

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 ____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100004645


Date Listed: 11/22/2019

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

County: Island

State: WA

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



Signature of the Keeper

11/22/2019

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)

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 - North Beach Picnic Area Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 41020 State Route 20

not for publication

city or town Oak Harbor

vicinity

state Washington code WA county Island code 029 zip code 98277

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria

x A B x C D

Ally M
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-3-19
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]
Signature of the Keeper

11/22/2019
Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>	
4		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
1		object
5		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 CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENT

Arts and Crafts: Rustic / National Park

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stone

Log

roof: Wood Shake

other: _____

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Located on the south side of Deception Pass, to the west of the bridges, the North Beach Picnic Area historically provided recreational facilities directly adjacent to the namesake of the surrounding park. The area contains four buildings and one object constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, all of which are contributing resources in this nomination. The buildings include one latrine and three kitchen shelters of varying sizes and design, and are all reflected on the extant Master Plan for the park. The object, a stone drinking fountain, is not shown on the Master Plan. This area was developed as a day use area within the park to provide saltwater access on the Whidbey Island side, with the kitchens taking advantage of a relatively flat bench behind the gravelly beach. The kitchens front the beach on this bench, separated by a large rock outcrop known as Gun Point. The latrine is adjacent to the parking area developed higher up on the landscape. Trails through the surrounding forest originate at or near the latrine, leading to each of the kitchens. The areas around and between these contributing resources have been left largely in their natural state, and the landscape appears much as it did during the period of significance in the park.

Narrative Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

This district is an excellent representation of the NPS style of design and development implemented by the CCC program. The contributing features of the district all date from the CCC period in the park, spanning from 1933-1938. "Historic, Contributing" resources within the district were constructed during the period of significance and retain historic integrity.

The geography, natural resources, climate, circulation systems, and accessibility to the landscape of the North Beach Picnic Area have changed little since its period of primary development. The design of the resources developed within this portion of the park has not changed since the end of the period of significance, and adheres to the NPS Rustic design ideals. The use of native materials, minimal alteration, and high quality workmanship yields a high level of *integrity of design, materials, and workmanship*. The 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 North Beach Picnic Area distinctly reflects *integrity of association* by its continued use as a place to experience nature and picnic, in addition to its relationship to the New Deal work relief program represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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

Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / G.D. Ross

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 1

Description: This large community kitchen is located near the eastern end of what is known as North Beach. It is a large side gable building supported on log columns at the corners. Plate logs span the columns in both directions, supporting the log framing (rafters and purlins) of the roof structure. The roof is clad with hand split cedar shakes. The building has a concrete floor and simple log railings on the east and west sides. The original drawings, both as proposed and as built, are located in the Washington State Parks collection and show the design development through construction, which was changed to eliminate midspan columns on the long axis (the north and south façades). The building was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, praised for its sturdy appearance and the practicality of the type in the Pacific Northwest.

Alterations: This building once had a more elaborate railing with log piers framing the entries and a cedar shake railing topped by a flattened log. It also had a two-unit cook stove centered in the southern half of the building, which has been removed. However, the building retains its essential form and maintains its historic function and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding historic district.

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Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / G.D. Ross

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 2

Description: This kitchen is located at the extreme eastern end of North Beach in an area informally known as Little North Beach due to the rock outcrop (Gun Point) separating this beach area from the main North Beach area to the west. Four masonry piers support the roof structure, which is comprised of plate logs running both directions with log rafters and purlins. The side gable roof is asymmetrical, extending to a lower height and with a shallower pitch on the back (south) side of the building. A single unit cook stove is centered near the back of the building. Flattened log railings run between the masonry piers on three sides, leaving the northern side open for access. The building has a concrete floor, and a masonry extension to the west of the northwest pier that is approximately two feet high. This extension once held a pitcher pump that has been removed. The kitchen was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, where it was noted that "the mortality rate of picnics relates directly to the heavy rainfall." (Vol. II, p. 71)

Alterations: The building has seen slight alterations over its life. The original shake railing enclosures beneath the flattened logs have been removed, as have the gable end shakes. The pump was removed from the masonry extension at the northwest corner as previously mentioned. The cook stove was rebuilt in 2012 in keeping with the character of the original masonry, which is of a rougher character than most of the masonry in the park. This character is likely due to the material used (basalt instead of the more highly finished granite constructions). Despite these alterations, the rustic character of the shelter has been preserved and it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

Description: This small shelter is similar to three others in the park. The front gable roof is supported by four log corner posts, on which the plate logs supporting the roof framing of log rafters and purlins are placed. The roof is clad with shakes, and the floor is largely flagstone. A concrete slab exists near the center of the building at the floor level, which indicates the former location of a single unit cook stove that was typically installed in these shelters. This shelter is located west of the Community Kitchen in a small clearing further from the beach. A nearly identical shelter was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures* located elsewhere within the park.

Alterations: This building has been modified through the removal of the single unit cook stove. The concrete slab remains to indicate its former location. Small dimensional lumber diagonal bracing has also been added to provide additional support. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing resource within the surrounding district.

Latrine [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Camp SP-3 / Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: Located adjacent to the North Beach parking area, this type of latrine is found in multiple State Parks. The building has a stone foundation and sidewalls, on which the horizontal logs completing the wall plane to the eave are set. The building has a side gable roof, which is extended at the two ends to cover the entries to the men's and women's sides of the restroom. A central door on the north façade leads to the pipe chase that is centrally located in the building. The horizontal logs are saddle notched, and extend beyond the main wall planes at the building corners over extended stone buttresses. The ends of the logs are chisel pointed at various angles, a typical rustic device. Windows are regularly placed, and are typically six light fixed sash in the restroom areas and a three light fixed sash provides light to the pipe chase. The roof is placed on large plate logs at each wall and a major ridge log. Rafters are also log, topped by a car-deck roof sheathing on which the cedar shingle roof is laid. The two main entries are framed by partial height log screens.

Alterations: The building retains a high level of integrity. Most original interior partitions remain, although plumbing fixtures have been updated to replace the trough urinals. The only exterior modifications are the

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replacement of original glass with lexan in the windows, the addition of an electrical meter and pump station alarm light on the south façade, and the replacement of the original shake roof with shingles. These alterations are minor, and do not prevent the building from contributing to the larger district.

Drinking Fountain [object]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Camp SP-3 / Jack Paterson

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: This fountain is located adjacent to the parking lot east of the Latrine at the entrance to the trail leading down to the Shelter Kitchen. Constructed of basalt laid in a rough fashion similar to that of the nearby Shelter Kitchen, the fountain has a rough concrete top and a low step providing easier access to this landscape feature for children.

Alterations: The plumbing to this fountain has been disconnected, and the fixture has been removed. Despite these alterations, the basic form of the resource remains intact and its original purpose is still clear. These alterations are relatively minor, and the resource retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

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

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Politics / Government

Period of Significance

1933-1938

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Paterson, Jack (Architect)

Ross, Grant D.(Engineer/Architect)

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

The North Beach Picnic Area 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), the park is also connected to the overall broad pattern of park development in Washington State and therefore is 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 North Beach Picnic Area has several fine examples of what has come to be known as "NPS Rustic" architecture, a style that uses local materials to help the developments blend into the surrounding landscape.

The period of significance for the district begins in 1933, when the CCC arrived in the park and ends in 1938 when the CCC activities in the park ended. This 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. Euro American settlers began claiming homesteads in the region in the early 1850s under the Donation Land Act, and while numerous claims were made in the area the land was withdrawn from settlement in 1866 by Executive Order. President Andrew Johnson withdrew the land for military purposes as efforts to defend the country through coastal fortifications were progressing. The military never fully fortified the site, and in 1925 through an Act of Congress the land was deeded to the State of Washington for park purposes.

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

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

From the time of its establishment in 1925 through the end of that decade and into the 1930s, Deception Pass

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

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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. In the span of only three

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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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 letter states that the camp had been approved by the President, and joined Camp SP-1 at Moran as the second approved CCC camp in Washington State Parks. It was expected that by July 1 the camp would be occupied and work underway, but the camp was set up quickly and Company 266 (formed mostly of Delaware recruits) occupied the camp on June 18^{vi}.

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

National Park Service Rustic Architecture

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

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

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

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

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

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 North Beach Picnic Area exemplifies these design ideals and the development of the design philosophies regarding the nature of development in state parks, where designers had a freer hand on the landscape but still desired to place necessary buildings within that landscape that were harmonious with the surrounding environment and were constructed of native materials.

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

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

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

Master Planning Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deception Pass State Park Civilian Conservation Corps Development

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

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

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

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

Several of the buildings at Deception Pass were designed by National Park Service architects who were working in close conjunction with the Washington State Parks Superintendent Weigle. 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. Two primary architects were involved in

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

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the development of North Beach Picnic Area, Robert J.S. "Jack" Patterson and Grant D. Ross. Both used stone or brick masonry, as well as peeled logs and split cedar shingles. Using the designs of Paterson and Ross, most of the landscaping and building construction was then conducted by the members of CCC SP-3.

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.

Grant Duncan Ross also worked at the NPS. He grew up in Tacoma, and graduated from the University of Washington around 1925. He was born in Tacoma on April 14, 1900 and grew up in Edmonds. He followed in his dad's footsteps and became an engineer, first working for the V.D. Simons Co. in Ocean Falls, B.C., and then for a paper mill in Vancouver, Washington. By 1940 he was listed as an inspector for the National Park Service. His name appears on drawings for the two Kitchen shelters in the North Beach Area. Ross passed away at the age of 66 in Palm Beach, Florida on April 14, 1966.

Conclusion

The North Beach Picnic Area is significant under Criterion A for its association with New Deal relief programs and under Criterion C as a physical manifestation of NPS landscape design and rustic architecture philosophies. The development of the park, and this specific area, utilized the NPS Master Plan philosophy to guide development and provide recreational amenities for the multitude of park visitors. The district is an example of the "Day-use Area" landscape type described in the multiple property listing and meets the registration requirements established under the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* context. The district retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.2
(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>525858</u> Easting	<u>5361133</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>526196</u> Easting	<u>5361226</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>526122</u> Easting	<u>5361327</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>525931</u> Easting	<u>5361037</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 shoreline of North Beach itself, on the south by a line parallel to the beach between the Latrine and adjacent parking lot, on the east by the eastern edge of the small cleared area around the Shelter Kitchen, and the west boundary is approximately 50 feet west of the Campstove Shelter.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries were selected as they include all extant developments constructed by the CCC and encompass the general landscape as developed under the CCC program and the natural landscape between the developments. They exclude the parking area as it has been expanded and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alex McMurry / Historic Preservation Planner
organization Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission date February 2015
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:

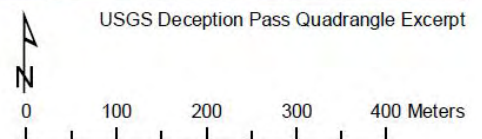
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



Legend

1 Primary UTM Reference

District Boundary

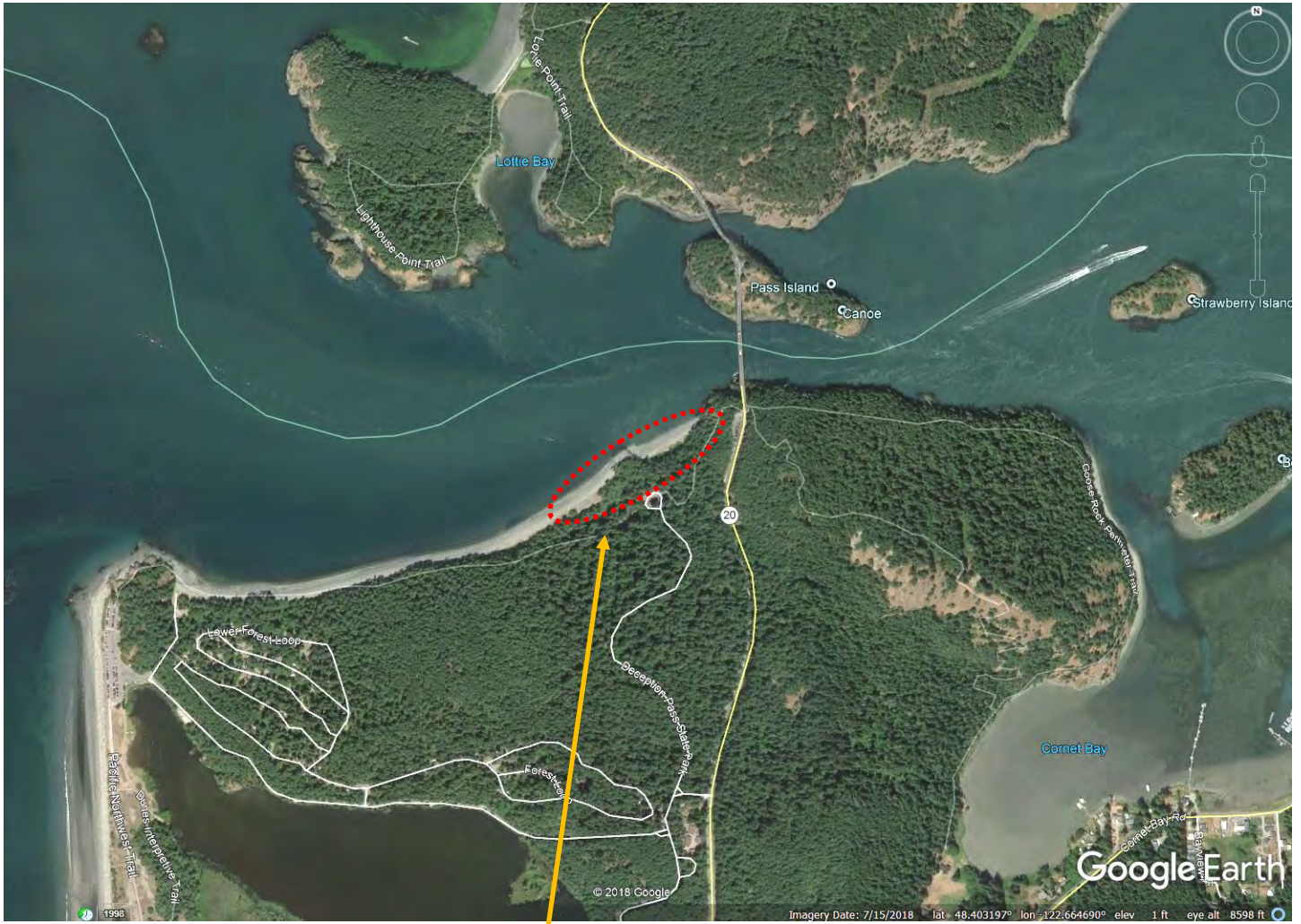


North Beach Picnic Area.

1	<u>10</u>	<u>525858</u>	<u>5361133</u>	3	<u>10</u>	<u>526196</u>	<u>5361226</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>10</u>	<u>526122</u>	<u>5361327</u>	4	<u>10</u>	<u>525931</u>	<u>5361037</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

North Beach Picnic Area Historic District
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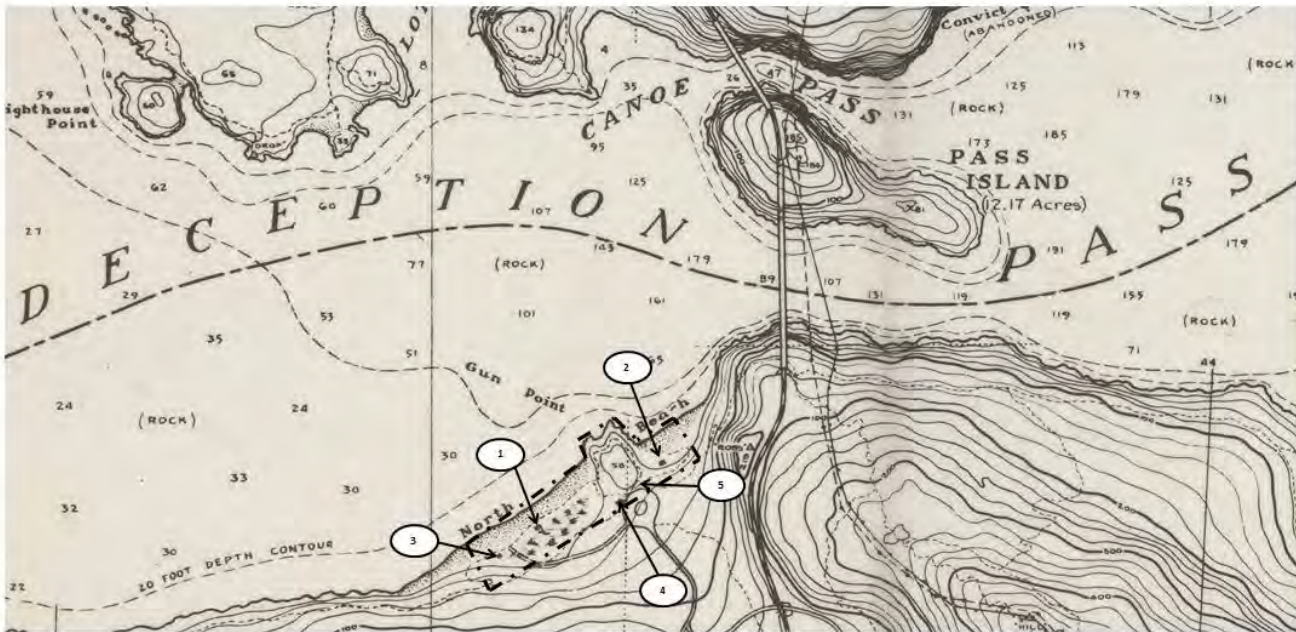
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Google Map
North Beach Picnic Area Historic District




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North Beach Picnic Area
Resource Location Map
Map Source: Excerpt from 1937 topographic map of Deception Pass State Park, WSPRC Drawing D200-4-5

LEGEND:

-  Historic Contributing Resource
-  Non-Contributing Resource
-  District Boundary

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This section includes photographs taken during the development of the area by the CCC.



Construction of Community Kitchen (ID#1), view to southeast.



Construction of Community Kitchen (ID#1), view to east.

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90-
View of Community Kitchen (ID#1) under construction, masonry cookstove started and roof framing progressing. View to east.



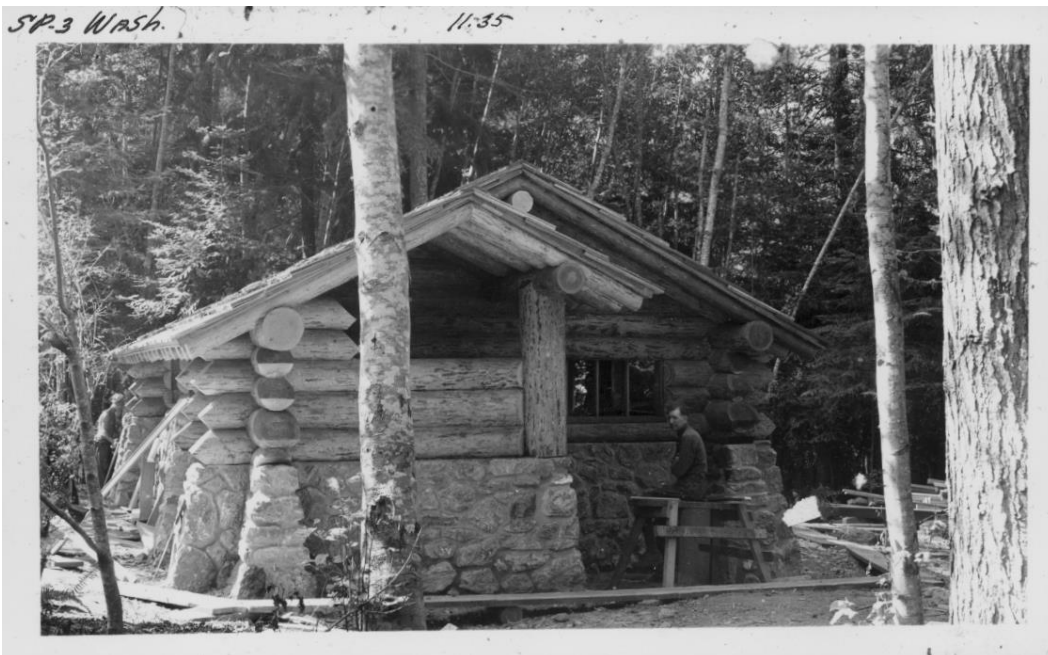
Completed Community Kitchen (ID#1), view to south.

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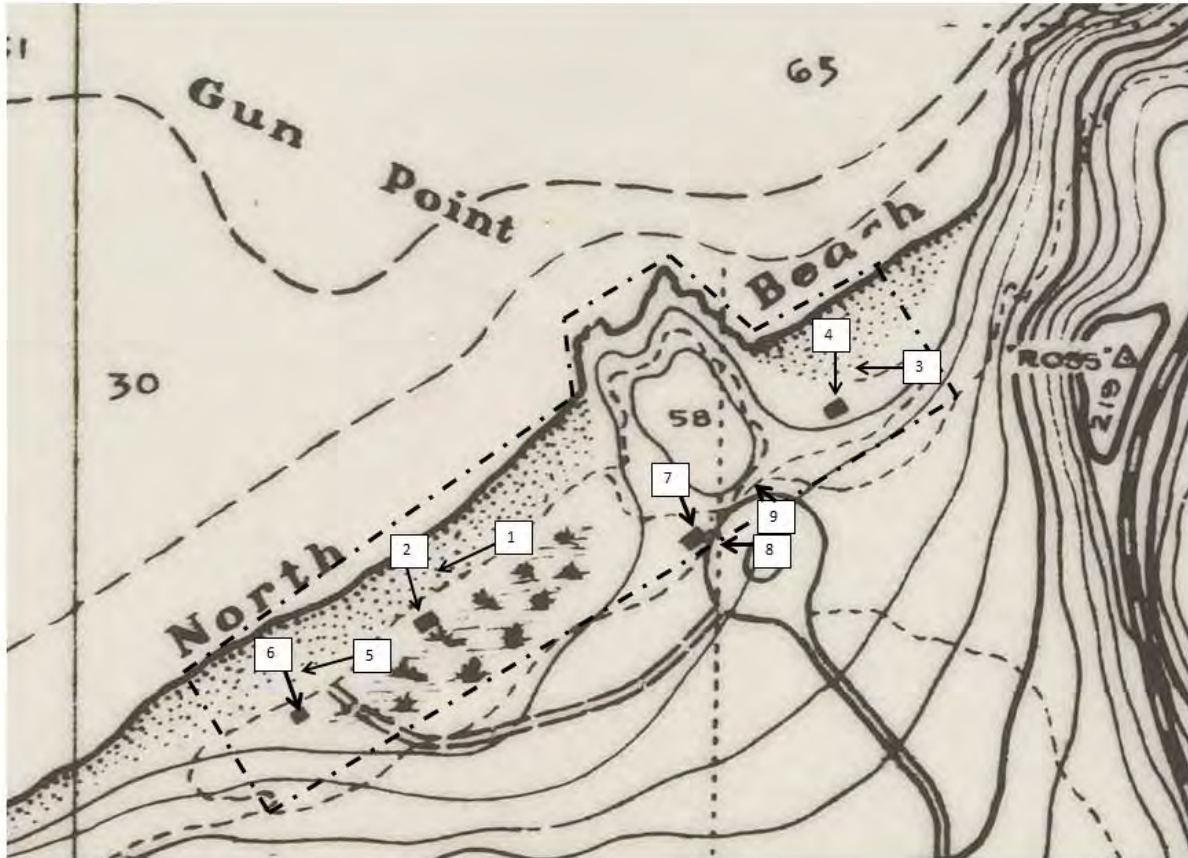
Shelter Kitchen (ID#2) completed, view to southeast.



Latrine (ID#4) nearly complete, view to west.

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North Beach Picnic Area
Sketch plan for photographs, with photo numbers indicated. Arrow indicates direction of photo.
Map Source: Excerpt from 1937 topographic map of Deception Pass State Park, WSPRC Drawing D200-4-5.
District boundary indicated by dashed line (- · - · - ·).

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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: North Beach Picnic Area

City or Vicinity: Oak Harbor vicinity

County: Island **State:** Washington

Photographer: Alex McMurry

Date Photographed: 2012 - 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

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



Photo 1 of 9: Community Kitchen (ID#1), overview to west taken 12/22/2014.

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Photo 2 of 9: Community Kitchen (ID#1), view to south taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 3 of 9: Shelter Kitchen (ID#2), overview to west taken 12/22/2014.

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Photo 4 of 9: Shelter Kitchen (ID#2), view to south taken 12/22/2014.



Photo 5 of 9: Campstove Shelter (ID#3), overview to west taken 12/22/2014, shelter at left.

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Photo 6 of 9: Campstove Shelter (ID#3), view to south taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 7 of 9: Latrine (ID#4), view to south taken 8/1/2012.

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Photo 8 of 9: Latrine (ID#4), view to west taken 8/1/2012.



Photo 9 of 9: Drinking Fountain (ID#5), view to northwest taken 8/1/2012.

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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.















MEN



MEN



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

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-North Beach Picnic Area Historic District
Multiple Name: Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks MPS
State & County: WASHINGTON, Island

Date Received: 10/8/2019 Date of Pending List: 11/1/2019 Date of 16th Day: 11/18/2019 Date of 45th Day: 11/22/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100004645

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 11/22/2019 Date

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

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 11/22/2019

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



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

Dec 24, 2012

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

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Colman Automotive Building – King County, WA**
- **Deception Pass State Park – Island/Skagit County, WA**
- **Admiral's House – 13th Naval Dist – King County, WA**

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

Sincerely,

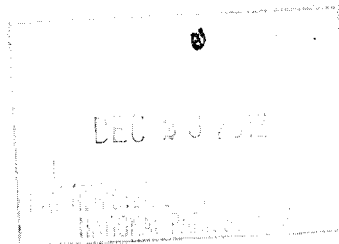
Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP

360-586-3076

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Deception Pass State Park

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 41020 State Route 20 _____ not for publication

city or town Oak Harbor _____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Island/Skagit code 029/057 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 nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State

or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
22	8	buildings
		sites
7		structures
3	1	objects
32	9	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Landscape

Sub: State Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture

Sub: Outdoor Recreation - park

Returned

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER:

Arts and Crafts - Rustic / National Park

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation See continuation sheets

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Politics / Government

Period of Significance

1933-1938

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Civilian Conservation Corps (Builder)

Storey, Ellsworth (Architect)

Ross, G.D. (Architect)

Returned

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Washington State Parks Headquarters

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40.88 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.
(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

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

11. Form Prepared By

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

Returned

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
street & number PO Box 42650 telephone (360)902-0930
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504-2650

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HISTORIC DISTRICT
ISLAND AND SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Narrative Description

The Deception Pass State Park Historic District 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 surrounding Cranberry Lake and Goose Rock. The north side of the pass features freshwater access at Pass Lake, saltwater access at Bowman Bay and Rosario Bay, and forested areas on Bowman Hill and Reservation Head. Despite areas of intensive development, the park is largely left in its natural state.

Deception Pass is a large park, with the original land grant from the United States to the State of Washington for park purposes totaling over 1740 acres. The park has continued to expand, 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.

The historically significant resources in the park are located in six areas developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1938 and along Highway 20. A limited amount of new development has been added to these areas, and they generally retain a high level of integrity. Camping areas have expanded dramatically since the end of the period of significance, as have other facilities for recreation and park administration.

Park Character

Deception Pass State Park's natural features provide access to fresh and salt water as well as the forested uplands, and are the backdrop for the improvements made to accommodate park visitors. 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, but none of the pre-Depression era improvements survive. The CCC development areas concentrate visitors near the water resources of the park and provide administrative spaces near the primary developed areas.

The Deception Pass State Park Historic District encompasses 40.88 acres of the 3,382 acre park, reflecting the significant development areas of the CCC at the end of the period of significance in 1938. This discontinuous district contains the six areas of significant development as well as an area encompassing the improvements constructed along Highway 20, all within the park boundary during the period of significance. Modern intrusions in the areas developed by the CCC are included as non-contributing resources. In keeping with the rustic design ideals promoted by the National Park Service (NPS), local materials (stone and logs) were used as the primary building materials within the park. The climactic conditions around Puget Sound, and the Pacific Northwest in general, resulted in Depression-era development that included more covered shelters than in other areas of the United States. Deception Pass displays this trend, with one or more covered shelters in each of the major developed recreation areas of the park.

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Land Use and Functions of Developed Areas

Deception Pass State Park contains six areas identified and significantly developed by the CCC for a variety of uses. The function of land use was segregated into discrete areas based on the activities that would take place within a specific area of the park, which is typical of CCC developments within Washington State Parks. The six areas, plus the Highway 20 improvements, are described generally below using the descriptive titles assigned by NPS planners on the 1937 Master Plan and generally still in use today. The exception to this is the area now known as Bowman Bay, which during the period of significance was called Reservation Bay. The contemporary name (Bowman Bay) is used to describe this development area as it eliminates confusion for those looking at recent maps and descriptions.

1) *Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area*

Located on the Whidbey Island side of the park at the east end of Cranberry Lake, this area is the primary fresh water day use area of the park. The area contains three kitchen shelters of varied design and scale, two comfort stations, and a pump house. The CCC constructed bath house that once served patrons has been removed, but otherwise the area retains a good level of integrity. The function of one comfort station has been changed, and now houses a generator serving the sewer system in the park. The parking area has been expanded and paved since the period of significance, but does not interfere with access to or views of Cranberry Lake, which along with the large relatively open grassy area fronting the lake is the main attraction in this portion of the park.

2) *Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area*

Located northeast of Cranberry Lake at the original entry to the park, this area historically served as the administrative area for the Whidbey Island side of the park. The three buildings originally constructed include the Caretaker's Residence, the associated Garage with a small workshop, and a larger Maintenance Shop. The area continues to serve its historic function, with all three buildings serving their primary purpose. Administrative functions once housed in this area within the Garage and Residence have been relocated, leaving this area as the primary maintenance facility in the park.

Due to the size of the park and the expanding needs of caring for the infrastructure, various additions have been made to this once tidy building complex. Administrative functions expanded over the years, requiring additional square footage. Mobile buildings were brought in to serve this purpose; two of which are located in this complex today. Additional shop space was also necessary, resulting in a new garage building and an open extension of the original Maintenance Shop. A freestanding pole building was also constructed in this complex to protect construction materials and equipment from the elements. While not historic, this structure and the addition to the Maintenance Shop are compatible with the historic character of the three original buildings.

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3) *Cornet Bay Picnic Area*

Located east of Highway 20 at the southwest end of Cornet Bay, this area was originally the location of the SP-3 CCC camp buildings. Few CCC resources remain today, including the sweeping outdoor fire circle, the incinerator, and a small kitchen shelter. These resources are at the fringes of the large area cleared by the CCC for its camp. The original camp buildings, which were typically of a temporary nature, have all been removed. The area was redeveloped as an environmental learning center (ELC) in the mid-1950s, and continues in this use. This area has seen the most dramatic changes with the introduction of the ELC buildings after the period of significance, but the resources that remain are unique representations of the CCC construction activities and have historic significance within the Depression-era development context.

4) *North Beach Picnic Area*

Located on the south shore of Deception Pass west of the bridge, this area was constructed as the primary developed salt water access on the Whidbey Island side of the park. The improvements include three kitchen shelters of various sizes along the beach, with a comfort station sited adjacent to the parking lot. Aside from a small expansion and paving of the parking area, the setting of these buildings has changed little since their original construction. The buildings themselves have also been altered, as noted in the individual descriptions that follow. However, they retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the larger historic district.

5) *Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area*

Located on the Fidalgo Island side of the pass, this is one of two areas in the northern portion of the park developed to provide salt water access and recreational amenities near the shoreline. Two activity areas are sited in close proximity; one for the caretaker and one for the visiting public. The Caretaker's Area is furthest from the water, with a three building cluster for residential, administrative, and maintenance use. These three functions are housed in three buildings, including a residence, a combined garage and shop, and a barn. The Bathing and Picnic Area occupies the space between the access road and the water, and includes two substantial kitchen shelters, one small kitchen shelter, one comfort station, and a bath house for salt water bathers.

Changes in this public area at Bowman Bay include the conversion of the original bath house to serve as a CCC interpretive center and the addition of a small camping loop northwest of the parking area. The final intrusion is the installation of a monument to the CCC, a bronze statue set in the center of the parking loop. Generally this area retains a good level of integrity, with only minor modifications to the buildings.

6) *Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area*

The second saltwater access on the Fidalgo Island side of the park sits on a terrace overlooking Rosario Bay and Sharpe's Cove. This terrace is largely open, with treed fringes and granite bluffs behind the terrace. The CCC resources present

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in this area include a pump house, a large kitchen shelter of the same design employed at Bowman Bay, and a former bath house. The bath house was out of service for a number of years due to sewer issues, and has been altered at the interior to serve as an educational space for park visitors learning about the nearby natural features of the park. Other changes include the addition of a comfort station near the parking area in 1978 and the removal of one building (presumably a kitchen of some sort) that is shown on the 1937 Master Plan. The area also has a notable stone entry feature.

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.

Other contributing resources are located within the park at various locations. They are isolated, yet many are sited out of necessity and do not fit within the smaller areas of the park identified for more intensive development. These resources are individually described below and include the previously listed Deception Pass Bridge, the Canoe Pass Bridge, the underpass on Highway 20, and the log and stone guardrails constructed along the highway.

Resource Character

The Deception Pass State Park Historic District consists of Depression-era buildings, structures, sites, and objects. Resources within the park exist that postdates the widespread improvement of the park by the CCC, none of which contribute to the significance of the district as they are outside the period of significance. Development was guided by a Master Plan process, and the extant 1937 Master Plan displays the progress made to that point as well as the future intent of the designers who had a hand in shaping the visitor experience in the park. The cluster arrangement of small areas of more intensive development are a hallmark of the NPS Master Plan process, and this arrangement contributes significantly to the overall character of the park adding richness, texture, and variety within the largely natural setting. The constructed elements built by the CCC reflect the craftsmanship and use of native materials that for the basic principles of the NPS Rustic style of architecture used within the Washington State Park system. The improvements created by the CCC within the park are united stylistically through this use of native materials, particularly fir logs, local stone, and cedar shakes.

The district is an excellent representation of the NPS style of design and development implemented by the CCC program, with the cluster arrangement supplemented by outlying individual resources. The contributing features of the district all date from the CCC period in the park (1933-1938). Non-contributing resources were constructed after the period of significance, but are somewhat typical of the improvements in State Parks during the latter half of the 20th century. These non-contributing resources are primarily located outside the areas of intensive development constructed during the period of significance, with the exception of the re-development of the Cornet Bay site as an Environmental Learning Center.

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Integrity and District Boundaries

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

“Historic, Contributing” resources within the district were constructed during the period of significance (1933-1938), relate to the historic significance of the district as documented in Section 8, and retain historic integrity. Several of the contributing resources have been modified since their original construction, but maintain their contributing status since these changes did not severely impact their historic character and integrity. These changes are described below. All of the activity areas originally constructed and shown on the Master Plan for the park have survived intact and continue to serve park visitors today. Despite minor modifications to some buildings, their rustic design has not been compromised and they retain sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion on the National Register.

- Total number of Historic, Contributing resources in the district = 32

“Historic, Non-Contributing” resources were present during the district’s period of significance, but do not contribute due to a lack of historic integrity. The ruins of the small kitchen at Cornet Bay is the only resource represented in this category.

- Total number of Historic, Non-Contributing resources in the district = 1

“Non-historic, Non-contributing” resources in the district were constructed after the period of significance (post-1938) and lack documented historic significance or relationship to the significant themes of the district.

- Total number of Non-historic, Non-contributing resources in the district = 8

The geography, natural resources, climate, circulation systems, and accessibility to the landscape of Deception Pass State Park have changed little since its period of primary development. The design of the primary developed areas within the park present at the end of the period of significance has not changed, and adheres to the NPS Rustic design idioms. The use of native materials, minimal alteration, and high quality workmanship yields a high level of *integrity of design, materials, and workmanship*. The two bridges also have a high level of integrity in these areas. 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 and transportation structures contribute to the *integrity of feeling*. The Deception Pass State Park Historic District distinctly reflects *integrity of association* by its continued use as a place to experience nature, swim, picnic, and camp, in addition to its relationship to the New Deal work relief program represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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The boundaries of Deception Pass State Park have continuously evolved since the first donation of lands to the state by Act of Congress in 1925. Lands have been added to the total acreage of the park multiple times since the original donation. Due to its high popularity and visitation numbers, visitor amenities have continued to be developed throughout the park. The boundaries of the Deception Pass State Park Historic District encompass six of the nine areas identified in the Master Plan for intensive development under the CCC program, plus improvements related to Highway 20. These areas retain the highest concentration of resources dating from the period of significance. The district boundary does not encompass the entire park due to the large numbers of resources constructed after the period of significance. This reflects the primary historical significance of the park: development by the CCC. The boundaries represented in this nomination include those areas containing high concentrations of Depression-era development by the CCC, which is only a portion of the overall park. More recent constructions within the park are generally outside the historic activity areas developed by the CCC, are outside the boundaries of the historic district, and do not detract from the significance or integrity of the CCC constructed resources of the park. This leaves a district with non-contiguous boundaries as shown on the accompanying maps.

Inventory of Deception Pass State Park Historic District Resources

The following inventory is organized according to the clusters identified and developed by the CCC from 1933-1938. Contributing resources outside these areas are included after the main resource groupings. Information presented is based on physical evidence, historic documents, and historic photographs. The names of activity clusters are based on the 1937 Master Plan for the park, and individual resource names are based on historic documents.

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

Latrine [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 1

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

Alterations: This building has seen minor alterations over its life. The windows, once divided, are now single pane fixed sash of translucent glass. The entry screens are modern, and an electrical panel has been placed on the center of the west façade. A pump station alarm light is also present in the north gable end. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

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Combination Building [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 2

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

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

Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 3

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

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

Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 4

Description: This small shelter is one of four similar shelters in the park. The shelter houses a single unit cook stove, and is a simple gable roof supported by vertical logs at the corners. Log rafters and purlins are set on the plates spanning the four corners, all covered by the shake roof. The building's cook stove is typical of those in the park, with cast iron elements set into the stone. The stove is lined with fire brick. The building has a concrete pier at each corner supporting the logs, and a flagstone floor. The prototype for this building in another part of the park was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, where it was

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acknowledged that covered shelters are a necessity in the Pacific Northwest. It was also noted that this form is more suitable for camping areas, but the placement in picnic areas (where all four of these are located) is acceptable due to the environment.

Alterations: This building was rehabilitated in 2011 by volunteers. Work included the rebuilding of the chimney, which had developed a significant lean and major crack, and the replacement of the roof with cedar shakes. Additionally, all four corner posts were replaced due to decay. This shelter is the only one of its type in the park that remains fully intact, and contributes to the surrounding district.

Pump House [structure]

Built: c. 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 5

Description: This pump house was constructed to supply water for the Whidbey Island side of the park, pumping water to the reservoir serving those areas west of Highway 20. According to some sources, it also supplied water for the CCC camp (Historical Research Associates, 90). The building has a rectangular plan and is set into the ground on a poured concrete foundation. The foundation flares outward at or near ground level, where stone masonry walls are set on the concrete and continue up to the eave line. The roof is comprised of log rafters and purlins carrying the cedar shake roof. The gable ends are clad with long lengths of split cedar, giving the building a definitive rustic appearance. The masonry is not of the high quality seen in other Cranberry Lake buildings. Other notable elements are the log door jamb on the north side, stone steps and retaining walls leading down to the door, and wrought iron door hardware.

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

Comfort Station [building]

Built: 1938

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 6

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

Alterations: This building no longer serves its original purpose, and has been converted to use as a transformer and generator house. The original windows have been replaced with large louvered screens in the windows at the northern end of the building. However, the building retains its historic form and retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing feature of the surrounding district.

Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area

Caretaker's Residence [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Ellsworth Storey

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 7

Description: This Caretaker's House is located near what was formerly the main entrance to the park on the west side of Highway 20 approximately midway between the Cranberry Lake and North Beach areas. 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

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notched log walls set on a poured concrete foundation with multiple intersecting gables. The main gable runs north-south, extending to frame a covered porch on the north elevation. Secondary cross gables run to the east and west of this main gable, one on the east and two main cross gables on the west. A small gable covering the door on the west side is centered between the main cross gables. The poured concrete foundation is largely exposed, with stone accents beneath the log columns on the front porch and the flagstone stoop on the main (north) and secondary (west) entries. Original log benches remain at the main entry, as does original door hardware. Curved log brackets support the west 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. A feature unique to this residence is the exterior stair to the basement on the south façade, covered by an extension of the main cross gable eave where it is supported by log columns. 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 residence appears largely as it did during the period of significance. Alterations include the addition of lattice between the logs at the basement stair on the south façade, the addition of gutters and downspouts, and the change in roof material from shake to shingle. The building does retain a high level of integrity despite these somewhat minor and reversible changes.

Caretaker's Shop and Garage [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 8

Description: The Caretaker's Garage, located just south of the residence, is also a somewhat standardized design used in multiple State Parks. Some similar designs exist by Ellsworth Storey, but original drawings for this building have not been located to verify the designer. Set on a poured concrete foundation, it is also of saddle notched log construction covered by a side gable roof that is clad with wood shingles. Access to the building is on the west side, with a single man-door near the north end and two sets of original bay doors at the south end. The interior is divided into two distinct spaces, with a tool room on the north end and garage bays at the south 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 east elevation, with a single nine-light window on the north elevation.

Alterations: The building retains a high level of integrity, with the only apparent change being the replacement of the roof material with shingles instead of the original shakes.

Maintenance Shop [building]

Built: c. 1936

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 9

Description: The CCC constructed maintenance shop sits in the center of the maintenance complex south of the Caretaker's Shop and Garage. The building has a side gable roof clad with shingles, and exterior wall surfaces are clad with shakes. The building is log framed, with four bays enclosed at the northern end of the building. The perimeter log columns support the plate logs with central columns supporting the ridge log. Log rafters and purlins are carried on these three main plate and ridge logs. Smaller diameter log bracing exists at the column / plate intersections. The building has one window on the west side, and two man-doors and one bay door taking up the other three bays. An open two bay addition has been made to the south for material storage. This addition is of log construction that is compatible with the original. The roof plane on the east side of the ridge is the same as the original building, but on the west side is shallower, resulting in a higher eave line that distinguishes the addition from the original construction.

Alterations: The open two bay addition mentioned above is the most noticeable alteration, but there have been others. The shake wall planes in the bays on the west side may be additions as well, and the doors are more recent than the original

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construction. Despite these changes, the essential form of the building remains intact and the new elements are discernible upon close observation. They are compatible with the rustic character of the building, allowing it to contribute to the surrounding historic district.

Maintenance Office and Garage [building]

Built: 1971

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 10

Description: This building is located just south of the Caretaker's Shop and Garage, set slightly to the east. The building is a combination office and garage space for maintenance crews in the park. The southern end of the building has three garage bays accessed by overhead doors, a side gable roof clad with wood shingles, and an office space at the north end. The building is clad with T-1-11 plywood below the eaves, and the gable ends are clad with horizontal board siding. A slightly smaller wing extends to the north, housing more office space, which may be a later addition to the original building. This building does not date from the period of significance and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Alterations: The north wing of this building may be an addition, but the whole construction is not significant within the context of this nomination.

Pole Shed [building]

Built: 1985

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 11

Description: This building sits at the southern edge of the maintenance complex. It is of log construction, with a single wide bay for material or equipment storage. The ends have log columns at the corners and directly under the ridge, supporting the kingpost. Diagonal log bracing is bolted to the columns and plates. The rear (south) side has an extension of the main gable, with another plate log supporting the eave. The roof is framed with dimensional lumber on the plate and ridge logs, and is clad with shingles. The interior of the building has a concrete pad that does not fill the entire floor area.

Alterations: The building appears to be intact, but given its late construction date it does not contribute to the surrounding district. It is, however, compatibly designed and does not detract from the overall significance of the district.

Administration Portable Building [building]

Built: c. 1985

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 12

Description: This modular building sits at the eastern edge of the maintenance complex. It is a double-wide modular building clad with T-1-11 siding and has a recessed porch at the northwest corner. The low pitch gable roof is clad with asphalt shingle. The building does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Alterations: The building is substantially intact, with security grilles added to the windows.

Classroom Portable Building [building]

Built: c. 1985

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 13

Description: This modular building sits on the west edge of the maintenance complex. It is a single-wide modular building clad with T-1-11 siding and has a recessed porch at the southeast corner. The low pitch gable roof is clad with asphalt shingle. The building does not contribute to the surrounding district.

Alterations: The building is substantially intact, with security grilles added to the windows.

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Cornet Bay Picnic Area

Fire Circle [object]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 14

Description: This resource is located in the area of the former CCC Camp SP-3, at the north end of the large open space now serving as the Environmental Learning Center near the shoreline of Cornet Bay. It is largely a stone construction, with a central large fireplace that has no chimney. The fireplace is lined with fire brick in an open hearth arrangement. Curving wing walls extend to each side of the central fireplace, with small niches halfway along their length that may have been used as either smaller fireplaces or for wood storage. The area enclosed by the wing walls has a flagstone floor. This is one of the public amenities constructed in the park for group use, and is identified on the Master Plan as a key feature within the landscape.

Alterations: There has been some deterioration of the fire brick in the main fireplace, and contemporary benches have been placed in the space framed by the wing walls. Otherwise the fire circle appears as originally constructed. These minor alterations and deterioration do not detract from the significance of the object, which contributes to the surrounding district.

Incinerator [structure]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 15

Description: This structure is located at the eastern edge of the former CCC Camp SP-3 site. Incinerators were common developments in parks developed under the CCC program to deal with park-generated garbage. Constructed of local stone with cast iron doors and a stone chimney, the incinerator is fairly typical of this type of resource. Small steel channels and long through-bolts provide additional support to the masonry, and a shallow concrete slab tops the masonry base. This incinerator does feature a stone retaining wall that provides space for a vehicle to park adjacent to the top of the incinerator and dump garbage into the structure.

Alterations: The incinerator appears as originally constructed, except the former hole in the top surface that has been plugged with concrete for safety reasons. The structure retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 16

Description: This small shelter kitchen sits west of the cleared area of the former Camp SP-3 site. It is one of four similar shelters in the park. Log columns supported a front gable roof with log plates, rafters, and purlins for the shake roof. A stone cook stove is centered in the building near its western edge, which retains its original cast iron components. The floor is flagstone, and concrete piers support the four major columns.

Alterations: The building is currently in a state of near-ruin. A large truck struck the building, toppling the log work and stone part way up the chimney. The building elements are all on site, and a project is planned to rebuild the chimney and log work in the near future. Due to the current state of the building, it does not contribute to the surrounding district but could potentially contribute to the district once it is reassembled and restored to its original appearance.

Drinking Fountain [object]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 17

Description: This small scale landscape feature is typical of the visitor amenities constructed under the CCC program in State Parks. It is constructed of local stone, with a cast concrete basin on the main pedestal and a cut stone step providing greater access to the fountain for children. The fountain is located on the east edge of the clearing for the former CCC camp.

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Alterations: This fountain appears substantially intact, with the only alteration being the replacement of the fountain hardware with a hose bib connection. Despite this alteration, it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

ELC Dining Hall and Kitchen [building]

Built: 1953

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 18

Description: This building is located at the northwest edge of the cleared area formerly occupied by the CCC Camp. It was constructed to serve the developing Environmental Learning Center at Cornet Bay after the period of significance, and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

ELC Squad Hut #40 [building]

Built: 1956

Style: Other (contemporary)

Builder/Architect: Washington State Parks

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 20

Description: This building is located at the eastern edge of the cleared area formerly occupied by the CCC Camp, near the incinerator and drinking fountain. It was constructed as one of many squad huts to provide overnight accommodations for the developing Environmental Learning Center at Cornet Bay after the period of significance, and does not contribute to the surrounding district.

North Beach Picnic Area

Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / G.D. Ross

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 20

Description: This large community kitchen is located near the eastern end of what is known as North Beach. It is a large side gable building supported on log columns at the corners. Plate logs span the columns in both directions, supporting the log framing (rafters and purlins) of the roof structure. The roof is clad with cedar shakes. The building has a concrete floor and simple log railings on the east and west sides. The original drawings, both as proposed and as built, are located in the Washington State Parks collection and show the design development through construction, which was changed to eliminate midspan columns on the long axis (the north and south façades). The building was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, praised for its sturdy appearance and the practicality of the type in the Pacific Northwest.

Alterations: This building once had a more elaborate railing with log piers framing the entries and a cedar shake railing topped by a flattened log. It also had a two-unit cook stove centered in the southern half of the building, which has been removed. However, the building retains its essential form and maintains its historic function and retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding historic district.

Shelter Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / G.D. Ross

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 21

Description: This kitchen is located at the extreme eastern end of North Beach in an area informally known as Little North Beach due to the rock outcrop separating this beach area from the main North Beach area to the west. Four masonry piers support the roof structure, which is comprised of plate logs running both directions with log rafters and purlins. The side gable roof is asymmetrical, extending to a lower height on the back (south) side of the building. A single unit cook stove is centered near the back of the building. Flattened log railings run between the masonry piers on three sides, leaving the northern side open for access. The building has a concrete floor, and a masonry extension to the west of the northwest pier that is approximately

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two feet high. This extension once held a pitcher pump that has been removed. The kitchen was featured in *Park and Recreation Structures*, where it is noted that "the mortality rate of picnics relates directly to the heavy rainfall." (Vol. II, p. 71)
Alterations: The building has seen slight alterations over its life. The original shake railing enclosures beneath the flattened logs have been removed, as have the gable end shakes. The pump was removed from the masonry extension at the northwest corner as previously mentioned. The cook stove was rebuilt in 2012 in keeping with the character of the original masonry, which is of a rougher character than most of the masonry in the park. This character is likely due to the material used (basalt instead of the more highly finished granite constructions). Despite these alterations, the rustic character of the shelter has been preserved and it retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the surrounding district.

Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 22

Description: This small shelter is similar to three others in the park. The front gable roof is supported by four log corner posts, on which the plate logs supporting the roof framing of log rafters and purlins are placed. The roof is clad with shakes, and the floor is largely flagstone. A concrete slab exists near the center of the building at the floor level, which indicates the former location of a single unit cook stove that was typically installed in these shelters. This shelter is located west of the Community Kitchen in a small clearing further from the beach.

Alterations: This building has been modified through the removal of the single unit cook stove. The concrete slab remains to indicate its former location. Small dimensional lumber diagonal bracing has also been added to provide additional support. Despite these changes, the building retains sufficient integrity to be considered a contributing resource within the surrounding district.

Latrine [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 23

Description: Located adjacent to the North Beach parking area, this type of latrine is found in multiple State Parks. The building has a stone foundation and sidewalls, on which the horizontal logs completing the wall plane to the eave are set. The building has a side gable roof, which is extended at the two ends to cover the entries to the men's and women's sides of the restroom. A central door on the north façade leads to the pipe chase that is centrally located in the building. The horizontal logs are saddle notched, and extend beyond the main wall planes at the building corners over extended stone buttresses. The ends of the logs are chisel pointed at various angles, a typical rustic device. Windows are regularly placed, and are typically six light fixed sash in the restroom areas and a three light fixed sash provides light to the pipe chase. The roof is placed on large plate logs at each wall and a major ridge log. Rafters are also log, topped by a car-deck roof sheathing on which the cedar shingle roof is laid. The two main entries are framed by partial height log screens.

Alterations: The building retains a very high level of integrity. Most original interior partitions remain, although plumbing fixtures have been updated to replace the trough urinals. The only exterior modifications are the replacement of original glass with lexan in the windows and the addition of an electrical meter and pump station alarm light on the south façade. These alterations are minor, and do not prevent the building from contributing to the larger district.

Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area

Caretaker's Residence [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

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

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 24

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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 poured concrete foundation with multiple intersecting gables. The main gable runs east-west, extending to frame a covered porch on the east elevation. Secondary cross gables run to the north 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 replacement of the bank of casement windows in the living room with two light sash instead of the original six light sash that exist elsewhere in the house, and minor reframing of the roof planes above the north 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.

Caretaker's Shop and Garage [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 25

Description: This building is nearly identical to the one described in the Cranberry Lake 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.

Barn [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 26

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 exterior. 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.

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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.

Bath House [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 27

Description: The Bowman Bay Bath House is the central building of the beach area. Located near the low bluff at the water, 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 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 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.

Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

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

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 28

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.

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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.

Combination Building [building]

Built: 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 29

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 log clusters set on stone bases, and the south end is mostly enclosed by windows between clusters of 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 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 re-glazed with lexan, the fixtures have been removed from the integrated fountain, and the roof sheathing was replaced when the shakes were last applied. However, it largely retains its historic appearance and contributes to the surrounding district.

Latrine [building]

Built: c. 1937

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 30

Description: Located just uphill from the Community Kitchen at the west end of the day use area, this latrine is the largest constructed in the park by the CCC. 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 the original 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 retains a good level of integrity. The interior has been updated with tiles and newer fixtures, and the windows have been re-glazed with modern translucent glass. The exterior retains its historic appearance, and the building retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the district.

Campstove Shelter [building]

Built: c. 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 31

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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 eastern 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.

Returned

Drinking Fountain [object]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 32

Description: This drinking fountain is located just east 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 there. This version of the fountain is a stone monolith with a bowl carved into the top, as well as a relief opening 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.

CCC Monument [object]

Built: 2004

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: Washington Chapter 5, CCC Alumni

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 33

Description: This monument is a bronze statue set on a concrete and stone plinth in the center of the grassy area framed 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.

Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area

Community Kitchen [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

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

Rank: Historic, Non-Contributing

Site ID#: 34

Description: This Community Kitchen is centrally located in the Rosario 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 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

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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.

Pump House [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 35

Description: Located between the parking area and the Community Kitchen, this Pump House is similar to the one in the Cranberry Lake picnic area. 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, with a plate log on the north and south sides. The building is entered through a door on the west side, which is original, with stone retaining walls flanking the entry and stairs.

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

Bath House [building]

Built: 1934-35

Style: NPS Rustic

Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 36

Description: Facing Sharpe's Cove at the southwest end of the Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area, the building known as the Bath House 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 plate logs on top of the 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

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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.

Comfort Station [building] **Built: 1978**

Style: Other (contemporary) **Builder/Architect: WSPRC / Unknown**

Rank: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID#: 37**

Description: This building is adjacent to the parking area at Rosario. A contemporary addition, the building postdates the period of significance and does not contribute to the district. It is a gabled volume clad with board and batten siding, surrounded by a concrete sidewalk. Screened entries at the gable ends signal the public accesses, and a freestanding brick shower station is located north of the building.

Alterations: This building appears intact, but does not date from the period of significance.

Entrance Piers [structure] **Built: 1935**

Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-4 / Unknown**

Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#: 38**

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 has an identical construction, but the plank signs are no longer present. 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 loss of the plank signs on the eastern pier is the only alteration to the structure itself, but contemporary gates have been installed adjacent to and separate from the historic piers. They retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing features of the surrounding district.

Highway 20 Resources

Pedestrian Underpass [structure] **Built: 1935**

Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: CCC Camp SP-3 / Unknown**

Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#: 39**

Description: This structure reflects the significant work accomplished by the CCC in the development of the circulation system within and through Deception Pass State Park. Located on Highway 20 south of the Deception Pass bridges, it is a reinforced concrete structure faced with local stone. The bridge allowed one of the "park roads" to pass under the highway, providing a connection between the North Beach area and the Cornet Bay area without an at-grade crossing of the highway. The original design was modified in that the abutments were skewed in the actual construction. The reinforced concrete slab and beam structure is faced with stone at the roadway retaining walls and guard walls at the roadway level. The arched form of the exterior beams is reinforced by stone voussoirs, and the main field of the masonry facing is random giving the structure its rustic feel. The roadway guardrails are directly adjacent to the guard walls, which have no masonry facing on the roadway side.

Alterations: The structure appears as originally constructed.

Log and Stone Guardrails [structure] **Built: 1935**

Style: NPS Rustic **Builder/Architect: CCC Camps SP-3 and SP-4 / Unknown**

Rank: Historic, Contributing **Site ID#: 40**

Description: Lining Highway 20 through the park where needed for safety, the log and stone guardrails reflect the work of the CCC on the approaches to the Deception Pass bridges. Constructed by the camps on each side of the pass, the rails on the north side are largely on the downhill / western side of Highway 20 while the southern sections are present on both sides of the

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roadway. The guardrails feature stone piers in an inverted "T" shape, with the lower portions flared out to serve as a base for the peeled logs that span between the piers. The logs are pinned to the piers with concealed iron bars. The piers have flat concrete caps. Approximately 3,059 linear feet of historic guardrail remains, including 1,542 feet to the north of the bridges on Fidalgo Island and 1,517 feet to the south of the bridges on Whidbey Island.

Alterations: The majority of these guardrails remain intact. But in 1966 the DOT altered the location of just over 500 feet of guardrail in the area of Cougar Gap Road to accommodate a left turn lane providing access to the northern portions of the park (Rosario and Bowman Bay). In 2005, segments of the guardrail were replaced with a steel backed version with slightly different pier designs by the DOT, mostly in the vicinity of Pass Lake. Other alterations include the replacement of deteriorated original logs with new logs of approximately the same diameter (12" - 14"). Those original segments of guardrail that remain are readily identifiable due to the altered design of the newest DOT rails, and all original segments contribute to the district in the park.

Deception Pass Bridge [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: Other (steel cantilever deck truss)

Builder/Engineer: Puget Construction Company / O.R. Elwell

Rank: Previously NR Listed

Site ID#: 41

Description: The Deception Pass Bridge is a steel deck truss bridge, with reinforced concrete approach spans. The bridge is symmetrical, with one 15' and one 23' concrete T-beam approach at each end, then a 175' steel deck truss anchor arm span, then a 175' steel deck truss cantilever span, and a 200' Warren deck truss suspended span at the bridge center. The total length of the structure is 976 feet, 900 of which consist of the steel spans. The roadway width is 22 feet, flanked by 3'-7" sidewalks on both sides, with steel pipe and lattice guardrails at the outer edge. The bridge is 180 feet above mean sea level. The 200' center suspended span was difficult to place, as the first attempt happened on a very hot day. Paul Jarvis, founder of Puget Construction Company, recalled that when the crane lowered the span into place it was three inches too long. He calculated the coefficient of expansion for the span, and figured that a temperature drop of 30 degrees would allow the span to fall into place. Early the next morning, when the temperature had dropped, the span was placed using floodlights. This bridge has been previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places under a thematic listing of Historic Bridges and Tunnels of Washington State.

Alterations: The bridge survives largely as-built. The only evident alteration is the addition of cable rails at the curb, providing additional protection for pedestrians.

Canoe Pass Bridge [structure]

Built: 1935

Style: Other (steel deck arch)

Builder/Engineer: Puget Construction Company / O.R. Elwell

Rank: Historic, Contributing

Site ID#: 42

Description: The Canoe Pass Bridge is the northern of the two bridges, running from Pass Island to Fidalgo Island. Designed as a three-hinged arch, the center pivot was fixed at the end of construction resulting in a two-hinged arch. Not exactly symmetrical like the Deception Pass Bridge, this structure, traveling north to south, consists of a 23' reinforced concrete T-beam span, a 50' steel deck truss anchor arm span, a 350' steel truss two-hinged arch span, a 50' steel deck truss anchor arm span, a 23' T-beam span, and a 15' T-beam span. The total length of the bridge is 511 feet, with 450 feet of steel spans. The roadway, sidewalks, and guardrails are identical to the Deception Pass Bridge. This bridge was completed first, using a traveler derrick. Once complete, a narrow gauge rail track was laid across the bridge to Pass Island to assist with the erection of the cantilever span on the Deception Pass Bridge.

Alterations: The bridge survives largely as-built. The only evident alteration is the addition of cable rails at the curb, providing additional protection for pedestrians. The bridge retains a high level of integrity, and contributes to the surrounding historic district as a key component of the work accomplished on Highway 20 during the period of significance.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Deception Pass State Park Historic District is significant at the statewide level as a State Park developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression. The park is significant for its association with and as a reflection of the contributions of Depression-era New Deal relief programs to park development in Washington State. These programs provided a humanitarian influence on unemployed young men and local experienced construction personnel by providing meaningful work resulting in park development that has a distinctive architectural character. The Deception Pass State Park Historic District has several fine examples of what has come to be known as "Timber Rustic" architecture, a style that uses local materials to help the developments blend into the surrounding landscape. The park is significant under Criterion A for its association with the New Deal programs that represent a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and 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 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.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT 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 had withdrawn the land for military purposes as efforts to defend the country through coastal fortifications were progressing. However, 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 (north of the pass, on Fidalgo Island) included a community kitchen, camp tables, chemical toilets, and the limited development of the "fine spring water" available. Similar improvements were constructed south of the pass near Cranberry Lake. A public camping area was also developed near Cranberry Lake's north shore, where bath houses were constructed, and firewood was supplied for park visitors.

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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

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."²

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

At the time, the State Parks Committee was ready for the restored regular appropriations once 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 as many people to work as possible to help relieve unemployment. Weigle's appointment was a good step by the Committee, as he knew the workings of the federal government and proved to have a high level of energy and attention to detail.

Nationwide, other actions were taking place that would affect the future of Moran State Park. Franklin Roosevelt took office as President in March of 1933, and by March 9th 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

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

² Washington State Park Committee. *7th Biennial Report*. (Olympia: State Printer, 1935), 5.

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the country by bringing together two "wasted" resources, the young men of the country and the land itself, "in an attempt to save both."³

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.⁴ 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."⁵

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

The enormity of the task of assembling the workforce was not lost on anyone in any of these departments, or the president himself. In his second "Fireside Chat", given over the radio on May 7 of 1933, Roosevelt spoke to the scale of the undertaking. He noted that the program was to employ 250,000 men, stating "This is a big task because it means feeding, clothing, and caring for nearly twice as many men as we have in the regular Army itself." By July 1 of that year, the quota was more than filled with over 274,000 men enrolled and in camps across the country, including the 200 man camp SP-3 on the south side of Deception Pass. In the span of only three months, the CCC had developed from a statutory authorization to the largest peacetime government labor force the United States had ever known.

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

³ Salmond, John A. The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1967), 4.

⁴ Richard Welsh, CCC Permanency Hearings, 1939 as quoted in Salmond, 159.

⁵ Salmond, 30.

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United States and most of the work projects were in the western states. Effective administration of the CCC program required unprecedented organization and cooperation between the four Departments (Labor, War, Agriculture, and Interior).

The basic program of the CCC is well documented. The enrollees were paid \$30 per month along with room and board in exchange for eight hours a day of hard manual labor. Portions of the wages were sent home to the families of the enrollees, providing widespread economic benefits. The enrollees also received health benefits in addition to their acquired construction skills through their exposure to conditioning, hard work, and the outdoors. The plentiful food was also a needed benefit, with the average enrollee gaining 12 pounds in his first month in the CCC⁶. Evenings and weekends were always free for recreational or educational activities. Enrollees gained a renewed sense of pride through hard work and accomplishment, as well as hope for a brighter future.

Amidst these national events, the new State Parks Superintendent Weigle was using his knowledge of the federal system to obtain CCC camps in State Parks. He traveled to Washington D.C. in April of 1933, attending meetings related to the establishment of the CCC and learning the process required to get federal assistance under this program. Weigle worked quickly and used his contacts in the Forest Service and other branches of the federal government to secure camps for State Parks. The first camp at Deception Pass was authorized by Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the NPS, as indicated in his letter to Weigle on June 5, 1933. The letter states that the camp had been approved by the President, and joined Camp SP-1 at Moran as the second approved CCC camp in Washington State Parks. It was expected that by July 1 the camp would be occupied and work underway, but the camp was set up quickly and Company 266 (formed mostly of Delaware recruits) occupied the camp on June 18⁷.

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

⁶ Dombrowski, Nancy. "The Civilian Conservation Corps at Millersylvania State Park" (Olympia, WA: The Evergreen State College, Washington Film Library, 1980).

⁷ Farm Bureau News, 8/31/1933.

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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.⁸

To meet the challenge of subordinating development to natural character and scenic value, park designers adopted naturalistic and informal practices of landscape design rooted in a nineteenth century philosophy of scenery preservation and landscape development promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing and practiced by Frederick Law Olmstead, Sr. among others.⁹

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

The naturalistic approach also drew from architectural styles of Shingle, Adirondack, and Prairie, in addition to vernacular forms and methods of indigenous cultures and early pioneer settlers. These highly adaptable styles could incorporate features drawn from vernacular forms and unify groups of buildings through the use of native materials. All these styles and methods called for situating manmade features in harmony with the natural surrounding by using native materials of log, wood, stone, clay, or thatch. This design aesthetic presented the scenic beauty of the parks and enhanced the visitors experience while preserving the natural features of the site. The design of rustic architecture evolved from Andrew Jackson Downing's fanciful shelters and seats wrought from twisted roots and saplings to sturdy timbers and stone structures in urban parks. The Arts and Crafts movement would have an enduring influence on national and state park designs. The rustic style architecture in park designs called for use of native materials, in a design that harmoniously integrated site, structure, and setting. They focused on scenic vistas, using picturesque details to integrate interior spaces with the outdoors through porches and terraces. Author Linda McClelland lists the following characteristics in early national park designs including:

The use of native timbers and rock in a rustic unfinished form, [the] naturalistic placement of structures, [the] incorporation of porches and viewing platforms, the climatic adaptation of using native stone for the foundation and lower story and native timber above, stone chimneys with massive fireplaces and mantels, open interiors with ceilings of exposed rafters and trusses, and a multitude of windows.¹⁰

⁸ Cammerer quoted in introduction to *Parks Structures and Facilities*. (Washington D.C.: USDI NPS, Branch of Planning, 1935), 1.

⁹ Linda Flint McClelland, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks* (Washington D.C.: USDI NPS, NRHP, 1995), 3.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 31.

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

- Designs that blend with the setting and topography
- Reference to vernacular forms and the past as inspiration
- Enhancements by use of native vegetation
- Strong connections of interior spaces to nature around the building
- Use of natural materials
- Hand-worked detail in response to an age of industrial mass production¹¹

Between 1935 and 1938 the National Park Service produced a number of publications containing designs and ideas for nearly every aspect of park planning, such as privies and entrance gates. These publications were intended to give national and state park officials guidelines for developing facilities that could be modified for the specific regions and areas by the park's technical staff. These guidelines fostered creativity and allowed for variation based on the parks unique natural and cultural history. "Park design therefore encouraged experimentation, innovation, refinement, and, above all, a steadfast search for sensible, simple, and pragmatic solutions that followed function on one hand and nature on the other."¹²

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

The expanded three volume set, like the first publication, was intended as a showcase of those park structures that were outstanding examples of the NPS rustic principles and practices. It was greatly expanded due to the wide variety of structure types and reflected the growing program of state park development across the nation as part of the New Deal programs. The

¹¹ Historical Research Associates, *Cultural Resource Management Plan, Deception Pass State Park*. (Olympia: Washington State Parks Commission, 2000), 18-21.

¹² McClelland, Linda Flint. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 392.

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expanded format allowed the NPS to include previously untouched subject areas, such as trailer camp sites, and also allowed for a greater focus on recreational activities potentially found within a state park system. Even with its expanded selection of designs worthy of admiration, it was still intended to be a sampling of the best work across the country.

Deception Pass State Park figures prominently in *Park and Recreation Structures*. All of the resource types developed under the CCC program in the park are represented in the three volumes, and specific examples from the park include the following: 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 features such as table and bench combinations and park signs have been lost due to decay.

Master Planning Process

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

Through master planning the park development could be viewed holistically in terms of visitation, recreational usage, geography, and landscape preservation, while including important programs of fire control, interpretation and infrastructure development. This advance master planning approach ensured that the NPS could take part so quickly and effectively in the emergency conservation and public works programs of the New Deal. In the State Park Division, however, master plans had not been previously prepared for these state-owned facilities. Period Plans, for each 6 month CCC 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:

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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 possible¹³

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

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

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

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

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

Though Depression-era recreation planning impacted the built environment, its cultural significance was profound. The Great Depression was the result of economic and social failure of the industrial revolution, marked by high unemployment and a world-wide collapse of economic markets. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal agenda promoted a powerful "back-to-the-

¹³ McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature*, Chapter 7

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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."¹⁴ Using and creating recreational facilities was seen as critical to both the social and economic well-being of the nation.

Deception Pass State Park Civilian Conservation Corps Development

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

Despite the surprisingly early arrival of the company, Weigle had a large amount of work planned for the park. He outlined his plan to the State Parks Committee in a memo on June 23, and Company 266 was set to work immediately. Typical of new camps, the first few weeks were spent clearing the camp area and constructing necessary camp buildings. Following the construction of the camp, the projects identified by Weigle were started. For the area south of the pass itself, he identified the need for a new water system, restrooms at both Cranberry Lake and North Beach, two "double" stoves and four "single" stoves, two bath houses, two community kitchens, a caretaker's house and accompanying garage, four miles of trail construction or improvement, five miles of road construction and improvement, forest improvements (falling snags, general clean-up, fire fuel removal), and other landscape work to make the park presentable to the public. Another major project not specifically identified in Weigle's 1933 list was assistance in the construction of the approach roads to the Deception Pass bridges. Correspondence indicates that this may have been included in his estimate of five miles of road improvements, but at that time funding for the bridge had not been appropriated.

Road work on what became Highway 20 involved the camps on both sides of the pass. This work included clearing the approaches to the bridge, grading the approaches, cutting suitable side slopes, and replanting the cut and fill slopes adjacent to the new roadway. The camps also constructed log and stone guardrails where necessary to protect the traveling public, and constructed a reinforced concrete underpass on the Whidbey Island side of the park. The development of the highway approaches was outside the work typically conducted under the CCC program. Weigle and Ernest Hutchinson (then Secretary of State and Chair of the State Parks Committee) were careful in their correspondence related to this work, claiming the highway approaches were "roadways connecting the two divisions of the Park"¹⁵ and asking the rest of the Committee to "forget the

¹⁴ Merrill, Perry, *Roosevelt's Tree Army, A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*, (Montpelier, VT: P.H. Merrill, 1981).

¹⁵ Hutchinson, Ernest. Letter to Otto A. Case. 26 August 1933. Washington State Archives, Deception Pass State Park records, Box 182.

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Bridge as being in any way related to those roadways.”¹⁶ They were clearly seeing this work as just another park road, and justifying the labor by the CCC in this improvement as simply another park project, despite the obvious missing connection of the bridges that would have resulted in roads to nowhere.

The two bridge structures, spanning Deception Pass and Canoe Pass, were funded by other Emergency Relief Administration agencies that were part of Roosevelt's New Deal program. In June of 1934 the Washington Department of Highways awarded the contract for the bridges to the Puget Construction Company of Seattle. The bridges had been sought by various local parties since the early 1900s, and the start of construction was eagerly anticipated that would give Whidbey Island an overland connection to the mainland. Starting at the north end, the Canoe Pass Bridge has a 450 foot long steel span, the roadway then travels over Pass Island, and the Deception Pass Bridge has a 900 foot steel span. Excavations for the pier footings began in August, and by the start of 1935 the steel erection was underway. The CCC forces in the park assisted with footing excavation, but Puget Construction handled all of the steel work prepared by the Wallace Bridge and Structural Steel Company of Seattle. The Canoe Pass Bridge was completed first, followed by the longer Deception Pass Bridge. Both bridges were officially dedicated on July 31, 1935 with an estimated crowd of 5,000 people on hand for the christening. The event was so well attended that Governor Clarence Martin and Director of Highways Lacey Murrow arrived late to the program due to traffic jams. After the formal dedication ceremonies, the crowds retired to the Cranberry Lake area of the park for picnicking and additional speeches and musical programs.

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

Camp SP-3 was present in the park longer than its counterpart (Camp SP-4) north of Deception Pass. The Cornet Bay Camp SP-3 was occupied during the first eight periods of the CCC program (June 1933 – March 1937), and then re-occupied for the 10th period (October 1937 – March 1938)¹⁷. The bulk of the developments constructed were completed during the first eight periods, with only one building constructed during the 10th period plus other smaller landscaping projects.

CCC Companies stationed at Cornet Bay, Camp SP-3, include the founding Company 266 composed of enrollees from Delaware, New York, and New Jersey along with approximately 40 locals from Island County; Company 572 composed of enrollees from Kentucky and Ohio, and Company 4786 composed of enrollees from Missouri.

CCC Company 948 established Camp SP-4 on the north side of Deception Pass 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

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Paige, John. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1985), 204.

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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 these enrollees.

Unlike the SP-3 CCC camp, SP-4's camp was located on leased lands adjacent to the park. At the end of the CCC tenure at Deception Pass, Camp SP-4 was abandoned. Camp SP-3 was turned back to State Parks, and used for group activities. The camp buildings have nearly all been removed from the Cornet Bay Camp (SP-3), and the area is now used as an environmental learning center for large groups.

Conclusion

The Deception Pass State Park Historic District is significant for its association with and development by the Civilian Conservation Corps, reflecting the New Deal relief programs as a physical manifestation of what is now known as the NPS Rustic Style, a distinctive architectural style. The development of the park displays the master plan philosophy of the NPS, concentrating areas of intensive development for use and enjoyment while preserving the important natural characteristics of the park. The park was prominently featured in the contemporary national showcase of structures using the rustic design idiom, Park and Recreation Structures. The park is significant at the statewide level for its intact collection of Civilian Conservation Corps buildings displaying a high level of craftsmanship and is important as the only State Park assigned two CCC camps to develop the park. The design and execution of the buildings and structures within the park represent the highest level of craftsmanship representative of the CCC program and the NPS Rustic Style. The park, while organized into discrete units of intensive development, stands as a cohesive whole connected by the two significant steel spans across the pass itself, and was developed in a specific way to accommodate the multitudes of users that have been present in the park since its establishment.

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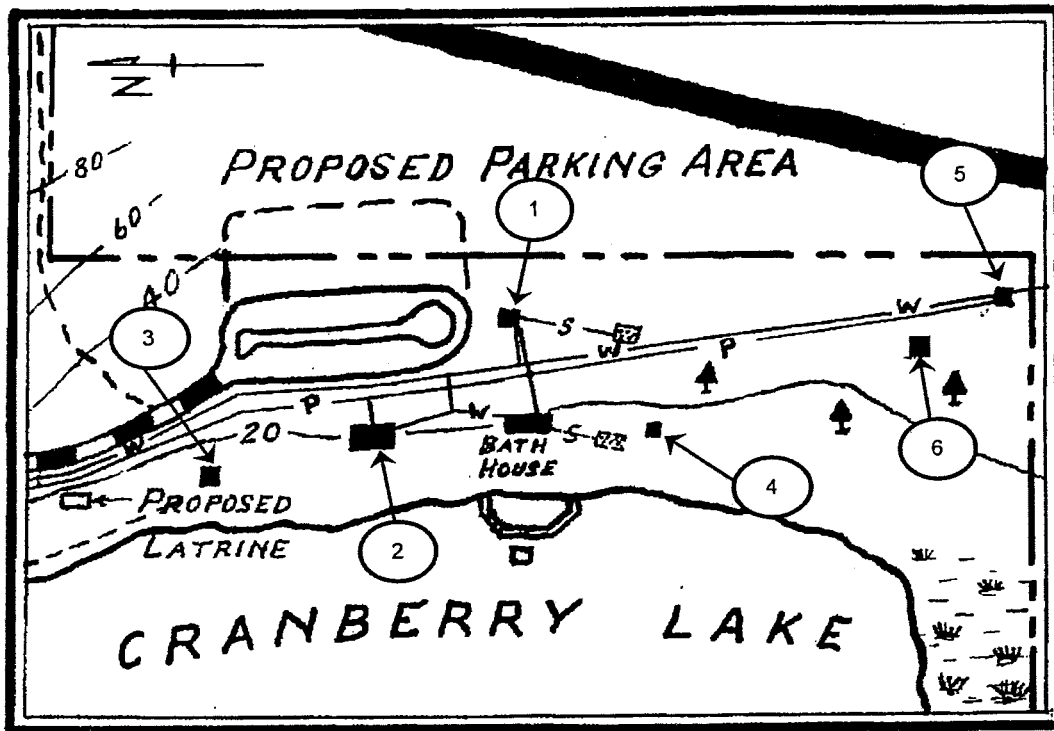
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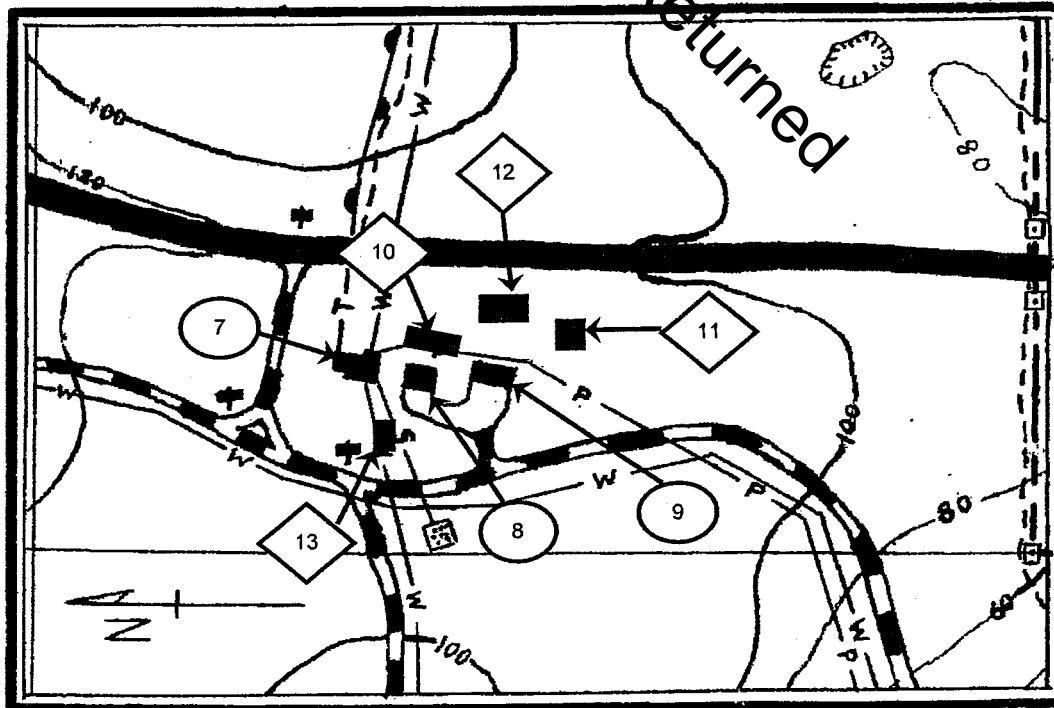
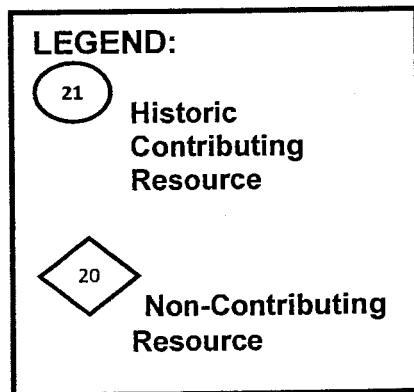
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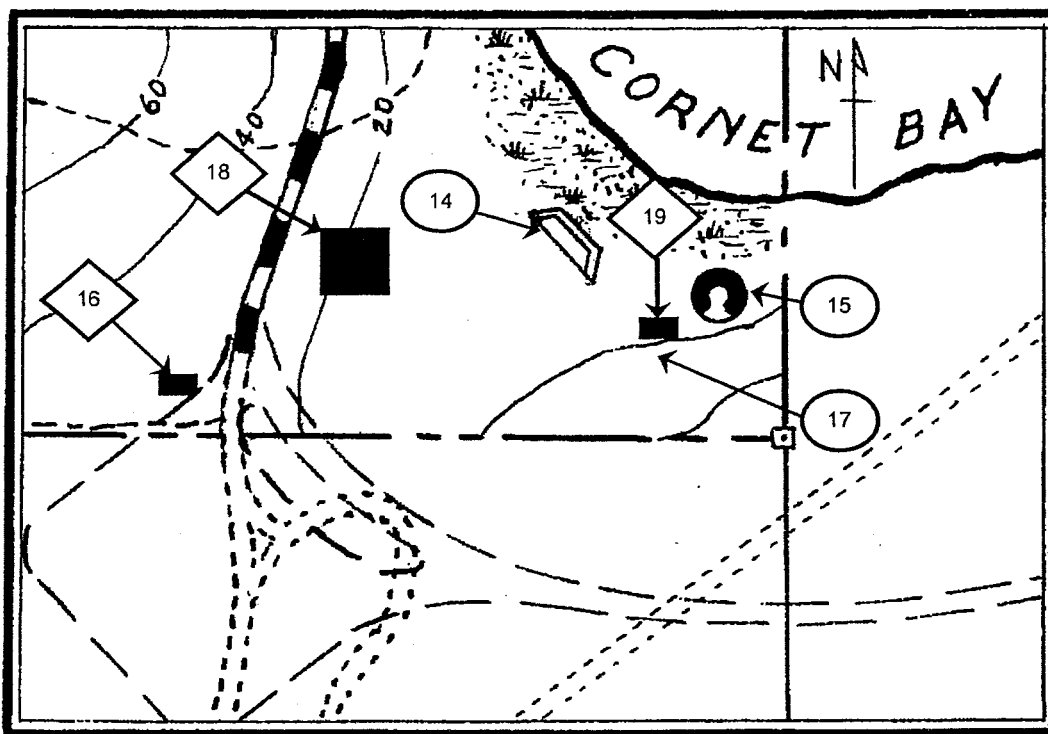


CRANBERRY LAKE BATHING
AND PICNIC AREA

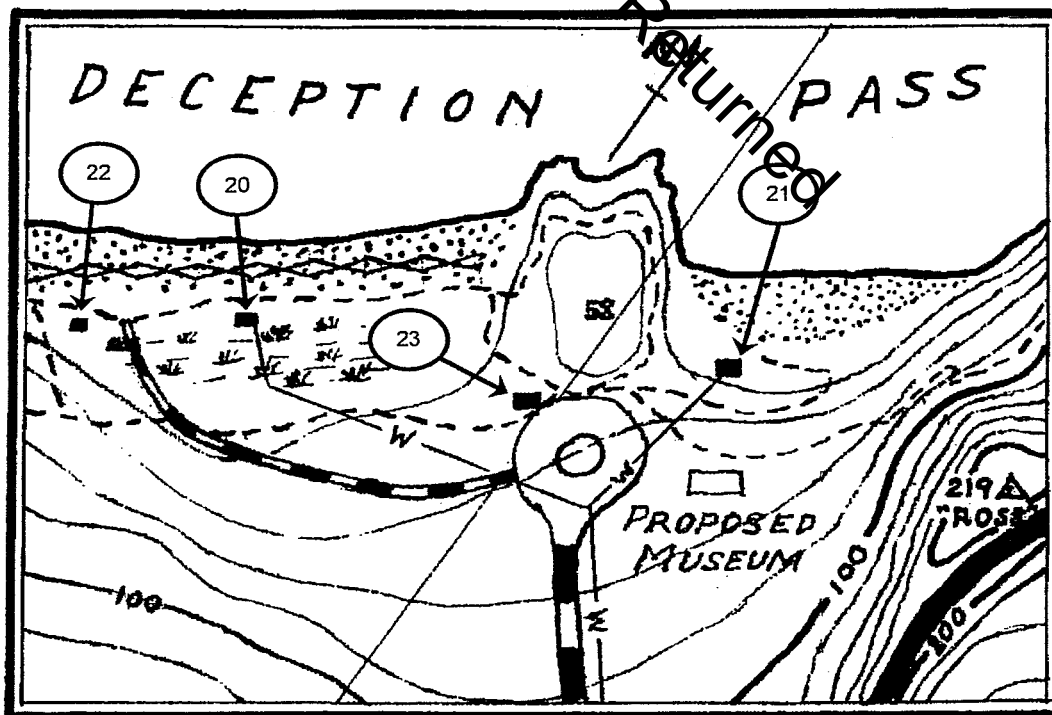
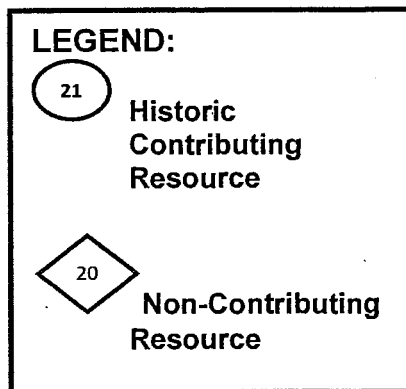


CRANBERRY LAKE
CARETAKERS' AREA

Detail of Resource Locations. Source: edited version of Drawing D200-3, 1937 Master Plan, on file at WSPRC.

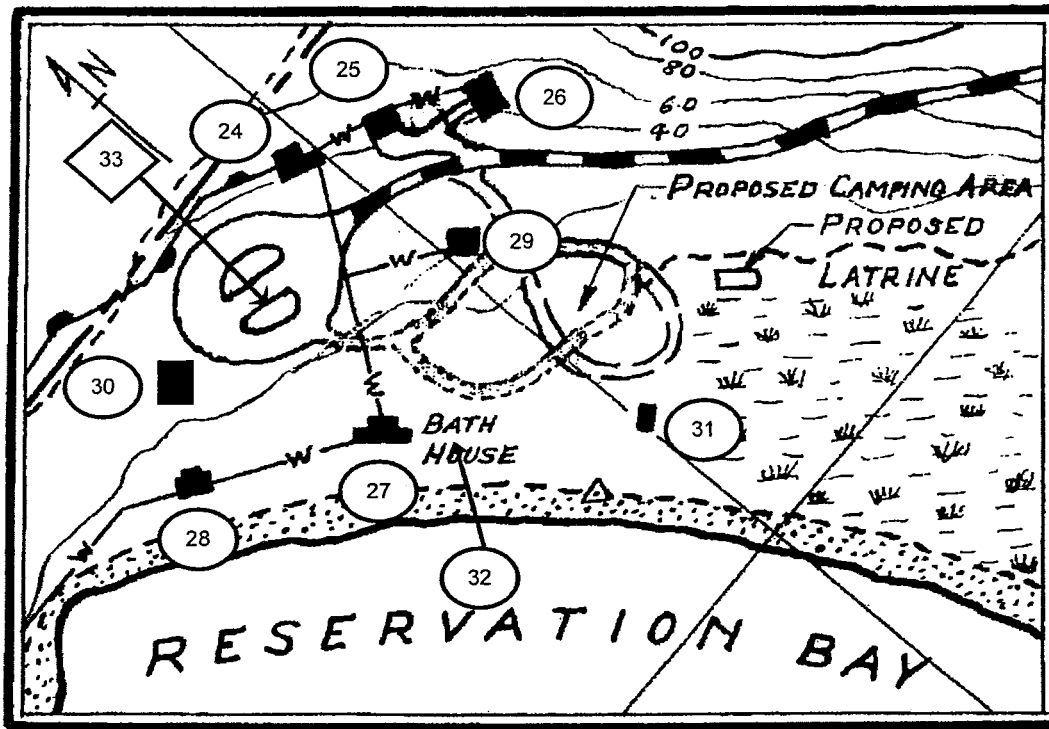


CORNET BAY
PICNIC AREA

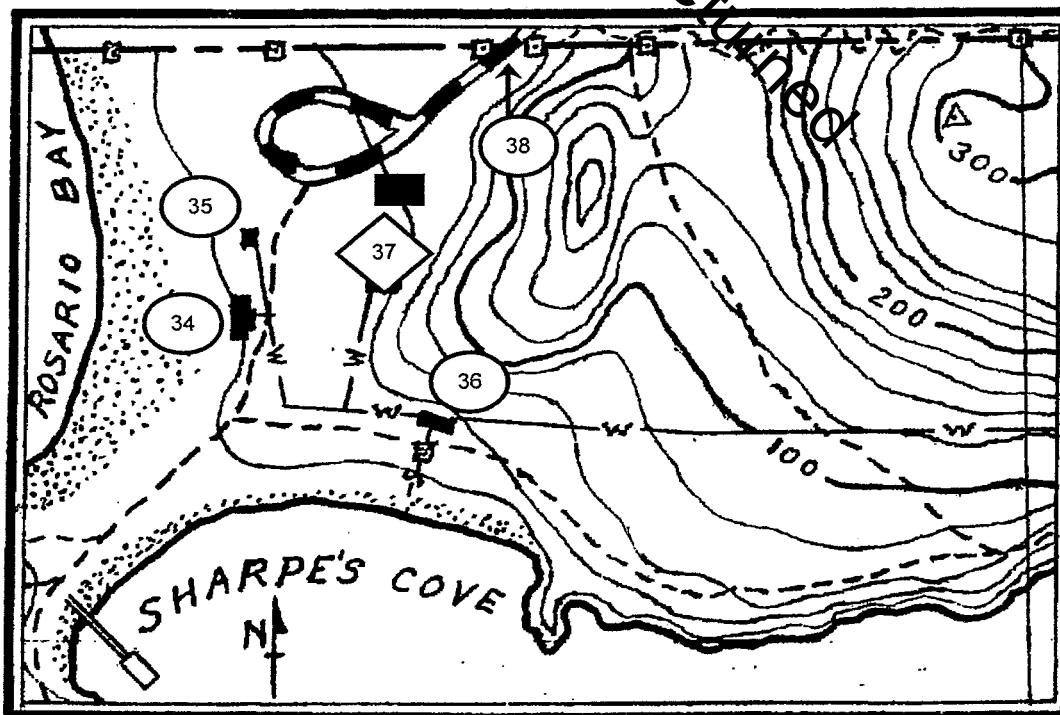
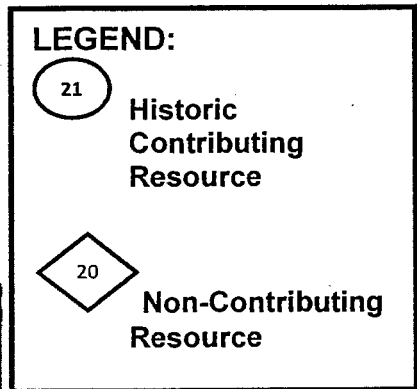


NORTH BEACH
PICNIC AREA

Detail of Resource Locations. Source: edited version of Drawing D200-3, 1937 Master Plan, on file at WSPRC.

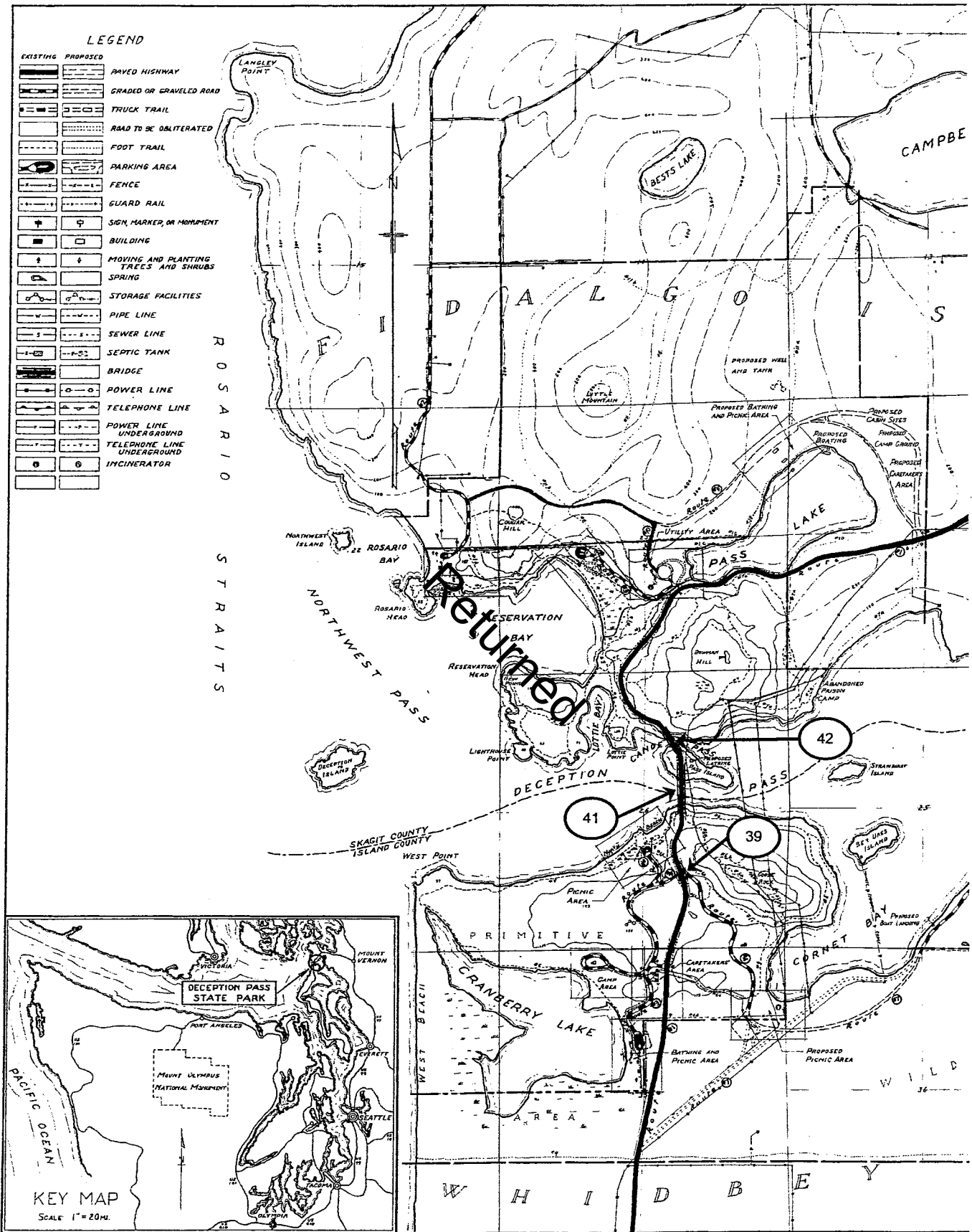


**RESERVATION BAY BATHING,
PICNIC, AND CARETAKERS' AREA**



**ROSARIO BATHING
AND PICNIC AREA**

Detail of Resource Locations. Source: edited version of Drawing D200-3, 1937 Master Plan, on file at WSPRC.



Detail of Resource Locations. Source: edited version of Drawing D200-3, 1937 Master Plan, on file at WSPRC.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Boundary Description and Justification

The Deception Pass State Park Historic District boundary is drawn to encompass those buildings, structures, and objects that date from the period of significance within the context of this nomination. Due to large numbers of new buildings within the park to accommodate the high visitation level, the areas of primary development during the period of significance are the only areas identified as contributing to the district. This results in a district that is not contiguous, but the district does encompass all remaining resources from this period that retain integrity. The boundaries for each of the seven identified areas are shown on the attached maps, which have the boundaries overlaid on an aerial photograph.

UTM Reference Points

For each of the seven areas identified, UTM points describing the corner points of the polygons defining the boundary were determined and are as follows:

Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area

1. Zone 10, 525968E, 5360196N
2. Zone 10, 526113E, 5359987N
3. Zone 10, 526108E, 5359790N
4. Zone 10, 525982E, 5359793N

Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area

1. Zone 10, 526114E, 5360488N
2. Zone 10, 526192E, 5360489N
3. Zone 10, 526186E, 5360378N
4. Zone 10, 526143E, 5360377N

Cornet Bay Picnic Area

1. Zone 10, 526691E, 5360312N
2. Zone 10, 526780E, 5360340N
3. Zone 10, 526802E, 5360219N

North Beach Picnic Area

1. Zone 10, 525907E, 5361128N
2. Zone 10, 526167E, 5361288N
3. Zone 10, 526183E, 5361216N
4. Zone 10, 526006E, 5361106N

Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area

Returned

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- 16 1. Zone 10, 525642E, 5362841N
- 17 2. Zone 10, 525731E, 5362934N
- 18 3. Zone 10, 525880E, 5362881N
- 19 4. Zone 10, 525796E, 5362714N

Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area

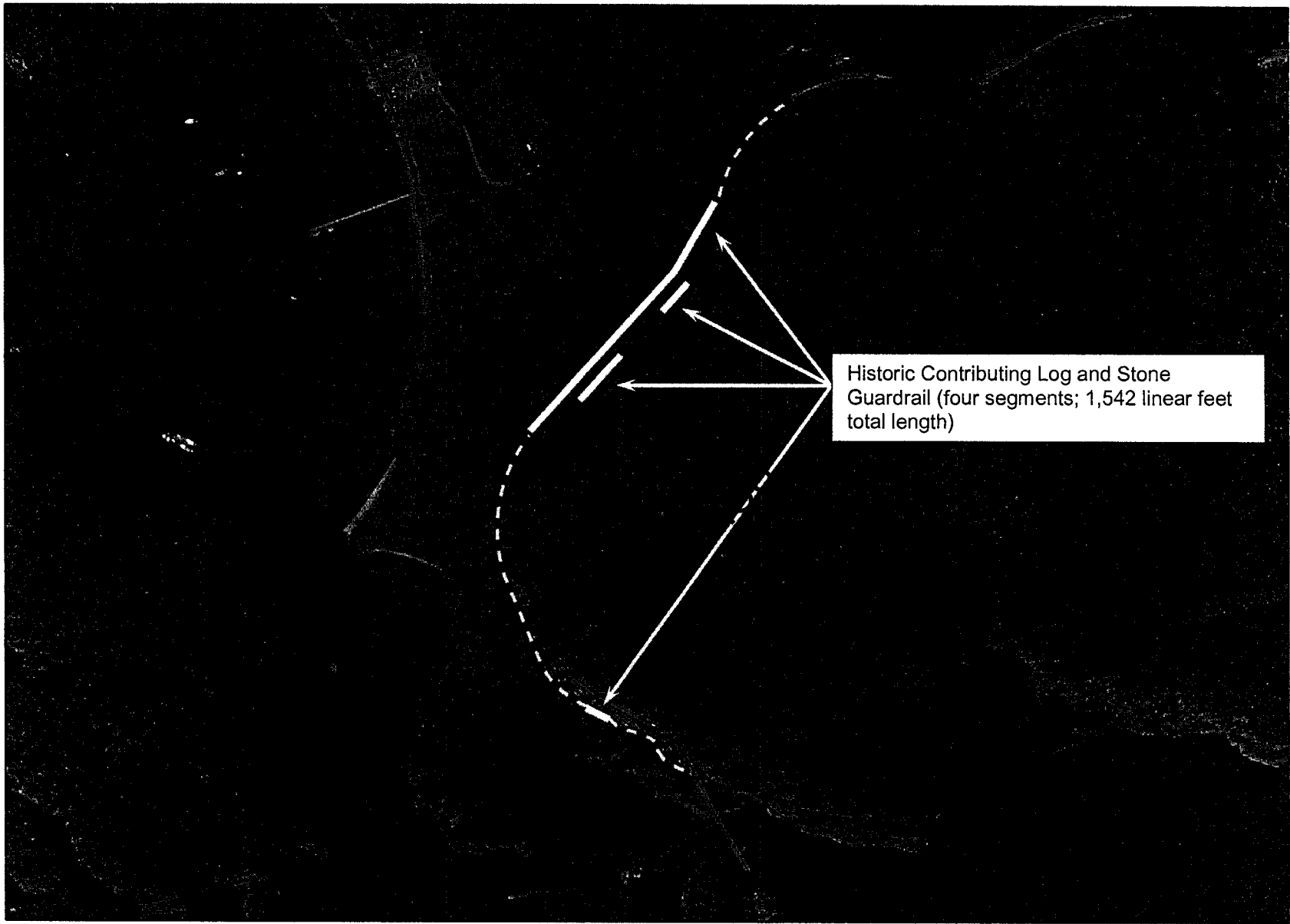
- 20 1. Zone 10, 524940E, 5362893N
- 21 2. Zone 10, 525085E, 5362895N
- 22 3. Zone 10, 525063E, 5362715N
- 23 4. Zone 10, 524938E, 5362715N

Transportation Features

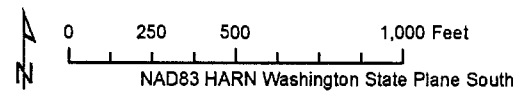
- 24 1. Zone 10, 525911E, 5362757N
- 25 2. Zone 10, 526589E, 5362760N
- 26 3. Zone 10, 526256E, 5359833N
- 27 4. Zone 10, 525909E, 5359831N

Returned

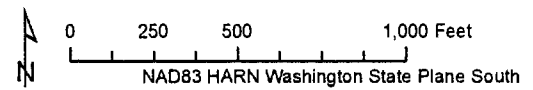
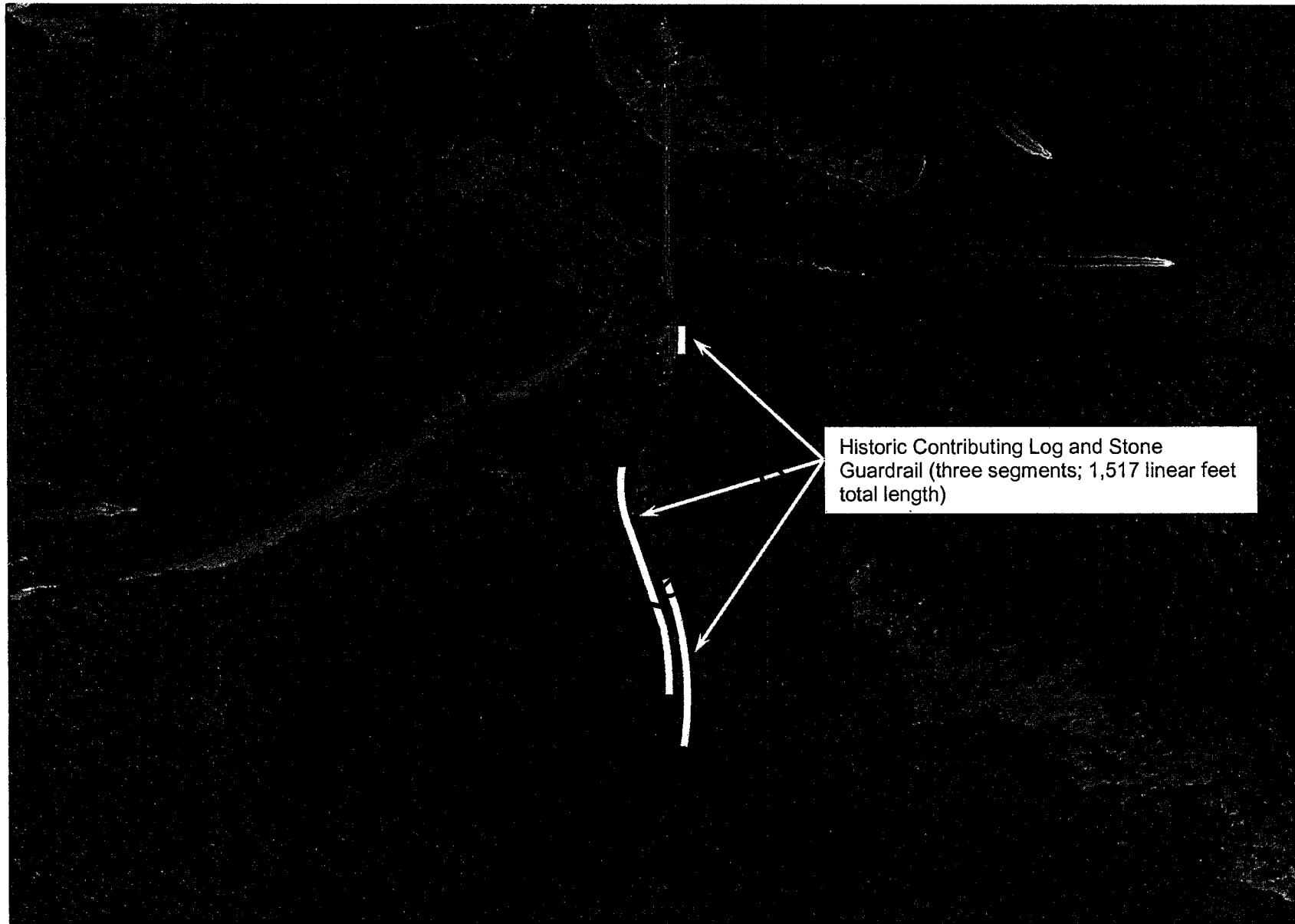
Note: the UTM references for the Transportation Features is a large polygon encompassing the road corridor from the Pass Lake area south to the intersection of Cornet Bay Road and Highway 20. The actual nominated area is a corridor 44 feet wide (22 feet to each side of the highway centerline) and 2 miles long, as shown on the accompanying map.



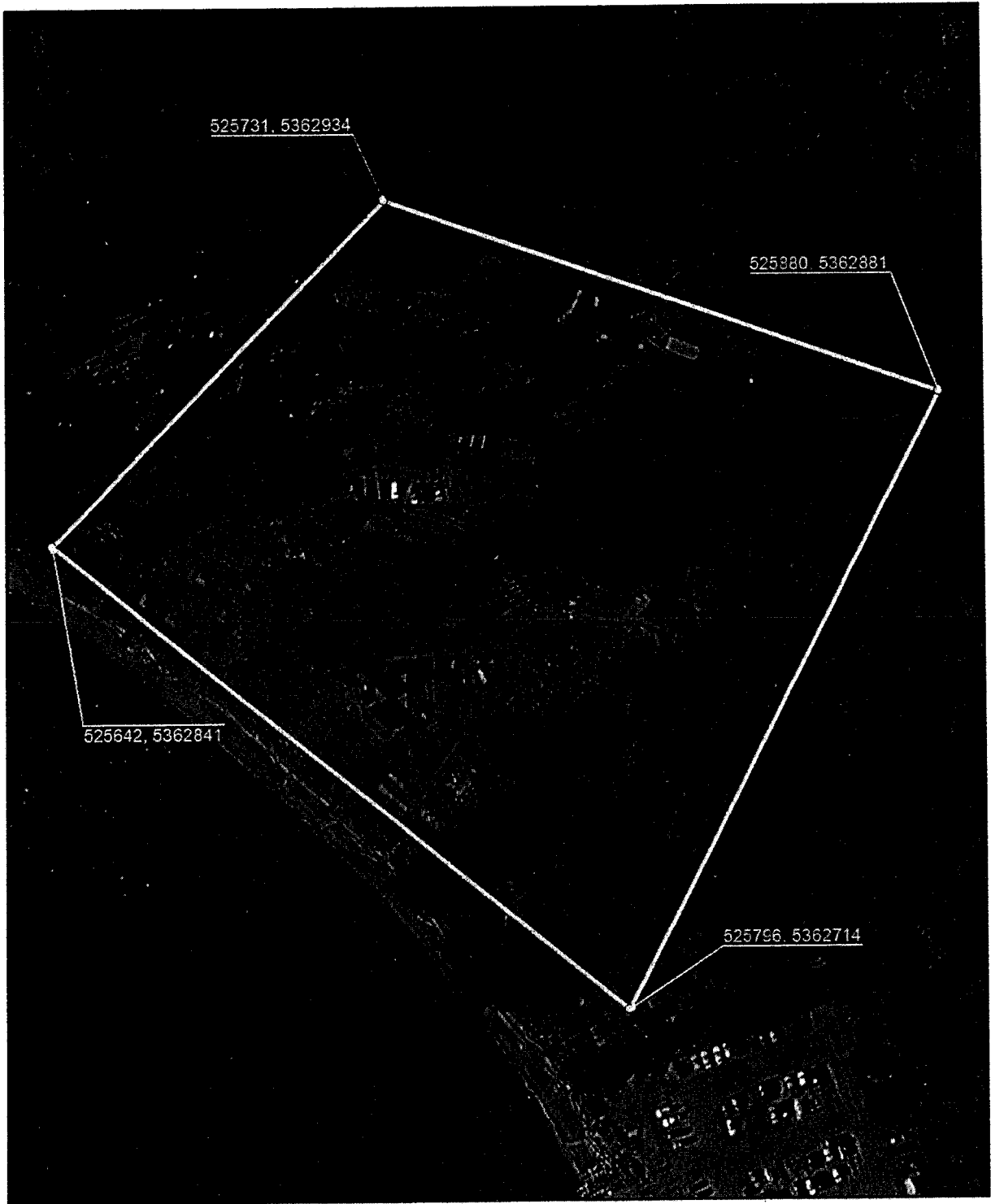
Historic Contributing Log and Stone
Guardrail (four segments; 1,542 linear feet
total length)



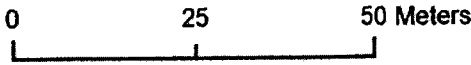
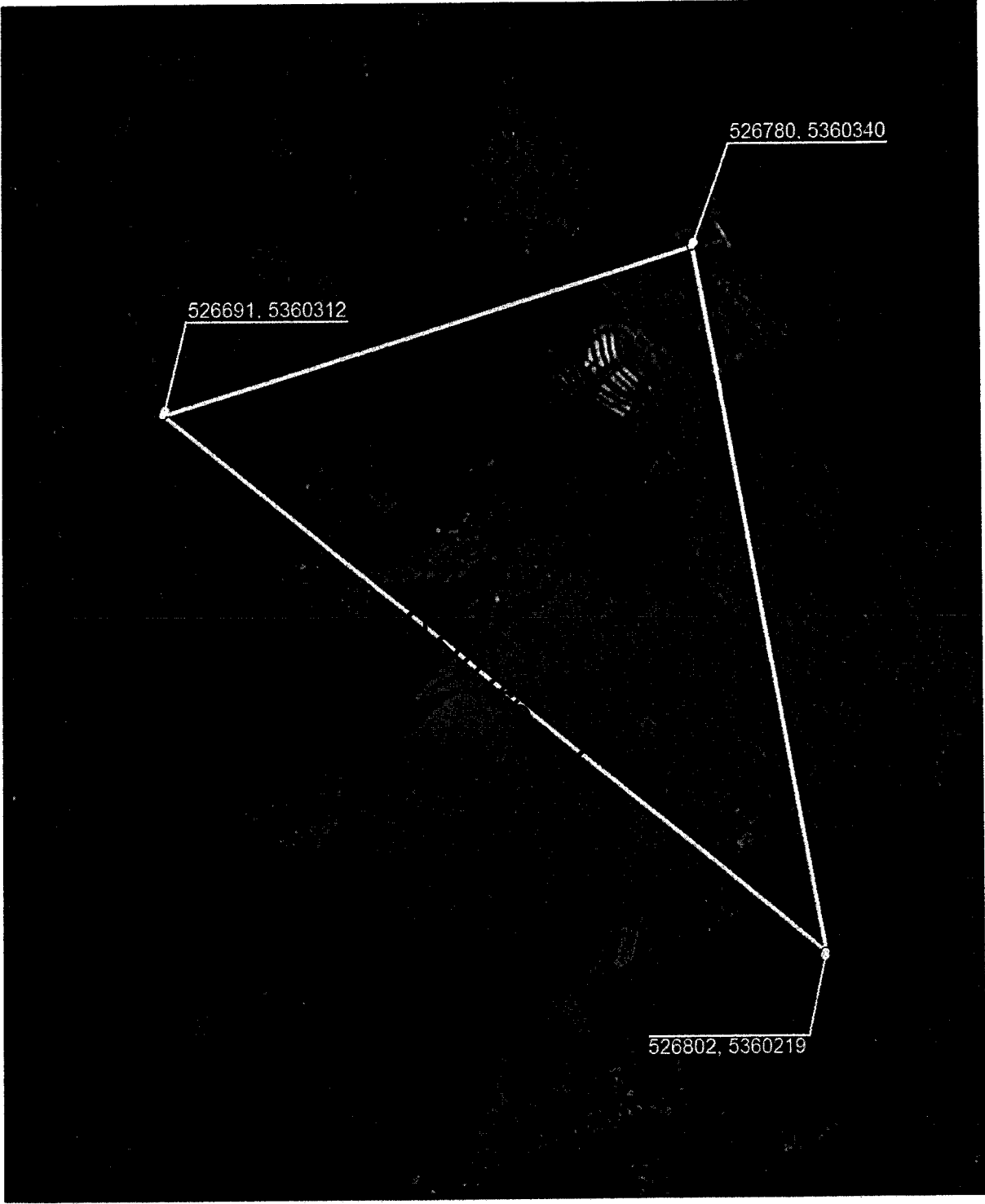
Log and Stone Guardrail locations, Fidalgo Island. Canoe Pass Bridge at bottom center of photo. Solid line indicates historic contributing guardrail, dashed line indicates either contemporary guardrail of different design or relocated guardrail.



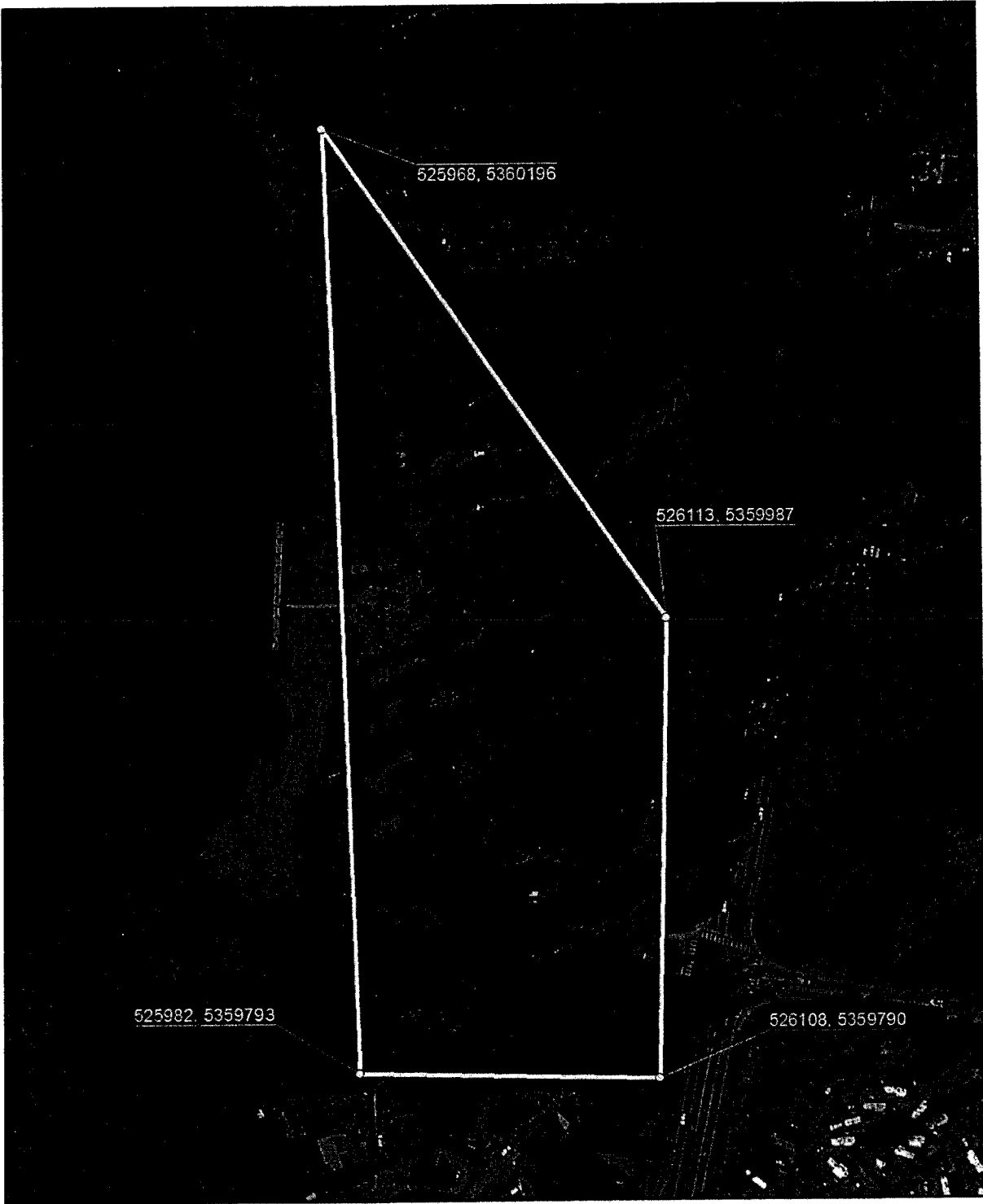
Log and Stone Guardrail location, Whidbey Island. Deception Pass Bridge at top center of photograph. All guardrail indicated is historic contributing, no new or re-aligned guardrail is present on this side of Deception Pass.



Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic and Caretaker's Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.

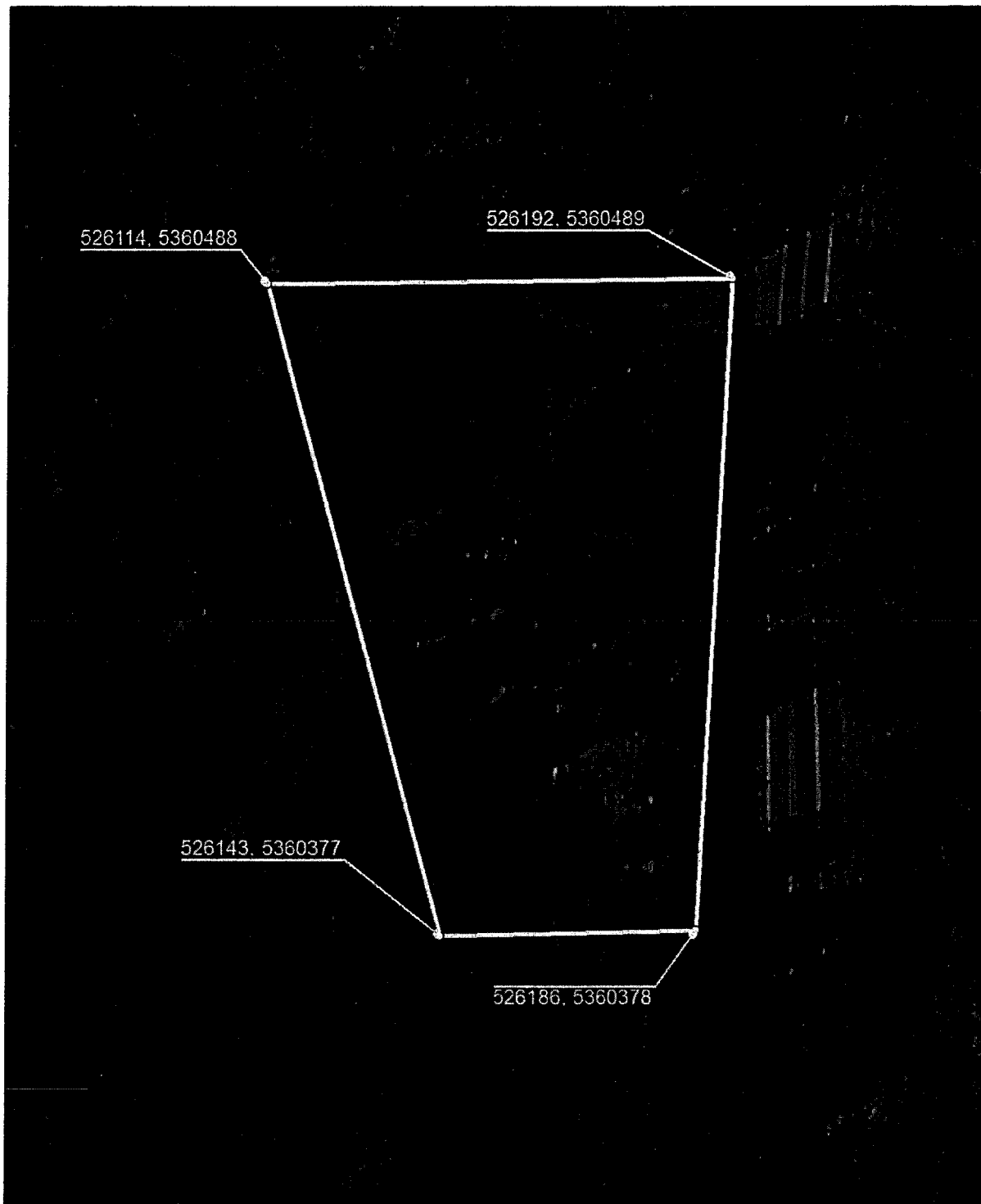


Cornet Bay Picnic Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.

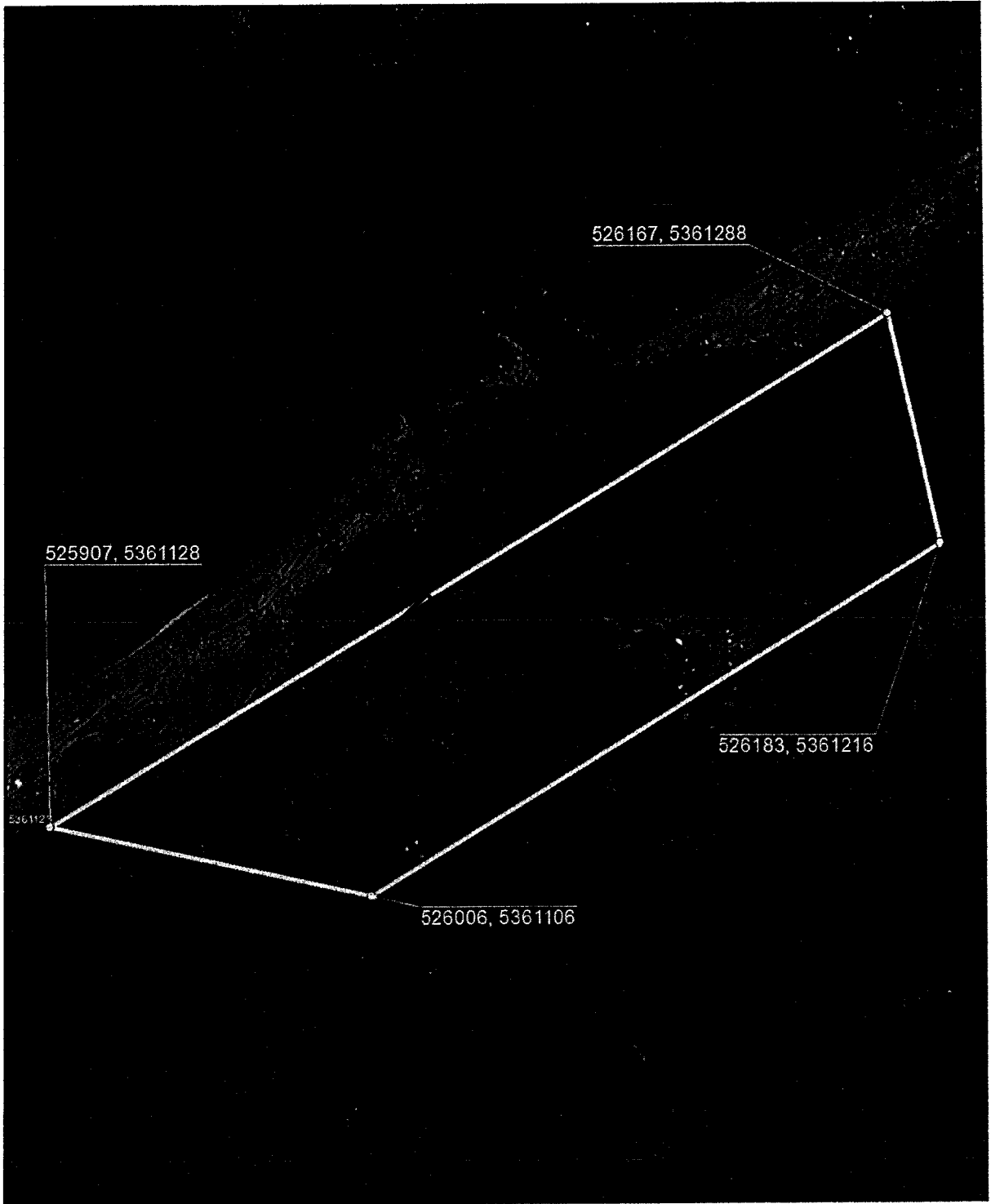


0 25 50 100 Meters

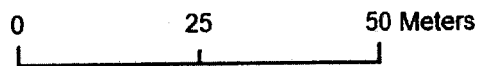
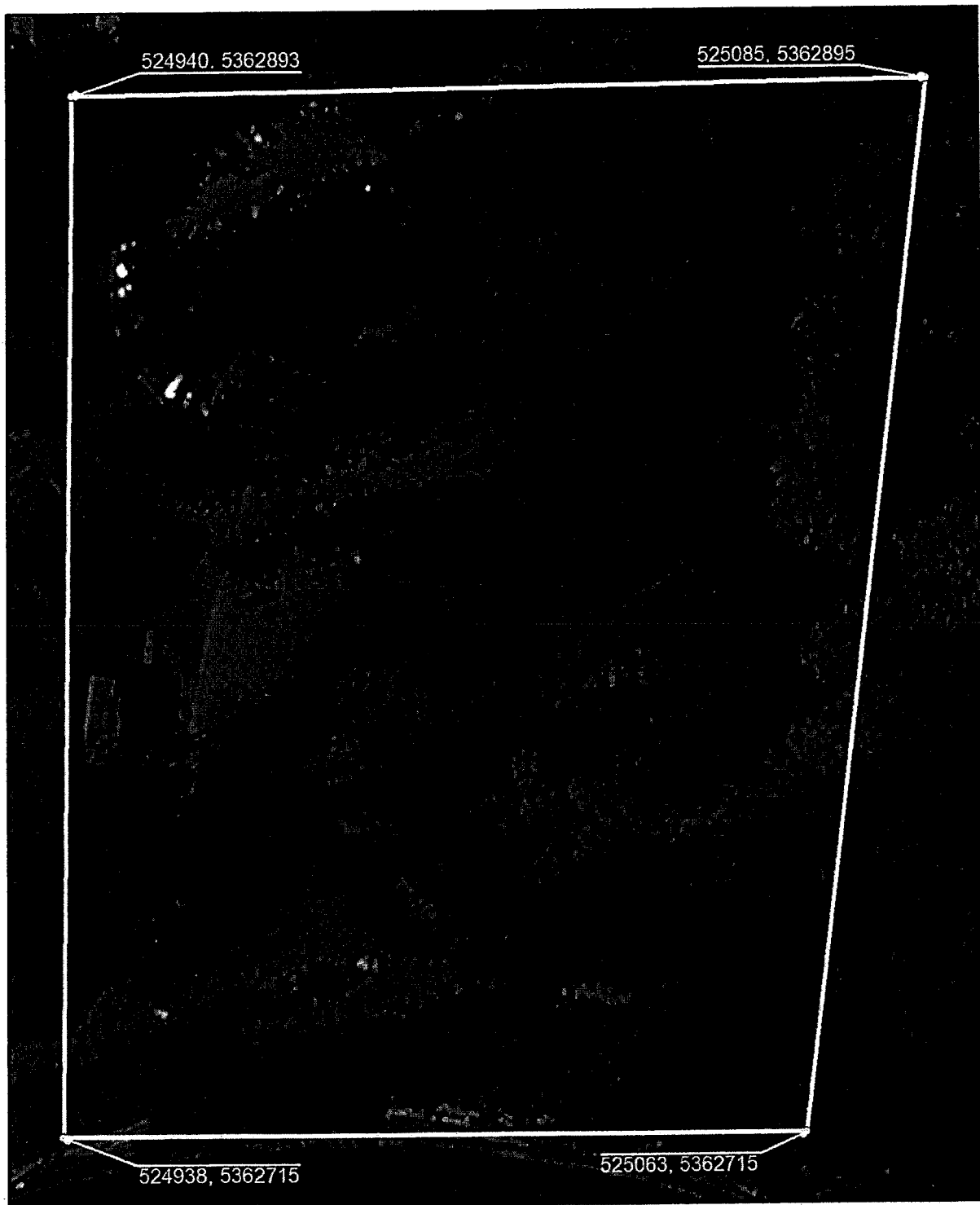
Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.



Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.



North Beach Picnic Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.



Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area.
Deception Pass State Park Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ISLAND AND SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

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Photographic Index

Note: All photos taken by Alex McMurry [insert date of final photos]. All photos were taken digitally, with original electronic files on file at the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and at Washington State Parks Headquarters.

1. Cranberry Lake Combination Building (ID#2), view to northwest.
2. Cranberry Lake Shelter Kitchen (ID#3), view to east.
3. Cranberry Lake Comfort Station (ID#6), view to southwest.
4. Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Residence (ID#7), view to east.
5. Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Shop and Garage (ID#8), view to northeast.
6. Cranberry Lake Maintenance Shop (ID#9), view to east.
7. Cranberry Lake Pole Shed (ID#11), view to south.
8. Cranberry Lake Administration Portable Building (ID#12), view to southeast.
9. Cornet Bay Fire Circle (ID#14), view to northeast.
10. Cornet Bay Incinerator (ID#15), view to northeast.
11. Cornet Bay Shelter Kitchen (ID#16), view to west.
12. North Beach Community Kitchen (ID#20), view to south.
13. North Beach Shelter Kitchen (ID#21), view to southwest.
14. North Beach Latrine (ID#23), view to northwest.
15. Bowman Bay Caretaker's Residence (ID#24), view to north.
16. Bowman Bay Bath House (ID#27), view to northeast.
17. Bowman Bay Community Kitchen (ID#28), view to southwest.
18. Bowman Bay Combination Building (ID#29), view to east.
19. Bowman Bay CCC Monument (ID#33), view to northeast.
20. Rosario Community Kitchen (ID#34), view to southwest.
21. Rosario Pump House (ID#35), view to northeast.
22. Rosario Bath House (ID#36), view to northeast.
23. Rosario Comfort Station (ID#37), view to southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK
HISTORIC DISTRICT
ISLAND AND SKAGIT COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

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-
24. Rosario Entry Pier (ID#38), view to southwest.
 25. Pedestrian Underpass (ID#39), view to east.
 26. Pedestrian Underpass (ID#39) and Log and Stone Guardrails (ID#40), view to north.
 27. Deception Pass Bridge (ID#41, right foreground) and Canoe Pass Bridge (ID#42, left center), view to northeast from North Beach area.

Returned

BRIEF INVENTORY OF RESOURCES IN DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
<u>Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area</u>				
Latrine (Parks Building #26)	1	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Unknown / SP-3
Combination Building (Parks #28)	2	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Unknown / SP-3
Shelter Kitchen (#29)	3	Historic, Contributing	c. 1936	Unknown / SP-3
Campstove Shelter (#30)	4	Historic, Contributing	c. 1936	Unknown / SP-3
Pump House (#31)	5	Historic, Contributing	c. 1934	Unknown / SP-3
Comfort Station (#27)	6	Historic, Contributing	1938	Unknown / SP-3
<u>Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area</u>				
Caretaker's Residence (#11)	7	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Storey / SP-3
Caretaker's Shop and Garage (#12)	8	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-3
Maintenance Shop (#14)	9	Historic, Contributing	c. 1936	Unknown / SP-3
Maintenance Office and Garage (#13)	10	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1971	WSPRC
Pole Shed (#15)	11	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1985	WSPRC

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Administration Portable Building (#20)	12	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1985	WSPRC
Classroom Portable Building (#19)	13	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1985	WSPRC
<u>Cornet Bay Picnic Area</u>				
Fire Circle	14	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-3
Incinerator	15	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-3
Shelter Kitchen (#62)	16	Historic, Non-Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-3
Drinking Fountain	17	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-3
ELC Dining Hall and Kitchen (#59)	18	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1953	WSPRC
ELC Squad Hut (#40)	19	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1956	WSPRC
<u>North Beach Picnic Area</u>				
Community Kitchen (#73)	20	Historic, Contributing	1934	G.D. Ross / SP-3
Shelter Kitchen (#72)	21	Historic, Contributing	1934	G.D. Ross / SP-3
Campstove Shelter (#74)	22	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-3
Latrine (#71)	23	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-3

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
<u>Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic, and Caretaker's Area</u>				
Caretaker's Residence (#100)	24	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Storey / SP-4
Caretaker's Shop and Garage (#101)	25	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-4
Barn (#102)	26	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-4
Bath House (#106)	27	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-4
Community Kitchen (#109)	28	Historic, Contributing	1935	R. Koepf / SP-4
Combination Building (#110)	29	Historic, Contributing	1937	Unknown / SP-3
Latrine (#107)	30	Historic, Contributing	c. 1937	Unknown / SP-3
Campstove Shelter (#112)	31	Historic, Contributing	c. 1935	Unknown / SP-4
Drinking Fountain	32	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-4
CCC Monument	33	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	2004	CCC Alumni
<u>Rosario Bathing and Picnic Area</u>				
Community Kitchen (#122)	34	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	R. Koepf / SP-4
Pump House (#120)	35	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-4

Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date	Designer / Company
Bath House (#123)	36	Historic, Contributing	1934-35	Unknown / SP-4
Comfort Station (#121)	37	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing	1978	WSPRC
Entrance Piers	38	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-4
<u>Highway 20 resources</u>				
Pedestrian Underpass	39	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-3
Log and Stone Guardrails	40	Historic, Contributing	1935	Unknown / SP-3 and 4
Deception Pass Bridge #20/204	41	Previously Listed on N.R.H.P.	1935	O.R. Elwell / Puget Construction Co.
Canoe Pass Bridge #20/207	42	Historic, Contributing	1935	O.R. Elwell / Puget Construction Co.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Deception Pass State Park
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Island

DATE RECEIVED: 12/28/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/13/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000018

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN

SEE ATTACHED COMMENTS

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN
REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNAN DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN
TELEPHONE 202-354-2229 DATE 2/13/2013
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y) see attached SLR Y/N

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

DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK

Island/Skagit County, WA

National Register of Historic Places - Return Comments:

The current nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revisions. The use of the discontinuous nomination format is really not appropriate for the park properties. With so many discrete individual resources and small groupings scattered over a broad area of parkland, the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) format is more appropriate and consistent with the majority of state and national park nominations accepted by the National Register.

In addition, while the nomination materials document the individual physical resources fairly well, the description of the physical setting and landscape components of the various sites remains very limited in the descriptive narrative. The boundaries currently identified for the discrete clusters are also somewhat problematic. The selected areas appear relatively arbitrary in relationship to the physical setting and landscape elements of the respective sites.

Format

The use of discontinuous boundaries is generally limited to one or two discrete areas or elements separated by either intervening development or natural features. It was never intended to be used for designating entire collections of scattered resources that may simply share a common historic context. Historic districts, by their very definition represent cohesive collections of resources retaining physical proximity to one another and integrity of place and time. Disparate, widely scattered resources simply do not fit the common perception of "historic district." In almost all cases of nominated park resources, both in state and national park, the MPS format has served as the basis for National Register documentation.

If the intent of the current nomination was to list the park resources in a holistic approach in recognition of some "master plan" ideal, it would seem more appropriate to document the full extent of the entire "planned" park in order to convey the interrelationships between the natural landscape and the active/passive recreational areas. The National Park Service-drafted MPS, *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*,¹ in fact notes the appropriateness of such large park landscape designations when the master plan aspects of the park can be clearly identified, documented and revealed in the physical resources of the park (*and they retain sufficient integrity.*) In the case of the Deception Pass State Park, it is not clear from the current narrative if a "master plan" was in fact formally developed for the facility prior to CCC construction work [page 8.11], or what the exact parameters or intent of such a plan may have been. Nomination of such "whole park" designations requires a much more developed understanding of the "master plan" design intent and the historic context than appears present in the current Deception Pass documentation.

In the case of the Deception Pass State Park, a discontinuous approach might have worked if the

¹ file://inp2551pontus/nrhp_nhl/NR-NHL%20Scanned%20Materials/PDF_Text/Multiples/64500683.pdf

entire (or significant portions of the) northern and southern areas of the park were being nominated in their entirety, creating two discontinuous elements separated by the natural waterway passage. The current nomination for discrete building clusters and isolated resources, however, is better dealt with under the MPS umbrella.

In revising the nomination, much of the current narrative can be simply reformatted to meet the MPS guidance without additional research or detailed rewriting. The individual nomination forms can utilize the current descriptive narratives (revised to address the boundary and landscaping issues noted below) as the basis for the Section 7-Description discussions and a standardized statement of significance applicable to most if not all of the various resources can be created. (For an example I would look to the Olympic NP MPS prepared and approved in 2007; <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/07000720.pdf>. ; <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/07000732.pdf> ; <http://pdfhost.focus.nps.gov/docs/NRHP/Text/07000716.pdf>)

Function

The Historic and Current Functions should both be revised to read: *Recreation and Culture/Outdoor Recreation and Landscape/Park*

Description

The current narrative provides excellent descriptions of the physical buildings and structures found in the park's recreational areas. Little, if any, discussion however is provided regarding the associated landscape elements at these sites. Much is made of the rustic design philosophy of merging natural and man-made features into a cohesive, compatible designed landscape, but then little information is provided regarding the current landscape or settings in which the built resources exist. This is compounded by the fact that the boundaries in many cases dissect or completely leave out essential aspects of the unique physical settings of the park buildings. The physical setting of these resources is so much a part of their historic character that discussion of the particular settings seems important to include as part of the nomination narrative.

Does the extant landscaping reflect work by the CCC? If so, then such elements need to be at least acknowledged in the description sections for each grouping. This discussion need not be at the level of a detailed description of every foundation planting, curb cut, path, or mowed lawn, but at a minimum should provide information regarding the general setting of the buildings and any specific physical qualities that define these areas. (e.g. open clearing backed by the steep walls of the surrounding bluffs... the buildings are clustered along a narrow bench set above the stone and gravel beach... the buildings are set out in open, maintained grassy clearings linked by paths with scattered trees sheltering certain buildings. most features are sufficiently separate to allow privacy or use by multiple groups... views from the grassy terrace out to the bay are framed by adjacent cliffs... the residence is set upon a small grassy area, while the adjacent utilitarian buildings are surrounded by asphalt and gravel pavement areas... well-known sunset beach... the parking lot and entry sequence to the recreational facilities, which terminates in a circular drive, remains largely as planned, despite modern changes to roadway width and parking lot size... the entry road features dense tree cover that dramatically opens up upon reaching the parking area with glimpses of framed views out to the open bay...) The nominated resources are part of a distinct landscape and not just isolated architectural features and the description sections should note these where possible.

Significance

The nomination adequately supports the NR designation of the identified resources under Criteria A and C.

Boundary Justification

The current nomination uses fairly arbitrary verbal boundary descriptions based on polygons set down on aerial maps, rather than trying to address the actual physical nature of the particular areas. Drawing an arbitrary boundary to simply surround the contributing resources may suffice for the required U. T. M. identification, but it is not appropriate for a verbal boundary description, particularly for such small areas that contain landscape and setting components essential to their character. Boundaries for National Register properties should encompass the full extent of the significant resources and land area making up the property, including any surrounding land historically associated with the resource that retains its historic integrity and contributes to the property's historic significance, leaving out peripheral areas that no longer retain integrity due to subdivision, development, or other changes. Boundaries should not bisect the physical components (buildings, structures, sites) of a site.

Examples:

Cranberry Lake Bath & Picnic Area. The nomination extols the virtues of "*access to or views of Cranberry Lake, which along with the large relatively open grassy area fronting the lake is the main attraction in this portion of the park,*" yet the boundary line shown on the map appears to exclude the lake shoreline and simply cuts across the lawn areas. In addition, it is not at all clear what features are being included in the eastern and far northern areas of the boundary. Use of aerial maps is acceptable, but when the images are so dark and the narrative so limited, it is difficult to discern what exactly is being included in the nominated parcels. Are other maps available? Clearer images? Would a boundary marking the shoreline or other physical elements at the specific site make more sense than the arbitrary polygon?

Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area. If the three remaining contributing buildings are clustered in a relatively small area, might it be more reasonable to draw the boundary around just these resources? The physical proximity of the four substantial non-contributing buildings raises issues regarding the integrity of the larger area and its ability to convey a sense of the historic character of the area. Again, the narrative contains very little information on the physical setting of the resources, even to the degree of noting the location of the residence on a grassy lawn and the utilitarian buildings in a functional gravel work yard.

Cornet Bay Picnic Area. Why does the current boundary jump to the west across the roadway to include two non-contributing resources, when the historic structures appear to cluster in a smaller area? Why wouldn't a boundary following the fence line behind the fire ring, or along the shoreline be more appropriate than an arbitrary line connecting to two seemingly random points? The waterfront view across the open lawn was clearly the reason for placement of the fire ring in that location and in that orientation.

North Beach Picnic Area. The beach itself represents a important landscape amenity in this area, and presumably was the basis for locating the picnic area on this physically constricted bench area. Why would it then be excluded from the boundaries and half of the adjacent parking lot included? If the parking area has lost all integrity it might make an appropriate boundary line and should be completely left out. On the other hand, if the circular roadway and parking areas retained limited integrity then a boundary including the full extent of that area might make sense. The location of this recreational picnic area within a slender bench area backed by steep topography would also seem to be worthy of note and perhaps useful for determining appropriate bounds.

The remaining recreational areas not noted above should also be the focus of the same boundary scrutiny.

Transportation Features. The boundary set for the transportation features—a 2-mile linear corridor 44 feet

wide is fine. The fact that the separate features are being nominated as contributing elements of a single linear site or district should be noted in the narrative description. As written, it appears as if they are all separate, isolated resources. The U.T.M. polygon may work for UTM purposes, but may not suffice for the verbal boundary description, where the narrative note [10.2] is fine.

Maps.

The nomination/MPS cover could benefit from a single park map showing the location of all the nominated clusters.

The maps used to convey the U. T. M. coordinates should contain a north arrow.

The current aerial maps used to show the U.T.M coordinates are fine for that purpose, but they are too dark to be of any use in interpreting the physical resources or boundaries of the site.

Photographs

While not necessary, it is sometimes useful to have the photo numbers noted within the body of the narrative description, perhaps within the individual building headers. In addition, nominations for historic districts usually require a photo map referencing the location of each shot. These can be incorporated into the boundary maps, or as separate maps.

If you have questions regarding these comments, please contact me directly at the number or e-mail listed below.



Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 354-2229
Paul_lusignan@nps.gov

S:\nr\lusi\slrtemp\deceptionpasspark.rtn

Recommendation: SLR Return

Action: SLR Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: WA County Name Island/Skagit Resource Name Deception Pass St. Park

Reference No. 13000018 Multiple Name _____

Solution: _____

Problem: 7 Discontiguous Districts

Materials: "see continuation sheets" - could not find
Coded Stone/log & photos

Resolution: _____

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: _____



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

October 3, 2019

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



RE: **Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed a new NR nomination for:

- **Frink Park – King County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)

Also enclosed are 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 first of several individual nominations for different areas of the park.

- **North Beach Picnic Area Historic District – Island County, WA**
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Cranberry Lakes Caretaker Area Historic District – Island 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

