal, its majestic views of the Olympic Mountains, its beaches, and the presence of a pure, cold stream, the site was attractive due to easy access provided by the recently completed Navy Yard Highway (SR 106), named for the nearby Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. The highway, connecting the towns of Union, Belfair, and Port Orchard, was added to the state highway system in 1923 and designated Primary State Highway 14 in 1937. By 1924, the state's purchase of the original parcel and an additional parcel, a total of about 40 acres, had been finalized. The tide lands off-shore of the park were also set aside for park use. At the time that these real estate transactions occurred, Twanoh was designated State Park No. 11. A 1924 WSPC map indicates that development at that time was limited to two road loops, one north of the highway and one south, and a long, oval wading pool situated just inland of the northeast shore, with an outlet to Hood Canal at its northwest end. By 1926, Twanoh had become one of the state's most popular parks, boasting a salt water bathing beach, a community kitchen, piped water throughout the park, flush toilets, boats, and a small concession. In 1928 it was reported that the park offered clam beds and sport fishing and that the concession had a soda fountain and served sandwiches.

Twanoh State Park development during the 1930s was a collaborative effort undertaken by state and federal agencies. Two agencies were created as a result of early twentieth century progressive views regarding conservation and environmental preservation and providing recreation for the populace. The NPS, established in 1916, carried on such efforts at the national level. Many states followed suit locally. The WSPC was created in 1913 with the avowed goal of establishing rules and regulations for public parks, acquiring land, planting trees, and beautifying the landscape. The other two primary agencies involved with the early development of Twanoh were created by the federal government in response to the economic collapse often referred to as the Great Depression that began with the stock market crash of 1929. When Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated president in 1932, he embarked on a policy of economic relief and jobs creation that became collectively known as the "New Deal." The CCC was created in 1933 to provide work opportunities for male citizens. Initially promoted as a reforestation effort, it expanded to other areas such as road construction, soil conservation, flood control, and construction of parks infrastructure, eventually employing over two million young men. The PWA was created the same year, with the goal of priming the economic pump by providing funding for construction of roads, buildings, and other projects to serve the public and provide employment.

Twanoh State Park structural design during the 1930s was the work of the NPS, working in conjunction with the WSPC, with funding mostly arranged by the PWA. The NPS employed a style often referred to as "Rustic," borrowing many elements from the popular "Arts and Crafts" movement, and stressed naturalistic settings and

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buildings that featured natural materials, especially masonry and wood, often using locally quarried stone and logs from the nearby forests. Two primary architects were involved in the development of Twanoh State Park. Both used stone or brick masonry, as well as peeled logs and split cedar shingles. Using the designs of Paterson and Burton, most of the landscaping and building construction was then conducted by the CCC.

Robert John Stanley "Jack" Paterson (1907-1968) was born in Seattle and received his architectural training at the University of Washington. Early in his career he was employed by several firms, but most of his apprenticeship was undertaken for the company of Thomas, Grainger, and Thomas. In 1934, Paterson was hired by the NPS, in Seattle. He first worked with architect Ellsworth Storey, eventually replacing his mentor within the NPS State Park Division for general architectural work. Paterson became exceptionally adept at designing in the NPS Rustic Style. He was directed to work with WSPC Superintendent William Weigle on various CCC construction projects throughout the state. Known Paterson designs from this period can be found at Moran, Millersylvania, Beacon Rock, Riverside, and Ginkgo State Parks, as well as at Twanoh. In 1941, Paterson married acclaimed water color artist Zama Vanessa Helder, who worked on many federal art projects. Subsequently they moved to Los Angeles, where Paterson developed a reputation as an "industrial architect." Working for McDonald Douglas Aerospace, he specialized in modern airport design. Less is known about H. Lee Burton. Apparently he worked for the Washington Department of State in 1934, but it is uncertain if he was specifically assigned to the WSPC. He appears in the 1936 edition of the Olympia Polk City Directory, but no employer is listed. Afterwards, it seems he must have moved on. Aside from Burton's Twanoh designs, he is credited with the old comfort station and the Caretaker's House at Dry Falls, now Sun Lakes State Park, the Caretaker's House at Schafer State Park, and two comfort stations at Larrabee State Park. The buildings he designed for Twanoh State Park may be the best representation of his work in Washington State.

In 1932, federal assistance became available to fund state park development, with money being dispensed by several relief organizations, including the PWA. In 1934, aid for Twanoh State Park totaled \$14,955.49. It was recommended that 40 acres, at a cost of \$5,000.00, be added to the park to alleviate over-crowding. The early days of federal aid for Twanoh State Park development are briefly outlined in the correspondence of Gilbert Erickson, WSPC Assistant Superintendent at the time. In a letter to WSPC Superintendent William G. Weigle, dated November 21, 1933, Erickson requested that all work at Washington state parks be funded by the Civil Works Administration (CWA), an early and short lived federal jobs creation program. The same letter notes the pending delivery of a large quantity of bricks to the Twanoh site by scow. PWA architect H. Lee Burton estimated that 73,000 single bricks would be required for proposed buildings at Twanoh State Park. The bricks were to be loaded onto the boat by the Builder's Brick Company. Stamped with the letters ABCM, these oversized utility bricks were manufactured by the Albert Armstrong Company, of Washington State.

In late December 1933, Erickson reported that 10 men working under PWA auspices were at Twanoh State Park cleaning and preparing foundations for proposed buildings. Another early and short lived New Deal program, the Federal Works Administration (FWA), not to be confused with the later Federal Works Agency, was also involved in organizing funding and loans to pay for the programs. The crew was ordered to prepare for construction of a warehouse, two community kitchens, two comfort stations (or latrines), a bathhouse, three stoves, a water storage reservoir, and a diving tower and float (dock). At about the same time, Erickson addressed the situation of annual Twanoh Creek flooding, which in the fall of 1932 had washed out all of the bridges over the creek, toppled trees, and gouged out tons of gravel. He ordered bridge replacement and associated log and gravel bulwarks construction, hoping this would eliminate the annual problem. The absence of CCC labor was apparent on July 17, 1933, when

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Erickson noted that plans and specifications for Twanoh State Park buildings had been distributed to private contractors. That situation would change by the next year.

William G. Weigle, who was appointed WSPC Superintendent in 1933, was an efficient manager with a hands-on style, frequently visiting parks in person and actively participating in planning, often taking extended tours throughout the state. In May of 1933, Weigle visited the park to discuss plans for a new bath house, a new garage, painting, and other proposed projects. The following month he suggested that funding be made available for a number of park improvements. Among them were two comfort stations, one bathhouse, one community kitchen, two double stationary stoves, and a swimming dock, as well as landscaping and development of the "salt lagoon," the latter probably referring to the tidal wading pool. He also instructed that swamps, likely the local salt marshes, be filled. Evidently, at the time a caretaker's house was present at the center of the park, and Weigle recommended that it be moved to the park periphery because it was, as he described it, "unsightly." The earliest rendition of the tennis court was already in place by late April 1934, for that is when Weigle requested that it be fenced with wire. In July, Weigle noted that a Mr. LaGreid (a stone mason) had travelled to Twanoh to build the two new stoves that had been proposed.

In August 1934, Weigle addressed what was becoming an ongoing problem throughout the Washington state parks system. Earlier park development had focused on day use, such as picnicking and swimming. Now WSPC was facing a growing demand for overnight or multiple-day camping. This problem was especially apparent at Twanoh, where there was limited space available in the camping area south of the highway. August 26, 1934, found Mr. Weigle at Twanoh with a professional photographer, and on October 2 Mr. Weigle stopped at Twanoh on his way back to Seattle from a meeting in Olympia, a convenient and scenic stop-over he often made. He deemed park construction progress to be satisfactory, but made specific recommendations concerning quality of the wood and the design of the kitchen shelters. The year 1934 proved to be busy at Twanoh. With over 75,000 visitors, park workers struggled to keep up. A setback occurred that fall, when the seasonal Twanoh Creek flooding turned worse than usual, washing out many portions of the park. In late January 1935, Weigle conducted a two day inspection of construction accomplished at Twanoh the previous season. He examined the progress on two swim floats (docks), two latrines, and a bathhouse, pronouncing them as "commendable," if not quite up to his high standards. He also made note of the extensive damage created by previous autumn floods.

In an April 1935 report reviewing the condition of all state parks, Weigle warned that Twanoh was in danger of being "completely destroyed" should another flood event occur. He declared cribbing (rock and log rip-rap) installation along the creek banks was absolutely necessary to contain the creek during seasonal floods. He also announced that several park construction projects had been completed, including swimming and diving facilities, two "modern" latrines, a "modern" bathhouse, and new kitchens. By this time, the contracting and labor situation was about to be simplified by the participation of the CCC, whose camps were proliferating around the nation. In 1933, a small CCC camp was established near Belfair, at the head of Hood Canal, but was soon after abandoned. In early May 1935, Weigle requested that CCC men be diverted from another camp at Bogochiel State Park, on the western Olympic Peninsula, and sent to occupy the empty buildings at the Belfair camp. Weigle planned to use this labor to install cribbing along Twanoh Creek, drain swamps, fill in salt marshes, and construct buildings, including a new caretaker's house to replace the one he had declared "unsightly." Weigle's request was approved, and the CCC era at Twanoh State Park began.

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The first CCC crew to work at Twanoh State Park was Company 294, based at the abandoned camp located near Belfair, re-named Camp Twanoh. The camp consisted mostly of wood-frame, gabled buildings built in the fall of 1933. The camp was reoccupied in 1936, this time by Company 4728, recently moved from North Dakota and commanded by Lieutenant R.G. Vetter. Living quarters at the camp were wired for lighting and contained Standee bunks, an ingenious type of tiered, multi-level bed that could be lowered, suspended by chains, when in use and folded up and out of the way when unoccupied. The camp had a medical infirmary, and first aid and safety lectures were offered. A mess hall provided excellent fare, with a variety of choices, including desserts. In keeping with the convention of the times, the mid-day meal, called dinner, was the largest. The smaller, evening repast was referred to as supper. Other amenities available in camp were flush toilets, reading materials, recreational and sports activities, a barbershop, and occasional community dances. One of the primary duties of the men was firefighting. Otherwise, they worked on various park construction activities ranging from ditch digging, to road building, quarrying, carpentry, and masonry.

In late July of 1935, Superintendent Weigle accompanied architect Jack Paterson to Twanoh State Park to select the location of the proposed caretaker's house. By mid-November, Weigle and an inspector found that house construction and stream banks reinforcement were well under way. In January of 1936, having learned that the State would provide a furnace for the caretaker's house, Weigle eliminated plans for a chimney to accompany the two bedrooms that appear on the original architectural plans. When Weigle visited the park in late March, the caretaker's house was nearing completion. Construction of the concession building and a small latrine had begun but was not scheduled for completion until the following season. The strenuous process of laying stone rip-rap along the Twanoh Creek banks was proceeding, albeit slowly. Another task was gravel fill distribution to enlarge the beach east of the wading pool, also not expected to be completed until the next spring. Weigle was hoping that he could retain his CCC workers until much of the work was complete, for they were scheduled to be moved to Mt. Rainier National Park in June of 1937. Because of this pending relocation, Weigle was worried that the men would not be able to build a proposed community kitchen with a fireplace.

During April of 1936, while work on the new caretaker's house was underway, Weigle was making plans concerning the fate of the old house, where a Mr. O'Hara still resided. Mr. O'Hara suggested that the old building be moved to the beach. But Weigle still considered the old structure to be an "eye-sore," and was determined to tear it down and salvage the lumber, which is what indeed happened. Weigle announced plans to expand the parking area; additional parking was an ever present need at Twanoh; and he wished to move the tennis court to the beach area. But parking expansion took precedence and the court was not moved. By April 25, the concession building and the new caretaker's house were nearing completion. Work was also proceeding on a new latrine, although funding was becoming a problem and Weigle had to scrounge for construction materials. With the June 1 CCC company departure date looming, Weigle requested a "stub camp," or temporary crew, from Millersylvania State Park to continue recently approved Twanoh projects. Assignment of the stub camp to Twanoh was secured and Weigle planned to use the men to clean up recent construction-related debris and to begin building the planned community kitchen. But he was to be disappointed. The temporary crew made slow progress. Kitchen construction was postponed and it was doubtful that even the new latrine would be finished before the 1936 season ended. Despite the struggles, park attendance was booming. Parking continued to present a problem, and cars overflowed from designated lots and were scattered, as Weigle put it, "promiscuously" about the park, kicking up clouds of dust.

Bolstered by the park's popularity, Weigle was determined to try and get the CCC crew back to build the community kitchen and to finish the partially built latrine. In early October, 1936, Weigle met with architect Jack

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Paterson to select locations for the proposed kitchen and yet another latrine, the construction of which was now feasible since the 4728th CCC Company had returned to Twanoh from their Mt. Rainier assignment. At first they applied themselves to fire protection efforts in the park's southern highlands. At about this time R.H. Dunnington was appointed Superintendent at Twanoh State Park.

In March 1937, Weigle was informed that the CCC camp near Belfair would be temporarily closed. In response, he stepped up the pace of construction, which now included plans for an additional kitchen, probably the shelter kitchen on the west side of Twanoh Creek. By late May, there were proposals that the CCC camp closure be permanent and the buildings taken down, to which Mr. Weigle objected. In an attempt to delay the departure, he proposed an ambitious plan for improvements at Twanoh. Proposed projects included fire protection efforts, an underground electric system, cleaning the wading pool and beach, a new swimming dock, overnigher laundry facilities, new cook stoves, further rip-rap placement along the creek, as well as completion of on-going community kitchen and shelter kitchen construction. The park was expanded by 80 acres following a land exchange between Mason County and the state. The land acquired by the county became part of the Mason County airport, south of Belfair.

In early February 1938, Weigle and architect Paterson were at Twanoh selecting a location for a concrete storage tank to improve the water supply situation at the park. By March, newly proposed plans for moving the buildings at the former CCC camp near Belfair were dropped; it was decided to simply tear them down. In mid-April, Weigle persuaded CCC officials to allow the camp to remain an additional week to allow the CCC crew to complete the concrete water tank at Twanoh. After the departure of the 4728th Company, a stub camp was again brought from Millersylvania State Park to tear down the buildings at the Belfair camp. Thus, the CCC-era at Twanoh State Park came to an end. With the onset of world war the next year and the subsequent United States entry into the war in 1941, New Deal programs such as the CCC and the PWA began to shut down, as the country turned its focus to the global conflict. One last structure was built at the park in 1950, using the original plans drawn by H. Lee Burton. This was Building 4, also designated bathhouse # 1. The historic plans were closely followed, except for the use of poured concrete for part of the rear and side walls and the elimination of the rear gabled extension.

The last building constructed during the period of significance, Bathhouse #1, closely followed the design of nearby Bathhouse #2. It was constructed in response to increased visitation as the growing post-war economy provided the public with more dollars to spend on recreation, and shorter work weeks gave the average worker more leisure time. Park visitation boomed in the post-war years, and by the time this building was constructed the newly formed Washington State Parks Commission (established in 1947) had reversed years of neglect and was providing additional recreation facilities to the public.

Integrity Issues

All contributing Twanoh State Park features have undergone minor alterations of some sort, as would be expected during the course of routine maintenance over the years, but they nonetheless retain sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, materials, and association. The primary recreational portions of the park, which can be separated into the northern picnic and swimming area and the southern camping area, divided by the highway, have undergone various reconfigurations. But the NPS rustic style appearance of the contributing structures, and their locations and functions within the park, has remained the same. Parking lots were intermittently expanded as attendance increased, and interior roadways were improved and resurfaced. All three foot bridges

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across Twanoh Creek have been replaced many times, usually as a result of flood events. Rock rip-rap and gravel fill application in time tamed the unruly creek and transformed salt marsh into desirable beaches and the wading pool. The early peeled log barriers gave way to easier to construct split rail fences and, later, to modern metal barriers and gates. The primary entry to the camping area south of the highway has been changed from near the superintendent's house, at the east side of the park, to the west side parking lot and road that passes the ranger's modern office. Secondary features such as signage, picnic tables, campfire rings, and cook stoves have all undergone replacement over the years, as have the boating and dock facilities. Yet, overall, the park layout remains true to the original conception as presented in the 1937 General Plan (see drawings TSP68 and TSP69), indicating that buildings and structures within the park remain in their historic locations and serve their historical functions.

Acronyms

CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps
CWA—Civil Works Administration
FWA—Federal Works Administration
NPS—National Park Service
PWA—Public Works Administration
WSPC—Washington State Parks Committee
WSPRC---Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the park includes Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 in Twanoh State Park, the parcels that comprised the park by the end of the period of significance. Four additional parcels were added along the western edge of the park after that time.

Boundary Justification

The property boundary encompasses all contributing buildings designed by the PWA and NPS, largely by the CCC. Note that this is slightly different than the current Twanoh State Park boundary. The boundary corresponds with the park boundary in 1950 and is depicted on the USGS map on the following page.

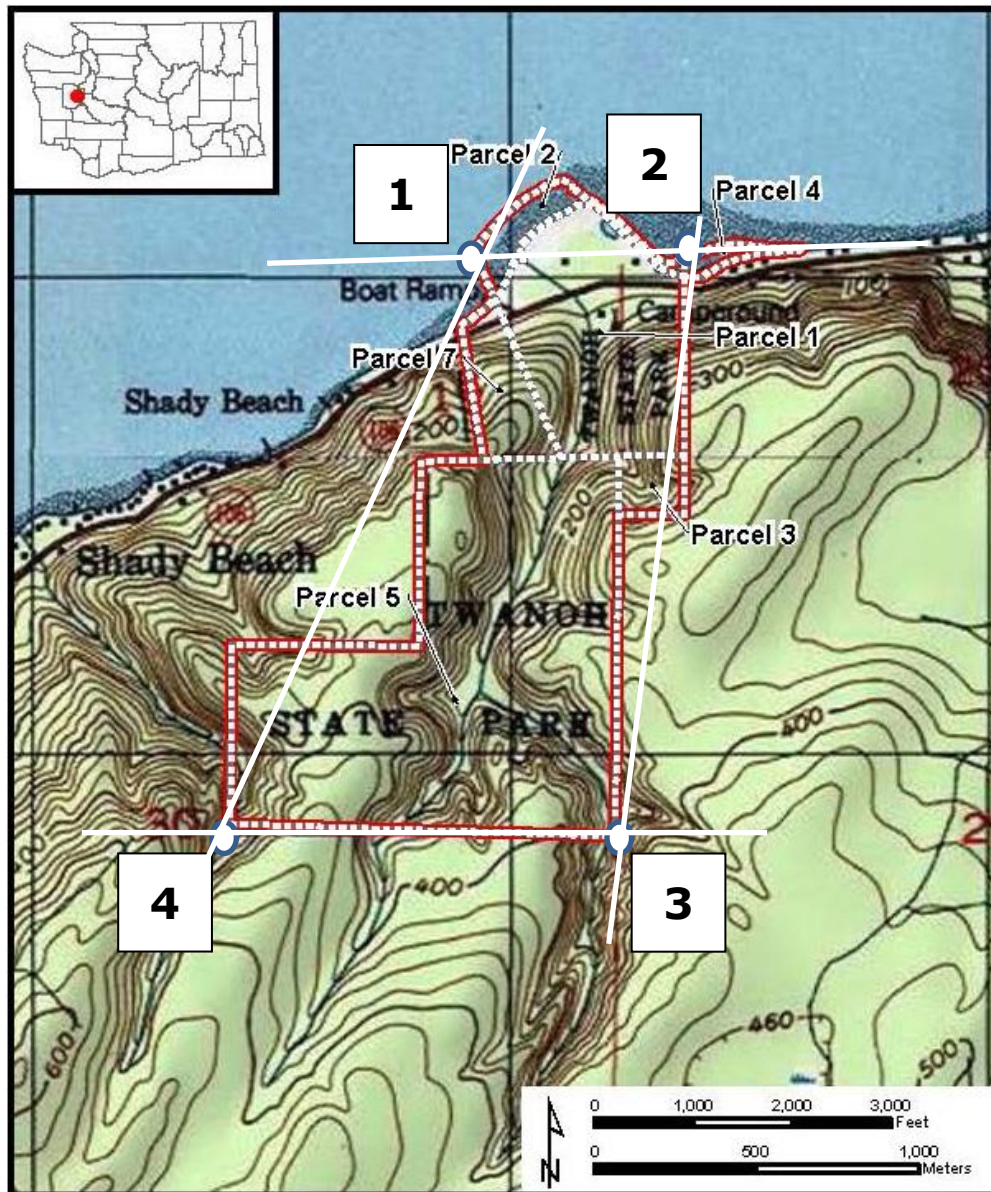
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USGS Map. Contour map showing the Twanoh State Park boundaries at the end of the period of significance (1950) (adapted from Lake Wooten and Mason Lake 7.5' USGS Quadrangles). Letter designations indicate UTM reference locations. Courtesy of WSPRC.

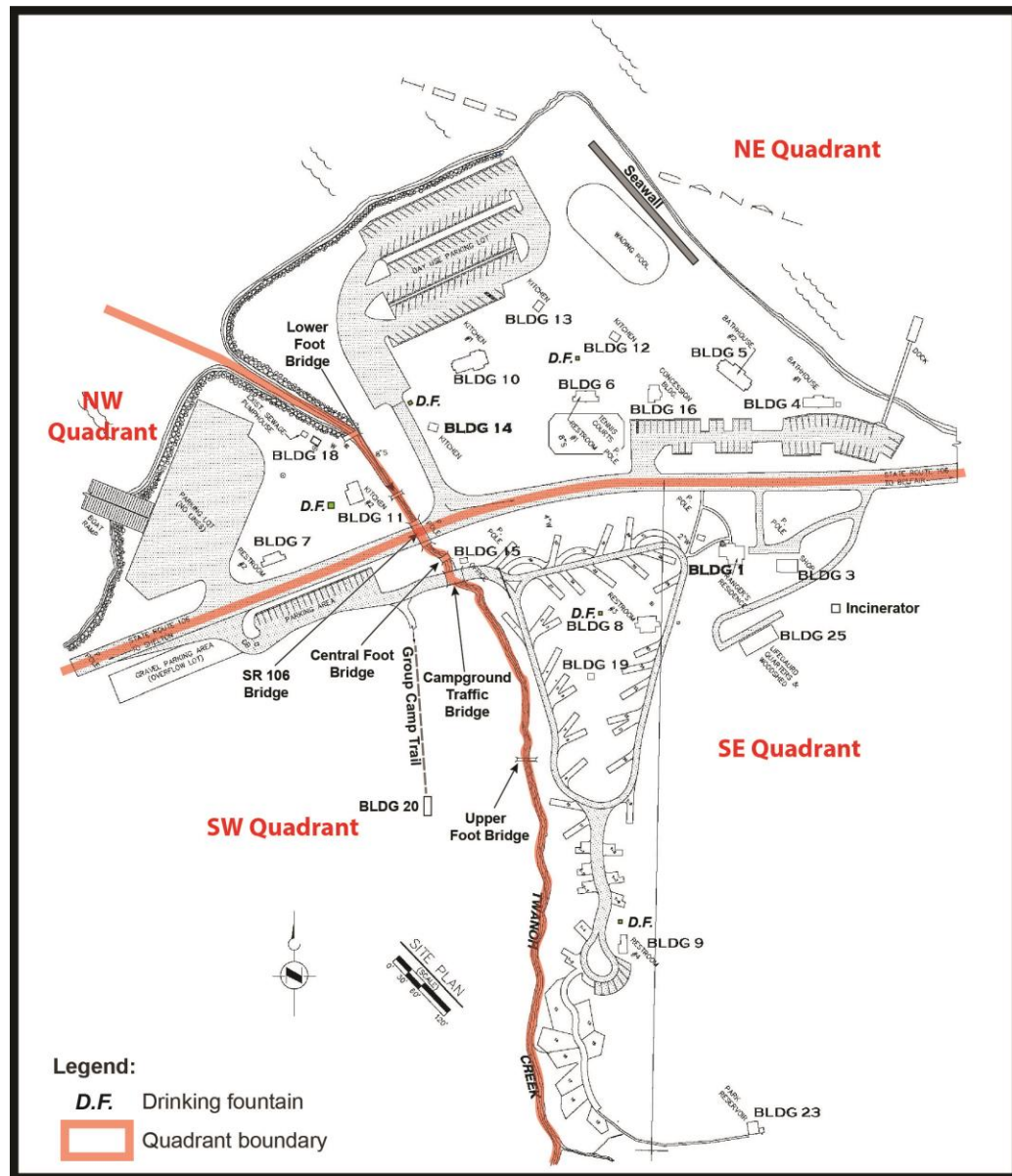
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Sketch Map. Twanoh State Park resources location map (adapted from Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission site plan map). Quadrants are bounded by Twanoh Creek and State Route 106.

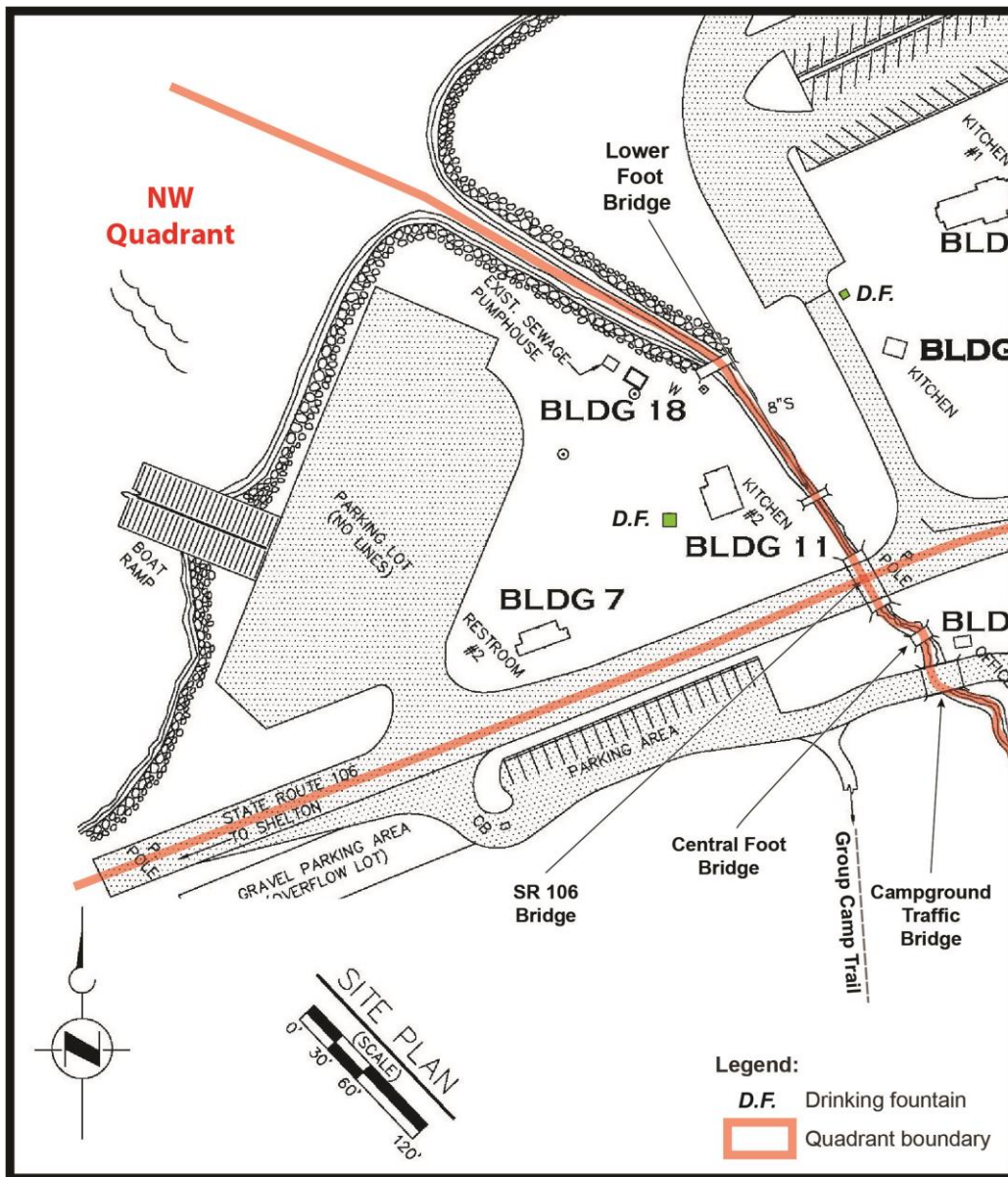
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Sketch Map. Twanoh State Park resources location map, NW quadrant (adapted from Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission site plan map). Quadrants are bounded by Twanoh Creek and State Route 106.

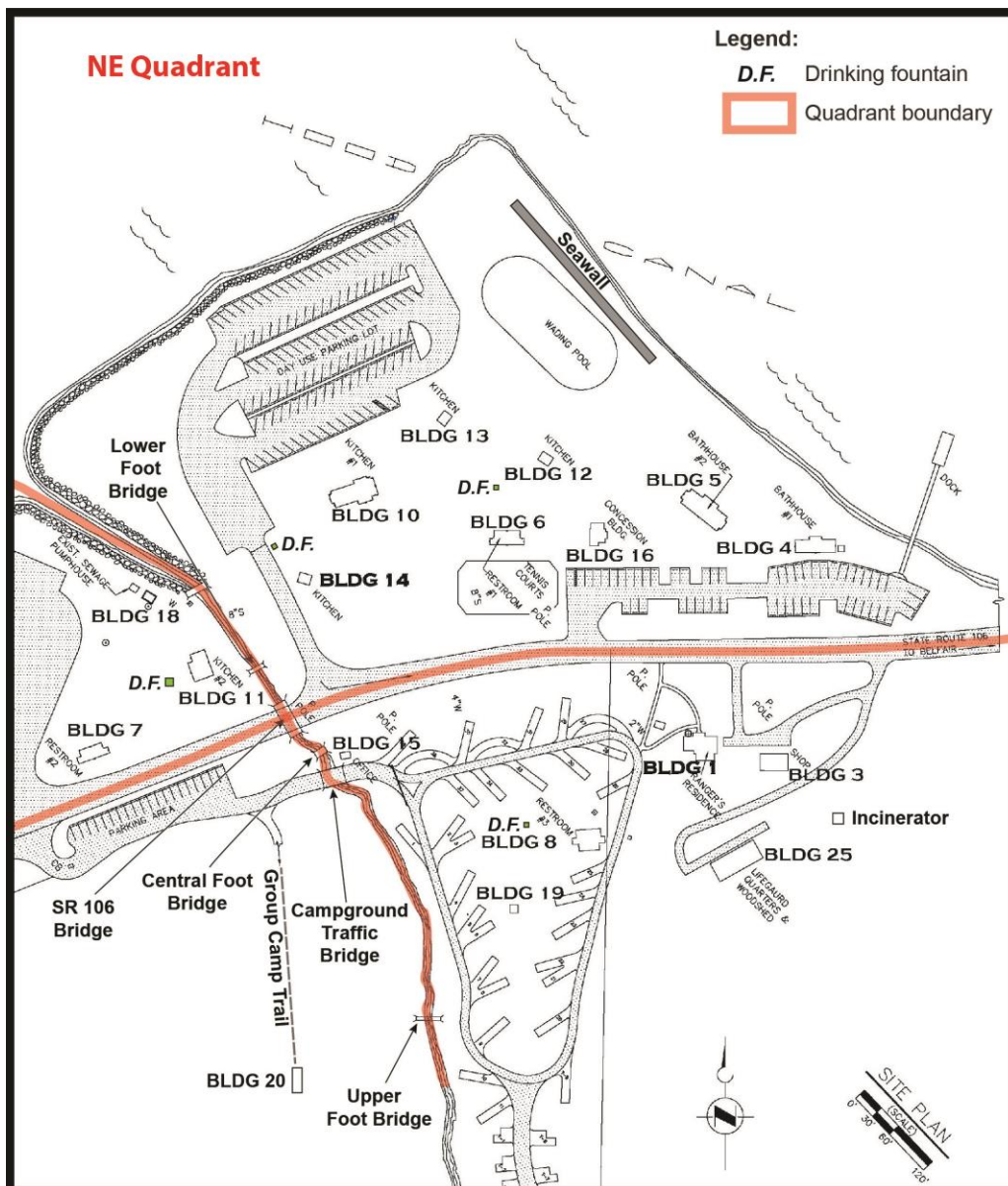
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Sketch Map. Twanoh State Park resources location map, NE quadrant (adapted from Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission site plan map). Quadrants are bounded by Twanoh Creek and State Route 106.

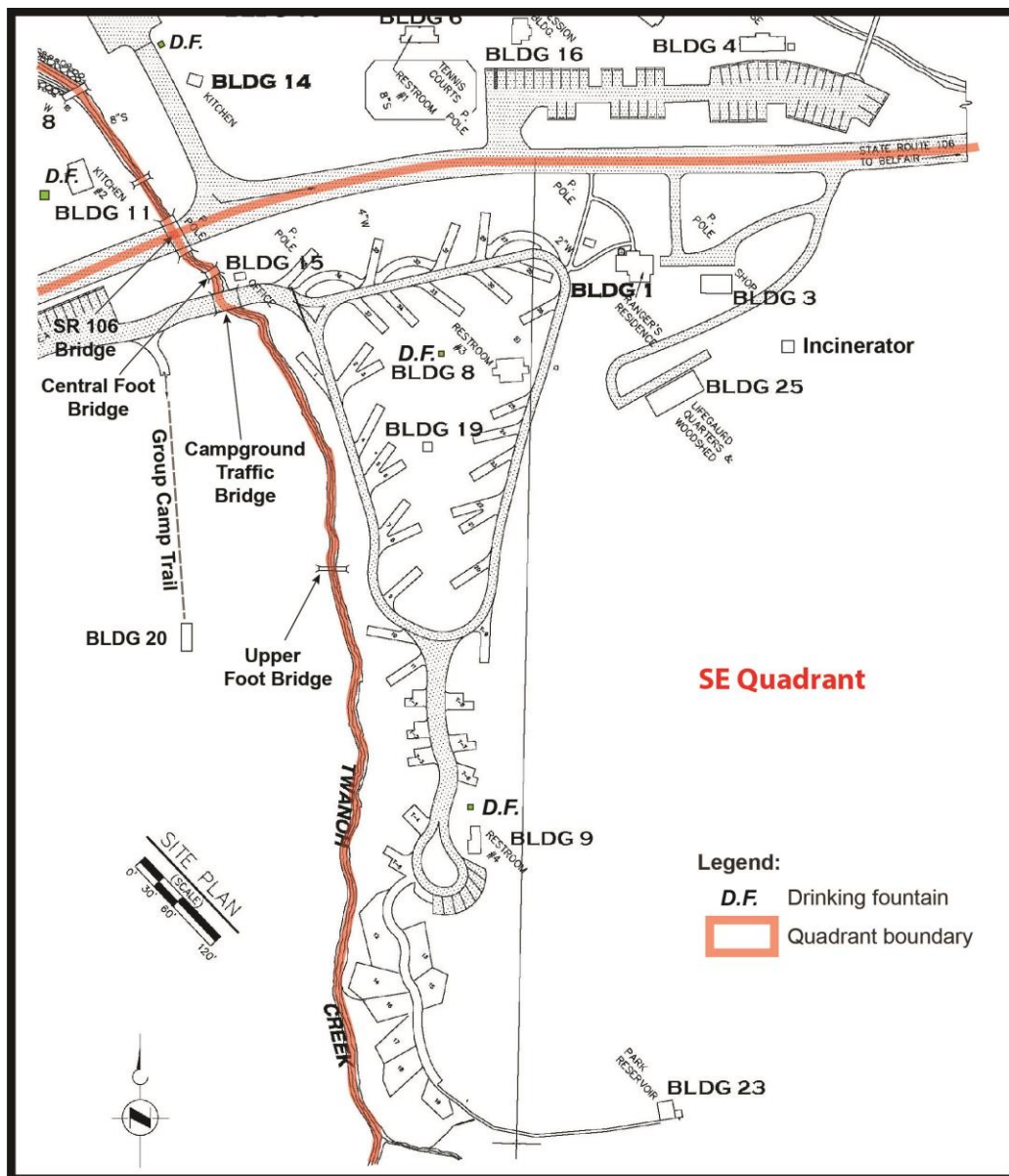
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Sketch Map. Twanoh State Park resources location map, SE quadrant (adapted from Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission site plan map). Quadrants are bounded by Twanoh Creek and State Route 106.

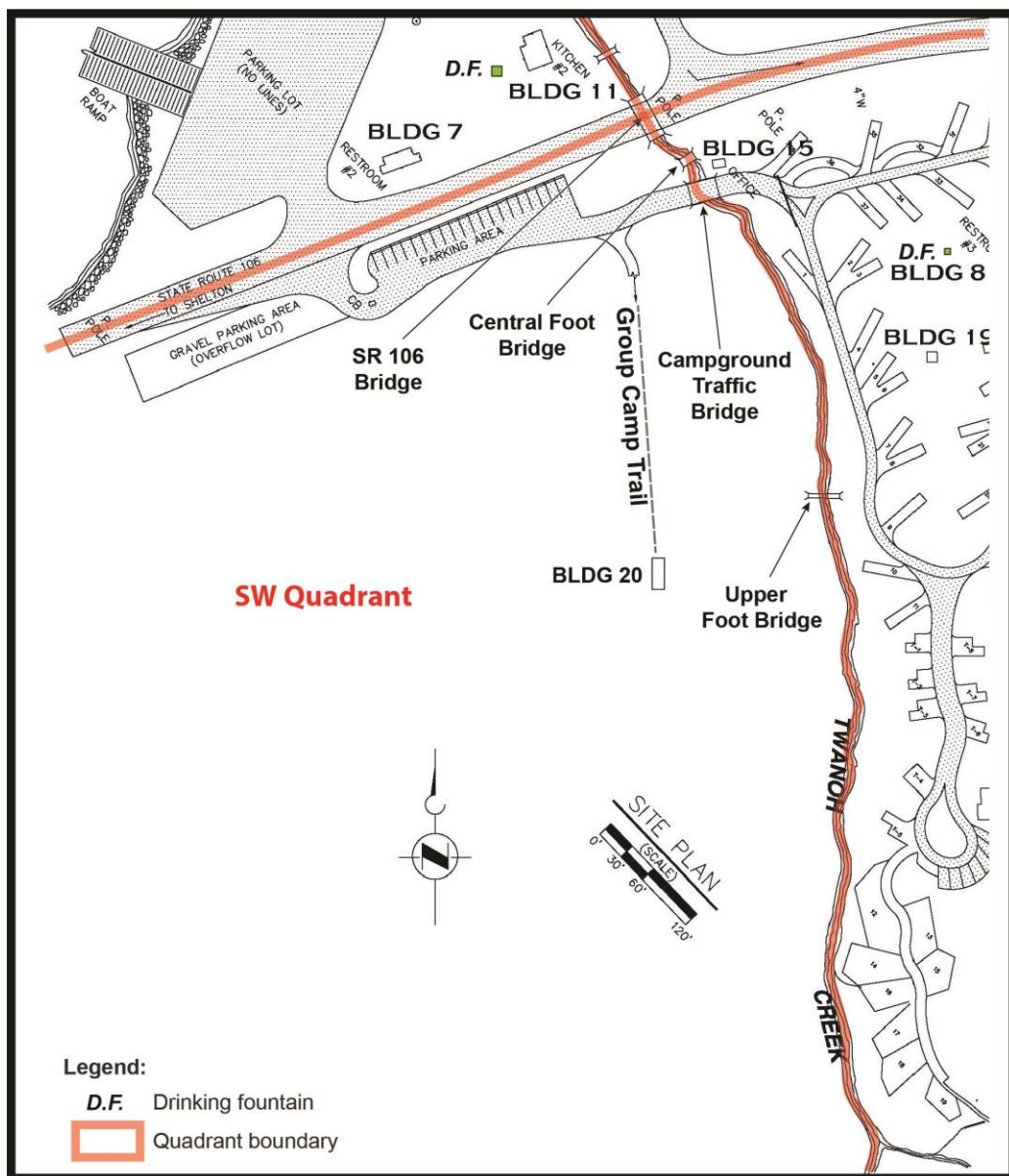
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Sketch Map. Twanoh State Park resources location map, SW quadrant (adapted from Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission site plan map). Quadrants are bounded by Twanoh Creek and State Route 106.

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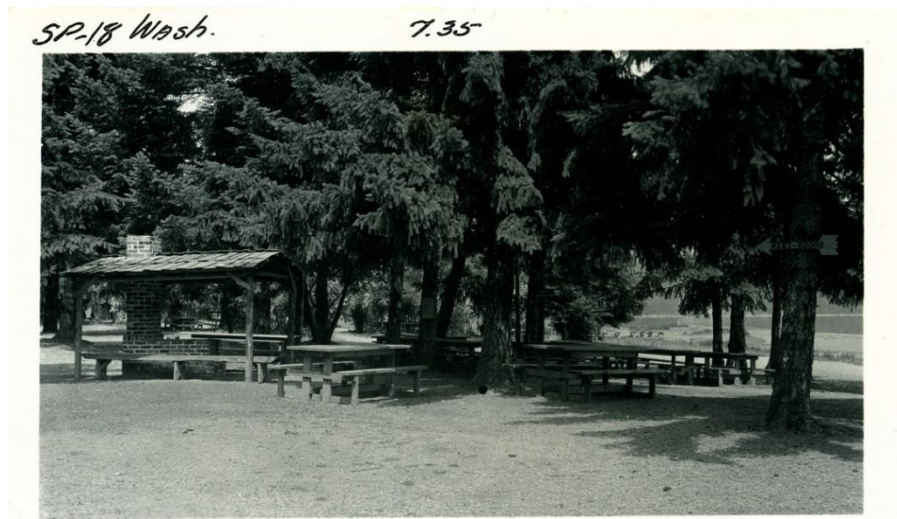
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Historic Photographs:

All historic photographs courtesy of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (WSPRC)



TSP1: CCC officers, supervisors, and foremen, at Camp Twanoh., Photographer Unknown. c. 1936.



TSP2: Small kitchen, picnic tables. Unknown photographer. July, 1935

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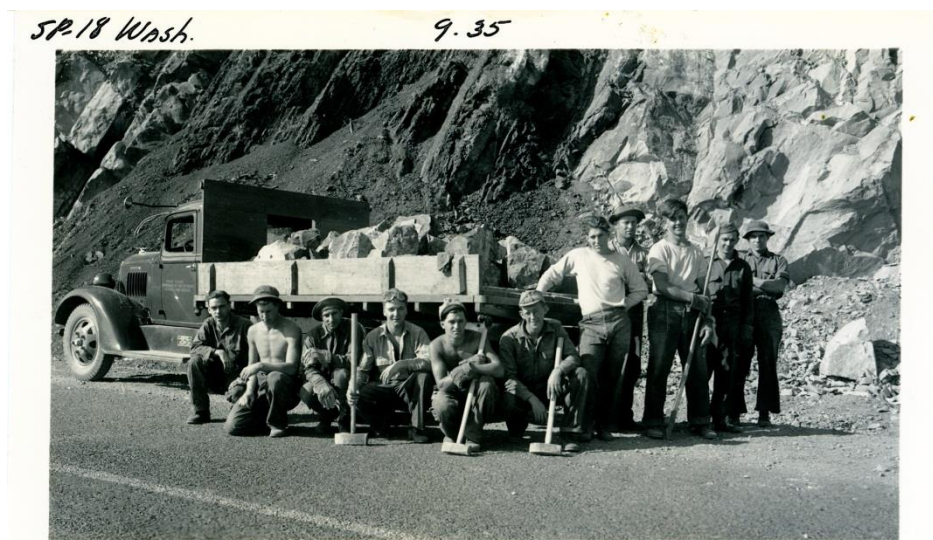
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TSP3: Beach, floating docks, at low tide. Unknown photographer. July, 1935



TSP4: Camp Twanoh crew at quarry near Hoodspport. Unknown photographer. September, 1935

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TSP5: Buildings at Camp Twanoh, near Hoodport. Unknown photographer. May, 1936



TSP6: Comfort station stone wall construction. Unknown photographer. Ca. 1936

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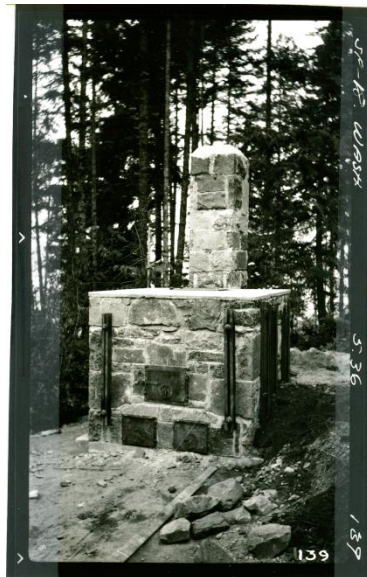
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TSP7: Footbridge over Twanoh Creek. Unknown photographer. May, 1936



TSP8: Stone incinerator Unknown photographer. May, 1936

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TSP9: Concession building, warehouse to left (later removed). Unknown photographer. Ca. 1936



TSP10: Building 9 (comfort station #4) under construction. Unknown photographer. May, 1936

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TSP11: Stone retaining wall behind superintendent's house. Unknown photographer. 1936



TSP12: Tennis courts. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936

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TSP13: Building 5 (bathhouse #2), swimming docks. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936



TSP14: Enrollee working on guard rails. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936

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TSP15: Building 5 (bathhouse #2). Dan Sheehan, photographer. July 1936



TSP16: Superintendent's house. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936

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TSP17: Garage/shop. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936



TSP18: Community kitchen. Dan Sheehan, photographer. July, 1936

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TSP19: Superintendent's house, under construction. Unknown photographer. Ca. 1936



TSP20: Superintendent's house. Unknown photographer. Ca. 1936

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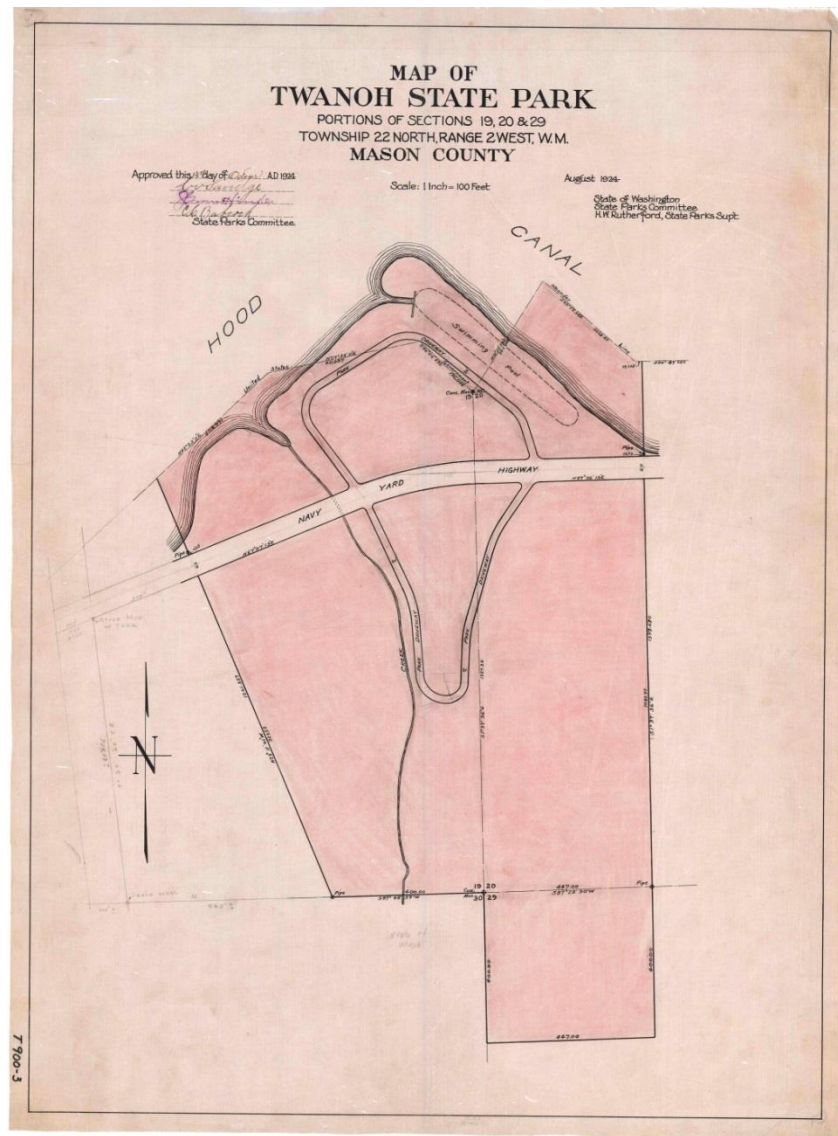
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Architectural Drawings:



TSP21: Early plan map (1924, unattributed), WSPRC Plan T900-3.

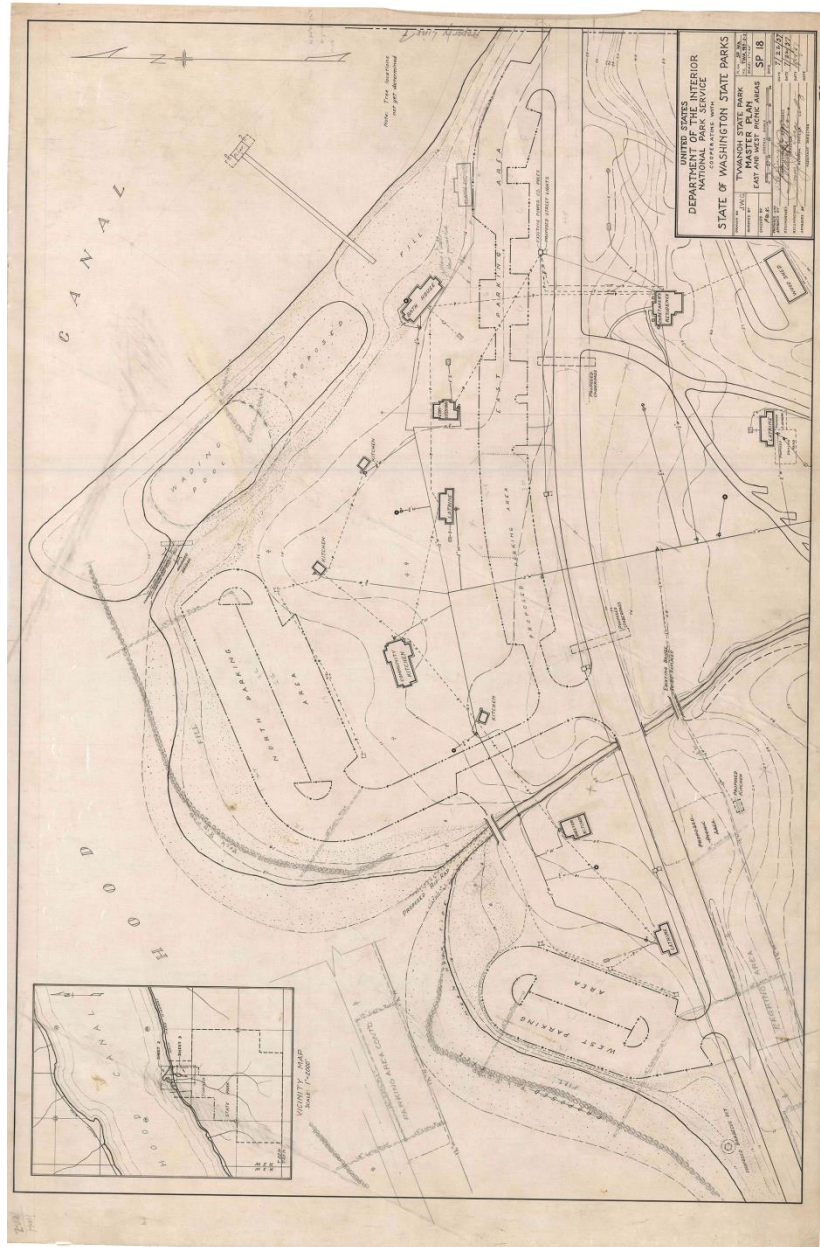
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TSP22: Master plan, east and west picnic areas (1937, drawn by J.W.G., NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-7-2.

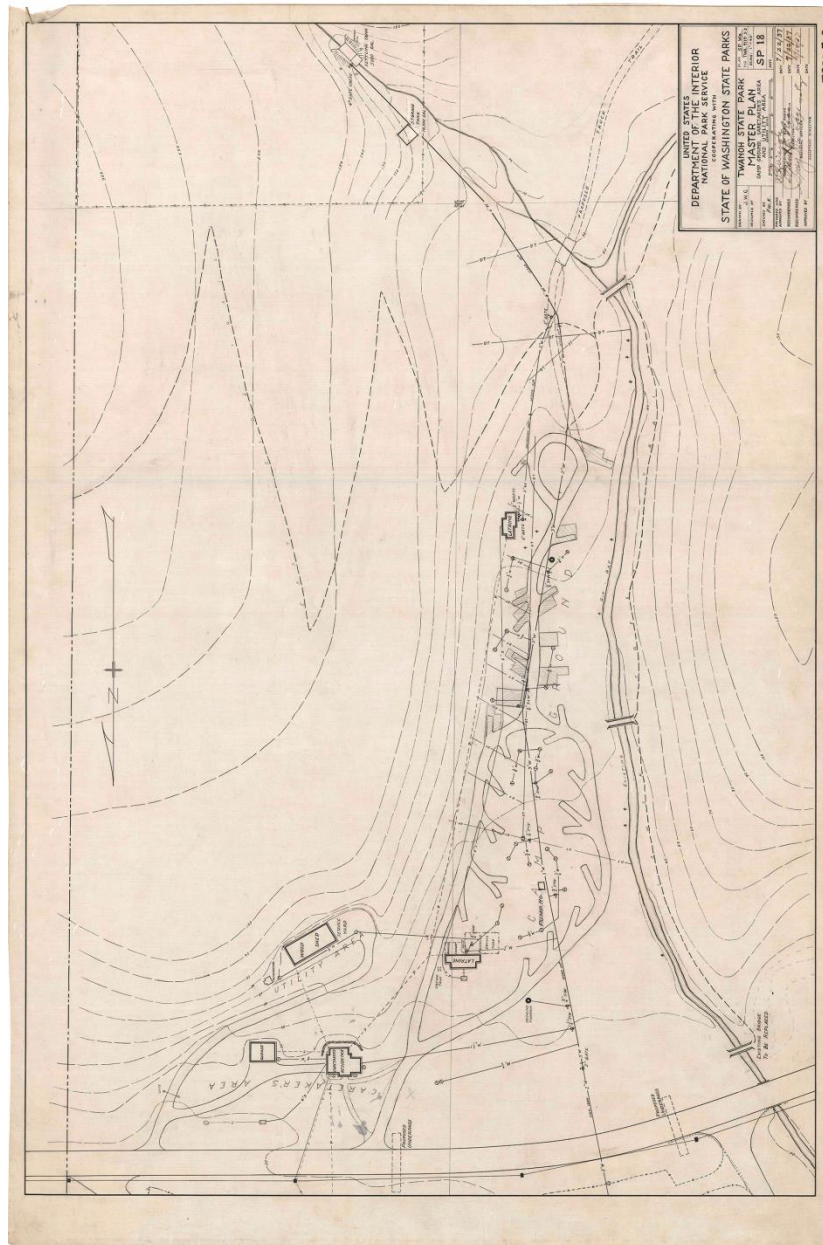
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TSP23: Master plan, campground, caretaker's area, and utility area (1937, drawn by J.W.G., NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-7-3.

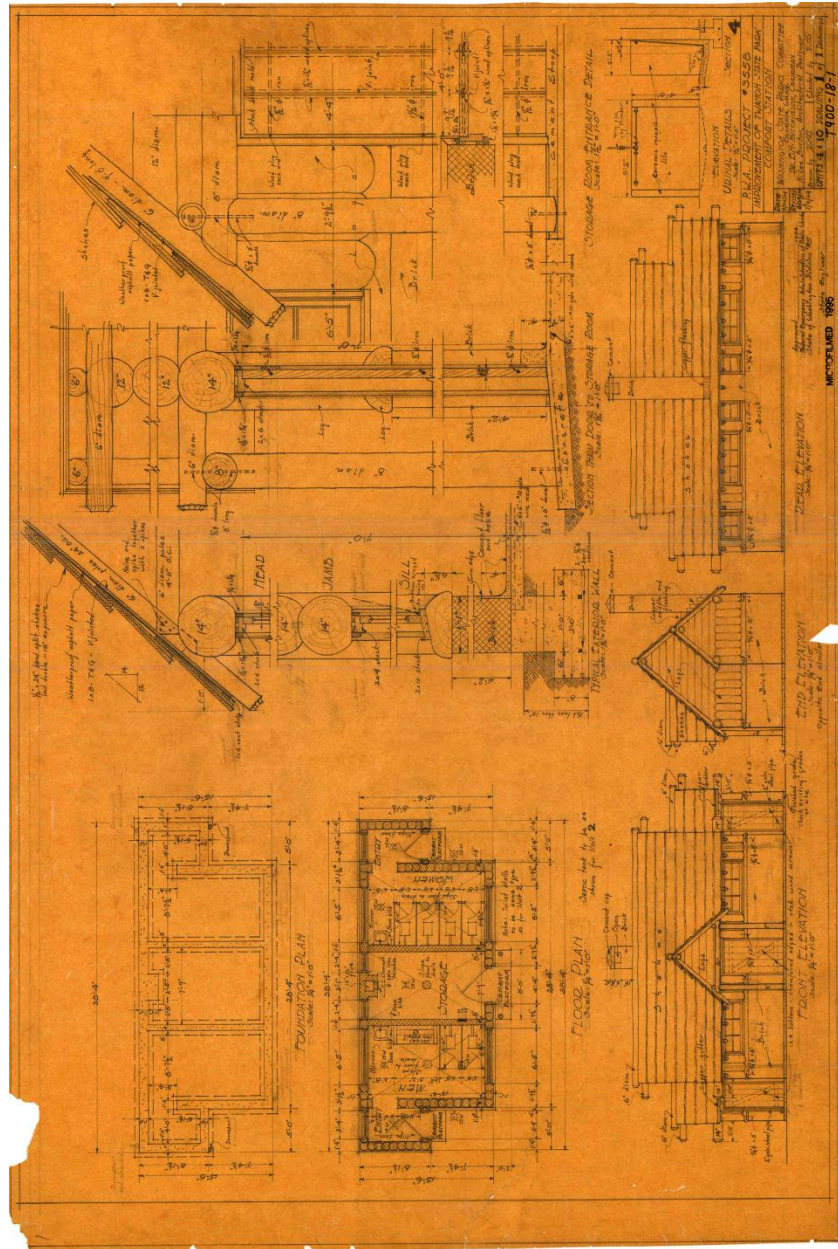
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TSP24: Building 6 (comfort station #1) (1934, drawn by H. Lee Burton, PWA), WSPRC Plan T900-18-1.

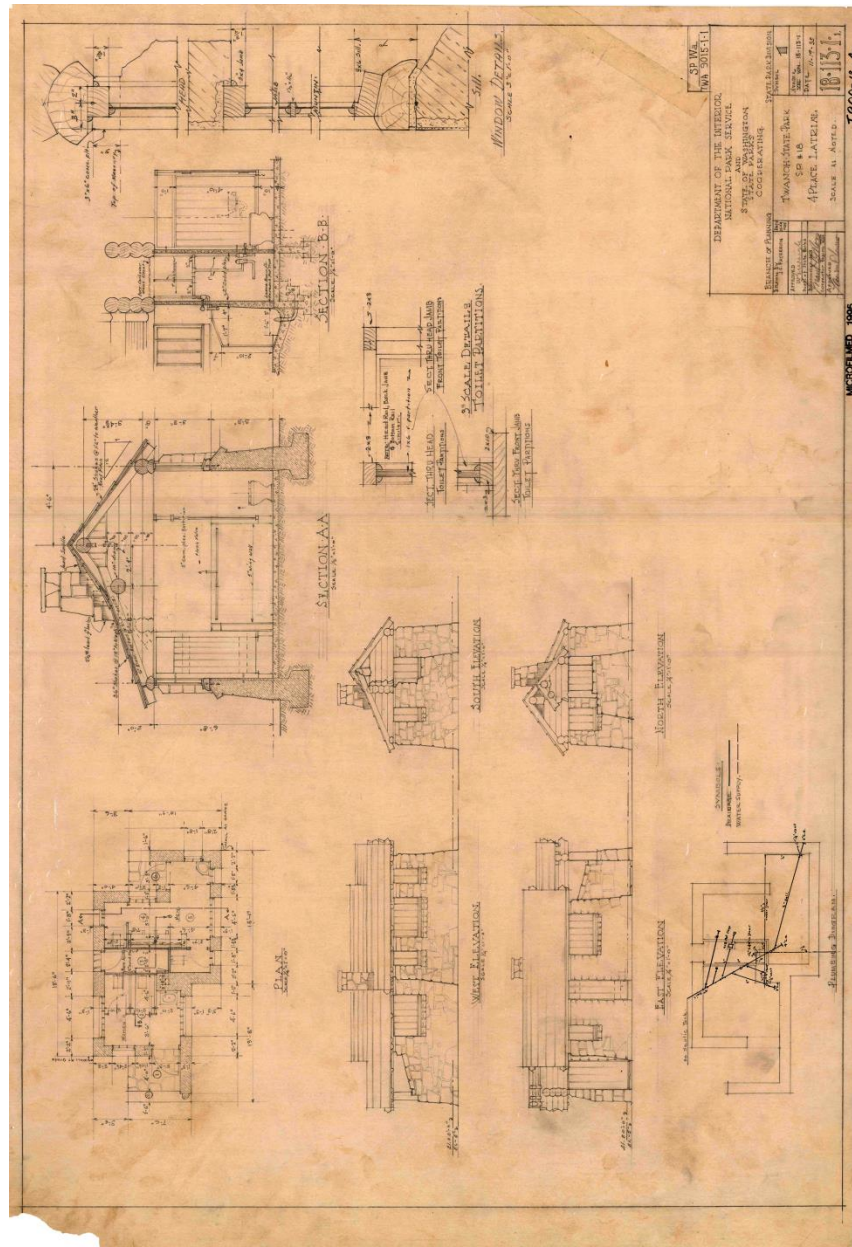
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TSP25: Building 9 (comfort station #4) (1935, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-18-4.

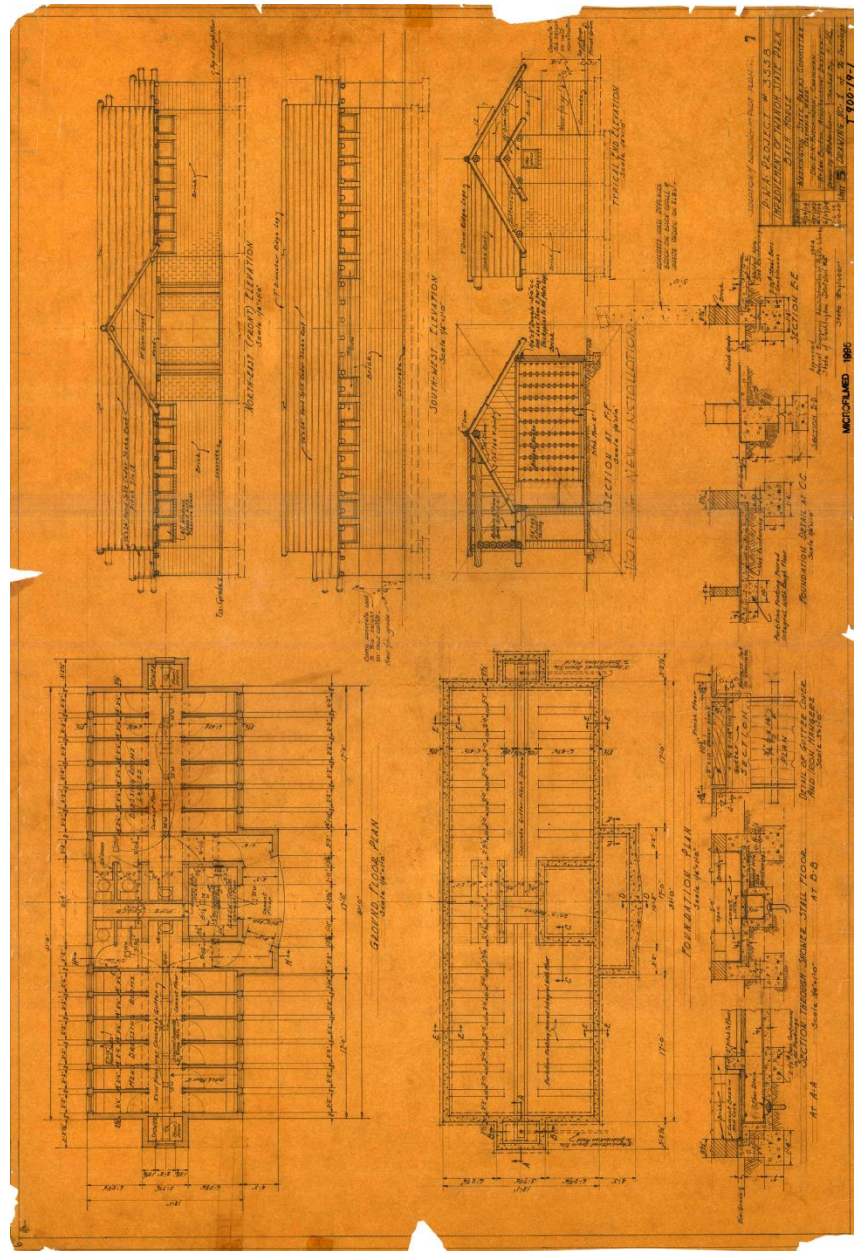
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TSP26: Building 5 (bathhouse #2) (1934, drawn by H. Lee Burton, PWA), WSPRC Plan T900-19-1.

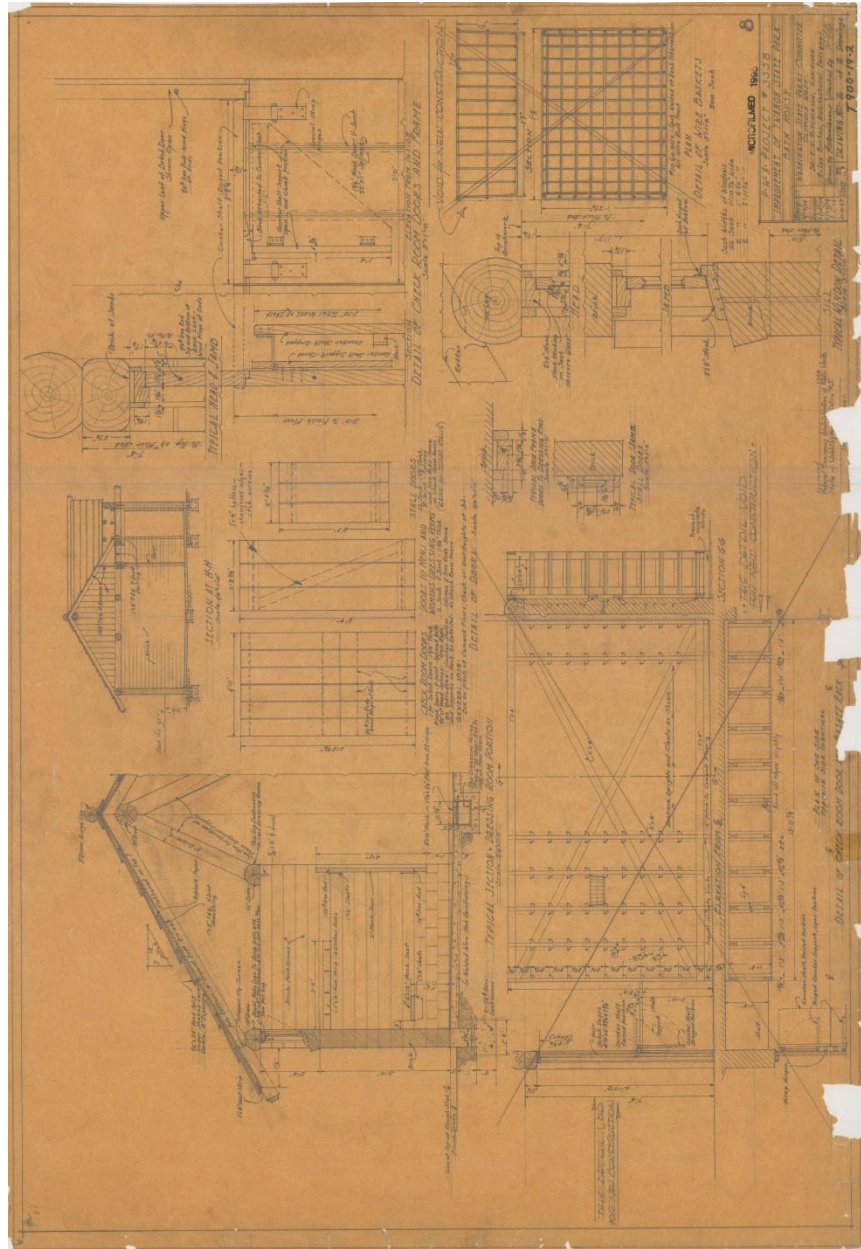
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TSP27: Building 5 (Bathhouse # 2) (1934, drawn by H. Lee Burton, PWA), WSPRC Plan T900-19-2.

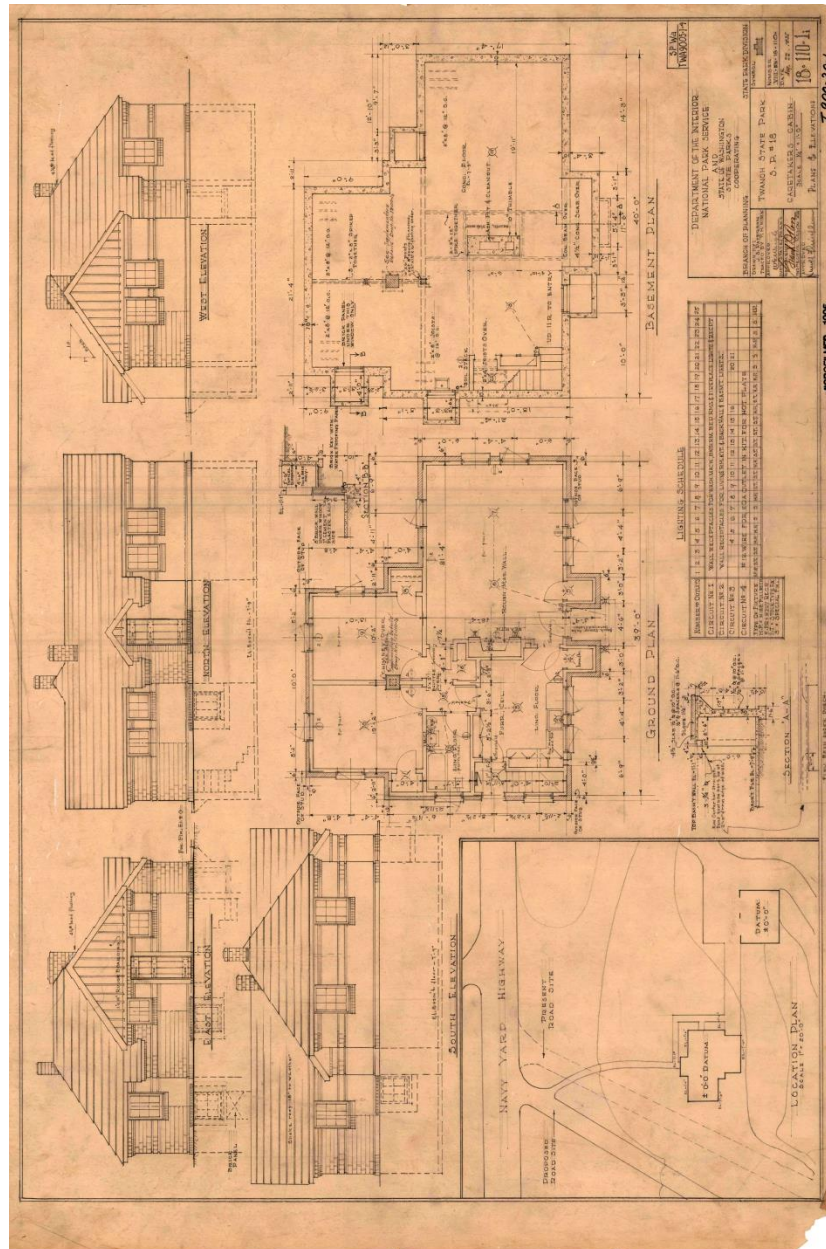
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TSP28: Building 1 (superintendent's house) (1935, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-20-1.

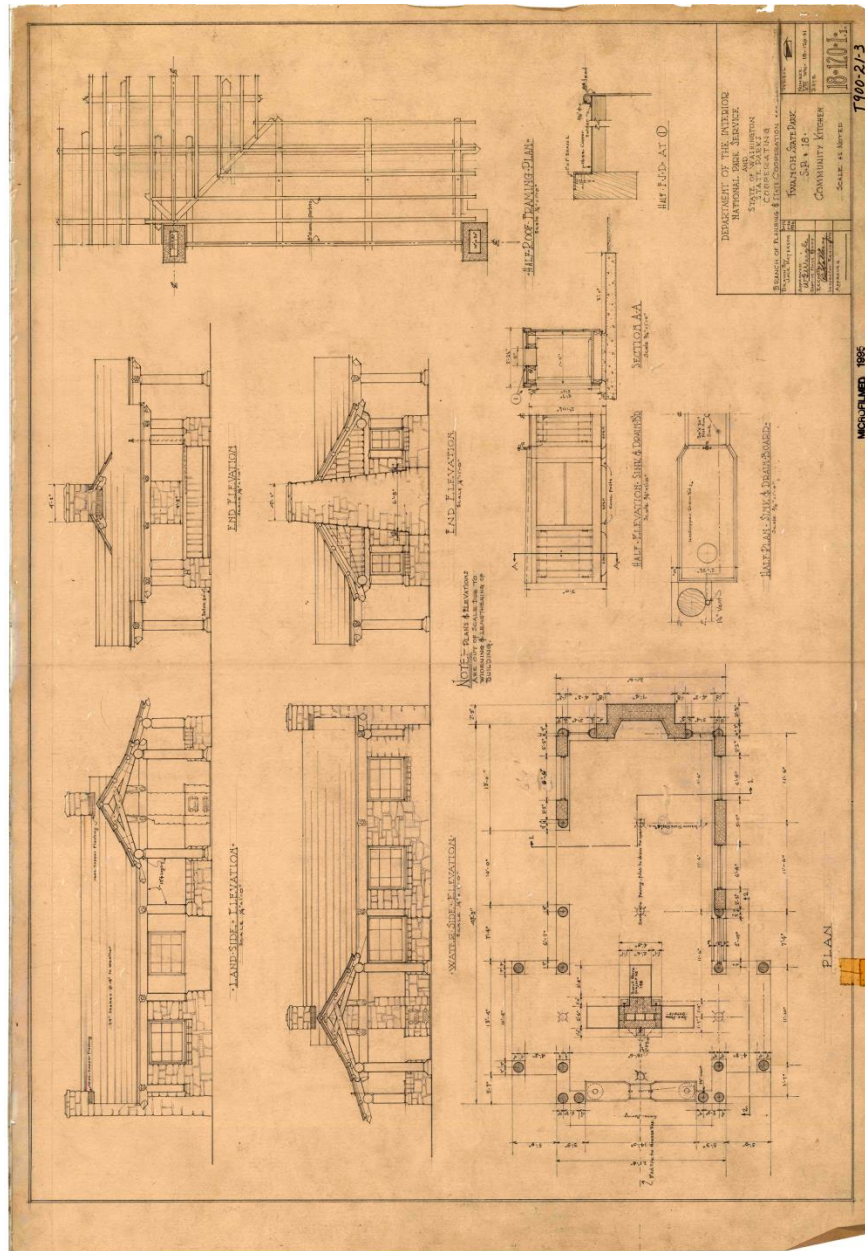
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TSP29: Building 10 (kitchen #1) (1936, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-21-3.

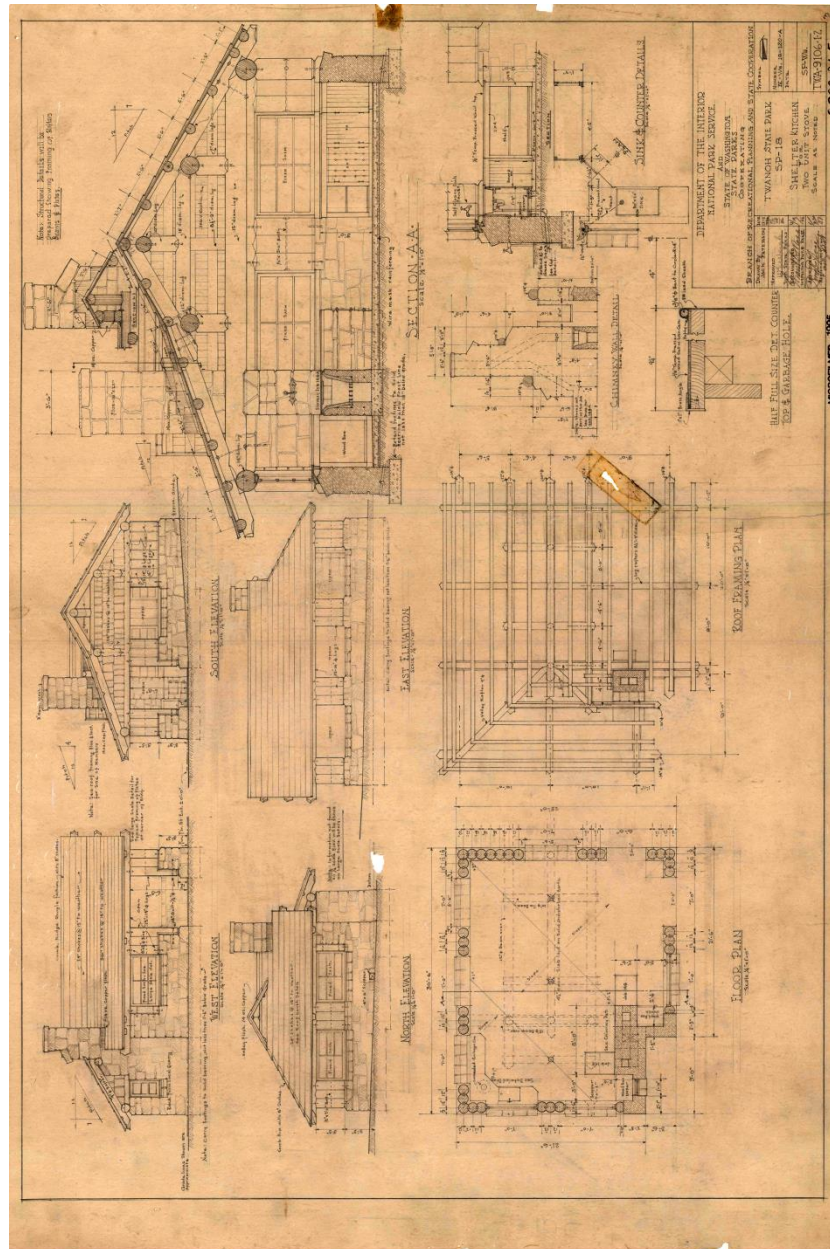
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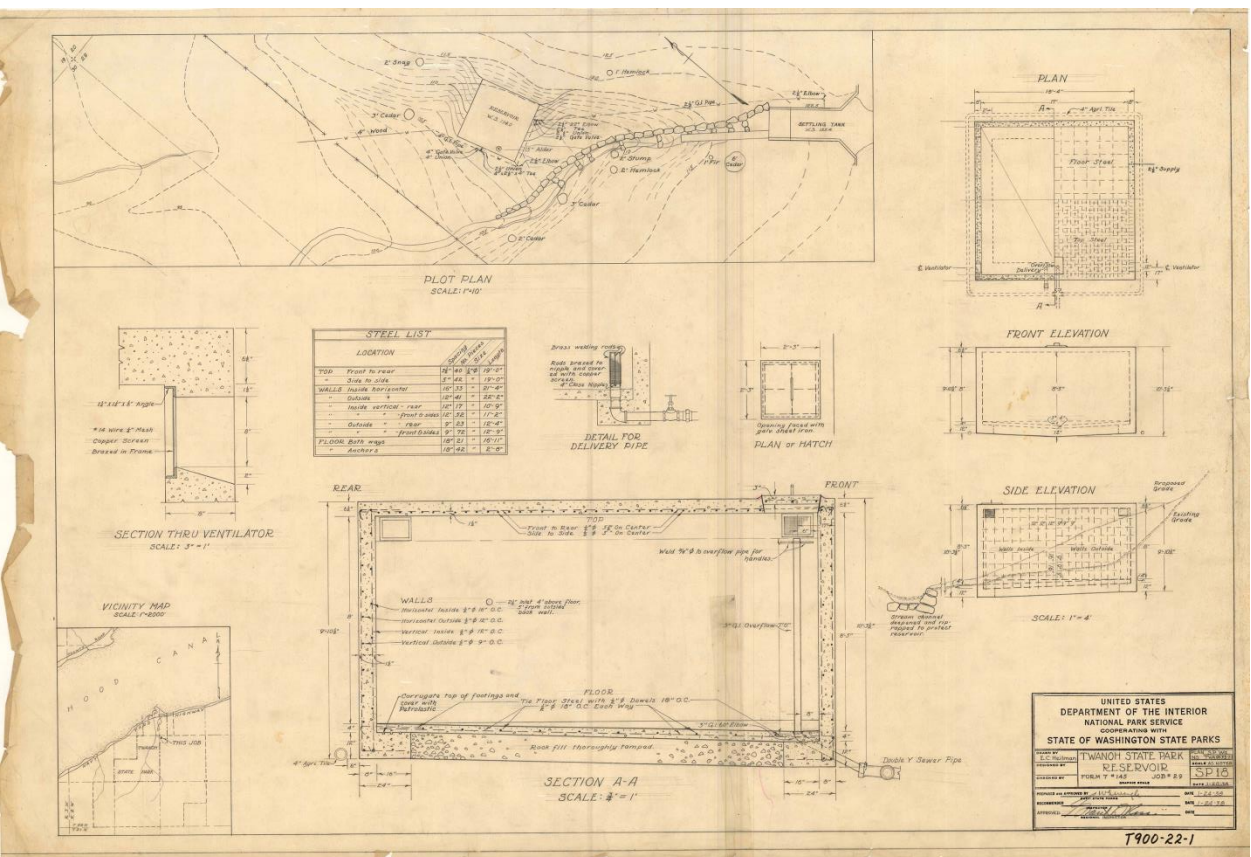
TSP30: Building 11 (kitchen #2) (1936, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan S900-21-5.

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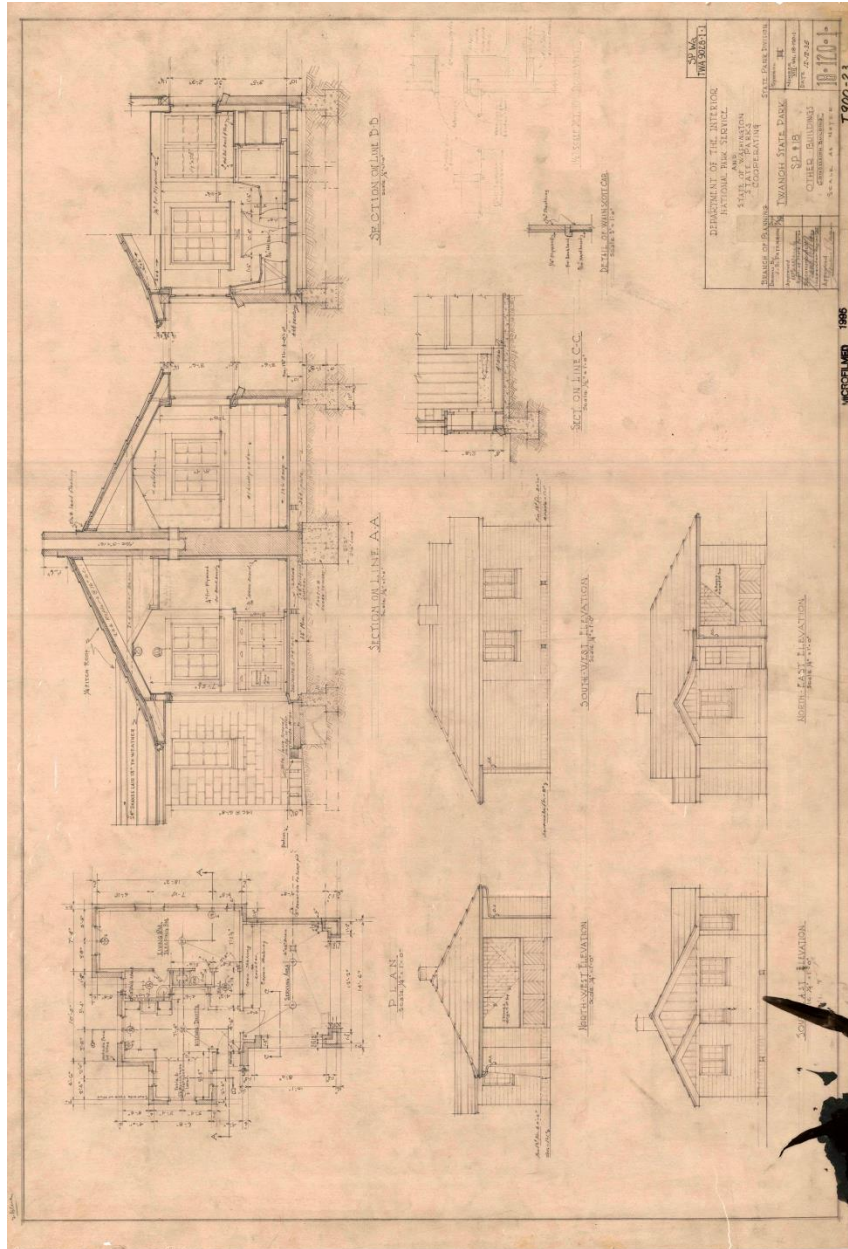
TSP31: Building 23 (reservoir) (1938, drawn by E.C. Heilman, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-22-1.

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TSP32: Building 16 (concession) (1935, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-23.

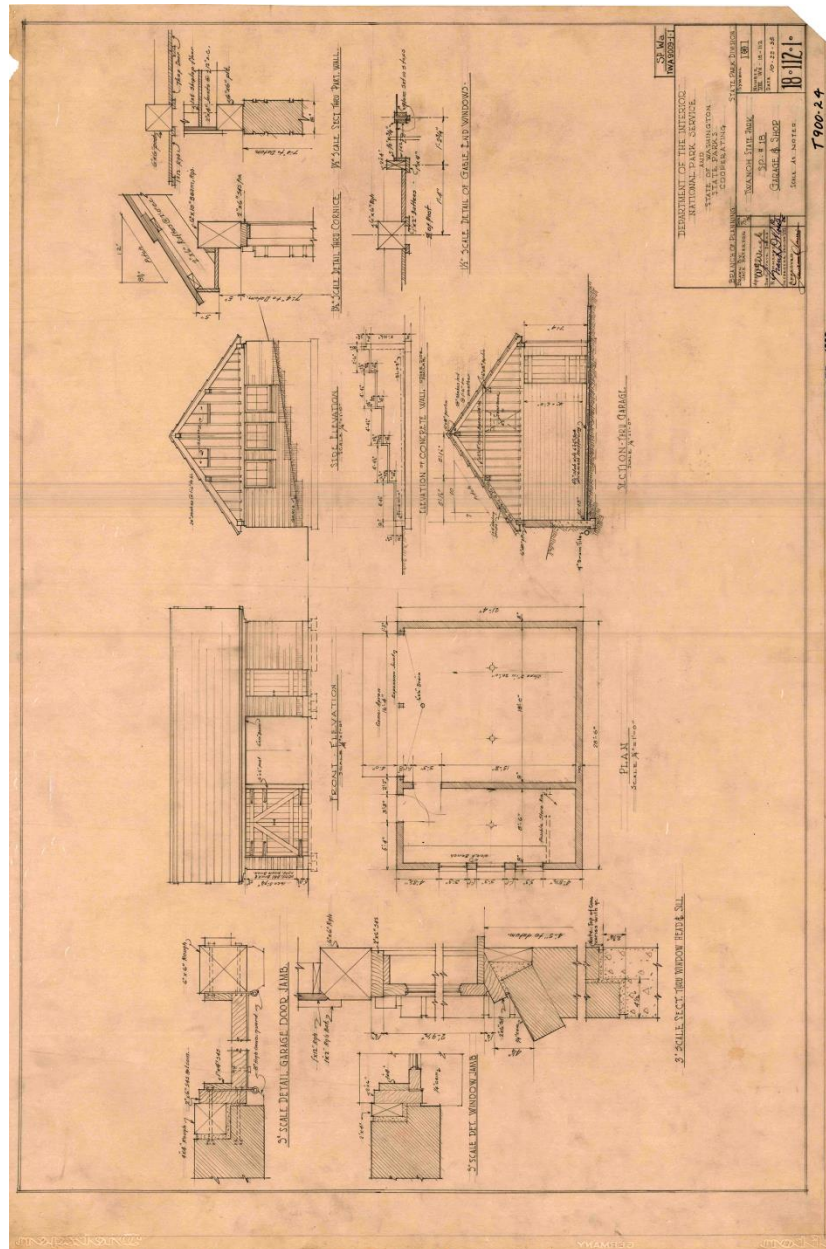
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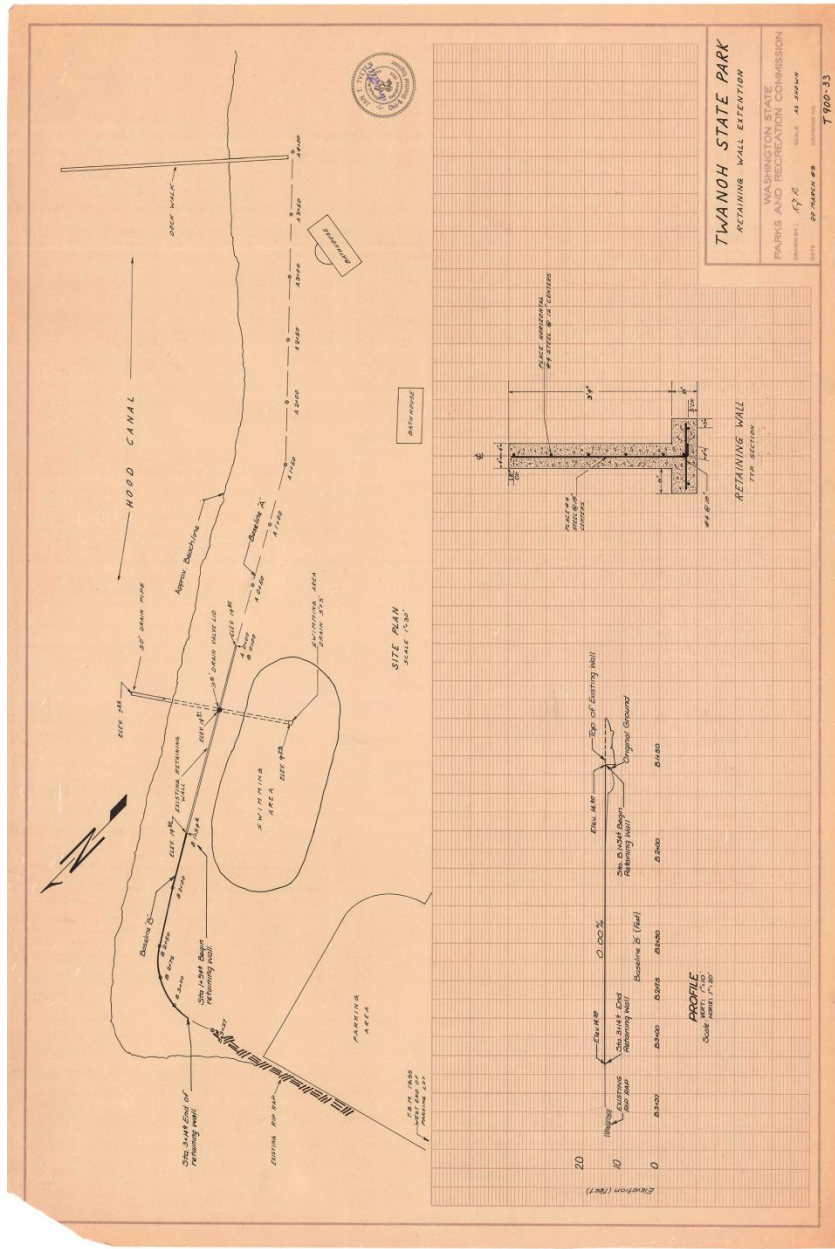
TSP33: Building 3 (garage/shop) (1935, drawn by Jack Paterson, NPS), WSPRC Plan T900-24.

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TSP34: Retaining wall extension (1969, drawn by K.J.R., WSPRC), WSPRC Plan T900-33.

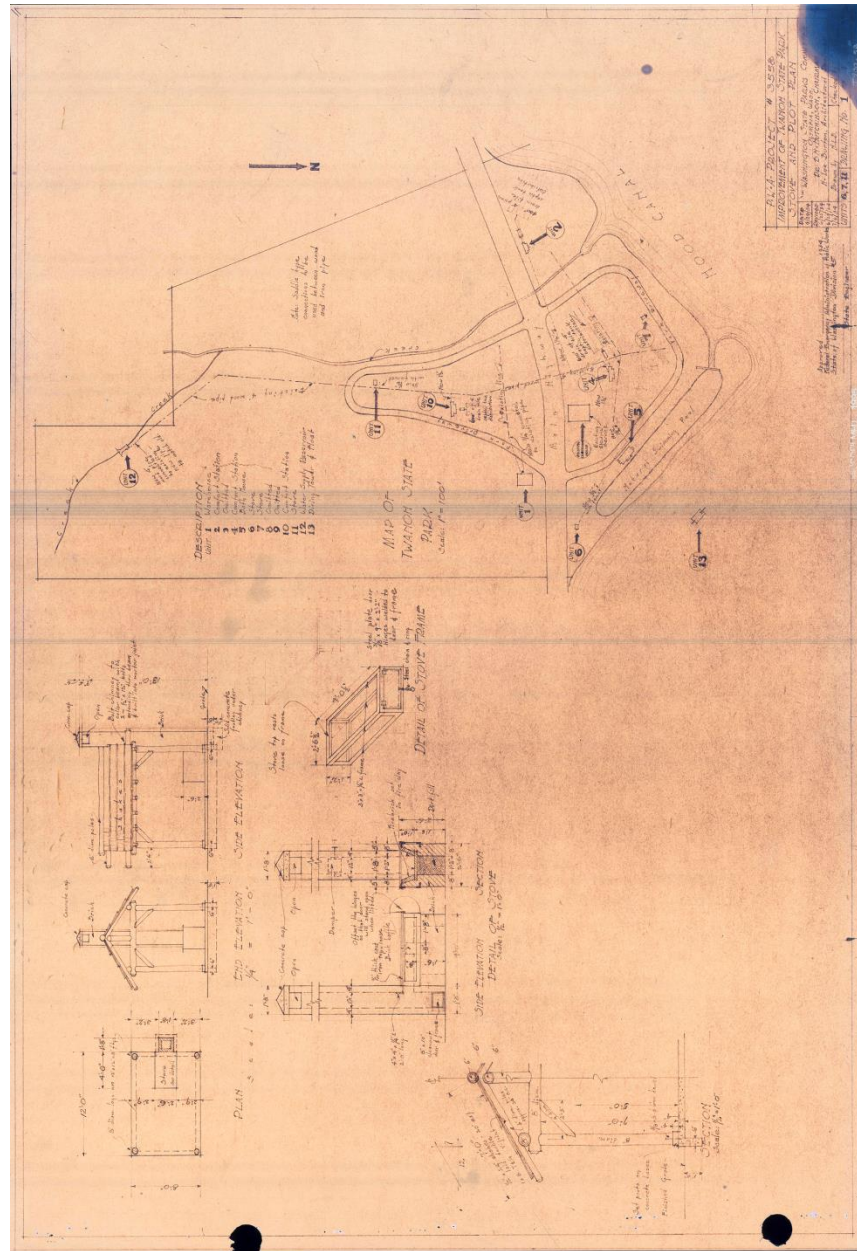
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TSP35: Buildings 12, 13, and 14 (small kitchens) (1934, drawn by H. Lee Burton, WPA), WSPRC Plan T900-58.

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Current Photographs:

All prepared by: Stephen Emerson - AHS, EWU, Cheney, WA
December, 2013



0001: Building 7 (comfort station #2), north and west elevations, looking southeast.



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0002: Building 7 (comfort station #2), north and east elevations, looking southwest.



0003: Pump house, northeast and southeast elevations, looking west.



0004: Typical drinking fountain, looking northeast.

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0005: Lower footbridge, north elevation, looking southwest.



0006: Building 11 (shelter kitchen), northwest and northeast elevations, looking south.

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0007: Building 11 (shelter kitchen), southwest and southeast elevations, looking north.



0008: Building 11 (shelter kitchen), interior, stove, looking north.

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0009: Building 14, small kitchen, one of three, west and north elevations, looking southeast.



0010: Tennis court, looking southeast.

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0011: Building 10 (community kitchen), south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0012: Building 10 (community kitchen), south and west elevations, looking northeast.

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0013: Building 10 (community kitchen), interior, west end fireplace, looking west.



0014: Building 10 (community kitchen), interior, stoves, looking east.

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0015: Building 6 (comfort station #1), south and west elevations, looking northeast.



0016: Building 6 (comfort station #1), north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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0017: Seawall, looking east.



0018: Wading pool, looking northwest.

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0019: Building 16 (concession), south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0020: Building 16 (concession), north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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0021: Building 5 (bathhouse #2), north and west elevations, looking southeast.



0022: Building 5 (bathhouse #2), entry detail, looking southwest.

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0023: Building 5 (bathhouse #2), south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0024: Building 4 (bathhouse #1), north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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0025: Building 4 (bathhouse #1), south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0026: Pier and dock, west elevation, looking northeast.

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0027: Ranger's office, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0028: Highway culvert, north elevation, looking southwest.

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0029: Upper campground pump house, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



0030: Building 9 (comfort station #4), west and south elevations, looking northeast.

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0031: Building 9 (comfort station #4), east and north elevations, looking southwest.



0032: Water storage reservoir, north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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0033: Settling tank remnant, looking southeast.



0034: Building 8 (comfort station #3), north and west elevations, looking southeast.

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0035: Building 8 (comfort station #3), south and east elevations, looking northwest.



0036: Building 8 interior, looking southwest

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0037: Building 1 (superintendent's house), north (front) elevation, looking south.



0038: Building 1 (superintendent's house), north and east elevations, looking southwest.

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0039: Building 1 (superintendent's house), south and west elevations, looking northeast



0040: Stone steps behind superintendent's house, looking southeast.

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0041: Building 3 (garage/shop), west and north elevations, looking southeast.



0042: Building 3 (garage/shop), north and east elevations, looking southwest.

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0043: Building 25 (modern office/garage), north and east elevations, looking southwest.



0044: Incinerator, west elevation, looking east.

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0045: Trail entry, looking south.



0046: Building 20 (group camp shelter), north and west elevations, looking southeast.



















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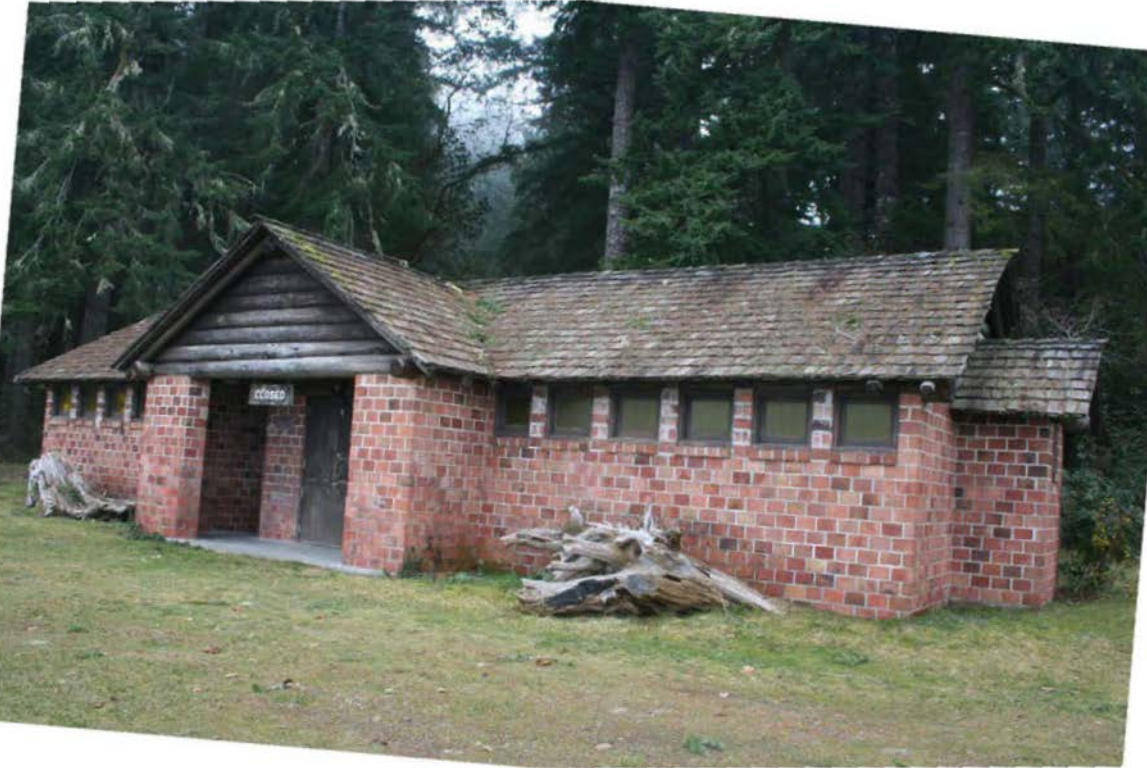












A photograph of a wooden door set in a brick building. The door is dark and appears to be made of vertical planks. Above the door is a rectangular wooden sign with the word "CLOSED" written in white, capital letters. The sign is mounted on a horizontal wooden beam that runs across the top of the door frame. The building's walls are made of red bricks with white mortar. To the right of the door is a brick pillar. The ground in front of the door is a concrete or stone surface. The overall scene is somewhat dimly lit, suggesting an overcast day or a shaded area.

CLOSED













































TRAIL >





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Twanoh State Park
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Mason

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000614

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 9.10.14 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.



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer



July 23, 2014

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 Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Twanoh State Park – Mason County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination!)
- **Klickitat County Courthouse – Klickitat County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination!)

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

