

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: MP100004772

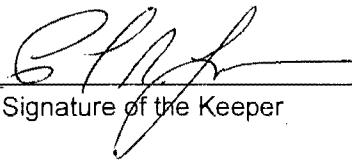
Date Listed: 12/04/2019

Property Name: Deception Pass State Park-Rosario and Bowman Bathing, Picnic, and
Caretaker's Areas 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

12/4/2019

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)

4772

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 - Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and
Caretaker's Areas 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street & number 41020 State Route 20 not for publication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 Skagit code 057 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 10-9-19
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

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | private |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Local |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | public - State |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | public - Federal |

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | building(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | object |

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	2	buildings
		district
		site
6	2	structure
2	2	object
17	6	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.)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

Cat: Landscape

Sub: Park (State Park)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

Cat: Landscape

Sub: Park (State Park)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENETURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT:

Arts and Crafts: Rustic / National Park

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stone

Log

roof: Wood Shake

other: _____

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area and the Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area are located in the northwest corner of Deception Pass State Park, and represent the two primary areas of more intensive recreational development north of the pass during the Civilian Conservation Corps tenure in the park. Both areas were developed to provide saltwater access to Rosario and Bowman (formerly Reservation) Bays with visitor amenities including kitchens, latrines, and bath houses. Also included are utilitarian features as seen in the pump house and reservoir that served both areas and the parking lots. To meet the administrative needs of the park, the Bowman Bay area also contains a Caretaker's House, Garage, and Barn. Both areas lie on low benches above the nearby beaches, framed by mature vegetation with steep hillsides defining the spaces. The two areas are linked by a trail developed by the CCC. These two areas were both developed by CCC Camp SP-4 during the period of significance, and include 17 contributing resources along with 6 non-contributing resources.

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, Cougar 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 1,740 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 Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area and the Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area were constructed under the CCC program in Deception Pass State Park as the primary areas of development in the northern portion of 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 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.

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These resource clusters, documented together as a small district, consist 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. There is one building shown on the 1937 plan in the Rosario that has been removed; its original function is unknown and it may have been a pre-Depression construction. There is also one latrine noted as "proposed" in the Bowman Bay area, but this project was never constructed. 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.

The geography, natural resources, climate, circulation systems, and accessibility to the landscape of the Rosario and Bowman areas have changed little since its period of primary development. The design of the contributing 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 natural setting of the park is also much as it was during the period of significance, with the primary use areas developed during the Depression maintaining their historic patterns and response to the surrounding natural features, providing good *integrity of setting*. The overall park design, patterns of use, and the character of the CCC-era buildings contribute to the *integrity of feeling*. The Rosario and Bowman Areas distinctly reflect *integrity of association* by their continued use as a place to experience nature and picnic, in addition to their relationship to the New Deal work relief program represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Intrusions to these areas are relatively minor. At Rosario, a new comfort station adjacent to the parking lot serves the function of the historic Latrine (ID#3) that has been converted to a new use. At Bowman Bay there is a developed campground to the northwest of the historic parking area, which has also been slightly altered and now contains a monument to the CCC program. Additionally, the former Bath House at Bowman Bay has been converted to a new use as a CCC Interpretive Center, and a comfort station has been added to the area at the north end of the parking lot.

The circulation systems in both the Rosario and Bowman Bay areas of the park are largely as they existed during the historic period. The vehicular circulation network is of the same form as developed by the CCC, with minor improvements such as paving and parking features such as log barriers and concrete bumper blocks. The Rosario area has two primary pedestrian routes, one beginning at the newly constructed comfort station and leading to the former Latrine, the other beginning near the southwest corner of the parking lot and extending past the Pump House and Community Kitchen towards the tombolo and Rosario Head. A trail leads from the Rosario Latrine along the hillside to the Bowman Bay area, developed by the CCC and still much in use today.

These two areas are generally large open grassy spaces, framed by mature vegetation. The surrounding hillsides and open vistas to the saltwater straits serve as backdrops as they did during the historic period. Significant clearing of the Bowman Bay area was conducted by the CCC's, and over time some of the single trees left within the grassy space have been lost. The stumps of these trees have been left due to

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archaeological issues with their removal. Vegetation provides a buffer between the visitor amenities at Bowman Bay and the caretaker's area, and also obscures post-Depression developments to the south. At Rosario the treed area within and adjacent to the parking area obscures the view of the private development to the north.

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.

Rosario Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / R. Koepf

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 1

Description: This Community Kitchen is centrally located in the Rosario day use area, adjacent to the low bluff overlooking Rosario Beach. It is one of a pair of nearly identical buildings, the other constructed in the Bowman Bay area. The Rosario building was constructed first, and the other second, with the enrollees learning from the first experience and cutting the construction time for this second shelter nearly in half from what they spent on the first. The shelter has a granite foundation that extends up to the window sill level on the three sides that are enclosed. Large stone piers flank the building entries on the east side, with stone walls framing the interior space around the three unit cook stove located at the center of the east side. Log columns support the roof and create a small covered space just east of the cook stove. The space between the windows on the north, south, and west sides is filled by vertical logs set on stone blocks, with weathered wood sills below the windows that provide shelter from the elements during the winter months. The roof features log rafters and purlins set on large plate logs and highly detailed log trusses, typical of the CCC construction in the park. Decorative and functional curved log brackets are adjacent to the entries, supporting the plate log and extended roof. The western roof plane extends beyond the eastern plane over most of the ridge line of the side gable, creating an open space for ventilation. This roof extension ends short of the chimney. The interior floor is a concrete slab, and flagstones are set to form a walkway and entry patio across the east side. The building has a high level of artistry, and is a design that is unique to the park. It demonstrates the high level of craftsmanship of the CCC enrollees.

Alterations: Few changes have been made to this structure. The counters flanking the cook stove have been reconstructed, and the windows are replacements of the original. However, the form of the building and its display of the rustic ideal is intact, and the building contributes to the surrounding district.

Rosario Pump House [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 2

Description: Located between the parking area and the Community Kitchen, this Pump House is similar to the one in the Cranberry Lake picnic area but its stone work is much more refined. It is partially set into the ground, with a concrete foundation flared out at the top to support the granite sidewalls of the building. Log rafters are set on the stone at the gable ends, with a plate log on the north and south sides at the eaves. The building is entered through a door on the west side, which is original, with stone retaining walls flanking the entry and stairs down into the structure.

Alterations: The building appears intact, although interior pump hardware has been replaced over the life of the building.

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Rosario Latrine [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

Description: Facing Sharpe's Cove at the southwest end of the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area, the building known as the Latrine historically served bathers with restrooms and limited shower facilities. Like the other buildings in the area constructed by the CCC, it features walls of granite extending up to a level just below the large plate logs beneath the windows. These plate logs encircle the building, with vertical logs paired at building corners and individual logs separating the bank of windows on the water (south) side. The vertical logs in turn support the top plate logs on which the log rafters are set. The roof is cedar shake with a staggered appearance representing the original construction accurately. The roof has solid sheathing, and rafter tails are plumb cut. Like the other buildings of this type, small extensions of the main gable cover the entries for the men's and women's sides. The pipe chase is accessed by a door centered on the north façade, also typical of the type. All doors are original, retaining wrought iron hardware. The entries have small curved log brackets supporting the prominent signs designating the entries, and louvered screens fill the area between the vertical logs at the entries. These louvers are repeated in the gable ends, and are massively scaled. The building displays a high level of craftsmanship, and reports contemporary with the construction note the care taken with difficult joints, particularly on the lower plate logs atop the granite walls.

Alterations: This building no longer serves its original purpose. Having sat vacant for a number of years, in 2011 the building was rehabilitated and converted into a classroom space for park programs. The exterior appearance was retained and restored, with the original roof pattern replicated and replicas of original light fixtures constructed. Copper caps over exposed logs were added for protection from the elements. The interior was reconfigured into one large open space, with shadows of former partitions retained in the concrete slab floor. The window glazing was also replaced with wire glass, but the original glazing had been removed at some point in the 1960s or 1970s. Despite the change of use and loss of interior spatial arrangement, the exterior appears much as it did historically, allowing the building to contribute to the surrounding district.

Rosario Comfort Station [building]

Built: 2013

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / HKP Architects

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: This building is adjacent to the parking area at Rosario at the northeast corner of the open cleared area. A contemporary addition, the building postdates the period of significance and does not contribute to the district. It is a gabled volume clad with horizontal board siding, containing two restrooms and an office space. The building has a covered walkway on the south side, framed by exposed log columns.

Alterations: This building is intact as it was recently constructed, but does not date from the period of significance.

Rosario Entrance Piers [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: Located at the entry to the Rosario parking area, these stone piers flank the roadway. Two separate piers exist, one on the east and one on the west side of the road. The western pier is rectangular, with plank signs recessed into the masonry corner. The eastern pier is an identical construction, but a curved wall extends east / northeast from this pier, with a smaller rectangular pier at the end of the curved wall. These entry piers were featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, and were noted for their integration of signage and novelty.

Alterations: The plank signs were replaced in 2013, as the original planks had severely deteriorated. The new planks are replicas of the original, using the same font, text, lettering method, and original mounts. Contemporary gates have been installed adjacent to and separate from the historic piers. Despite these minor changes, the piers retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing features of the surrounding district.

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Rosario Parking Area [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 6

Description: The Rosario Parking area is accessed through the entry piers and is located adjacent to the north boundary of the park. The road leads to a circular one-way loop with parking on both sides. The parking area is framed by log guardrails and is paved. The parking area retains its central treed island and one-way circulation.

Alterations: This parking area has been paved since the historic period. In addition, new log guardrails were added in 2012 that are compatible with the historic character of the site. The new rails are not exact copies of what was installed during the CCC era, as the originals had log posts set into the ground that do not have a long life span in the western Washington environment. The parking area is in its historic location and represents the original form and layout, and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding historic district.

Rosario Ko-kwal-alwoot Carving [object]

Built: 1983

Style: Other (sculpture)

Builder: Tracy Powell

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 7

Description: This cedar carving is located at the western end of the tombolo as it widens out onto Rosario Head. Carved by a local artisan, the sculpture was a joint venture of Samish Tribe and Skagit County Centennial Commission. It tells the story of Ko-kwal-alwoot, a Samish maiden who saved her tribe by marrying a man of the sea who had fallen in love with her as she gathered seafood. The carving was dedicated on September 24, 1983. As such it is outside the period of significance for the park and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Sharpe's Cove Dock [structure]

Built: 1983

Style: Other (utilitarian)

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 8

Description: The Sharpe's Cove Dock is located on the southern side of the tombolo connecting the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area to Rosario Head. A dock appears on historic maps and plans in this location, including the 1937 Master Plan. The current dock is a replacement of the earlier structure, upgraded over the years to serve the needs of the park. The current version has a timber approach span supported by piles with an aluminum ramp leading down to the floating dock itself. The age of each of these individual parts varies, but the piles were last replaced in 1983 and other elements have been replaced since that time placing the structure outside of the period of significance for the district. As such, it does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Rosario Beach to Bowman Bay Trail [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 9

Description: This trail leads from the Rosario Latrine around the southern flank of Cougar Hill and along the north side of Bowman Bay, ending near the Bowman Bay Community Kitchen. It is approximately ½ mile long. The trail was improved and widened by the CCC to connect these two developed areas of the park. Noted on the 1937 Master Plan as Trail #1, it remains a dirt trail and follows its original alignment. Notable features along the trail include seven distinct segments of stone retaining wall on the downhill (water) side of the trail and one partially collapsed stone retaining wall on the uphill side of the trail.

Alterations: The trail follows the original alignment as indicated on the Master Plan. Alterations are few, and include the addition of one section of steel pipe guardrail to protect trail users that is mounted adjacent to one of the stone retaining wall sections. Additionally, one bridge structure has been replaced, likely due to deterioration of the original. The replacement structure is of dimensional lumber treads on log stringers with a simple log railing. Despite these minor changes, the trail retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing resource within the district.

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Water Storage Reservoir [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / R. Koepf

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 10

Description: This reservoir was connected to the pump house at Rosario, providing water to both the Rosario and Bowman Bay areas of the park. It has a capacity of 10,000 gallons, with a concrete storage tank approximately 14 feet square topped by a log roof system of queenpost design at the gable ends and log rafters under the shiplap roof deck. The gable ends are largely open for ventilation between the log trusses. The concrete tank is mostly excavated into the earth. The structure was completed during the summer of 1934.

Alterations: This structure is no longer in use. Some screening in the gable ends has been removed, and the roof has been clad with asphalt shingles, a replacement of the original roofing of 45# roofing felt. However, the form of the building is intact and it retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing resource within this district.

Boundary Marker [object]

Built: c. 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 11

Description: These small concrete pylons were placed by the CCC to delineate the park boundary at various points. Along the historic northern boundary of the park (the north boundary of this district), these objects were installed by the CCC after pouring them in forms at a central location. The marker is approximately 18" tall, 5" square at the cap and 8" square at the ground line. Marked with the letters "SP" recessed into two faces of the pylon, major points (such as section lines) were additionally marked by the casting of a brass plate in the top of the pylon. The remaining boundary marker delineates the line between section 22 and 23. The topographic map prepared after the CCC survey of the park shows the locations of these markers as originally placed, but they do not appear on the park's Master Plan.

Alterations: Within the proposed boundary of this district, nine boundary markers are shown on the 1937 topographic map of the "Rosario Section" of the park. Contemporary field survey located only one of these markers, indicating that the other eight of these original nine markers have been removed. However, the remaining marker dates to the period of significance and exhibits one of the many aspects of the CCC program in the park. The marker that remains is intact, retains integrity, and is considered a contributing resource within the surrounding district.

Bowman Bay Caretaker's Residence [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 12

Description: This building is located upslope from the day use area at Bowman Bay, formerly known as Reservation Bay. It is the westernmost of the three administrative and service buildings in a small cluster. The basic plan, designed by Ellsworth Storey, was used in numerous parks throughout the state and adapted to meet specific site needs. The building features saddle notched log walls set on a locally sourced granite foundation with multiple intersecting gables. The main gable runs east-west, extending to frame a covered porch on the east elevation. Secondary cross gables run to the north and south of this main gable, one on the south and two main cross gables on the north. A small gable covering the door on the north side is centered between the main cross gables. The stone foundation is largely exposed, with stone accents beneath the log columns on the front porch and the flagstone stoop on the main (east) and secondary (north) entries. Original doors and hardware are still present at both entries. Curved log brackets support the north entry gable. The windows are typically wood casement sash, and the original shake roof has been replaced with cedar shingle. The large masonry chimney is a prominent feature. An identical plan to this one was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, although the building represented there is from Lewis and Clark State Park.

Alterations: This building has a good level of integrity. Alterations include the replacement of the original shake roof with shingles, the alteration of the bank of casement windows that removed most of the muntins

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(leaving a two lite sash instead of the original 10 and 15 lite sash), and minor reframing of the roof planes above the rear entry porch to eliminate multiple valleys that did not effectively drain water off the roof and away from the log elements below. These changes are relatively minor, and have not changed the overall historic character of the building, which contributes to the larger historic district in the park.

Bowman Bay Caretaker's Shop and Garage [building] **Built: 1935**

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 13

Description: This building is nearly identical to the one located in the Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area, and is a type used in multiple Washington State Parks. Some similar designs exist by Ellsworth Storey, but original drawings for this building have not been located to verify the designer. Located between the Caretaker's Residence and the Barn, it is set on a stone foundation and is also of saddle notched log construction covered by a side gable roof that is clad with wood shingles. Access to the building is on the south side, with a single man-door near the west end and two sets of original bay doors at the east end. The interior is divided into two distinct spaces, with a tool room on the west end and garage bays at the east end. The roof system is largely log as well, with heavy purlins supporting the log rafters. The gable ends have simple queenpost trusses supporting the purlins, and the gable ends are clad with wood shakes. The interior is open, exposing the shiplap sheathed roof. Nine-light casement windows are regularly spaced on the north and west elevations, and the building has a poured concrete floor.

Alterations: This building is largely intact, with the only apparent change from the original design being the replacement of the original shake roof with a shingle roof.

Bowman Bay Barn [building] **Built: c. 1935**

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 14

Description: Located at the east end of the three building Caretaker's complex, this barn is a log-framed building with a front gable roof. The entrance is on the west end through double sliding doors on outside tracks, providing access to the concrete floored volume. The exterior is clad with board and batten siding attached to nailers spanning the primary log columns. Log trusses support the roof, and diagonal logs brace all the columns at the perimeter. Windows are regularly placed, one in each longitudinal bay of the north and south façades and two in the eastern end of the building. These are typically nine light fixed sash. The interior is divided into three areas, one encompassing the western three bays and two smaller areas in the eastern bay. The roof is sheathed with plywood and clad with asphalt shingles.

Alterations: The building retains a good level of integrity. The interior partitions do not appear to be original, and the roof cladding is not the historic material. However, the building retains sufficient integrity to be a contributing element of the surrounding district.

Bowman Bay Bath House [building] **Built: 1935-6**

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4/Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 15

Description: The Bowman Bay Bath House is the central building of the beach area. Located near the water's edge behind the beach, the building is a low construction that is actually three separate buildings set close together. The east and west buildings are mirror images of each other, constructed to house the men's and women's dressing rooms. At the center is a T-shaped building that housed a service and concession counter and separate restrooms. The buildings are constructed primarily of granite, with stone walls extending up to the eave line. The roof structures are set on plate logs topping the stone walls, and log rafters and solid sheathing support the shake roofs. The dressing room wings are symmetrical, with a series of high-set windows on both the north and south elevations. The gable ends are formed by horizontal logs, with large extended purlins under the gable roofs. The service building has a cross gable roof to accommodate the plan, with the higher gable running north-south. A small hip wraps around the south façade, and the higher gable peak extends above the cross gable on the north façade. This building has substantially more window area

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than the dressing room wings, with large banks of vertically oriented fixed pane sash on the north, east, and west ends. The southern portion of the building has flip-up doors covering the openings for service area customers. Weathered stone sills, square cut rafter tails, and a high level of workmanship are common among all three buildings. The spaces between the buildings are paved with flagstones. This bath house was included in *Park and Recreation Structures*, and praised for its compact form and combination of functions with good "supervisory control" from the service desk.

Alterations: This building no longer serves its original function, and has been converted to use as a CCC Interpretive Center. The dressing room interiors have been altered through the removal of partitions, and glazing has been added behind the service counter flip-up doors so patrons can see the displays inside depicting the CCC enrollees and program. Despite these interior changes, the exterior retains a high level of integrity and contributes to the surrounding district.

Bowman Bay Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / R. Koepf

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 16

Description: This Community Kitchen is at the west end of the Bowman Bay day use area, adjacent to the low bluff overlooking the water. It is one of a pair of nearly identical buildings, the other constructed in the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area. The Rosario building was constructed first, and this one second, with the enrollees learning from the first experience and cutting the construction time for this second shelter nearly in half from what they spent on the first. The shelter has a granite foundation that extends up to the window sill level on the three sides that are enclosed. Large stone piers flank the building entries on the north side, with stone walls framing the interior space around the three unit cook stove located at the center of the north side. Log columns support the roof and create a small covered space just north of the cook stove. The space between the windows is filled by vertical logs set on stone blocks, with weathered wood sills below the windows that provided shelter from the elements during the winter months. The roof features log rafters and purlins set on large plate logs and highly detailed log trusses, typical of the CCC construction in the park. Decorative and functional curved log brackets are adjacent to the entries, supporting the plate log and extended roof. The southern roof plane extends beyond the north over most of the ridge line of the side gable, creating an open space for ventilation. This roof extension ends short of the chimney. The interior floor is a concrete slab, and flagstones are set to form a walkway and entry patio across the north side. The building has a high level of artistry, and is a design that is unique to the park. It demonstrates the high level of craftsmanship of the CCC enrollees.

Alterations: The building has been altered slightly over its life. The two counters flanking the central stove have been removed, but evidence remains of the anchorage and plumbing that was once present. The windows have also been replaced, but are a sympathetic construction. These alterations are relatively minor, and do not detract from the significance of the structure, which contributes to the surrounding historic district.

Bowman Bay Combination Building [building]

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 17

Description: Sited in the upper part of the day use area, this building sits under an intricate cross gable roof. The main gable, running east-west, is anchored at each end by large chimneys. The east chimney serves a large stone fireplace, which has a substantial log mantle set over the arched firebox. The west chimney serves a three unit cook stove. Between the chimneys, a series of scissor trusses carry the large purlins beneath the solid roof sheathing. The cross gable is located at the west end of the building, extending west from the cook stove chimney. This gable has a shallower pitch in the center, breaking up the roofline. The main gable also has shallower pitches outside the wall surfaces at the eaves. The north side of the cross gable is supported by log columns and a queenpost truss system, the west end supported by vertical log clusters set on stone bases, and the south end is mostly enclosed by windows between clusters of vertical logs. The building has a stone base all the way around, except the open entry areas on the north and west sides. This stone base extends up to a point just below the wood window sills. Windows enclose the eastern

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end of the building under the main gable, separated by log clusters in an arrangement similar to the Community Kitchen to the west. Additional notable features include the integrated fountain on the west side of the cook stove cluster, wood shake clad gable ends, chisel cut ends on the exposed scissor truss members, and a generally excellent level of workmanship representing the CCC program.

Alterations: This building appears to be largely intact, with a few exceptions. The windows have been replaced with replicas of the originals, the fixtures have been removed from the integrated fountain, and the roof sheathing was replaced in kind during a previous reroofing project. However, it largely retains its historic appearance and contributes to the surrounding district.

Bowman Bay Comfort Station [building]

Built: 1990

Style: Rustic

Builder/Architect: WSPRC

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 18

Description: Located just uphill from the Community Kitchen at the west end of the day use area, this comfort station replaced an earlier structure in this location that was constructed in 1956. While it is a new construction, it is compatible with and sympathetic to the surrounding built environment constructed under the CCC program. Like the other buildings in this area, it features a granite base extending up to the bottom of the window sills. The gabled roof runs north-south, with small extensions over the entries to the men's and women's sides. The entries also have stone bases like the rest of the building, with vertical log clusters flanking large louvered screens. The main building is also comprised of vertical logs above the stone base, with windows on the west side providing natural light to each of the restrooms. Paired windows are sited adjacent to the public entries. The building has a central pipe chase accessed on the east façade, and all three doors into the building are of plank construction. Above the vertical log walls, large plate logs support the rafters and a simple truss system is exposed on the gable ends. These log trusses are infilled with shakes. The building has a wood shake roof, and is surrounded by a concrete sidewalk.

Alterations: The building remains largely intact, but as a recent construction it does not contribute to the surrounding historic district.

Bowman Bay Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 19

Description: This is the fourth of the set of small shelters spread throughout the park. It is a small and simple building located at the far southern end of the Bowman Bay day use area. The building has a front gable roof supported by log columns at each of the building corners. Log plates encircle the columns at the eave level, with the log rafters and purlins supported on the plates. The floor is flagstone, except in the center where a concrete slab indicates the former location of a single unit cook stove. The stove has been removed as in the other small shelter of this type at North Beach. The roof is wood shingle with a plywood substrate. This building was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures* and admittedly provides shelter from the elements in a structure that, in the opinion of the day, is more appropriate for campground sites than picnic areas. However, four examples exist in picnic areas of Deception Pass State Park, and all are critical as representative examples of the small scale developments accomplished by the CCC program.

Alterations: This shelter has lost some integrity through the removal of the stove and the replacement of the original roof surface with shingles instead of shakes and the plywood substrate. Other alterations include the addition of small log diagonal braces at the corner posts to provide stability. Despite these changes, it retains enough integrity and portrays the rustic form and is considered a contributing feature of the district.

Drinking Fountain [object]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 20

Description: This drinking fountain is located just south of the Bath House, and represents the multiple visitor amenities provided by the CCC. While the construction date is unknown, it is logical to assume that the fountain was constructed as a companion to the nearby bath house, taking advantage of the water supply

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there. This version of the fountain is a stone monolith with a bowl carved into the top, as well as a relief opening for drainage on one side. The fountain is set on a concrete base. The plumbing is set in a hole drilled vertically through the monolith, with the fountain itself on one side of the bowl.

Alterations: The fountain appears to be largely original, with the exception of the fountain hardware which appears to be more recent. However, it retains its historic appearance, location, and function and is an important element in the overall development of the picnic area and contributes to the larger district in the park.

Bowman Bay Parking Area [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 21

Description: The Bowman Bay Parking Area is a circular one-way loop that provides separation between the Caretaker's Area (located uphill) and the public day-use area (located downhill). The loop is in its historic location, and represents the historic circulation pattern in this part of the park. It is also representative of the utilitarian features constructed under the CCC program to meet the needs of park visitors. The parking area is paved, with diagonal parking around the edges.

Alterations: This parking lot has been paved since the historic period. In addition, both the 1937 Master Plan and a 1937 topographic map of the park show a central corridor running through the center of the loop that is no longer present and is currently occupied by grass and the CCC Monument described below. Despite these changes, the basic form of the parking area is as it existed during the historic period and it contributes to the surrounding district.

CCC Monument [object]

Built: 2004

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Washington Chapter 5, CCC Alumni

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 22

Description: This monument is a bronze statue set on a concrete and stone plinth in the center of the grassy area encircled by the parking area at Bowman Bay. It is dedicated to the enrollees of the CCC program, and was placed in the park in 2004. It is the only monument of its type in a Washington State Park. The statue postdates the period of significance, and does not contribute to the district but is compatible in that it commemorates the achievements of the program that substantially developed this park and many others.

Alterations: None noted.

Bowman Bay Campground [structure]

Built: 1934

Style: Contemporary

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 23

Description: The Bowman Bay Campground is located to the northwest of the parking area. The area is a mixture of relatively open camp sites with mature evergreens scattered throughout the area and native shrubs defining the camp sites. There are a total of 20 camp sites, plus one host site, located along a one-way loop road that is accessed at the northwest corner of the parking lot adjacent to the comfort station (ID#18). Historic photographs and correspondence indicate that there was a camping area established in this vicinity by the CCC, but the historic configuration is unknown. By the mid-1950s the campground had its current shape in terms of the road system, but the campsites are not delineated on maps from that era. Because the campground has continued to evolve over time and the original configuration is unknown, the campground area at Bowman Bay is not considered a contributing resource within this district.

Overall, the Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas continue to display the physical qualities and design ideals of their 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

1933

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Koepf, Roland (Architect)

Paterson, Jack (Architect)

Storey, Ellsworth P. (Architect)

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas Historic District within Deception Pass State Park, outside of Oak Harbor, Washington is historically significant under Criterion A for its direct association to New Deal programs of the early 20th century. Developed and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), these park areas are also connected to the overall broad pattern of park development in Washington State and are significant at the statewide level. The CCC program provided a direct humanitarian need for unemployed young men as well as local experienced construction personnel by providing meaningful work. Their efforts during the early to mid-1930s, resulted in park development that has a distinctive architectural character.

The district is also eligible under criterion "C" for its representation of high artistic values, having the distinctive architectural character used throughout the Depression in park structures and facilities overseen by National Park Service designers. The Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas have 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 administrative area meets the registration requirements set forth in the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* Multiple Property Listing.

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

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. Euroamerican 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 Rosario area of the park included a community kitchen, camp tables, chemical toilets, and the limited development of the "fine spring water" available, and at Bowman Bay a single community kitchen was the only pre-Depression development undertaken.

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."¹

¹ Washington State Park Committee. *3rd Biennial Report*. (Olympia: Jay Thomas, Public Printer, 1927), 5.

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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

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. The northern camp SP-4

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

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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followed shortly thereafter. 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 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 second Deception Pass camp, Rosario Beach Camp SP-4, was occupied on November 2 of the same year.

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.^{vi}

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

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

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Frederick Law Olmstead, Sr. among others.^{vii}

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 Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas exemplify 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."^{viii}

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

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

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

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conservation and public works programs of the New Deal. In the State Park Division, however, master plans had not been previously prepared for these state-owned facilities. Period Plans, for each 6 month CCC period, were created outlining the work to be done or continued from the previous period. These were consolidated into master plans for each park, prepared during the course of the New Deal programs and many times serving as a record of work completed under the program.

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^{ix}

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 November 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, marked by high unemployment and a world-wide collapse of economic markets. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's

^{ix} McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature*, Chapter 7

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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.”^x 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. Company 948 followed shortly thereafter, occupying Camp SP-4 on the north side of the pass near Rosario on November 2, 1933. This company, like their counterparts south of the pass, provided assistance in clearing and grading the new approaches to the Deception Pass bridges. In addition, they developed two areas of more intensive construction including the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area and the Reservation (Bowman) Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area. These two areas are not far apart, but the establishment of two separate picnic areas allowed the public to have greater choice in where to recreate and helped disperse the crowds descending on the park. Despite occupying the camp for only 18 months during the second, third, and fourth CCC periods a great deal of work was accomplished by the enrollees at Camp SP-4.

Weigle had a large amount of work planned for the park. He outlined his plan to the State Parks Committee in a memo in June of 1933, and Company 948 was set to work immediately. Typical of new camps, the first few weeks were spent clearing the camp area and constructing necessary camp buildings. Unlike the SP-3 CCC camp, SP-4's camp was located on leased land adjacent to the park. Following the construction of the camp, the projects identified by Weigle were started. For the area north of the pass, he identified the need for a new water system, three miles of road, two bath houses (one at Rosario and one at Bowman Bay), two restrooms (one at each developed area), telephone lines, trails, and other small projects.^{xi}

These projects were started immediately after the camp was established. By early 1935 the major developments that constitute the contributing resources in this district were either underway or completed. The two clustered developments north of the pass 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 Rosario and Bowman Bay day use areas, which were companions to the improvements south of the pass including 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-4 was abandoned at the end of the fourth CCC period and the lease was not renewed. Despite the short tenure of this camp, major improvements were made for the visiting public by the enrollees. The Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas were developed by this camp and remain popular destinations within Deception Pass State Park.

Several of the buildings at Deception Pass were designed by National Park Service (NPS) architects who were working in close conjunction with Washington State Parks Superintendent Weigle. At the time, 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 buildings that featured natural materials, especially masonry and wood, often using locally quarried stone and logs from the nearby forests. Three primary architects were involved in the development of Rosario and Bowman Bay Areas, Ellsworth P. Storey, Robert J.S. “Jack” Patterson and Roland Koepf. All used stone or brick masonry, as well as peeled logs and split cedar shingles

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

^{xi} William Weigle to State Parks Committee, June 23, 1933.

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in their designs. Using the designs of Storey, Paterson and Koepf, most of the landscaping and building construction was then conducted by the members of CCC SP-4.

Ellsworth P. Storey (1879-1960) was born in Chicago to a family of comfortable means. He was formally trained at the University of Illinois, graduating in 1903. Well-traveled, upon graduation he moved to Seattle and opened up an independent architectural firm. Heavily influenced by the Arts & Crafts movement, the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, and chalets of Switzerland, many of his early projects fall into these design motifs. However over the course of his career he completed buildings in a variety of styles. Like many architects of the day he struggled during the depression years. Reportedly beginning in 1934 he worked for six years for a variety of governmental agencies (including the National Park Service) developing public parks. His best known work during this time is found at Moran State Park. In 1945 he retired from practice, but continued to work for the Federal Housing Authority until the mid-1950s. He passed away in 1960 in Ithaca, New York.

Robert John Stanley "Jack" Paterson (1907-1968) was born in Seattle and received his formal architectural training at the University of Washington. Early in his career he was employed by several firms, but most of his apprenticeship was undertaken in the architectural firm of Thomas, Grainger, & 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, Twanoh, Mount Spokane and Ginkgo State Parks, as well as at Deception Pass. In 1943, 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. Patterson passed away in Los Angeles on April 24, 1968.

Roland Koepf (1906-1996) name appears on drawings for the two kitchen shelters and the water storage reservoir in the Rosario and Bowman Bay Areas. He was born in Seattle and received his Bachelor's in Architecture from the University of Washington around 1933. His dad, Frederick, was civil engineer having immigrated to the United States in 1888 and worked as the chief draftsman for the City of Seattle Engineering Department^{xii}. The younger Koepf had an early interest in horticulture and served as a gardener for Seattle City Parks Department as early as 1924 at the age of 18. He continued in that capacity while attending graduate school and remained with the Parks Department for his entire career. Koepf started out as general gardener and then rose to the level of lead gardener/foreman for Volunteer Park before becoming the Superintendent of Park Maintenance for whole system in 1941, then Director of the Horticulture and Forestry Division (c.1953). At this time it is unclear as to what Koepf connection was to the CCC. Other known designs by Koepf include Mount Constitution Lookout Tower at Moran State Park (preliminary schematic design, 1934); redesign of the court space at the Seattle Art Museum (1947); the entrance to the Woodland Park Zoo (1947); and Woodland Park Rose Garden (1949). Koepf retired from Seattle Parks Departments in 1970 and passed away in Bellevue on April 6, 1996 at the age of 90.

Conclusion

The Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas are 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 these specific areas, 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 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.

^{xii} Turner-Koepf – City of Seattle Landmark Nomination, Jan 2019

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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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): _____

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 52.8

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>524763</u> Easting	<u>5362928</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>525868</u> Easting	<u>5362493</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>525868</u> Easting	<u>5362928</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>524763</u> Easting	<u>5362493</u> 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 north by the historic park boundary at the end of the period of significance, running from the water's edge at Rosario Beach and extended to the 100 foot contour line behind the Bowman Bay Caretaker's Residence, the east boundary extends straight south from this intersection to the north edge of the large modern parking area at the boat launch, then west-southwest to the shoreline of Bowman Bay, then north and west following the shoreline around Rosario Head back to the point of beginning at the historic north park boundary at the Rosario Beach waterline.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected as they incorporate the historic northern boundary of the park and include the two areas of primary recreational development by SP-4. They encompass the general landscape as developed under the CCC program and the natural landscape that serves as a backdrop to these developments.

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

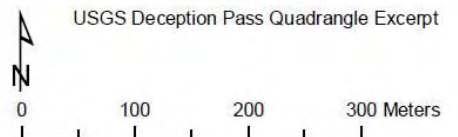
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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.)



Legend

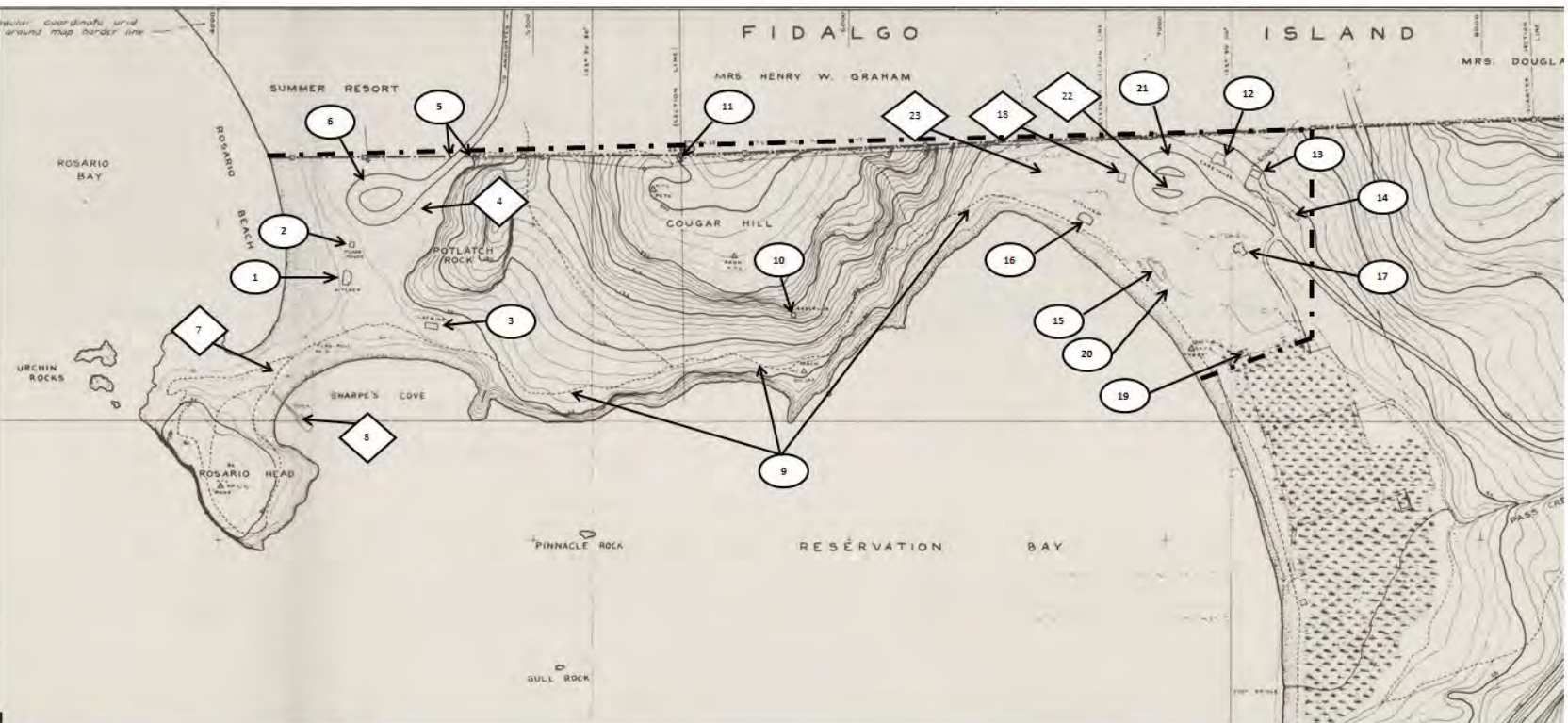
- 1 Primary UTM Reference
- District Boundary



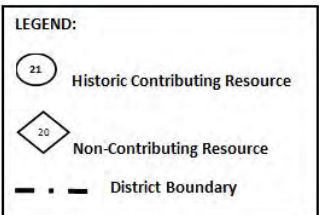
Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas.

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Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
Resource Location Map
Map Source: Excerpt from 1937 topographic map of Deception Pass State Park,
WSPRC Drawing D200-4-1



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This section includes historic photographs, both before and during the development of the area by the Civilian Conservation Corps.



Pre-Depression view of park users at Rosario, view to south.



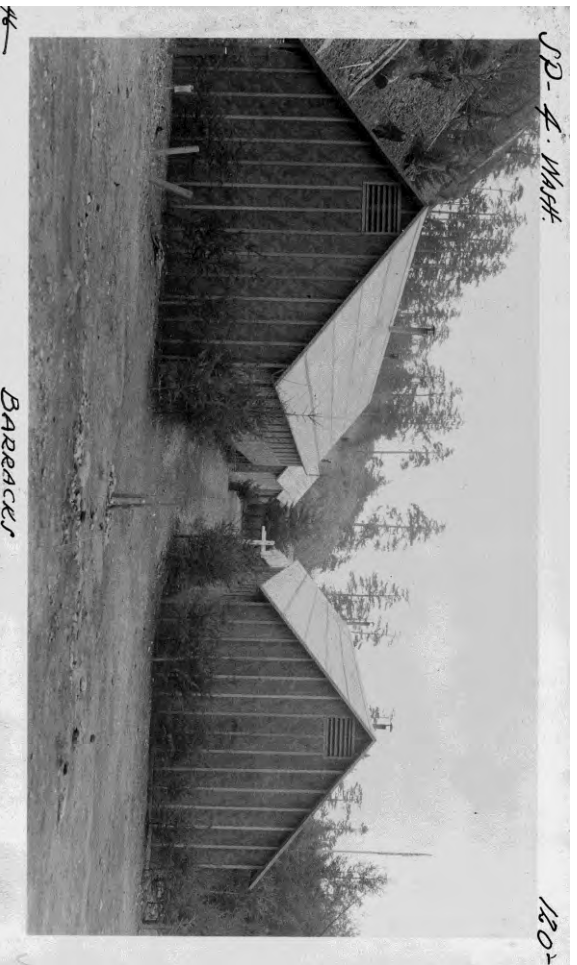
Overview of Rosario prior to full development by CCC.

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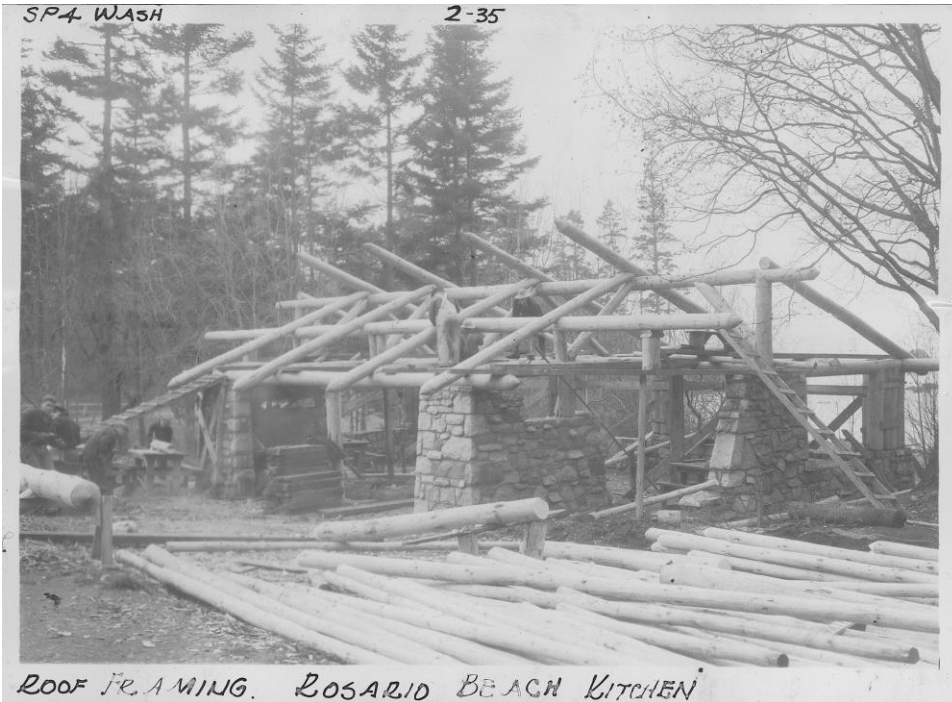
Overview of CCC Camp SP-4 (vertical image mounted horizontally).



Detail view of Camp SP-4 barracks to south.

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ROOF FRAMING. ROSARIO BEACH KITCHEN
Construction photo of Community Kitchen (ID#1), view to southwest.



ROSARIO BEACH KITCHEN
Similar view of completed Community Kitchen.

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Interior view of completed Community Kitchen.



Overview of Rosario area during construction. Community Kitchen (ID#1) in center background, excavation for Pump House (ID#2) in right foreground.

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Rosario Pump House (ID#2) completed, view to east.



Rosario Latrine (ID#3) under construction, view to west.

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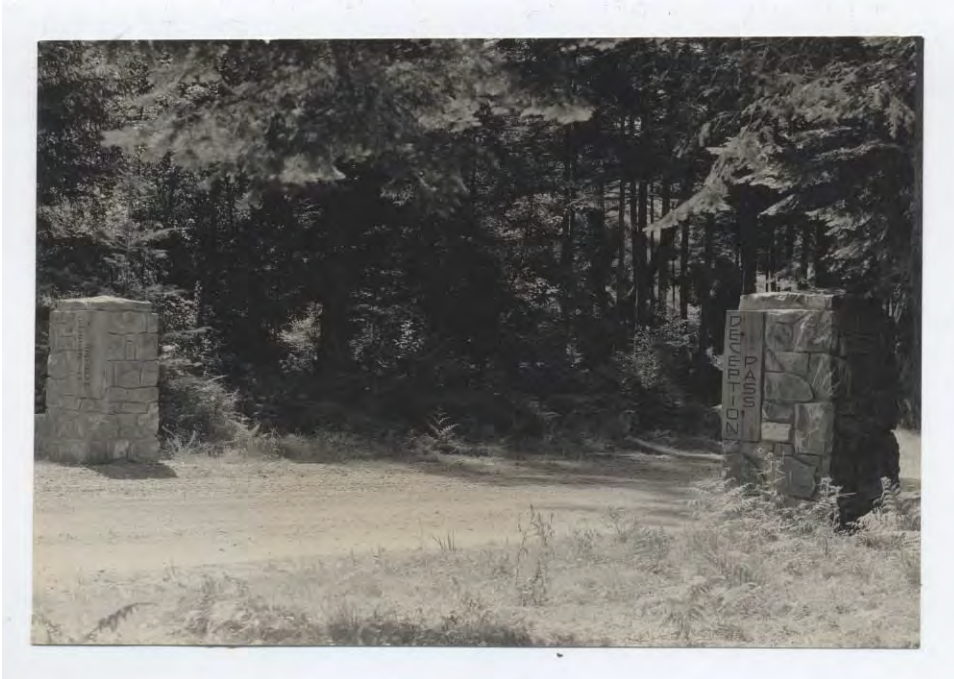
Rosario Latrine (ID#3) nearly complete, view to northeast.



EAST & REAR SIDE ROSARIO BEACH LATRINE.
Rosario Latrine (ID#3), view to southwest of completed building.

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Completed Entry Piers (ID#5), view to east.



GRADING PARKING GROUND, ROSARIO BEACH RECREATION AREA.
Parking Area (ID#6) under construction, view to southeast.

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~~62~~ FINISHING PARKING AREA AT ROSARIO BEACH.
Completed Parking Area (ID#6), view to east.



~~63~~ PARKING AREA FILLED BY VISITORS ON SUNDAY
Completed Parking Area (ID#6), view to southwest.

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131 PORTION OF TRAIL BETWEEN RESERVATION BAY & ROSARIO BEACH.

Construction along Rosario Beach to Bowman Bay Trail (ID#9), showing construction of rock features.



COMPLETED RESERVOIR

Water Storage Reservoir (ID#10), view to east.

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Typical Boundary Marker (ID#11).



Completed Caretaker's Residence (ID#12), view to north.

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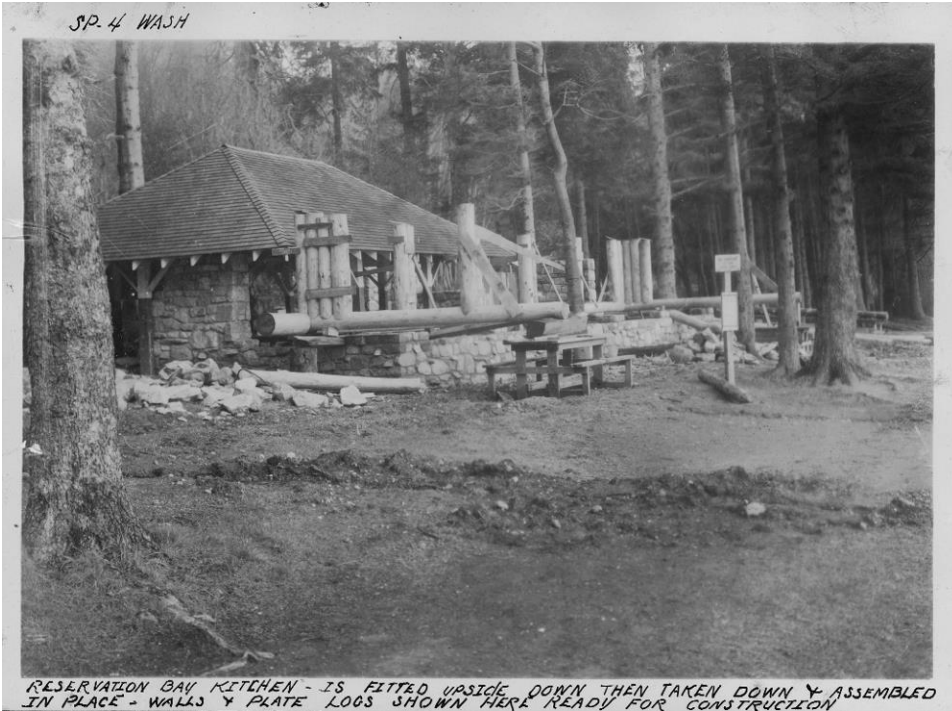
Bowman Bay Caretaker's Shop and Garage (ID#13), view to east.



Bowman Bay Bath House (ID#15), view to north.

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Bowman Bay Community Kitchen (ID#16) under construction, view to southeast.



Completed Bowman Bay Community Kitchen (ID#16), view to northwest.

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Bowman Bay Campstove Shelter (ID#19), view to east.



Bowman Bay Parking Area (ID#21) under construction, staked and roughly graded, view to north.

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas

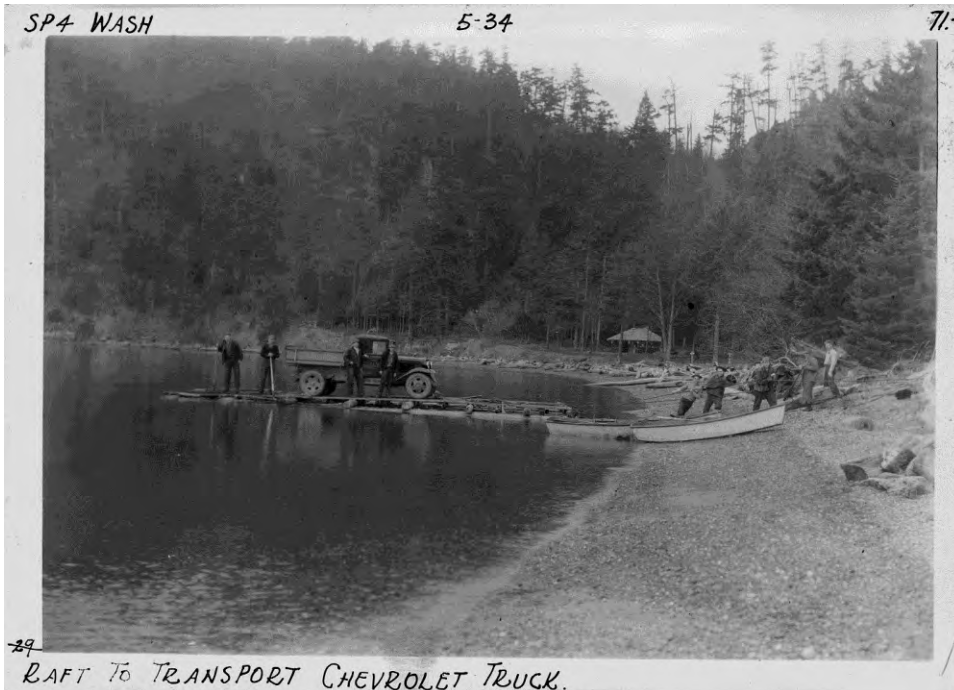
Name of Property

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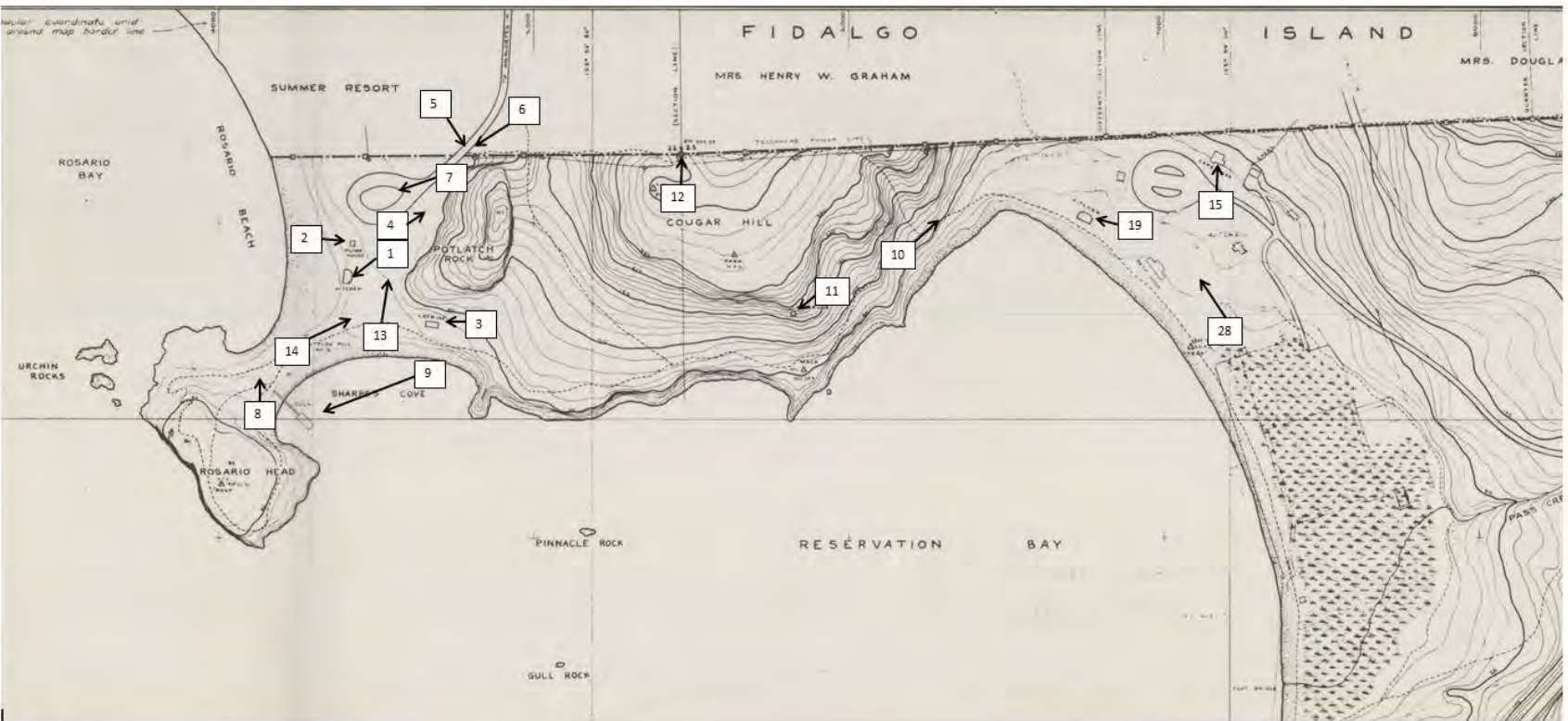
Overview of Bowman Bay to north at the start of major developments.



Overview of Bowman Bay from beach, looking north, at beginning of developments.

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas.

Sketch plan for photographs, with photo numbers indicated. Arrow indicates direction of photo.

Additional photograph locations marked for the Bowman Bay area on the following page.

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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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: Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas

City or Vicinity: Oak Harbor vicinity

County: Skagit **State:** Washington

Photographer: Alex McMurry

Date Photographed: SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Description of Photograph(s) and number: SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

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



Photo 1 of 28: ID#1, Rosario Community Kitchen. View to southwest taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 2 of 28: ID#2, Rosario Pump House. View to east taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 3 of 28: ID#3, Rosario Latrine. View to west taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 4 of 28: ID#4, Rosario Comfort Station. View to northeast taken 11/18/2014.



Photo 5 of 28: ID#5, Rosario, East Entry Pier. View to southeast taken 11/18/2014.

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Photo 6 of 28: ID#5, Rosario, West Entry Pier. View to southwest taken 11/18/2014.



Photo 7 of 28: ID#6, Rosario Parking Area. View to southwest taken 11/18/2014.

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Photo 8 of 28: ID#7, Ko-kwal-alwoot Carving. View to north taken 11/18/2014. Pump House (ID#2) roof visible near right edge of photo.



Photo 9 of 28: ID#8, Sharpe's Cove Dock. View to west taken 11/18/2014.

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Photo 10 of 28: ID#9, Rosario Beach to Bowman Bay Trail. View to east taken 11/18/2014. Note stone retaining wall.



Photo 11 of 28: ID#10, Water Storage Reservoir. View to southwest taken 11/18/2014.

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Photo 12 of 28: ID#11, Boundary Marker. View to north taken 11/18/2014.



Photo 13 of 28: Rosario overview to north, taken 11/18/2014. Note Community Kitchen (ID#1) at left, Pump House (ID#2) at left center, and Comfort Station (ID#4) at right.

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Photo 14 of 28: Rosario overview to east, taken 11/18/2014. Note Latrine (ID#3) at right and Comfort Station (ID#4) at left.



Photo 15 of 28: ID#12, Bowman Bay Caretaker's Residence. View to northwest taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 16 of 28: ID#13, Bowman Bay Caretaker's Shop and Garage. View to north taken 8/1/2012. Note Caretaker's Residence (ID#12) in left background.



Photo 17 of 28: ID#14, Bowman Bay Barn. View to south taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 18 of 28: ID#15, Bowman Bay Bath House. View to east taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 19 of 28: ID#16, Bowman Bay Community Kitchen. View to northwest taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 20 of 28: ID#17, Bowman Bay Combination Building. View to southwest taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 21 of 28: ID#18, Bowman Bay Comfort Station. View to northeast taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 22 of 28: ID#19, Bowman Bay Campstove Shelter. View to east taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 23 of 28: ID#20, Drinking Fountain. View to north with Bath House (ID#15) and Community Kitchen (ID#16) in background, taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 24 of 28: ID#21, Bowman Bay Parking Area. View to west taken 11/18/2014. Note CCC Monument (ID#22) in center of parking area, Comfort Station (ID#18) at right center, Community Kitchen (ID#16) in right background, Bath House (ID#15) at left center.



Photo 25 of 28: ID#22, CCC Monument. View to east taken 8/1/2012. Note Caretaker's Residence and Caretaker's Shop and Garage at right center of photo.

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA
County and State



Photo 26 of 28: ID#23, Bowman Bay Campground. View to south taken 11/18/2014. Note Comfort Station (ID#18) at center background, Combination Building (ID#17) roof visible at right center of photo.



Photo 27 of 28: Bowman Bay, overview to south. Community Kitchen (ID#16) at left, Bath House (ID#15) at center, Combination Building (ID#17) at left center background. Taken 11/18/2014.

Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
Name of Property

Skagit County, WA
County and State



Photo 28 of 28: Bowman Bay, overview to north. Drinking Fountain (ID#20) and Bath House (ID#15) at center, Parking Area (ID#21) at right, Community Kitchen (ID#16) at left background. Taken 11/24/2014.

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.





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STATE PARK

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STATE PARK















































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



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-Rosario and Bowman Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas
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: 11/18/2019 Date of 16th Day: 12/3/2019 Date of 45th Day: 12/16/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100004772

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-Rosario and Bowman Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Areas 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 Rosario and Bowman Area 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 era. 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**