

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

----- Name of Property
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number ___ Page 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100004770

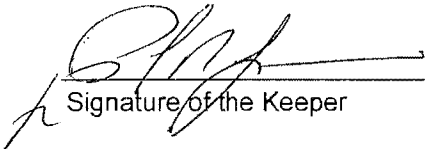
Date Listed: 12/04/2019

Property Name: Deception Pass State Park-Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
Historic District
(Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks MPS)

County: Island

State: WA

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

12/04/19

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Photographic Documentation

The SHPO has confirmed through consultation with state park staff that the dated (2012-2014) photographs still reflect the current conditions of the nominated property

The WASHINGTON SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

4770

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 41020 State Route 20 not for publication
city or town Oak Harbor vicinity
state Washington code WA county Island code 029 zip code 98277

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

Allyson M 10.30.19
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

[Signature] 12/04/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
		district
1		site
3	1	structure
1		object
10	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

Cat: Landscape

Cat: Landscape

Sub: Park (State Park)

Sub: Park (State Park)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Arts and Crafts: Rustic / National Park

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stone (granite)
Log

roof: Wood Shake

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Located at the east end of Cranberry Lake within Deception Pass State Park, this area was historically the primary fresh water access area of the park. The area contains six buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), all of which are contributing resources in this nomination, including three kitchen shelters of various designs, two comfort stations, and one pump house. These buildings are reflected on the extant Master Plan for the park, with the exception of the southern comfort station that was constructed much farther to the south than originally proposed on the plan. The area was cleared and graded under the CCC program in the park, creating a large open grassy area fronting the lake with dispersed mature evergreens throughout the area. The landscape appears much as it did during the historic period, with the exception of one removed building (the bath house), the paving of the parking area (retaining the original form), and the replacement of the original U-shaped dock with a T-shaped dock. The contributing resources retain historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet the registration requirements of the multiple property listing.

Narrative Description

Deception Pass State Park is located at the extreme northern end of Whidbey Island in Island County and the extreme southern end of Fidalgo Island in Skagit County. Deception Pass itself separates these two main sections of the park, which are connected by State Highway 20 via the Deception Pass and Canoe Pass bridges. The park serves as a public day use and camping park. The major geographic features on the south side of the pass include Cranberry Lake, saltwater access at North Beach, West Beach, and Cornet Bay, and the forested areas between these water access points. The north side of the pass features freshwater access at Pass Lake, saltwater access at Bowman Bay and Rosario Bay, and forested areas on Bowman Hill and Reservation Head. Despite areas of intensive recreational development, the park is largely left in its natural state.

Deception Pass is a large park, with the original land grant from the United States to the State of Washington for park purposes totaling over 1740 acres. The park has continued to expand since this original land grant, now including some small islands in the sound and additional land on both Fidalgo and Whidbey Islands, and now totals over 3,380 acres. The various areas of the park are accessed by Highway 20, county roads, and the road system within the park.

Initial development by the State Park Committee in the 1920s following the establishment of the park focused on some of the same high-use areas developed later under the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program, but none of the pre-Depression improvements survive. The CCC development areas concentrate visitors near the water resources of the park and provide administrative spaces near the primary areas developed under that program. Various land uses were segregated into discrete areas based on the activities that would take place within them, typical of CCC developments within Washington State Parks and other parks across the nation.

The Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area was constructed under the CCC program in Deception Pass State Park as one of the primary areas of development in the park. Typical of CCC work within Washington State Parks, the cluster arrangement is an important characteristic of the formal park development. These clusters identify areas for intensive development, typically segregated by activity type. Improvements within

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each cluster were sited and designed in response to the surrounding landforms, circulation routes, and use patterns. Facilities respond to and interact with the mature vegetation and topography of the park, and the placement of improvements within the larger landscape was also a conscious decision made by the skilled staff working on the CCC program within both the State and National Park systems.

This resource cluster, identified as a small district, consists of Depression-era developments guided by a Master Plan process, and the extant 1937 Master Plan displays the progress made to that point as well as the future intent of the designers who had a hand in shaping the visitor experience in the park. The cluster arrangement of small areas of more intensive development are a hallmark of the NPS Master Plan process, and this arrangement contributes significantly to the overall character of the park adding richness, texture, and variety within the largely natural setting. The CCC constructions in the park reflect the craftsmanship and use of native materials that form the basic principles of the NPS Rustic style of architecture used within the Washington State Park system and Deception Pass State Park. The improvements made by the CCC within the park, and this area, are united stylistically through this design idiom.

This district is an excellent representation of the NPS style of design and development implemented by the CCC program. The contributing features of the district all date from the CCC period in the park, spanning from 1933-1938. "Historic, Contributing" resources within the district were constructed during the period of significance and retain historic integrity. One historic resource has been modified since its original construction to serve a new purpose, but it maintains its contributing status as these changes did not severely impact the historic character and integrity of the building.

The landscape character of the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area is quite similar to its character at the end of the period of significance. A 1938 drawing prepared for an expansion of the parking area identified existing and proposed constructions as well as the arrangement of trees within the large relatively open space. The vast majority of these trees remain today (~90%), with the largest vegetation change being the growth that has matured between the Combination Building (ID#2) and Shelter Kitchen (ID#3). This vegetative growth existed historically based on historic photographs, and sets the Shelter Kitchen apart from the rest of the district visually. The only other significant change in the character of this area is the revised traffic pattern that was implemented when a new park entrance was created in 1998. Traffic now enters the park to the southeast of the Cranberry Lake area, instead of to the north and the main park road passes by this area instead of leading to and ending at the parking area. This new development is largely outside the boundary of the district, and within the district affected only the extreme northern end of the parking area where the central treed island was slightly changed and reduced in size to accommodate the relocated park entry road. This improvement did not change the circulation pattern within the district, only the access to it.

Aside from the circulation changes mentioned above, the only other alteration to the overall character of the district are the loss of the original bath house and changes to the configuration of the dock extending into Cranberry Lake. The bath house was removed in 1970 and the site was graded to match the surrounding area. Alterations to the dock began in the early 1950s, when the CCC constructed U-shaped dock was replaced with a T-shaped dock. This form continues today, and has slightly changed the views from the day use area over the lake.

The geography, natural resources, climate, circulation systems, and accessibility to the landscape of the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area have changed little since its period of primary development. The design of the resources developed within this portion of the park has not changed since the end of the period of significance, and adheres to the NPS Rustic design ideals. The use of native materials, minimal alteration, and high quality workmanship yields a high level of *integrity of design, materials, and workmanship*. The setting of the district is also much as it was during the period of significance, with the primary use areas developed during the Depression maintaining their historic patterns and response to the surrounding natural features, providing good *integrity of setting*. The overall park design, patterns of use, and the character of the

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CCC-era buildings contribute to the *integrity of feeling*. The Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area distinctly reflects *integrity of association* by its continued use as a place to experience nature, swim, and picnic, in addition to its relationship to the New Deal work relief program represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The following inventory of this area of more intense development reflects those aspects developed by the CCC program. Information presented is based on physical evidence, historic documents, and historic photographs. Individual resource names are taken from historic documents and plans.

Latrine [building] Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 1

Description: The first of two latrines constructed in the Cranberry Lake area, this building sits at the southern end of the main parking area. Original drawings were approved in the summer of 1934, and work began immediately. Typical of the park, the building has a granite foundation extending partway up the walls with extended corner buttresses that are battered. Above this, horizontal saddle notched logs with chisel point ends form the walls and gable ends. The gable roof extends at the ends over the entries to the men's and women's sides of the building, supported by extended top plate and ridge logs. Rafters are also log, and the cedar roof is laid over V-groove tongue and groove sheathing. The building retains its three original doors that are of plank construction with bracing of small diameter half-logs. Original hardware is still present on the doors. The windows are set symmetrically on the two long sides of the rectangular building, providing natural light from the east and west in both public ends of the building. A pipe chase separates the two ends, entered on the east side of the building at the center of that façade. The restroom entries are screened by contemporary fencing.

Alterations: This building has seen minor alterations over its life. The windows, once divided, are now single pane fixed sash of translucent glass. The entry screens are modern and not directly attached to the building, and an electrical panel has been placed on the center of the west façade. A pump station alarm light is also present in the north gable end. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

Combination Building [building] Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 2

Description: Overlooking Cranberry Lake to the west, this building is unique within the State Park system for its highly detailed masonry. The building sits under a side gable roof running north-south, and is enclosed on three sides with the primary entry on the east elevation and a concrete slab floor throughout. At the north end, a large fireplace is set into the end wall. This fireplace is battered, as are the main masonry supports at each corner and at the center of each side. At the south end this fireplace is mirrored in the large masonry chimney serving the three independent cook stoves that are set slightly into the volume of the building. The gap is spanned by a shallow arch containing the chimney flues. The exterior walls are constructed of horizontal logs with vertical laid long shakes in the gable ends. Windows are placed on the north and south walls to each side of the chimneys. These windows are six light fixed sash oriented horizontally. On the east side, paired six light sash are grouped in sets of two resulting in two groups of four windows each. The composition overall is symmetrical. The roof is supported by a simple log truss system, with log rafters and collar ties supporting small diameter log purlins. The double layer cedar shake roof is laid on the purlins. This masonry, like much of the masonry on this side of the park, was overseen by Mr. Lagreid, a master worker in stone. Lagreid was a LEM who in 1935 was transferred to Moran State Park to direct the construction of the stone tower on Mount Constitution. The triple independent cook stove arrangement is unique, and the arch space below the flues provided a handy space for wood storage. Other notable elements of this building include the reproduction log and lumber counters flanking the south chimney.

Alterations: The building has seen minimal alterations over its life. It was restored to its original appearance in 2002 (windows and ridge log), and retains a very high level of integrity.

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Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

Description: Located at the northern end of the Cranberry Lake development, this small shelter kitchen overlooks the lake. The building sits under a gable roof with the gable end facing the lake. The building is grounded by a low granite wall around its eastern half, enclosing the single cook stove. The cook stove chimney penetrates the roof near the east end of the ridge. Two large stone pylons, stylistically similar to those on the Combination Building described above, support the roof structure at the relatively open western end. The roof structure is framed by logs, with two primary plate logs on each side that support the log rafters. Purlins support the cedar shake roof, which is capped by a ridge log. The eaves are stepped, resulting in a lower eave line on the east end of the building. The floor consists of mortared flagstones. This building was included in *Park and Recreation Structures*, where it was praised for its “rakish quality” and chimney integrated with the roof form.

Alterations: This building has seen minimal alterations. The chisel points on the upper set of plate logs have been cut off. The roof form (stepped eave) was restored by a volunteer crew in 2010, and the ridge log was reintroduced to the building at that time. The building now appears as it did originally, with the exception of the chisel point log ends.

Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: This small shelter is one of four similar shelters in the park. The shelter houses a single unit cook stove, and is a simple gable roof supported by vertical logs at the corners. Log rafters and purlins are set on the plates spanning the four corners, all covered by the shake roof. The building’s cook stove is typical of those in the park, with cast iron elements set into the stone. The stove is lined with fire brick. The building has a concrete pier at each corner supporting the logs, and a flagstone floor. The prototype for this building in another part of the park was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, where it was acknowledged that covered shelters are a necessity in the Pacific Northwest. It was also noted that this form is more suitable for camping areas, but the placement in picnic areas (where all four of these are located) is acceptable due to the western Washington environment.

Alterations: This building was rehabilitated in 2011 by volunteers. Work included the rebuilding of the chimney, which had developed a significant lean and major crack, and the replacement of the roof with cedar shakes. Additionally, all four corner posts were replaced in kind due to decay.

Pump House [structure]

Built: c. 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: This pump house was constructed to supply water for the Whidbey Island side of the park, pumping water to the reservoir serving those areas west of Highway 20. It also supplied water for the CCC camp located at Cornet Bay. The building has a rectangular plan and is set into the ground on a poured concrete foundation. The foundation flares outward at or near ground level, where stone masonry walls are set on the concrete and continue up to the eave line. The roof is comprised of log rafters and purlins carrying the cedar shake roof. The gable ends are clad with long lengths of split cedar, giving the building a definitive rustic appearance. The masonry is not of the high quality seen in other Cranberry Lake buildings. Other notable elements are the log door jamb on the north side, stone steps and retaining walls leading down to the door, and wrought iron door hardware.

Alterations: This building appears much as it did originally. The only alteration appears to be the replacement of the roof in-kind and upgrade of the equipment inside. It retains a high level of integrity.

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Comfort Station [building]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 6

Description: The general form of this Comfort Station is found in many Washington State Parks developed by the CCC. Sitting under a side gable roof, the building has a stone base up to the level of the window sills. Sloping stone sills are prominent at the regularly placed window openings, and the stone work continues at each end of the building to shelter the entries into the men's and women's sides. Groups of vertical logs make up the wall space between windows, supporting the main plates. The gable ends are simple log trusses supporting the major purlins that in turn support the log rafters. The rafters have decorative chisel points on their exposed tails. The entry wings are extensions of the main gable, and repeat the log purlin pattern of the main volume of the building on a smaller scale. A central pipe chase is accessed on the east side of the building. Original plank doors with wrought iron hardware remain throughout the building at the three access points.

Alterations: This building no longer serves its original purpose, as it was converted to serve as a transformer and generator house for the sewer force main serving the park in 1996. The original windows have been replaced with large louvered screens in the windows at the northern end of the building, and the interior was altered. However, the building retains its historic exterior form and retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing feature of the surrounding district.

Parking Area [structure]

Built: 1934-5; 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 7

Description: The parking area is located east of the Combination Building and north of the Latrine, extending to the south to a turn-around adjacent to the Comfort Station. Initially developed in 1934-1935 with the rest of this area, it was expanded in 1938 to provide additional capacity as the picnic area was expanded to the south and the Comfort Station was constructed. The general form and shape of the parking area is the same as that reflected on the plan for the 1938 extension. It features a one-way loop in its northern section, and diagonal parking flanking the extension to the south. The northern portion of the loop is defined by a treed island in the center and modern curbs at the edges.

Alterations: The parking area has been changed in two ways. First, it has been paved since the end of the period of significance. Second, log guardrails shown on the expansion plans were either removed, or were never constructed. However, the parking area retains the form shown on historic plans and continues in its historic use despite these changes or omissions. The parking area retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing feature of this district.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area Landscape [site]

Built: 1934-5; 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 8

Description: The landscape of the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area encompasses the built features described above, and reflects the efforts of the CCC in developing this portion of the park. The general area was cleared of existing vegetation and graded using horse-drawn equipment to create an open recreational area adjacent to the lake. The area was initially developed in 1934-5 with the first wave of primary buildings, then expanded in 1938 to enlarge the area to the south. The expansion plans from 1938 detail the overall character of the landscape, indicating trees to be retained and those to be removed as well as the placement of picnic tables. It also identifies the locations of the significant contributing features. This large area was completely open beneath the trees, with a grassy landscape character. The historic landscape character is largely retained today.

Alterations: The general characteristics of the landscape remain as they existed historically. Alterations to the overall landscape include the removal of one building (the bath house) and encroachment or maturation of evergreen trees between the Combination Building and the Shelter Kitchen. The original dock structure defining the wading pool has been replaced with a dock of a different configuration. However, the overall

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landscape reflects the design intent of the historic period and retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing element of the district.

Stone Seawall [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 9

Description: The stone seawall lies at the western edge of the Bathing and Picnic Area. It is a rubble wall with a concrete cap constructed to define the swimming area at Cranberry Lake. It has a total height of over three feet, but only 24-30 inches of the wall is exposed. The wall varies in width from 16-22 inches. It has a total length of approximately 250 feet, but the extreme southern portion of the wall is currently covered by soil and vegetation. The wall has a central stone staircase of five steps leading down to the former swimming area created by the CCC.

Alterations: The general character of the wall remains as it did during the historic period. However, in 1952 the wall was altered by the addition of concrete ramps, one to the north and one to the south of the central staircase. These ramps provided easier access to the swimming area, and resulted in two eight foot wide openings cut through the wall. Concrete ramps and retaining walls were added behind the seawall flanking these new openings. The dock configuration was changed at this same time, but has been changed again since the 1950s. The current T-shaped dock extends out from the central staircase, which is obscured by the dock itself but is still present. The function of the area has also changed somewhat, with the primary freshwater swimming area having been relocated to the west end of the lake around 1960. Despite these changes, the wall retains its overall form and sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing element of the district.

Drinking Fountain [object]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 10

Description: This drinking fountain sits adjacent to the site of the former bath house. It is a granite rubble construction consisting of multiple stones held together by mortar in a roughly V-shaped plan. The fountain itself drained through the inside corner of the "V". The fountain is surrounded by a circle of basalt flagstones that is approximately eight feet in diameter. This type of improvement is seen in many of the CCC developed areas in the park and across the state, and is typical of the small scale features incorporated into the overall development of day use areas.

Alterations: The drinking fountain hardware has been replaced over its life, but remains essentially intact with a high level of integrity.

Cranberry Lake Dock [structure]

Built: 1975

Style: Utilitarian

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 11

Description: This dock structure extends into Cranberry Lake from the center of the stone seawall. It is a floating dock held in place by piles. It is the third dock in this Bathing and Picnic Area, all in the same general area but in different configurations. The dock is T-shaped, with an eight foot wide, 100 foot long gangway leading to a twelve foot wide by two hundred forty foot long main dock. Constructed after the period of significance, this resource does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Overall, the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area continues to display the physical qualities and design ideals of its original development under the CCC program. The district retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district satisfies the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Listing as it displays the principles and practices of NPS guided landscape design under the CCC program in State Parks.

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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

1933-1938

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area Historic District within Deception Pass State Park is historically significant at the statewide level under Criterion A for its direct association with Depression-era New Deal relief programs in Washington State. These programs provided a humanitarian influence on unemployed young men and local experienced construction personnel by providing meaningful work resulting in park development that has a distinctive architectural character. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its collection of structures that represents high artistic values, and that have a distinctive architectural character. Constructed by the CCC, the park structures and facility construction was overseen by National Park Service designers and has several fine examples of what has come to be known as "NPS Rustic" architecture, a style that uses local materials to help the developments blend into the surrounding landscape. The period of significance for the district begins in 1933, when the CCC arrived in the park and ends in 1938 when the CCC activities in the park ended. This picnic area is a developed park landscape that meets the registration requirements set forth in the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Listing.

Early Park Development

The land that would eventually become Deception Pass State Park lies at the northern end of Whidbey Island in Island County and at the southern end of Fidalgo Island in Skagit County. The pass itself was named by Captain George Vancouver in 1792 after a member of his crew, Joseph Whidbey, circumnavigated Whidbey Island and proved that what had been thought to be a peninsula was in fact an island. Euro American settlers began claiming homesteads in the region in the early 1850s under the Donation Land Act, and while numerous claims were made in the area the land was withdrawn from settlement in 1866 by Executive Order. President Andrew Johnson withdrew the land for military purposes as efforts to defend the country through coastal fortifications were progressing. The military never fully fortified the site, and in 1925 through an Act of Congress the land was deeded to the State of Washington for park purposes.

Facility needs for the new park were immediately apparent. In the 3rd Biennial Report of the State Parks Committee, covering 1924-1926, Deception Pass was identified as the second largest park in the system at that time at approximately 1,900 acres and ranked first in the number of visitors. Immediate needs included the development of community kitchens, restroom facilities, and improvements at the various bathing beaches throughout the park (both salt and fresh water beaches). Early improvements in the Cranberry Lake area of the park included a community kitchen, camp tables, pit toilets, small bath houses, and a public camping area.

Due to the funding constraints of the agency, which was limited to a portion of fines levied for traffic infractions outside incorporated areas of the state, park improvements did not proceed beyond this minimal level through the end of the 1920s. Governor Hartley's veto of the entire State Parks budget during his term as governor (1928-1932) prohibited additional improvements, even though the Committee stated that their primary goal was "to maintain our standing and reputation...we must take our State Parks problem as a real institution that has unlimited possibilities and as an asset to the State and all its people." ⁱ

From the time of its establishment in 1925 through the end of that decade and into the 1930s, Deception Pass consistently ranked first in attendance. When newly elected Governor Clarence Martin restored appropriations for State Parks after taking office in January of 1933, the State Parks Committee resumed operations of the parks and "found them in extremely run-down and dilapidated condition...the conveniences that had been provided on several of the parks had become in such a bad state of repairs that many of the old buildings were removed and new and more modern ones constructed in their place." ⁱⁱ

ⁱ Washington State Park Committee. *3rd Biennial Report*. (Olympia: Jay Thomas, Public Printer, 1927), 5.

ⁱⁱ Washington State Park Committee. *7th Biennial Report*. (Olympia: State Printer, 1935), 5.

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Emergency relief funds were appropriated in early 1933 from both state and federal sources, and were used in combination with other available funds to get the park system back up and running. The legislature appropriated \$40,000 for this purpose, \$68,000 was allotted from federal emergency funds, and the Parks and Parkways Fund, which had sat untouched since the start of Governor Hartley's term, totaled \$100,000. From these three sources, work occurred in 21 parks to get them ready for use during the spring of 1933. Over \$7,200 was spent at Deception Pass to prepare it for the busy season during the months of March and April.

Depression-Era Development

The State Parks Committee was ready for the restored regular appropriations when Governor Martin took office. They immediately began a search for a State Parks Superintendent, whose task was to plan for and implement the necessary repairs to park buildings and grounds. William Weigle, a Yale University graduate with a Master of Forestry degree who had been employed by the Forest Service, applied for the position and was given the job. Weigle had supervised a number of National Forests, including the Coeur d'Alene (1908-1911), all of Alaska (1911-1919), and the Snoqualmie National Forest (1919-1933). He immediately set to work, keeping in mind the Committee's position that necessary repairs be made first while putting the most people to work possible to help relieve unemployment. Weigle's appointment was a good step by the Committee, as he knew the workings of the federal government and proved to have a high level of energy and attention to detail.

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

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

In his second "Fireside Chat", given over the radio on May 7 of 1933, Roosevelt spoke to the scale of the undertaking. He noted that the program was to employ 250,000 men, stating "This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing, and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the regular Army itself." By July 1 of that year, the quota was more than filled with over 274,000 men enrolled and in camps across the country, including the 200 man camp SP-3 on the south side of Deception Pass. In the span of only three months, the CCC had developed from a statutory authorization to the largest peacetime government labor force the United States had ever known.

While the program was geared towards natural resource conservation on federal lands, Major Robert Stuart, the chief forester of the U.S. Forest Service, pushed to expand the program to include work in state and private forests as well as state parks. This would allow many of the unemployed men east of the Mississippi to remain close to home, where 70% of the unemployment was located. The initial plan would have moved the

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

^{iv} Richard Welsh, CCC Permanency Hearings, 1939 as quoted in Salmond, 159.

^v Salmond, 30.

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vast majority of the enrollees to the west, where 95% of the public domain was located. By pushing to expand the program to include state owned lands, Stuart allowed park systems such as Washington State Parks to benefit from the program.

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

Amidst these national events, the new State Parks Superintendent Weigle was using his knowledge of the federal system to obtain CCC camps in Washington's state parks. He traveled to Washington D.C. in April of 1933, attending meetings related to the establishment of the CCC and learning the process required to get federal assistance under this program. Weigle worked quickly and used his contacts in the Forest Service and other branches of the federal government to secure camps for State Parks. The first camp at Deception Pass was authorized by Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the NPS, as indicated in his letter to Weigle on June 5, 1933. The letter states that the camp had been approved by the President, and joined Camp SP-1 at Moran as the second approved CCC camp in Washington State Parks. It was expected that by July 1 the camp would be occupied and work underway, but the camp was set up quickly and Company 266 (formed mostly of Delaware recruits) occupied the camp on June 18^{vi}.

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

National Park Service Rustic Architecture

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

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

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

^{vi} Farm Bureau News, 8/31/1933.

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

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

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The origins and development of the NPS Rustic architectural style is fully described in the multiple property listing under which this district is nominated. This architectural style, combined with its corresponding approach to landscape development, was implemented in various state parks under the New Deal. The Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area exemplifies these design ideals and the development of the design philosophies regarding the nature of development in state parks, where designers had a freer hand on the landscape but still desired to place necessary buildings within that landscape that were harmonious with the surrounding environment and were constructed of native materials.

Two primary documents were produced during this period to guide park development. These publications were intended to give national and state park officials guidelines for developing facilities that could be modified for the specific regions and areas by the park's technical staff. These guidelines fostered creativity and allowed for variation based on the parks unique natural and cultural history. "Park design therefore encouraged experimentation, innovation, refinement, and, above all, a steadfast search for sensible, simple, and pragmatic solutions that followed function on one hand and nature on the other."^{ix}

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

The expanded three volume set allowed the NPS to include previously unaddressed subject areas and also provided a greater focus on recreational activities and facilities potentially found within a state park system. Designs from Deception Pass State Park were included in *Park and Recreation Structures*, displaying all of the major resource types developed under the CCC program in the park including park signs, table and bench combinations, minor foot bridges, the entry to the Rosario area of the park, the Campstove Shelter at Cranberry Lake (a more ubiquitous shelter type found in many areas throughout the park), the two larger kitchen shelters in the North Beach area, trailside seats, both the Cranberry Lake and Bowman Bay bath houses, and a design identical to the caretaker's houses at Bowman Bay and Cranberry Lake (illustrated at Lewis and Clark State Park but constructed in many Washington State Parks). These examples are spread throughout the park on both sides of the pass, reflecting the construction accomplishments of both CCC camps. However, many of the small scale wood features such as table and bench combinations and park signs have been lost due to decay.

Master Planning Process

In addition to developing a design standard for parks, the NPS also contributed guidelines for management of the physical and social components of recreational park usage. The program implemented general planning concepts that enabled park superintendents to schedule construction and improvement of roads and other buildings over a specified development period. Through master planning the park development could be viewed holistically in terms of visitation, recreational usage, geography, and landscape preservation, while including important programs of fire control, interpretation and infrastructure development. This advance master planning approach ensured that the NPS could take part so quickly and effectively in the emergency conservation and public works programs of the New Deal. In the State Park Division, however, master plans had not been previously prepared for these state-owned facilities. Period Plans, for each 6 month CCC

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

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period, were created outlining the work to be done or continued from the previous period. These were consolidated into master plans for each park, prepared during the course of the New Deal programs and many times serving as a record of work completed under the program.

In the 1930s, NPS programs for master planning, rustic design and landscape naturalization were extended beyond national parks to include the development of state, county and urban parks due to the expansion of the CCC program into these parks. Emergency Conservation Work by the CCC provided the NPS an opportunity to give direct assistance to states and local jurisdictions in developing scenic and recreational areas.

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

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

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

The NPS master plan system was used at Deception Pass, but given the scarcity of extant plans it is unknown if a master plan was developed prior to the start of work within the park. Since the CCC camps were established early in the program, occupied in June of 1933 and August of 1933, it is unlikely that a great deal of master planning was done prior to the start of project work. One Master Plan sheet has been located. Delineated in 1937, the plan shows the major developed areas of the park and identifies both potential and completed projects. The vast majority of constructed features shown are completed projects, with only a few identified as "proposed".

Typical of larger parks, Deception Pass' Master Plan shows an overview with large scale linear features such as road and trail systems with detail maps of specific areas highlighted that contained more intense development. These detail maps have not been located, but include the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area, the Reservation Bay (now Bowman Bay) Picnic and Caretaker's Area, the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area, the North Beach Picnic Area, the Cranberry Lake Camping Area, the Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area, the Pass Lake Utility Area, the Cornet Bay Picnic Area, and the Pass Lake Bathing and Picnic Area. The detail areas are shown in small scale on the main sheet of the Master Plan. These numerous developed areas display the application of planning principles put forward by the NPS during this period, and were a result of the high visitation in the park. Deception Pass consistently ranked first in attendance among State Parks, and the construction of these separate areas receiving more intense development was a conscious effort to divide the crowds in the park.

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

Though Depression-era recreation planning impacted the built environment, its cultural significance was profound. The Great Depression was the result of economic and social failure of the industrial revolution,

^x McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature*, Chapter 7

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

Deception Pass State Park Civilian Conservation Corps Development

On June 18, 1933 CCC Company 266 established their camp at Cornet Bay, signaling the start of CCC work in the park. The enrollees of this company were primarily from Delaware (164 enrollees), with the full company rounded out by 40 locals from Island County by the end of the month. This camp, while the second approved for State Parks in Washington, was designated SP-3. The company's arrival in the park was sooner than expected, as Superintendent Weigle and Major Kelley from Fort Lewis had only selected the site for the CCC camp three days prior to the arrival of the company in Washington. Weigle was called at 1:00 AM on the 18th informing him that the company was to arrive in Seattle by train at 8AM that morning, and by the end of the day the company was in the park.

Despite the surprisingly early arrival of the company, Weigle had a large amount of work planned for the park. He outlined his plan to the State Parks Committee in a memo on June 23, and Company 266 was set to work immediately. Typical of new camps, the first few weeks were spent clearing the camp area and constructing necessary camp buildings. Following the construction of the camp, the projects identified by Weigle were started. For the area south of the pass itself, he identified the need for a new water system, restrooms at both Cranberry Lake and North Beach, two "double" stoves and four "single" stoves, two bath houses, two community kitchens, a caretaker's house and accompanying garage, four miles of trail construction or improvement, five miles of road construction and improvement, forest improvements (falling snags, general clean-up, fire fuel removal), and other landscape work to make the park presentable to the public.

General forest work, trail projects, and road work occupied much of the early time of Camp SP-3 in the park. By 1934, however, they were started on the improvement of various areas of the park slated for higher intensity development. Camp SP-3 constructed the clustered developments south of the pass that were typical of park development projects overseen by the NPS and consistent with the design standards used by the CCC program. These development areas included the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area, the Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area, the North Beach Picnic Area, and the Cranberry Lake Camping Area.

Camp SP-3 was present in the park longer than its counterpart north of Deception Pass (designated SP-4). CCC Companies stationed at Cornet Bay, Camp SP-3, include the founding Company 266 composed of enrollees from Delaware, New York, and New Jersey along with approximately 40 locals from Island County; Company 572 composed of enrollees from Kentucky and Ohio, and Company 4786 composed of enrollees from Missouri. At the end of the CCC tenure at Deception Pass, the site of Camp SP-3 was turned back to State Parks, to be used for group activities. This land use pattern continues today.

Conclusion

The Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area is significant under Criterion A for its association with New Deal relief programs and under Criterion C as a physical manifestation of NPS landscape design and rustic architecture philosophies. The development of the park, and this specific area, utilized the NPS Master Plan philosophy to guide development and provide recreational amenities for the multitude of park visitors. The district is an example of the "Day-use Area" landscape type described in the multiple property listing and

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

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meets the registration requirements established under the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* context. The district retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: Washington State Park Headquarters

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.7
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u>	<u>525874</u>	<u>5360182</u>	3	<u>10</u>	<u>525877</u>	<u>5359791</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>10</u>	<u>526107</u>	<u>5360185</u>	4	<u>10</u>	<u>525877</u>	<u>5359805</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary of this district is delineated on the attached USGS quadrangle excerpt. It is bounded on the south and east by the park boundary as it existed at the end of the period of significance, extending to the west to include the shoreline of Cranberry Lake. The western boundary is curved to follow the shoreline of the lake, and the north boundary is placed to include the northernmost development in this area constructed by the CCC program (ID#3, Shelter Kitchen).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected as they include all extant developments constructed by the CCC and encompass the general landscape as developed under the CCC program. They reflect the park boundary at the end of the period of significance.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alex McMurry / Historic Preservation Planner (Edited by DAHP Staff)
organization Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission date October 2019
street & number PO Box 42650 telephone (360)902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504-2650
e-mail Alex.McMurry@parks.wa.gov

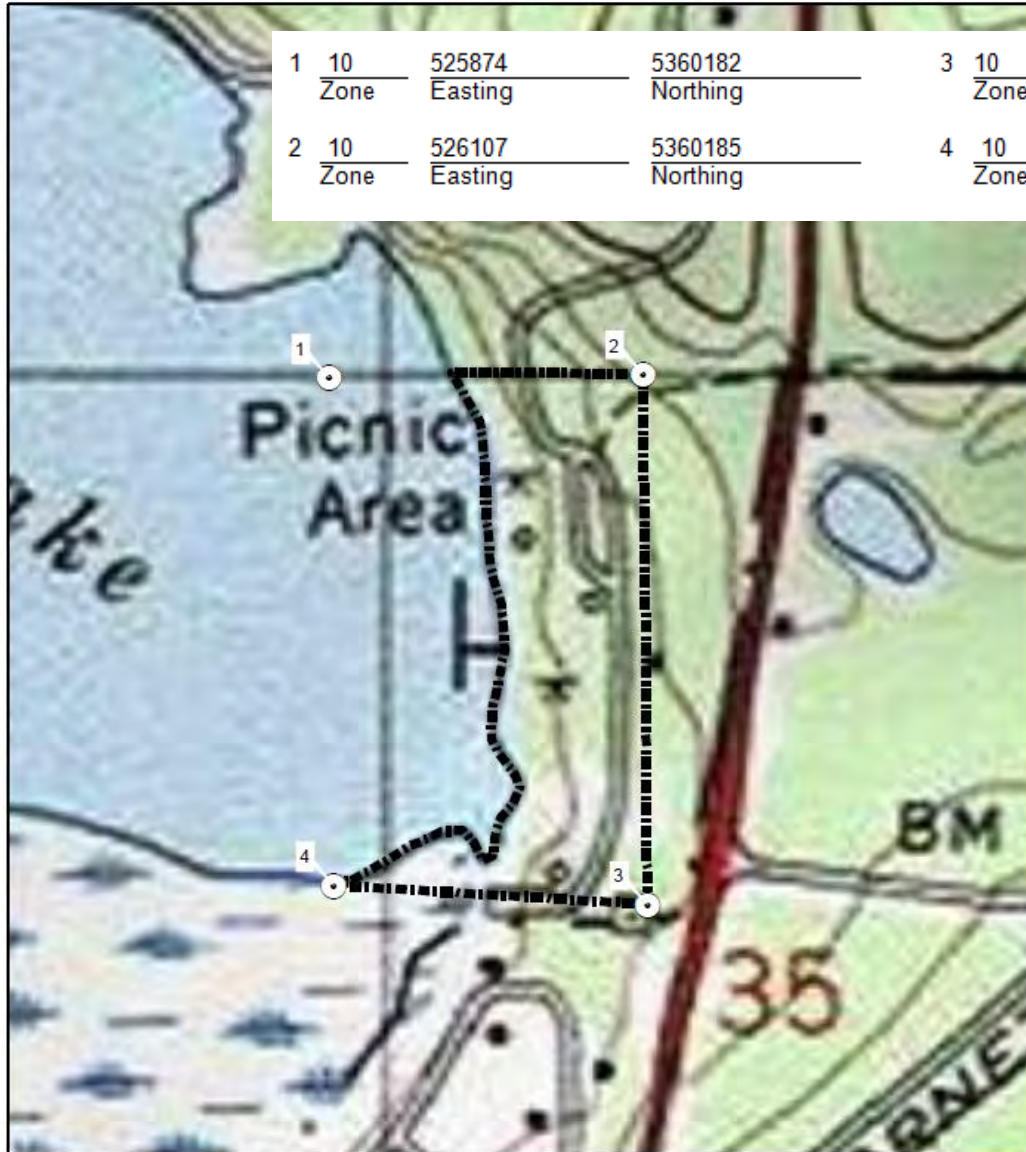
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

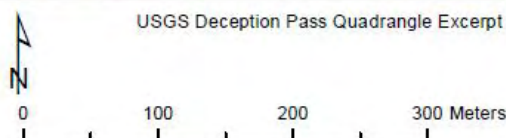


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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
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	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Legend

1 Primary UTM Reference

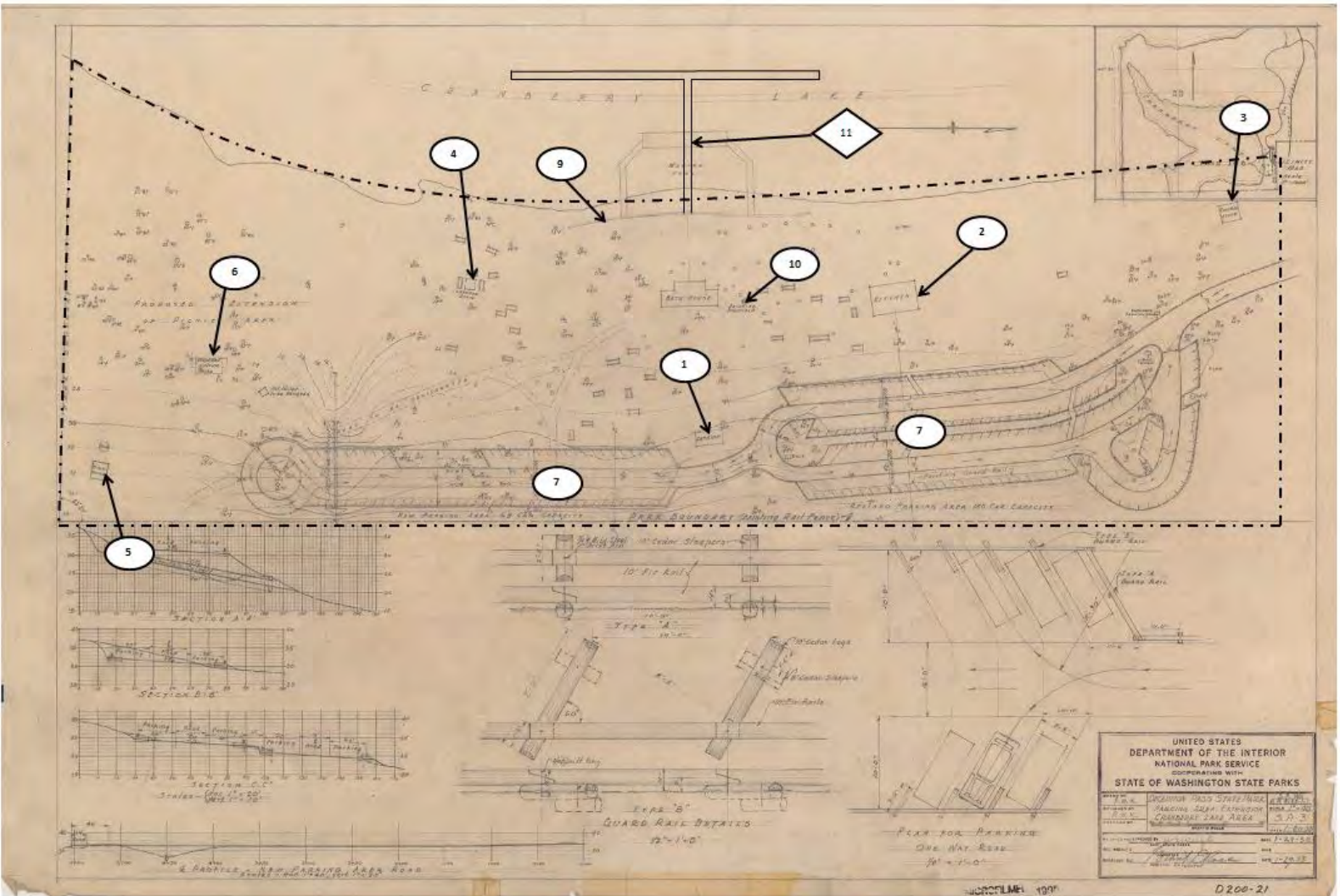
Dashed line District Boundary



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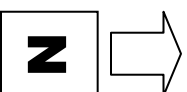


LEGEND:

21 Historic Contributing Resource

20 Non-Contributing Resource

District Boundary

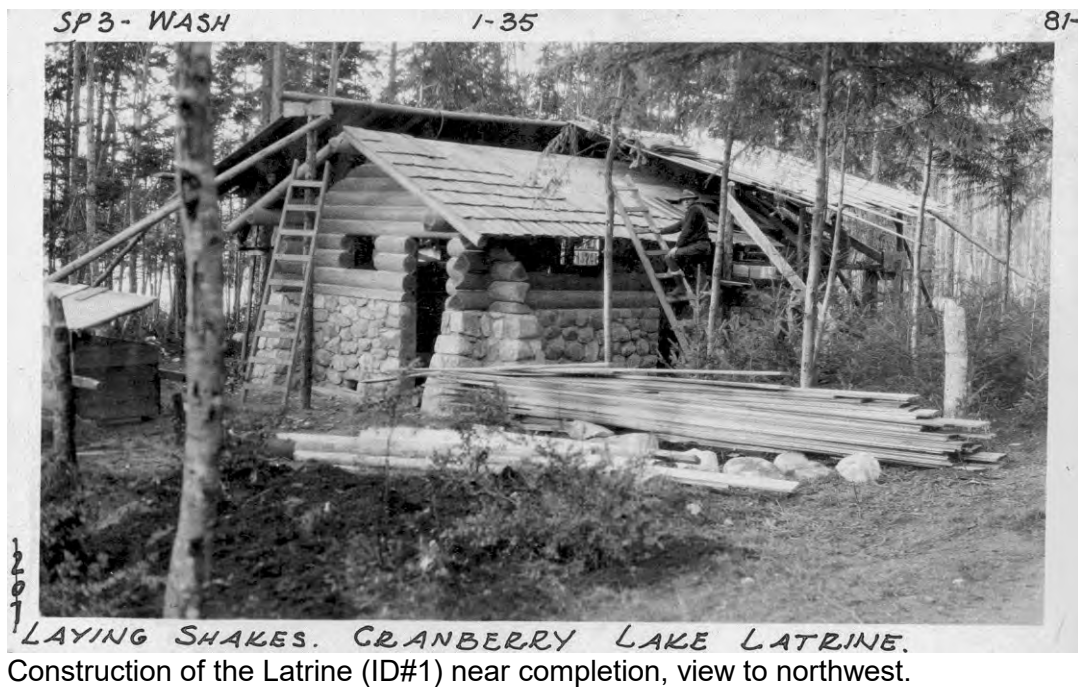
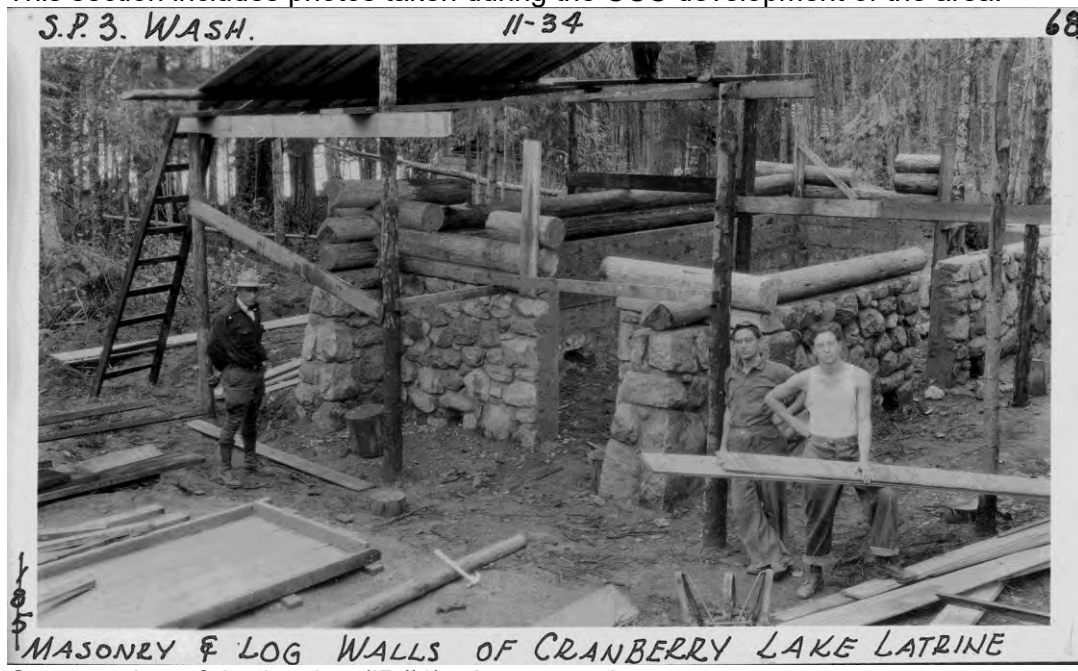


Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area, resource location map. WSPRC Drawing D200-21, on file at WSPRC Headquarters, Olympia, WA. Note: current dock configuration added to drawing (not to scale).

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This section includes photos taken during the CCC development of the area.



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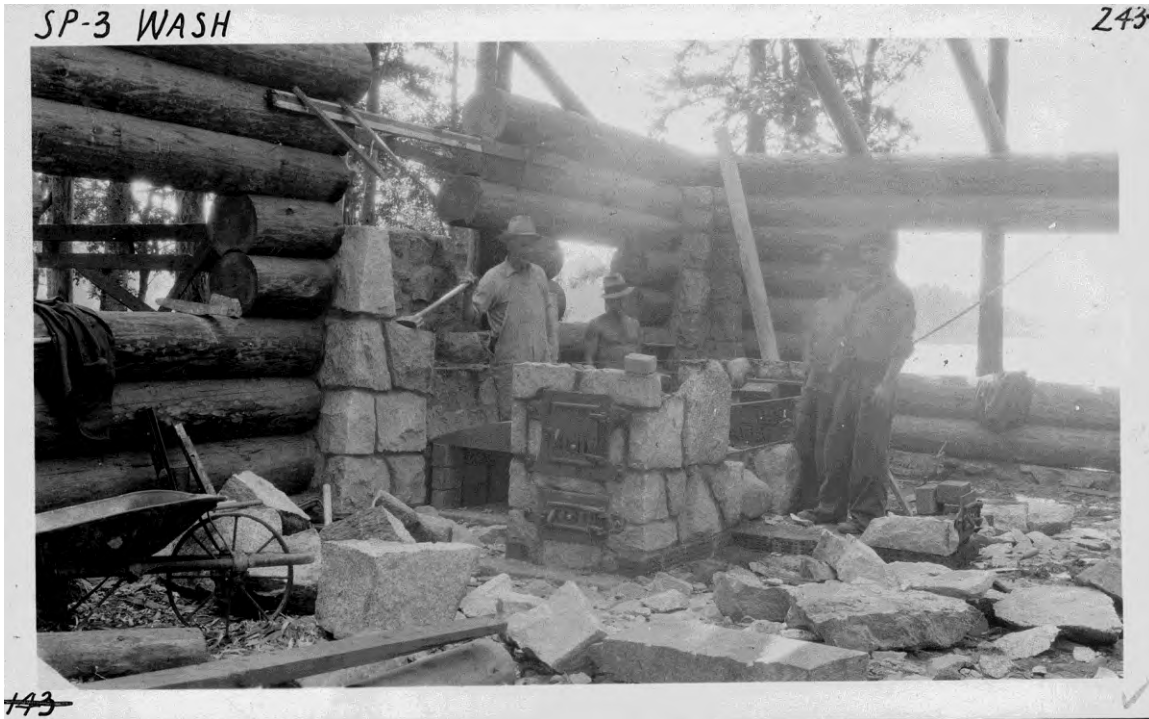
Completed Latrine (ID#1), view to northwest.



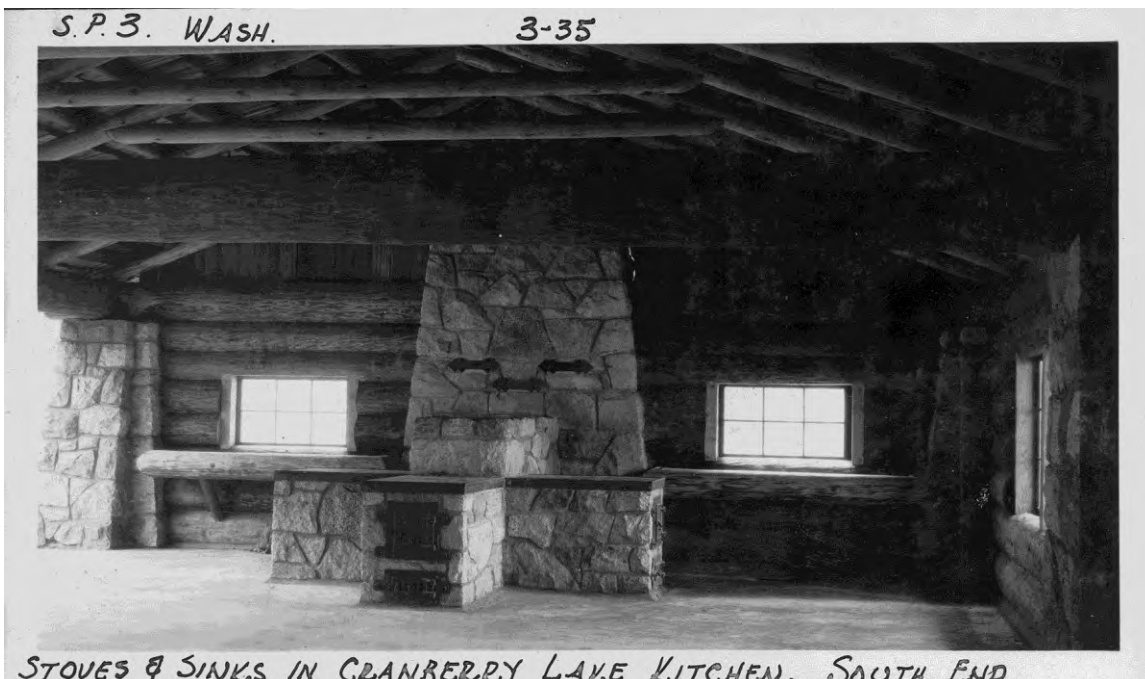
Combination Building (ID#2) under construction, view to northwest.

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South stove construction in the Combination Building (ID#2), view to southwest.



View to south of completed Combination Building (ID#2) interior.

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Completed Combination Building (ID#2), view to northwest.



Completed Shelter Kitchen (ID#3), view to northwest.

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Construction of the Pump House (ID#5), view to northwest.



Enrollees planting the south boundary area, view to north.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
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46
CLEARING PARK AREA AT CRANBERRY LAKE.
Clearing prior to construction of the north portion of the parking area.



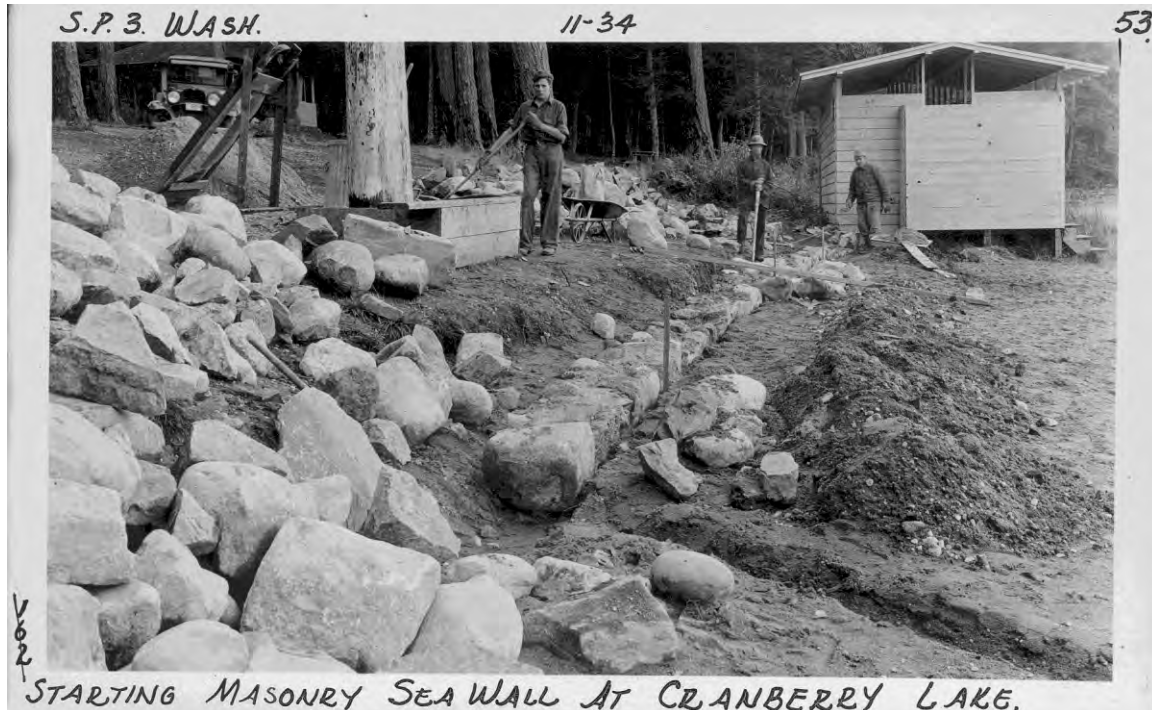
45
AUTOS PARKED. ON DECEPTION PASS PICNIC DAY.
Northern parking area in use.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

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STARTING MASONRY SEAWALL AT CRANBERRY LAKE.

Seawall construction, view to south. Note pre-Depression buildings existing at park that were removed during the CCC program.



STONE SEAWALL AT CRANBERRY LAKE BATHING BEACH.

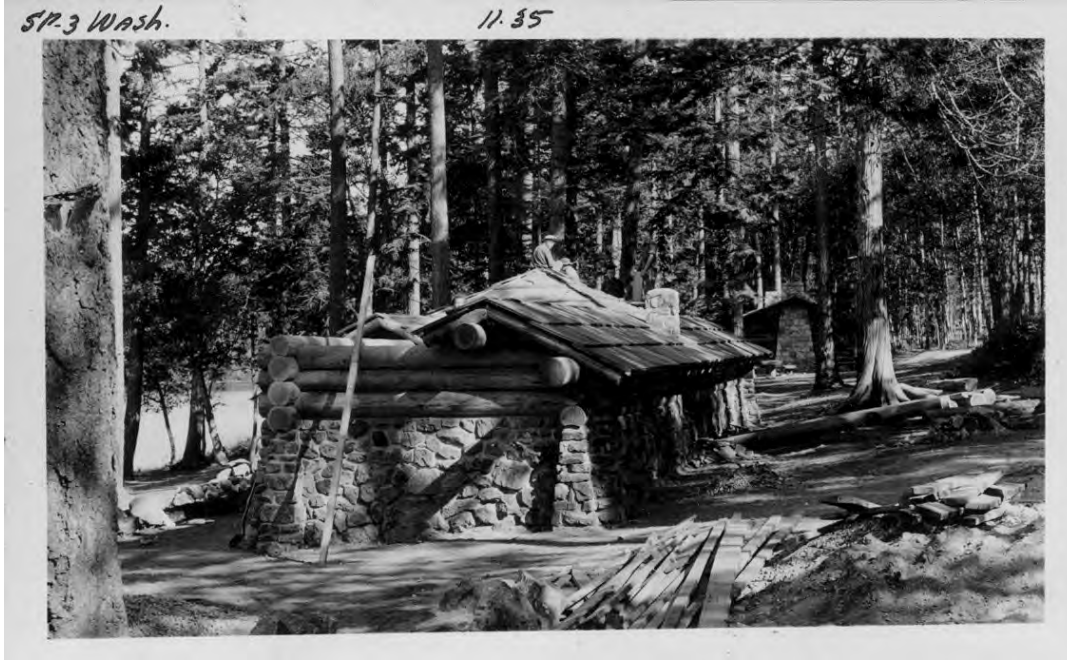
Seawall nearing completion, view to northwest.

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Former Bathhouse, view to north showing general landscape character. Combination Building (ID#2) visible at right center of photo.



Landscape overview to south, taken in 1936, showing general landscape character.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

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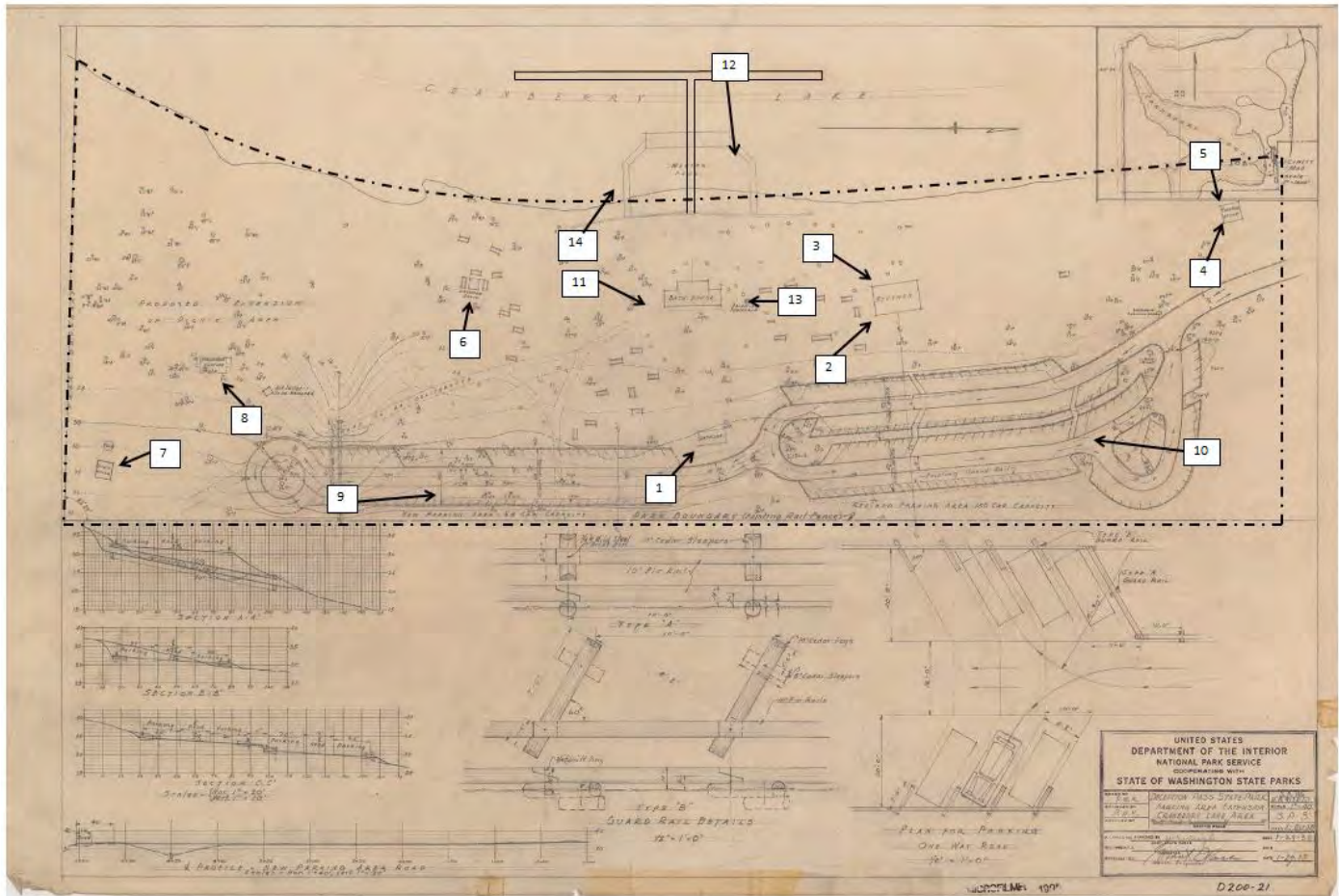
General view towards Cranberry Lake from a point southwest of the former Bathhouse.



Overview of Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area from diving float, view to southeast.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
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Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area, current photo location map. WSPRC Drawing D200-21, on file at WSPRC Headquarters, Olympia, WA. Note: Current dock configuration added to drawing

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
Name of Property

Island County, WA
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

City or Vicinity: Oak Harbor vicinity

County: Island **State:** Washington

Photographer: Alex McMurry

Date Photographed: 08/01/12

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

All photographs are keyed to the accompanying sketch map by photograph number.



Photo 1 of 14: Latrine (ID#1), view to northwest taken 8/1/2012.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
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Photo 2 of 14: Combination Building (ID#2) view to northwest taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 3 of 14: Combination Building (ID#2), view to northeast taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 4 of 14: Shelter Kitchen (ID#3), view to northwest taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 5 of 14: Shelter Kitchen (ID#3), view to east taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 6 of 14: Campstove Shelter (ID#4), view to west taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 7 of 14: Pump House (ID#5), view to southeast taken 8/1/2012.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

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Photo 8 of 14: Comfort Station (ID#6), view to southwest taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 9 of 14: Parking Area (ID#7), view to north near south end taken 12/22/2014.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area
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Photo 10 of 14: Parking Area (ID#7), view to south from northern end taken 12/22/2014.



Photo 11 of 14: Overview of landscape (ID#8) to north taken 12/22/2014. Latrine (ID#1) at right, Combination Building (ID#2) at left.

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Photo 12 of 14: Stone Seawall (ID#9), view of northern section to east taken 12/22/2014.



Photo 13 of 14: Drinking Fountain (ID#10), view to south taken 12/22/2014.

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Photo 14 of 14: Cranberry Lake Dock (ID#11), view to northwest taken 12/22/2014. Top of the south section of the seawall visible adjacent to the edge of grass.

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

name Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
street & number PO Box 42650 telephone (360) 902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Deception Pass State Park-Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area Historic District

Multiple Name: Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks MPS

State & County: WASHINGTON, Island

Date Received: 11/1/2019 Date of Pending List: 12/3/2019 8:14:54 AM Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2019 Date of 45th Day: 12/16/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100004770

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 12/4/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Deception Pass State Park-Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area Historic District is of statewide significance and meets National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Entertainment/Recreation, and Politics/Government. Constructed under the New Deal CCC program responsible for much of the park's early infrastructure, the Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic was developed between 1933 and 1938, and featured a small cohesive collection of distinctive shelters and recreational amenities reflecting the rustic style aesthetic common to CCC, Washington state park, and National Park construction during the period. Deception Pass State Park was among the largest and most popular venues in the state system during this period and its use of the largest peacetime government labor force for infrastructure development represented a significant collaboration of federal and state programs and funding. Reflective of the Park's master planning strategy for dispersing small, discrete recreational use clusters throughout the park's natural landscape, the district meets the Registration Requirements for the *Day Use Area* property type under the Historic Park Landscapes in the National and State Parks MPS.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer: Paul Lusignan Discipline: Historian

Telephone: (202)354-2229 Date: 12/04/2019

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**



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

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

October 19, 2019



RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed several revised nominations for **Deception Pass State Park**. You had previously reviewed a single nomination for the park as a dis-contiguous district but had substantial comments. We have now divided the park up into smaller districts per your recommendation. These are the last of several individual nominations for different areas of the park.

- **Cornet Bay Fire Circle – Island County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Cornet Bay Incinerator – Island County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Cornet Bay Campstove Shelter – Island County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Cranberry Lake Bathing & Picnic Area – Island County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Rosario & Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic & Caretaker Area Historic District – Skagit 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

