Washington State Parks Architecture 1943-1965

Statewide Park System
AE 507-185

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Cover, table of contents, and chapter one through four divider illustrations courtesy of midcentury State Park Guide covers. Chapter five divider art from the Pacific Coast Auto Camp publication.

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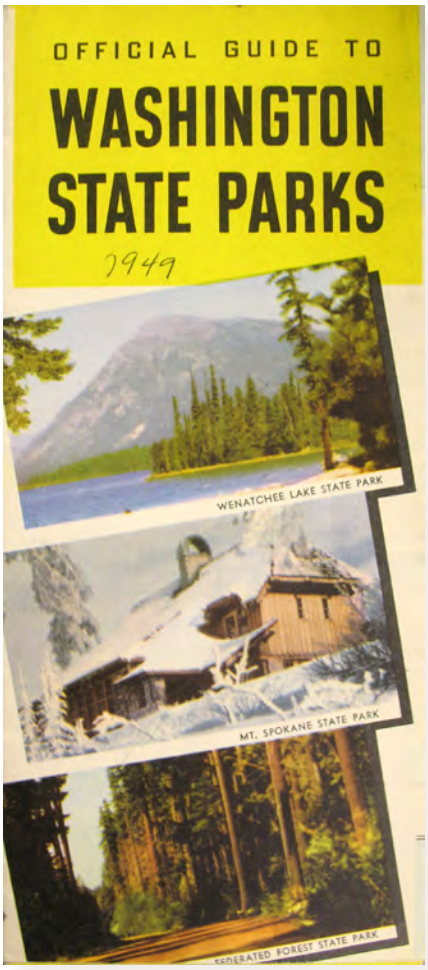
1.0 Executive Summary



1.1 Purpose and Scope

This section addresses the Interpretation and Planning, Research Methodology, Temporal Boundaries, and Data Limitations guiding and influencing this project. The list of Common Abbreviations and Definitions serves as a reference tool for language employed in this report.

This project examined two layers of park resources. One layer consists of the parks themselves, specifically those established between 1943 and 1965. The other layer consists of park facilities built between 1943 and 1965. Facilities built within this period were not always built only in parks established within this period. For example, midcentury facilities may be found in parks established in the 1920s.

1.1.1 Interpretation and Planning

Founded in 1913, Washington's State Parks system represents an important heritage resource. To keep pace with rising public use, the system has experienced significant layers of growth and development over the past 94 years. The period of development following World War II through 1965 reflected the ensuing rapid increase in population, public recreation, and use of automobiles. Wartime material and labor shortages and a shift in priorities as the nation joined World War II contributed to the end of the 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Construction during the war consisted mainly of war-related facilities. Planning for park development increased quickly after the close of the war as Washington prepared for the return of soldiers, economic growth and an increase in public recreation. The midcentury property types erected between 1943 and 1965 reflect material development from wartime industries and a changing sense of aesthetics and design.

This report serves to catalog these resources within the State Parks system. It will identify contextual themes associated with development for planning and interpretive purposes. Planning should involve prioritizing care for significant existing park resources (both individual and collective districts and property types) that were built during this period and that continue to be enjoyed by the public.

Exploring Washington by automobile. Ca. 1940s to 1950s. Source: Washington State Progress Commission records, Washington State Archives.

1.1.2 Research Methodology

Due to the condensed two-month timeframe of this project, several tasks proceeded concurrently. Artifacts Consulting, Inc. staff sifted through the following five data sets: 1) 1999–2000 photographic survey and inventory of Parks resources; 2) 2007 catalog of drawings for Parks resources; 3) drawings photographed as part of a ca. 1999 digitization project; 4) 2007 export of property data from the Parks database; and 5) construction, park name, and date of establishment data in annual and biennial reports. These data sets identified which parks were established between 1943 and 1965 and which parks featured midcentury resources. For the purpose of this report, the State Parks website (www.parks.wa.gov) and the 2007 property data export served as the definitive list of extant parks.

Artifacts then identified those parks having both the highest concentration and best variety of midcentury property types for conducting selective field work. Parks containing midcentury property types were selected from each decade from the 1920s through 1960s. Park selection for field work was also based on geographic dispersion to obtain—to the greatest extent possible—examples from all parts of the state. Artifacts staff surveyed the selected parks, collected GPS data and physical descriptions, and assessed property type settings and significances. Parks surveyed include: Alta Lake, Birch Bay, Brooks Memorial, Federation Forest, Fort Okanogan, Fort Simcoe, Fort Worden, Ginkgo Petrified Forest, Lake Chelan, Lake Sammamish, Moran, Riverside, Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, and Yakima Sportsman.

Artifacts staff also undertook archival research for park period context, archetype materials, and property type development. Repositories visited include the Washington State Archives, Washington State Library, Washington State Historical Society, University of Washington Special Collections and Libraries, Seattle and Tacoma Public Libraries, and State Parks Profile Books.

1.1.3 Temporal Boundaries

The temporal boundaries for park facilities evaluated as part of the project extended from January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1965, according to date of construction. These two dates bracketed the majority of midcentury resource construction and park development. The focus of resource

evaluation concentrated upon parks established within this period; resources acquired by Parks within this period but built prior to 1943 were not considered.

1.1.4 Data Limitations

The five data sets listed under 1.1.2 Research Methodology provided the core property-type information for this project. The number of extant facilities provided throughout this report was based on the comparative analysis of the five data sets. Selective field work served to verify and augment the data sets. All quantity information relating to extant facilities is intended for broad planning purposes only and should be field-checked. No expressed warranty is given as to the level of precision or accuracy of the figures.

1.2 Organization

Chapter 1.0 Executive Summary: This chapter summarizes the 1.1 Purpose and Scope, 1.2 Organization, and 1.3 Summary of Findings of this report. The intent of this chapter is to provide an overview and facilitate use of this report, and to guide future research efforts by clarifying the report limitations.

Chapter 2.0 Context Statement: This chapter delves into the themes and contextual development associated with resources developed from 1943 to 1965. The thre principal sections consist of 2.1 Development Overview providing a brief summary of park development, 2.2 Recreation in the Automobile Age and the Role of State Parks, explores the history of automobile travel and camping, and the advent of trailer travel. Both sections focus on how these broad changes shaped and changed the physical and associative character of Washington's state parks. Section 2.3 Modern Architecture, dealing with post–World War II idealism and changes in architectural styles and materials.

A couple at one of Washington's many scenic areas. Ca. 1940s. Source: Washington State Progress Commission records, Washington State Archives.

Chapter 3.0 Parks & Facilities: This chapter catalogs the Parks system's midcentury resources. The first section, 3.1 Parks, lists by decade those parks established between 1943 and 1965. Included are a description of each park's associative attributes that connect it to the broad contextual themes, physical characteristics identifying character-defining features, date of establishment, and extent of midcentury property types existing within the park. A thumbnail image from 1950s to 1960s master plans illustrates each park. The second section, 3.2 Facilities, quantifies property types built between 1943 and 1965. Organization of this section separates resources by Administration and Recreation, according to the level of public use and access. Within the categories of Administration and Recreation, the catalog lists facilities by property type. Included are descriptions of each property type's associative attributes that connect it to the broad contextual themes, physical characteristics identifying character-defining features, and quantities existing in each park. A thumbnail image illustrates each property type. The third section, 3.3 Site Features provides a catalog of characteristic midcentury site elements. A thumbnail image illustrates each.

Chapter 4.0 Resource Evaluation: This chapter provides the analysis of field work, archival research, and property type evaluation completed in Chapters 2.0 and 3.0. The first section is 4.1 Temporal Distribution, addressing temporal and geographic proliferation of midcentury resources throughout the park system. The second section, 4.2 Interpretation, explores the National Register of Historic Places eligibility potential for individual, district, and multiple property submission resources within the Parks system.

Chapter 5.0 Supplemental Information: This chapter provides background data to facilitate future planning and stewardship efforts. The first section, 5.1 Common Wear and Condition Patterns, identifies recurring condition issues that are typical of midcentury resources and that affect stewardship and maintenance. 5.2 Midcentury Building Materials, provides a summary of materials and methods distinctive to midcentury resources. Section 5.3 Park Facility Data summarizes data from the Parks data base, identifying resources by building numbers within each park and the dates parks were established. Section 5.4 Future Research identifies topics meriting further investigation. Section 5.5 National Register Data provides a listing of nationwide park owned or operated midcentury resources listed to the National Register of Historic Places as of 2007. Section 5.6 Project Information provides an overview of the report preparation process and deliverables, as well as background on principal report researchers. The section 5.7 Bibliography lists resources consulted during the preparation of this report.

Child and dog fishing along one of Washington's many lakes. Ca. 1940s. Source: Washington State Progress Commission records, Washington State Archives.

1.3 Summary of Findings

Midcentury development represents an important and unique period. The range of cultural and historic themes influencing the growth exceeded both previous and subsequent development periods. Following the close of World War II, the increase in families in the United States led to more marketing directed toward getting families outdoors for recreation. Mass automobile production, inexpensive gasoline, and the push for an extensive interstate highway system all contributed to the influx of people vacationing at state parks.

1.3.1 Parks

Park establishment peaked during the 1950s. Approximately sixty new parks were added, doubling the previous record of thirty-one added in the 1930s. This peak in development resulted in a high quantity of mid-century parks within the existing parks system.

Of the 116 current (2007) parks, fifty-one (44 percent) were established between 1943 and 1965. All but twelve of these parks contain at least one facility built during the same period.

Two parks—Fort Okanogan and Sun Lakes-Dry Falls—exhibit potential for listing to the National Register of Historic Places as districts.

During the 1940s and 1950s, the geographic dispersion of parks occurred on a uniform, statewide basis. Parks established during the 1960s are more concentrated in the west side of the state, along the coastline.

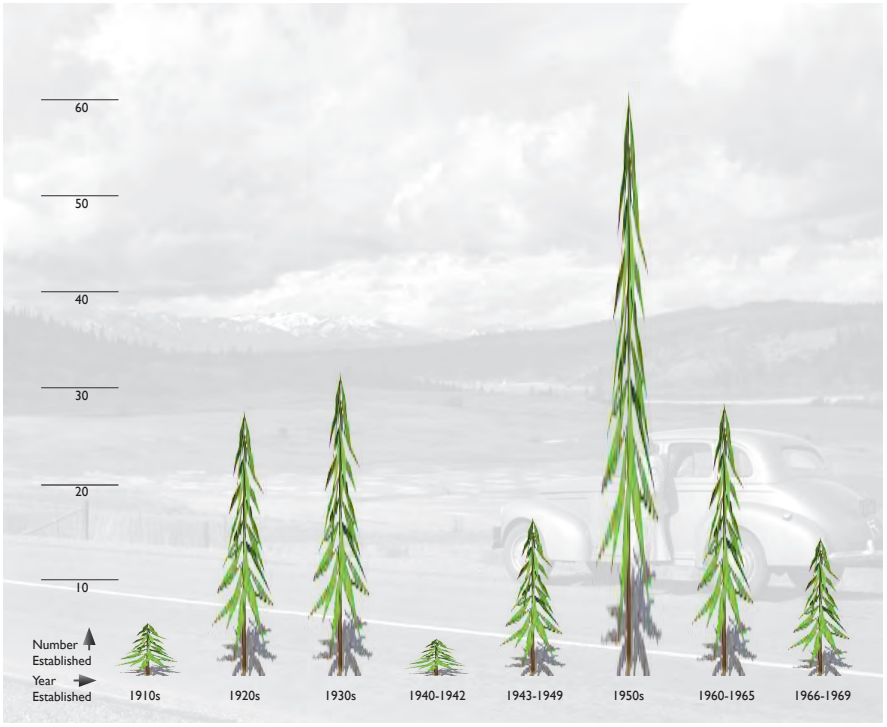


Table 1.3.1 PARK DEVELOPMENT showing the number of parks established by decade. The peak period of park establishment occured in the 1950s with the addition of sixty new parks to the statewide system. Geographically these new parks were dispersed relatively evenly across the state. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

1.3.2 Facilities

As of this writing (2007), there are 453 facilities built between 1943 and 1965. These account for 24 percent of the 1884 total extant park facilities built between 1915 and 2007. Midcentury resources also exist in parks established before 1943. Of the thirty-one parks established between 1915 and 1942, twenty-seven feature at least one midcentury resource.

Facility development between 1943 and 1965 occurred in three principal manners:

1) new construction in an existing park without facilities;
2) new construction in a new park; and
3) in-fill construction in an existing park with existing facilities.

The density of facilities built varied by park according to public usage and available funds. Facilities ranged from picnic areas, campsites, and roadways to residences, lodges, cabins, comfort stations, and bathhouses. A notable in-fill construction type included replication of historic facilities in contemporary materials and assemblies for interpretive and thematic setting purposes.

Facilities fall into two main categories, Administration and Recreation, based upon the relative level of originally intended public access.

1.3.3 Interpretation

Notable: the following resources are notable examples of mid-century architecture. While their physical characteristics or associative qualities may not qualify them for individual National Register listing, they are quality structures worthy of retention and interpretation for their contribution to the collective body of resources and public recreation.

- Schafer and Conconully shops (1954 and 1950, respectively)
- Deception Pass duplex (1947)
- Peace Arch residence (1953)

Individual: the following resources are exceptional representations of mid-century architecture meriting further research and evaluation for potential individual listing to the National Register.

Interpretive Centers at Fort Okanogan (1960), Fort Worden (1943), Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1965), Federation Forest (1964), and Ginkgo Petrified Forest (1952)

District: The following resources present exceptional collections of mid-century resources meriting further research and evaluation for potential listing to the National Register as historic districts.

- Fort Okanogan interpretive center, comfort station, and picnic shelter
- Sun Lakes-Dry Falls resources

Multiple Property: the following resources are exceptional collections of mid-century resources meriting further research and evaluation for potential listing as multiple property submissions to the National Register.

- Kitchens
- Pan-abode structures
- Dining Halls
- Midcentury Resources

TABLE 1.3.2 FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FACILITIES ESTABLISHED BY DECADE. THE PEAK MIDCENTURY PERIOD OF FACILITY CONSTRUCTION OCCURED IN THE 1950S WITH THE ADDITION OF 230 NEW STRUCTURES TO THE STATEWIDE SYSTEM. SOURCE: ARTIFACTS CONSULTING, INC.

2.0 Context Statement

2.1 Development Overview

The Washington State Parks system emerged in the early 1900s as an outgrowth of the nationwide parks movement. The state's economic development and population growth during the early 1900s demonstrated the increasing importance of natural areas for their scenic value and as tourism resources. Both the irretrievable character of natural areas and their role in defining our state's identity had become increasingly apparent in the lapse of just one generation, as the sons and daughters of Washington Territory's first settlers witnessed changes resulting from both state and national economic growth.

Park development generally originated at the local level through private land owners, booster clubs, and other organizations lobbying the state government to preserve distinctive natural, scenic and cultural heritage areas for public use. State Parks served as the governmental body intended to facilitate and manage this process of park development and perpetual stewardship.

The formation of the Board of Parks Commissioners in 1913 marked the beginning of Washington's State Parks system. The act, deemed necessary "for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing institutions…" was passed by the House on February 28, 1913, by the Senate on March 10, and signed into law by Governor Louis F. Hart on March 19 of the same year.[1] The act took effect immediately, creating a board which consisted of the Governor, Public Lands Commissioner, Auditor, Treasurer, and a fifth person appointed by the Governor. All members served on a voluntary basis with only travel expenses reimbursed.

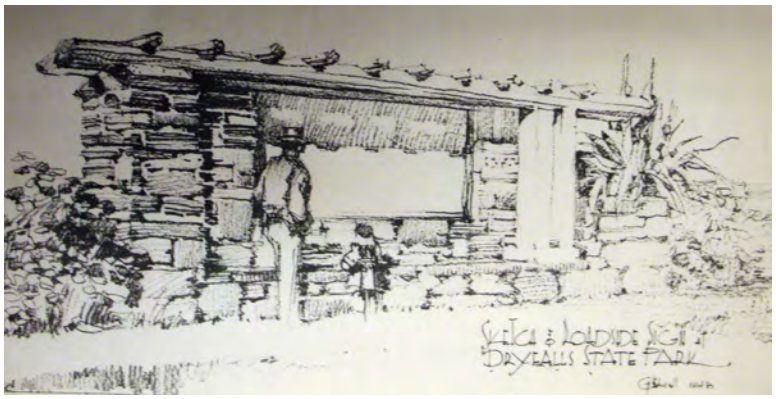
In 1921, the state legislature strengthened and expanded the initial act by creating the State Parks Committee through chapter 149 of House Bill 164. To the committee was delegated the "care, charge, control and supervision of all parks and parkways heretofore or hereafter acquired or set aside by the state for park or parkway purposes." The committee was charged to "clear, drain, grade, seed and otherwise improve and beautify any parks and parkways, and to erect structures, buildings,

1962 image from the World's Fair held in Seattle. Source: Collection of Eugenia Woo.

1956 photograph of the midcentury interpretive center addition to an existing facility at Ginkgo State Park. Source: University of Washington Special Collections.

fireplaces, comfort stations and build and maintain paths, trails and roadway through or on parks and parkways."[2]

The language of the 1921 act reflected a transition from just setting aside land for preservation (as initially conceived in the 1913 act), to an active role of preserving the land and also facilitating public access to and recreation within the various state parks. For the next two decades, public usage of state parks increased steadily. During the Great Depression, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Project Administration (WPA) labor and funds provided important facility development and maintenance, leaving an indelible mark on many existing parks before the nation entered World War II and wartime activities supplanted park development.



Ca. 1946 sketch prepared by architect George Ekvall showing a proposed interpretive sign for the Sun Lakes-Dry Falls overlook. Though un-built, the sketch illustrates a midcentury approach to integrating contemporary design amidst the 1930s-era setting of this park's main overlook area. The contrast between this sketch and the design of the 1965 interpretive center illustrates the progression and range of design influences existing within the midcentury period. Source: Washington State Archives.

In 1947, just two years after the close of World War II, the state legislature passed an act to create the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor. Formation of this commission marked important postwar renewal of the responsibilities identified in 1921, as well as the significant addition of a new division to "study, appraise and promote recreation within the State."[3] The addition anticipated the influx of returning soldiers and a general rise in both middle-class prosperity and free time for recreation.

Brochure showing the Sun Lakes-Dry Falls interpretive center designed by Kenneth Brooks and built in 1965. Hefte Construction Company served as the general contractor. Source: Washington State Archives.

During the period of midcentury development spanning from 1943 to 1965, facility growth experienced five major peaks: 1947, 1950, 1956, 1960, and 1964. A planning and funding appropriations phase typically preceded each peak.

Immediately after the war, ten new parks were added to the system, and the Parks Commission commenced planning and funding acquisition to develop both new and existing parks. In 1947, the culmination of these efforts enabled the first major wave of postwar construction, with the addition of at least thirty-five facilities. For three years prior, the annual average of new facilities ranged from four to nine.[4] The growth in 1947 also marked the first major development of cabins for group recreation, including approximately thirty lakeside cabins at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls that are currently (2007) under private resort operation.[5]

Illustrations prepared by George Ekvall, who was hired as the State Parks and Recreation Commission architect during the planning phase, illustrate proposed development plans for several then-recently established parks including Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, Brooks Memorial, Conconully, and Moses Lake. Ekvall also prepared illustrations for parks established in the 1920s and 1930s, including Illahee, Saltwater, Sylvia Lake, and Twanoh. Many of the perspectives prepared by Ekvall aptly reflect the prevailing design and material sensibilities of the midcentury period. Not all of the work proposed in the sketches was implemented.

The second major peak in midcentury development occurred in 1950 as the result of a two-year building campaign to develop new facilities at both new and existing parks. The building was a response to the public's growing appetite for recreation in the natural environment and interest in visiting cultural heritage sites. The Parks Commission spent $552,000 building picnic areas, campsites, comfort stations, bathhouses, covered kitchens for communal events, access and camp-loop roadways, parking areas, water, sewer, and electric systems, and residences for rangers and park superintendents.[6] During this development in 1950, at least thirty-five new facilities and eight new parks were added.

The next decade saw opposing trends of development. As facility growth slowed, the addition of new parks hit a small peak of fourteen during the year 1952. Then as new park development tapered off, facilities had their third peak in 1956 with the addition of at least sixty-seven structures. With nearly another sixty facilities built over the next two years, 1956–1958 represented the largest growth in facilities during the midcentury period.

Notable during this time of intense growth were the construction of several group cabin facilities at Millersylvania and Moran, as well as the expansion of existing cabins at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls. Pan-abode facilities, consisting of pre-fabricated building systems erected by Parks personnel, were introduced during this extended peak of development. These property types ranged from large dining halls and mid-sized comfort stations to small storage facilities.

The fourth peak in midcentury facility development occurred in 1960 with the addition of at least thirty-four facilities. This growth coincided with statewide planning and preparation efforts for the 1962 World's Fair to be held in Seattle.

View of the Fort Okanogan interpretive center's upper pyramidal roof portion. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Interior view of the Fort Okanogan interpretive center's upper pyramidal roof portion. Note the light, pigmented stain employed on the interior wood surfaces. Original display cases line the walls below. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

The fifth and last midcentury growth peak occurred in 1964 and coincided with a major statewide planning effort to evaluate facilities and development needs. The largest growth in new parks occurred during this period, with at least twenty-two established between 1964 and 1965. The comprehensive planning effort concluded in 1965, following the major addition of at least forty-six new facilities in 1964 and an additional twenty-five in 1965. The next major development would not occur until the early 1970s.

Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed covered kitchen and concession shelter design for state park use prepared by George Ekvall. Source: Washington State Archives.

(Endnotes)

[1] Minutes. (July 12, 1920). State Board of Park Commissioners. Olympia, WA.

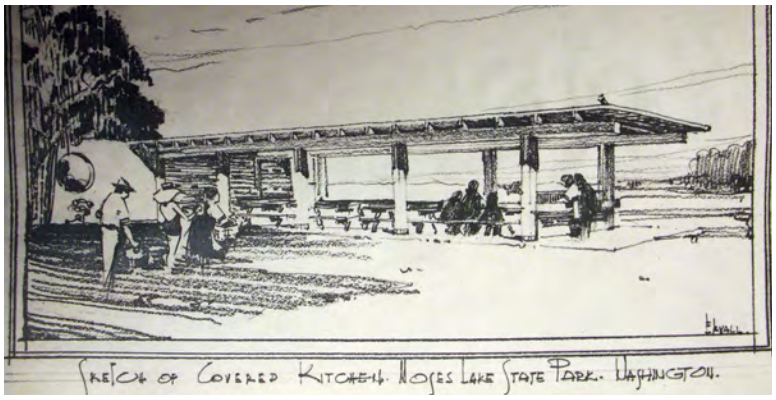
[2] State of Washington, State Parks Committee (1922). First Report. Olympia, WA.

[3] State of Washington, State Parks Committee. (1949–1950). Eleventh Biennial Report. Olympia, WA. (p. 1).

[4] These figures indicate quantities of extant resources from the respective periods. There were actually more facilities built; however, they have since been removed.

[5] During the following two years, 1948–1949, facility development reached some of the lowest points in State Parks history.

[6] State of Washington, State Parks Committee. (1949–1950). Eleventh Biennial Report. Olympia, WA. (p. 3).



Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed kitchen shelter design for Moses Lake (now Potholes) prepared by George Ekvall. Source: Washington State Archives.

2.2 Recreation in the Automobile Age

The notion of traveling by automobile for leisure and recreation has been around for as long as there have been automobiles. The first person to successfully drive across the United States was Dr. Horatio Nelson Jackson, who drove from San Francisco, California to Burlington, Vermont in 1903. At that time, the automobile was still relatively new and considered a luxury item. He took on the challenge because of a wager to prove that a car could be driven across the country. He recruited Sewall Crocker—a mechanic and chauffeur—as his traveling companion and back-up driver. While traveling through Idaho, they adopted a pet bulldog, Bud. The trio made history as they journeyed across the country, reaching their destination in just over two months.

When Jackson went on his transcontinental auto journey, there was a lack of paved roads, no system of connected roads within and between states, and no system of state parks at which to camp. As the twentieth century progressed, it became clear that the automobile was more than just a passing fad or expensive toy for the rich. Autos were being manufactured in mass quantities. Gasoline was inexpensive. Some oil companies even offered coupons redeemable for camping equipment. Soon, the development of the conveyor belt assembly line (by Henry Ford in 1913) made production more economical and automobiles more affordable. The number of registered motor vehicles was approximately 500,000 in 1910. By 1920, an astonishing 10 million motor vehicles were registered. Over 26 million would be registered by 1930.[1]

Ca. 1950s advertisement for airstream trailers. Source: Burkhart, Bryan and David Hunt. (2000). Airstream, the History of the Land Yacht. Chronicle Books: San Francisco.

Each state was constructing its own roads to connect the main streets of urban and rural communities, but they were often not paved outside of cities. An interstate system had not been developed, and the road conditions and lack of adequate directional signs made travel between states difficult. By the early 1910s, an informal network of marked routes, called auto trails, was created to help drivers travel from state to state. Because the government took little interest in interstate roads during the early years of auto travel, auto trails were the product of private enterprise. As described by Richard F. Weingroff of the Federal Highway Administration,

Although named trails can be traced to the 1890's, the movement began in earnest in the early 1910's, with the National Old Trails Road (Baltimore to Los Angeles) and the Lincoln Highway setting the pattern. Boosters selected a route over existing—often, just barely existing—roads, gave it a colorful name, formed an association to promote the trail, and collected dues from businesses and towns along the way. The associations published trail guides and newsletters, held annual conventions, and promoted the improvement and use of their route. The goals were to promote the road, the good roads cause, and economic opportunity for the cities and businesses along the way.[2]

By the mid-1920s, auto trail associations had named over 250 routes. Trail routes were often marked in a haphazard manner by painting signs on telephone poles, barns, rocks, or any other object or structure near the road. Although the auto trails provided a valuable service in the early days of auto travel, the lack of a consistent or cohesive system between communities created confusion for motorists, particularly as the number of both auto trails and automobiles increased. Routes went through dues-paying cities rather than the shortest or most convenient route for motorists. The auto trail associations were essentially private booster clubs, promoting routes to bring travelers to their communities.

Federal legislation for public highways was introduced in 1916 as the Federal Aid Road Act, offering the first significant national funding for highway construction. In the 1920s, state and federal highway officials finally came together to create an interstate highway system, using numbers rather than names to designate the nation's best interstate roads. In November of 1926, the American Association of State Highway Officials formally adopted the U.S. highway number system, and for the first time motorists could drive from state to state following a clearly marked road to their destination. The famed Route 66 (U.S. 66) was a product of this first interstate highway system. By the late 1930s, the system had grown into a network of paved two-lane highways traversing the country.

But with the population growing and automobile use increasing, the original highway system was becoming obsolete. As early as 1939, the federal government recognized the need for a toll-free, nation-wide, high-speed highway system that was reliable and efficient and served national strategic interests.

However, a program to build the new interstate system was not established until President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 on June 29, 1956.

By the early 1950s, America's love affair with automobiles was in full swing as the first era of auto travel came to a close.

> *"Americans emerged from World War II with pent-up demand for nearly every consumer product, including automobiles and gasoline. The number of registered motor vehicles had dropped by some 4 million down to 30 million during the war. But by 1955 registrations had redoubled. Between 1945 and 1957, the demand for all petroleum products soared some 80 percent."*[3]

Highway development in America mirrored the growth in automobile production and increased demand for gasoline. The nation's current interstate highway system is the result of Eisenhower's 1956 Federal-Aid Highway program. Perhaps more than any other public works project, the interstate highway system has had the greatest impact on American culture, economy, recreation, transportation, and daily life.

Mass marketing campaigns in travel magazines such as Sunset, Arizona, Western America, and Pacific Pathways all promoted the imagery of the open road. The only photo more beautiful than a scenic landscape was one with an asphalt ribbon winding its way through that scenic landscape. Magazines regularly featured maps with driving tours urging the public to explore various locales. Public recreation had become a powerful marketing tool with state parks the obvious destination for much of the nation.

Television and movies also eagerly participated in the marketing of and enthusiasm for the outdoors. The Disneyland theme park and television programs and characters such as Rin Tin Tin, Yogi Bear, Spin and Marty, and Snaggletooth all directed America's youth towards an idealized recreation experience. Summer camps, often located in state parks, increased rapidly along with the nation's birth rate.

2.2.1 Auto Travel in Washington State

In 1905, Washington was a relatively young state, having gained statehood only sixteen years earlier. The estimated population was 600,000, and there were only about one-hundred automobiles in the entire state. Most of the approximately 1000 miles of state roads were unpaved outside of cities. Established modes of transportation for long distance travel were

by railroad and steamships. In cities and rural areas people either walked or rode horses, wagons, streetcars, or bicycles.

Anticipating the rise of the automobile as an alternative or even preferred mode of transportation, the state legislature created the Washington State Highway Board in 1905 and budgeted for the construction of twelve state highways. The first motorcar crossed Snoqualmie Pass in June 1905. The Sunset Highway (now I-90) was completed in 1915. The same year, construction was in progress on the Pacific Highway, which would ultimately stretch from Blaine, Washington to Calexico, California. The highway traversed most of the major cities, including Seattle, along the West Coast and served as the major north-south route through California, Oregon, and Washington. The Pacific Highway was renamed U.S. 99 in 1926 and decommissioned in 1968, becoming State Route 99 (S.R. 99) thereafter. Eisenhower's Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 committed funding to the building of over 740 miles of modern limited-access freeways in Washington State, including Interstate 5, which replaced U.S. 99 as the main north-south route in the state.

Significant road construction occurred in Washington between World War I and World War II. The New Deal era brought federal funding to the state as "relief" for the unemployed during the Great Depression. This allowed for the construction of key infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, hydroelectric dams, irrigation, harbors, and improvements to state and national parks.

Mirroring similar trends in other states, most cities in Washington began dismantling their streetcar and interurban rail systems shortly before World War II. Automobiles and buses became the primary means of transportation in urban centers. Buses also replaced trains for long distance travel and tours. Previously, only the major national parks had been accessible by train. With increased use of tour buses, state parks quickly became desirable destinations. In the economic prosperity of postwar Washington, residents enjoyed more disposable income and leisure time, leading to increased popularity of the automobile. What were once rural areas developed into suburbs. A popular form of recreation was the road trip as we know it today.

2.2.2 Recreation in State Parks in the Automobile Age

The early twentieth century brought increased urban pressures, prompting city dwellers to turn to the outdoors for relief and relaxation. New railroads were coming on line, the timber industry was in full force, and major irrigation systems in eastern Washington were being constructed—all of which contributed to a changing landscape. A movement calling for the protection of the state's natural beauty was growing. In response, the state legislature established Washington State Parks and Recreation in 1913, now the fourth-oldest state park agency in the country. The agency's founding coincides with the rise in the automobile's popularity and availability. Most recreation development in the early twentieth century was concentrated near cities for easier access. Recreational activities were limited to picnicking, camping, berry picking, hunting, and fishing. The motorcar gave people the opportunity to leave urban centers, via private transportation, to commune with nature. Developing state parks farther away from population centers became more feasible as more people took to auto travel.

Auto camping—with a tent or trailer in tow—was a new form of leisure that followed shortly after the emergence of the automobile. The travel trailer is a descendant of the horse-drawn caravan, which had roots in Europe among itinerant Gypsies and showmen. Once the automobile was introduced, it replaced the horse for towing the caravan or trailer. As described in the book, Trailer Travel: A Visual History of Mobile America,

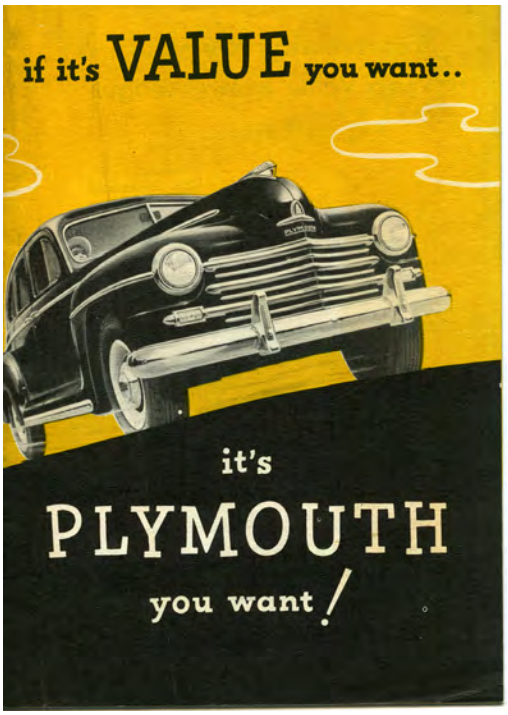
Motor camping took many forms, from the crudest of tents to the tent trailer, the Gypsy Wagon to the handmade luxury Aerocar from aviation pioneer Glenn Curtiss… The travel trailer not only made car camping cheaper and easier, it provided (nearly) all the comforts of home in a compact and transportable package… Whether their accommodations were jerry-rigged or custom-built, early autocampers embodied a new synthesis between the ideal of camping as a rustic, natural activity (popularized by Teddy Roosevelt) and the romantic notion of technology steering mankind into a comfortable but adventurous future.[4]

As the auto industry boomed, so did the travel trailer industry. By 1937, there were approximately 400 companies manufacturing trailers. The design of trailers in the 1930s was modeled after the popular Streamline Moderne style, with its characteristic curved forms and horizontal lines.

Ca. 1950s rendering of an A-frame cabin. Source: Randl, Chad. (2004). A-frame. Princeton Architectural Press: New York.

The use of aluminum made travel trailers all the more modern. The interior was designed with efficiency and function in mind, but the attention to style and amenities made the trailer a home on wheels. There were magazines (Trail-R-News, Trailer Travel, and Automobile and Trailer Travel) devoted to trailer travel, extolling the virtues of a comfortable and economical way to recreate. An entire subculture developed around this home on wheels, and travel trailer devotees organized gatherings to meet other like-minded enthusiasts. Postwar America brought changes to the design of the travel trailer. Trailers increased in size and some took on the elongated form of ranch houses (which, incidentally, became a ubiquitous housing type in subdivisions throughout the country in the 1950s). The travel trailer evoked dreams of a carefree life, roaming the open road in style.

As motor camping increased in popularity, public focus shifted from visiting the smaller, roadside parks near urban centers to spending time communing with nature in more remote locations. In addition to the national parks, national forests, and wilderness areas, Washingtonians looked to state parks for recreation. The increasing number of high-speed automobiles had put new strain on existing roads. With improved highway construction techniques, many early highways were relocated, leaving behind the earliest roadside parks. Only sizeable parks—those with major recreational facilities that could accommodate the growing number of visitors and travel trailers—seemed sufficient to meet this change in recreational activity. Parks needed to be destinations worthy of the recreation-seeking masses, and have the requisite comfort stations, kitchens, picnic shelters, and registration booths.



Ca. 1950s automobile advertisement. Source: Washington State Historical Society.

Improving the existing state parks and developing new ones to meet modern needs was a challenge. Park visitors demanded comfortable surroundings, even when camping in the wilderness. New concepts in recreational development grew out of this need to respond to public demand. As described by Charles H. Odegaard, Director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission,

A ring of rocks for a fire has been replaced by a cast concrete and iron gate fireplace. Picnic tables must be heavy and strong enough to withstand many seasons of use and in some eastern Washington State Parks, to withstand heavy snows. Pit toilets are still in evidence but they are being replaced by modern comfort stations built of concrete and containing

hot showers for the camper's convenience. Tent campers are steadily disappearing to be replaced by the pickup camper and trailer and this concept of "camping out" presents State Parks with another set of problems. The so-called "trailer hook-up" to be fully equipped must have sewage disposal, sink drain, water and electricity connections.[5]

Fulfilling these public recreation needs spurred a growth in new park establishment and facility development that peaked during the 1950s and 1960s. This growth left a lasting legacy of midcentury resources that continue to serve the public throughout the state.

(Endnotes)

[1] Weingroff, Richard. (1997). "From Names to Numbers, the Origins of the U.S. Numbered Highway System." Federal Highway Administration website, http://wwwcf.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/numbers.htm.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Jakle, John A. and Keith A. Sculle. (2004). The Gas Station in America. Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 67.

[4] Burkhart, Bryan, Phil Noyes, and Allison Arieff. (2002). Trailer Travel: A Visual History of Mobile America. Gibbs Smith: Layton, UT, 21.

[5] Odegaard, Charles. (1965). "From Tenting Ground to Trailer Sites." Press release. Washington State Parks (General) Pamphlet Files, University of Washington Special Collections.

2.3 Modern Architecture

The nature of state parks in Washington changed after World War II. Significant park development had not occurred since the 1930s—when CCC and WPA workers built structures, trails, bridges, roads, and walls. Few improvements were made during World War II, and park maintenance was at a minimum. After the war, the neglected parks system was not only in need of physical improvements, but also had to respond to how recreation was changing in America. Postwar prosperity brought more leisure time, and with it, the desire for and heavy marketing of road travel. The population boom meant that an unprecedented number of users were visiting the parks. In addition to improving facilities for day-use and overnight camping, the state also had to provide adequate parking for the increasing number of visitors and travel trailers. State parks already offered a variety of recreational opportunities, but they needed to accommodate park visitors looking for an educational experience—residents and tourists who wanted to learn about the history and natural features interpreted through the park.

The issues facing Washington State Parks mirrored those of the National Park System. In 1956, the National Park Service (NPS) established a comprehensive ten-year program called Mission 66 to launch the agency into the modern age. As described in Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type,

> *"Mission 66 would allow the Park Service to repair and build roads, bridges and trails, hire additional employees, construct new facilities ranging from campsites to administration buildings, improve employee housing, and obtain land for future parks… From its birth, Mission 66 was touted as a program to elevate the parks to modern standards of comfort and efficiency, as well as an attempt to conserve natural resources."*[1]

NPS identified public needs and how best to address them. One of the most frequent suggestions for improvement was the request for more information about each park's sights—better signage, printed material, guide maps, lectures, etc. As a result, the visitor center as we know it today was born. It would serve as the first stop for visitors to obtain all the information they needed to make their stay (whether for a few hours or a few days) an enjoyable and educational experience. The NPS visitor

centers also housed the administrative offices for park staff. By contrast, State Parks interpretive centers rarely contained administrative facilities. Managing visitation was a priority for both state and national parks, and a centralized facility would function in such a manner. The modern NPS and State Parks visitor center usually included a museum, an information area staffed by a park ranger, a bookstore, and restrooms. Larger visitor centers housed an auditorium, where short educational films were shown about a park's features.

Interpretation at national parks has roots in the late nineteenth century, when informal guided tours were given to visitors at Yellowstone National Park highlighting the natural features, vegetation, and wildlife. Interpretation evolved in the early twentieth century, becoming more explanatory and including printed materials. Interpretive museums were first developed around 1920, and contained exhibit rooms designated for history, ethnology, geology, natural history, botany, and trees. The post-war visitor centers evolved from these earlier museums and interpretive centers. Most state park visitor centers were conceived and lobbied for by local booster clubs and organizations. These local groups brought to state attention local stories meriting statewide recognition.

The design of both the NPS and State Parks visitor centers of the 1950s and 1960s were Modern in style and often radical for the time—a great departure from the late-Victorian-era lodges and the rustic park architecture of the 1920s and 1930s. The legacy of the NPS Mission 66 architecture "was not to design buildings for atmosphere, whimsy or aesthetic pleasure, but for change: to meet the demands of an estimated eighty million visitors by 1966, to anticipate the requirements of modern transportation, and to exercise the potential of new construction technology" Echoes of this same philosophy are evident in the approach taken by State Parks to interpretive center design.

NPS architects and planners looked to the prominent Modernist architects of the time—Breuer, Neutra, and Eero Saarinen—for inspiration. State Parks turned to our state's own renowned architectural talents such as Kenneth Brooks, Robert Jorgenson, Robert Billsbrough Price, and Carver Lowell Baker. Modern architecture was supposed to provide solutions to social and economic issues. In theory, design and social behavior were seen as interrelated, and Modern architecture would be the great equalizer in society. National and state parks were to be accessible

to all. While the architect-designed visitor center assumed a prominent role in both national and state parks, secondary structures such as picnic and kitchen shelters, comfort stations, bathhouses, and cabins took on supporting roles. These secondary structures were designed by Parks architects, engineers, or contractors and also exhibited Modern style influences. They were utilitarian in form and materials, and were often constructed of materials like concrete block that could withstand great numbers of park visitors. In only one instance (at Fort Okanogan) did secondary facilities continue the same design material and finish characteristics of the interpretive center. More often than not, secondary facilities within the same state park would exhibit different designs than those of other secondary facilities, unless they were all built as a group such as cabins. Unifying attributes were materials and common prevailing design influences such as flat roofs.

Modernism took hold in large cities and small towns throughout the country. All types of properties from skyscrapers to religious structures were designed in the Modern vein. Most were not designed in the high Modernist style of the great architects of the era, but were regional interpretations of Modernism. Those who designed structures in Washington state parks were influenced by what was happening outside of the parks in terms of architectural style, form, and materials. In the Northwest, the move away from the rustic architecture of the New Deal era toward Modernism resulted in a regional architecture that used concrete, steel, aluminum, glass, and plywood along with more traditional materials, such as stone and wood, to provide a connection to nature. Post-and-beam construction was commonly used. Roofs were often either flat and low-slung or had exaggerated angled forms. Buildings were usually designed with views in mind (hence the use of large expanses of glass), and were oriented horizontally with open floor plans.

Picnic shelter associated with the interpretive center at Fort Okanogan. The slender supports and thin roofline are characteristic midcentury attributes. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

2.3.1 Brief History of Modernism in the Pacific Northwest

Architecture in the Pacific Northwest after World War II emerged with an aesthetic that came to be known as Pacific Northwest Regional Modernism. The Beaux Arts tradition and the popular period revival styles of the 1910s through 1930s gave way to a clear, structurally revealing design approach influenced by pre-war European Modernism and adapted to the Northwest.

Collectively, this report refers to the body of resources derived from this design evolution as mid-century resources (1943-1965).

Modern architecture was a reaction to the nineteenth century revival of historical forms. The Modern Movement, which began in Europe in the late 1910s, held to the belief that science and the new technologies of industrialization would produce a "modern age" architecture that applied universal principles relating form, function, and the avoidance of applied ornamentation. This revolutionary philosophy came from a core group of young architects and artists in Europe, including Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier.[2]

Seattle architect Paul Thiry is credited for bringing the influence of the International Style home to the Northwest after his travels in Asia and Europe in the mid-1930s, during which he met Antonin Raymond (in Tokyo) and Le Corbusier (in Paris). Upon his return to Seattle in 1935, he designed a house for himself that was in the style of the European Modernists. The stark, clean-lined residence was a radical departure from anything else being built at the time. Meanwhile, John Yeon was pioneering a Pacific Northwest regional style in Portland, Oregon, exemplified by his 1937 Watzek house design. Yeon also served on Oregon's first Park Commission. By the late 1930s, other Washington and Oregon architects were beginning to design Modernist buildings.

During World War II, the attention of architects was focused on massive public building projects rather than on private commissions. Modernism did not take hold in the region until after World War II, when architects returned to their practices designing residences as well as commercial, institutional, and public buildings in their communities.

Fueled by the postwar economic and population boom and the ensuing idealism that swept the country, the demand for more housing and increased automobile ownership would eventually change the landscape of the region. Postwar prosperity brought changes to the urban form of cities, spurred the development of suburbs, and created the need for more roads and highways. These changes, in turn, spilled over into the design of state park facilities and parks. The late 1940s and 1950s saw the development of the last unimproved areas within Seattle city limits and across the Puget Sound region.

The impact of the "baby boom" after the war was being felt.

> *"Depression and war had created a pent-up demand for new housing. The postwar ideal, the single family house on a large suburban lot, was supported by the new highway and road networks, the availability of low-interest mortgages, and the application of mass production techniques to housing development."*[3]

The ranch house—characterized by its single-story, long plan, low-slung roof, large picture window, and attached garage—became the preferred housing type in Seattle and throughout communities across the state. This essential form repeated through the majority of midcentury state park residences built to house personnel.

However, the housing stock in the Puget Sound region was also represented by a significant number of distinct, architect-designed residences (usually of post-and-beam construction), reflecting the Northwest Modern aesthetic. Leading architects who designed in this idiom include Paul Kirk, Roland Terry, Victor Steinbrueck, Gene Zema, Fred Bassetti, Ralph Anderson, Ibsen Nelsen, John Morse, and Omer Mithun.

The integration of buildings into natural settings and the consequent rise in awareness of the importance of landscape design progressed. Particularly in residential applications, the interplay of plant species, forms, walkways, and site grading affected the perceived experience of a building and its spaces. Regrettably, little data exists documenting the approach to landscaping taken by State Parks. Parks correspondence suggests park managers directed minor plantings, with in-house architects and engineers guiding major works such as grading and fills. A notable landscape architect was Otto J. Holmdahl. He worked with Paul Thiry doing the landscaping or the Pritchard Building (formerly the Washington State Library, 1959). Holmdahl also worked on the 1962 World's Fair, was well as on parks in Bremerton, Ellensburg, and Aberdeen.

In commercial development, the heavy, solid masonry buildings that were constructed in the earlier part of the twentieth century gave way to innovative uses of steel, glass, concrete, wood, and plywood. Some of these structures were of exceptional design—such as the Mies van der Rohe–influenced Norton Building in downtown Seattle (built in 1959–1960; designed by Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill) or the small medical clinics designed by Paul Kirk, while others were uninspired local variants of the International or Pacific Northwest Regional styles.

Ca. 1940s postcard of boat slips at Beacon Rock. Source: Collection of Eugenia Woo.

Modernism in the Northwest reflected the spirit of the times. Economic prosperity meant more disposable income and leisure time. In the 1950s, people were willing to try new things, and Modern architecture represented the future. In 1962, the future came to the Northwest in the form of the Seattle World's Fair, also known as the Century 21 Exposition. Planning for the fair began in the late 1950s. The principal architect of the fair was Paul Thiry, who oversaw site planning, coordinated the work of other architects, and also designed the Coliseum, several International exhibit buildings, and some temporary structures. The most Modern of structures built for the fair was the Space Needle (designed by Victor Steinbrueck for the office of John Graham, Jr.) which helped put Seattle and the Northwest on the international map. At 600 feet high, the unique structure continues to stand as a symbol of the region and is a City of Seattle landmark.

Modernism continued to evolve in the 1960s and early 1970s, firmly making its stamp on the urban landscape. By the mid-1970s, postmodernism—a response to the Modern movement marked by the re-emergence of surface ornament, reference to surrounding buildings in urban architecture, and historical reference in decorative forms—had taken hold.

CA. 1946 SKETCH OF A PROPOSED SITE DEVELOPMENT DESIGN PREPARED BY GEORGE EKVALL FOR CONCONULLY. SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.

2.3.2 Architects and Designers in Washington State Parks

Washington State Parks and Recreation used both in-house architects and local firms to design structures for the parks. The private firms were usually commissioned for larger projects, such visitor or interpretive centers. For example, prominent Tacoma architect Robert Billsbrough Price designed the Ginkgo Petrified Forest Museum, built in 1952 on top of an existing platform overlooking the Columbia River. The new building was actually an addition to an existing structure from the 1930s that housed men's and women's restrooms and a small museum. The original struc-

ture was incorporated into the Modern design of the larger addition, and together they are one of the best examples of Modern design in the State Park system.

Following are brief biographies of some of the architects who designed postwar structures at Washington state parks.

Carver Lowell Baker: Born on November 26, 1918 in Bird Island, Minnesota, Carver Lowell Baker attended the University of Minnesota before transferring to the University of Washington, where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1947. He held a series of short-term jobs working as a draftsman for various Seattle firms. He received his architectural license in 1950. Baker served as the supervising architect for the residence at Peace Arch State Park and, with Tacoma architect Robert Billsbrough Price, designed the 1952 Ginkgo Petrified Forest Museum.

George L. Ekvall: Born in Tacoma in 1895, George L. Ekvall received training as a draftsman in 1917 at the prominent Tacoma architecture firm of Heath & Gove. He served in the Army during World War I, then formed a partnership with Tacoma architect C.F.W. Lundberg in 1926. He moved to Olympia around 1939, where he worked as a draftsman for the renowned architecture firm of Wohleb and Wohleb. The firm was completing several major federal grant–funded commissions on the State Capitol Campus, including the O'Brien Building. By 1946, Ekvall had established his own practice and secured the role as chief architect for the Washington State Parks Commission. During this period, Ekvall prepared sketches for a proposed pool and bathhouse at the Peace Arch across from the US Customs and Immigration House. Ekvall returned to private practice in the 1960s and retired in 1973. He died in Des Moines, Washington in 1974 at the age of seventy-eight.

Robert A. Jorgenson: Robert A. Jorgenson was an architect based in Woodway (near Edmonds) in the 1960s. By the early 1970s, he had relocated to Leavenworth. When the North Cascades Highway was completed in 1972, the citizens of Winthrop hoped to draw visitors to their community, which was established in 1893 as a mining town. Local businesspeople decided on an "Old West" theme to attract passersby to the town. Jorgenson was the architect chosen for the new designs.

He wanted to make the design as authentic as possible in order to preserve the spirit of the Methow Valley. Jorgenson designed the Federation Forest Interpretive Center.

Earle E. MacCannell: Born in Allston, Massachusetts on January 22, 1885, Earle E. MacCannell was a sculptor and painter who studied in Boston with the Watercolor Club and in Paris with Andre Cezanne. His work was exhibited in galleries in Boston in the 1910s. He lived in northern California in the 1920s, where he painted murals for the Marin County City Hall and for a private residence in Carmel. MacCannell moved to Olympia in 1930 and worked for various departments of the state government. He was a designer for Washington State Parks for ten years, where he put his artistic talent to use by painting ten panels for the Sacajawea State Park Museum in Pasco. He worked as an engineer for the Conservation and Development Department from 1946 to 1948, and served as a planning engineer in the State Highway Department until his retirement in 1957.

MacCannel served as a captain in the Army during World War I. He was a charter member of the Olympia Society of Model Engineers and a charter member of the Washington State Historical Society. He died in Olympia in 1960 at the age of seventy-five.

Kenneth W. Brooks: Born in Cedarvale, Kansas on June 9, 1917, Kenneth William Brooks was the architect for the Sun Lakes-Dry Falls State Park Interpretive Center. He received his bachelor's degree in architectural engineering from the University of Illinois in 1940. During World War II, Brooks worked in the US Engineers Department. Upon leaving the military, he worked for the New York office of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) for over a year. He left SOM and moved to Spokane, where he worked for George M. Rasque, a longtime architect who specialized in school design. In 1948, after being employed at Rasque's firm for only a few months, Brooks went to Europe on the Plym Fellowship. He had been awarded the prestigious prize of six months of travel in Europe in 1940, but due to the war, he postponed the fellowship. After traveling in Europe, Brooks returned to Spokane and worked briefly for Carroll Martell Architects. He left the firm to pursue a Master of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois, which he received in 1949. He returned to Spokane again in 1951, ready to establish own practice. Brooks had projects throughout the United States and abroad. His clients included individuals, corporations, educational institutions, hospitals, the US

government, and the governments of Australia and the Republic of China. Several of his projects were recognized for excellence in design. The 1959 Washington Water Power Company in Spokane and the 1977 Art-Drama-Music Complex at Columbia Basin Community College in Pasco both received National American Institute of Architects Honor Awards. The Intermountain Gas Company Headquarters in Boise, Idaho received a National Award of Merit in 1966 from the AIA. Brooks was one of the key planners of the Spokane Expo '74 and designed several structures on the grounds. Brooks became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects in 1967. Brooks was active in civic life, which included serving as president of the Spokane Municipal League, member of the Spokane Planning Commission, president of the Spokane Chapter of the AIA, member of the Washington State Arts Commission, member of Governor Evans' Executive Committee, "Design for Washington," and member of the Spokane Parks Board.

By the 1970s, Brooks had formed a partnership with Joseph Hensley and Fred Creager. Their firm designed twelve award-winning projects and their work was known on the local, regional, and national levels. Brooks retired from his practice in 1991 and died in 1996 at the age of seventy-nine.[4]

Durham, Anderson & Freed: Born on April 28, 1912, in Seattle, Robert L. Durham graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1936. Upon graduation, he worked for a short time as a draftsman with Seattle architect B. Dudley Stuart. He relocated to north central Washington and worked for the Federal Housing Authority in Okanogan County, but returned to Seattle for a job as a plans examiner for the Seattle Building Department. In 1941, Durham formed a partnership with his old boss, establishing the firm of Stuart and Durham. After Stuart retired, architects Aaron Freed and David Anderson joined the firm in 1950, leading to the partnership of Durham, Anderson & Freed.

The firm was best known for its designs of over 200 churches, including the Fauntleroy Congregational Church (which, in 1952, received a national AIA Honor Award for Institutional Buildings), the First Methodist Church in Mount Vernon (which won the same award in 1961), and the Highland Covenant Church of Bellevue.

The firm was engaged in general practice and also the design of churches, residences, banks, college and university buildings, housing for the elderly, and facilities for state parks.

Durham was active in the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and became a fellow in 1959. His civic involvement included the Seattle Municipal Art Commission, Seattle Building Code Advisory Committee, Municipal League Board, Seattle World's Fair Cultural Arts Committee.

In 1975, the firm's name changed to Durham Anderson Freed/HDR to reflect its association with its parent firm, Henningson, Durham & Richardson of Omaha, Nebraska. Today, HDR Inc., an architecture-engineering firm, still maintains a Seattle office. Durham died in 1998 at the age of eighty-six.[5]

Robert Billsbrough Price: Born in Tacoma on April 13, 1915, Robert Billsbrough Price attended the University of Puget Sound, then received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1946 and a Master in Architecture from M.I.T. in 1948. Price was a lieutenant in the Naval Air Corps from 1942 to 1946, and served in England, Pearl Harbor, Australia, India, and China.

Price established his own architectural practice in Tacoma in 1949. During his career, he designed residences, churches, schools, and commercial buildings. Price designed the Ginkgo Petrified Forest Interpretive Center. His design excellence was recognized by the fifty-nine awards he received on the local, regional, and national level. Some of his projects included the Commerce and Industry Building at the Seattle World's Fair, the Tacoma Bicentennial Pavilion, the Tacoma-Pierce County Family YMCA, Mount Tahoma High School, Temple Beth El, Hunt Junior High School, the restaurant complex on the Western Washington Fairgrounds, the Port of Tacoma administrative building, and numerous schools in various school districts. He received considerable recognition for the design of his office building, located on pilings over the water of Commencement Bay in Tacoma. He was named a fellow of the AIA in 1966.

Price was active in civic affairs and was a member of the Tacoma Society of Architects, the Tacoma Art League, Allied Arts, and the Washington State and Southwest Washington chapters of the AIA. He died in 1981 at the age of sixty-six.

2.3.3 Defining Modern Architecture

The term "Modern" has been used to describe various twentieth-century (midcentury) movements that combine functionalism with aesthetic ideals that reject historical precepts and styles. With such a broad definition, it is difficult to determine a set of parameters for the Modern period of architecture. Generally, scholars and professionals studying twentieth-century buildings describe the development of the Modern era of architecture in terms of waves, generations of architects, or academically recognized styles.

The period of Modern architecture under review here—from 1943 to 1965—was largely one of secondary creativity that sustained a revolution, reaching back to the beginning of the twentieth century for its architectural forms and even farther for its theoretical origins.[6] Separating themselves from the issues of historicizing architecture as practiced in the nineteenth century, the architects of the early twentieth century welcomed a state of detachment as an opportunity to strike out in new, unexplored directions. Their buildings emphasized pristine, abstract forms with expressive and utilitarian character. The second generation of Modern architects further developed this movement, incorporating a systematic concept of structural and compositional principles. Their goal was to expand and reform the modernity of style and techniques (established by the earlier avant-garde architects of Art Moderne and International Style) that dominated the first three decades of the twentieth century.

The changes that Modern architecture embraced, which distinguished it from previous periods, were few in number but vast in scope. One of the most defining changes was the extensive use of new technologies. With the use of electrical and mechanical innovations, methods, and materials—such as steel, glass, plastic, plywood and reinforced concrete, all readily available following World War II—buildings took on appearances that were wholly different from their predecessors.[7] A large part of this new midcentury architectural aesthetic was the strong influence of Modern Art and the use of abstract forms, space, light, and color. Abstract forms allowed for a greater flexibility of space, and the use of transparent building materials served to visually unite exterior and interior space. Architecture also became practical. A 2003 General Services Administration report on midcentury buildings stated,

"Functional efficiency, coupled with economic efficiency, overshadowed elaborate buildings of earlier eras, and perhaps one of the greatest reasons for the success of Modernism is that it was substantially less expensive than previous methods of building."[8]

The use of pre-fabricated materials such as pan-abode and CMU further reduced construction costs, and in some cases, the need for experienced labor. Many of the pan-abode facilities were erected on-site by Parks staff.

Given the extensive range of materials and characteristics found in buildings of the recent past, it is difficult to attribute a single set of architectural characteristics to Modernist buildings.[9] However, they do share some particular features, including: an absence of ornamentation, flat roofs (predominant), box-shaped buildings, expansive windows (often recessed and in a row or ribbon beneath the eaves or filling the gable ends), broad, expansive wall surfaces, and open floor plans. Other common features are: cantilevered building extensions, smooth wall surfaces, thin projecting rooflines and articulated framing, columnar supports, symmetrical facades, weighty massiveness, and rough surfaces (often exposed concrete or plywood).

These design characteristics were achieved through a vocabulary of materials shared among the majority of midcentury park facilities. These included:

- **Tongue-and-groove wood car decking for roofs**. This provided a strong, thin roofline while allowing for a variety of cladding materials.
- Exposed purlins and rafter ends at the exterior and interior. This articulated the assembly and components of the roof structure while simplifying issues of interior finishes by eliminating additional layers such as plywood, gypsum board, or plaster.
- **Widespread use of plywood**. Often plywood siding featured a band or circular sawn exterior face to achieve the rough texture that blended exceedingly well with the rustic CCC architecture of the 1930s. This often extended into the use of T1-11 as a predominant siding material. The broad expanses of plywood could also be used, as in cabins, for smooth, expansive surfaces between wall framing.
- **Extensive use of CMU**. This inexpensive building material provided durable walls for comfort stations and bathhouses throughout the parks. Stacked bonding with concave joints, coupled with square and decoratively-molded CMU, provided the geometric relief typical of this period. This material also lent a sense of permanence and massiveness to the base of structures.

- **Arrangement of windows in bands and gable ends**. This design element found extensive use in comfort stations and bathhouses where, when alternated with louvered vents, air circulation and discrete day lighting was provided above the heads of facility users. The band arrangement emphasized the building's horizontal profile.
- **Symmetrical facades**. Well suited to bathhouses and comfort stations, this design situated a service door at the midpoint flanked by separate gender entrances.
- **Concrete**. Not a common material for facility construction, concrete was used primarily for obligatory foundations and floor slabs. Typically, park facilities relied upon building materials that could more readily be trucked in and stored on-site while Park personnel or contractors erected the facilities.

2.3.4 Evaluation Criteria for Building Types

For the purposes of this study, criteria were developed to assess the integrity of Washington State Parks' mid-twentieth-century resources. Uniqueness was determined first by the stylistic attributes that identify each resource both within the period and inherent to the Pacific Northwest, and then second by the quality and execution of its design. Five stylistic attributes were identified:

- **Materials**: Common use of industrial materials such as steel, CMU, plywood, asphalt, heavily treated wood, and glass.
- **Roof shapes**: Flat/projecting roof shapes were primary designs. Other significant and more rare roof types of this period include butterfly, shed, and hyperbolic parabolic roofs.
- **Windows**: Plate glass, recessed windows with wood, metal or aluminum sashes were used to illuminate and define public use areas. Window treatments were in high proportion to wall surface, and could range from single lights to groups of two, three, or more, with and without mullions. Horizontal lights tended to dominate rather than vertical. A prominent design element, windows were often used to accentuate horizontal massing, to reinforce the unity of a symmetrically arranged facade, or to create texture.[10]
- **Entries**: Covered, recessed doorways were primary designs. Typically the flat roof was extended out to provide shelter for entries. In other cases, a cantilevered projection provided additional shelter above entry spaces. When used, gable roofs were typically of modest slope.
- **Landscape**: Considered to be integral with complementary built features of stone masonry, timbers, or logs, and plantings of native vegetation. Walks and footpaths are curvilinear, rather than rectilinear, and follow the natural lay of the land.

Kitchen shelter at Yakima Sportsman showing CCC-era themes of stout columns and a gabled roof in a midcentury vocabulary of forms and materials. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

The State Parks property types catalogued in Section 3.2 Facilities represent the core archetypes of midcentury resources. The variety is extensive and notable. Pockets of consistent property type forms do exist as in the cabins and pan-abode facility materials and assembly. With the majority of facilities (particularly comfort stations, bathhouses, and picnic shelters), the basic method of meeting functional needs remained consistent, while the form and materials of the building envelopes varied within the confines of a midcentury design and material vocabulary.

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[5] Ibid.

[6] Kenneth Frampton, Modern Architecture: A Critical History, 3d ed. (London: Thames & Hudson Ltd., 1992). Frampton addresses the cultural and technical transformations that took place during the mid-eighteenth and also nineteenth centuries and helped shape the Modern Movement.

[7] Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s, (Washington D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration, 2003), 30.

[8] Ibid., 31.

[9] Ibid., 12–15. This report provides a general overview of the Modern period of architecture in relation to US government building programs.

[10] E. Gail Throop, Washington State Parks Historic Properties Condition Assessment: Executive Summary (Olympia: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1997).

3.0 Parks & Facilities

3.1 Parks

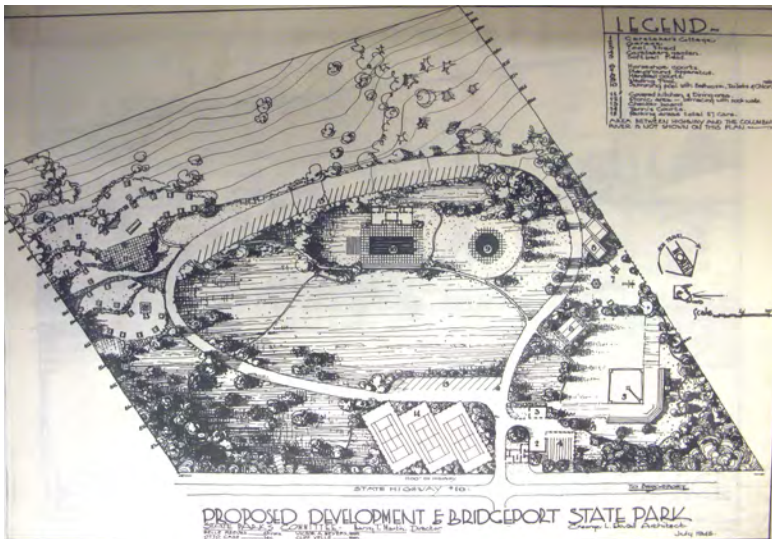
The post–World War II development of new parks—and expansion of facilities at existing parks—stemmed from the need to keep pace with the rising popular demand for public recreation opportunities. The parks system was initiated in 1915, with the gift of twenty acres from the estate of Charles Larrabee. Over the next fifty-plus years, 185 parks were established by the State.

1947 postcard of the view overlooking the cataract at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls. Source: Collection of Eugenia Woo.

The peak period of park development occurred during the 1950s with the addition of approximately sixty new parks (nearly double the previous record of approximately thirty-one parks in the 1930s). This mid-century increase tapered off slightly in the 1960s, with the addition of approximately forty-two parks.

Today (2007), after mergers and the transfer of operations to city and county governments, the official State Parks website (www.parks.wa.gov) lists only 116. Of those, approximately 44 percent were established between 1943 and 1965, and all but twelve of those established then have at least one facility built during the same time period.

Mid-century resources also exist in nearly all of the thirty-one parks established before 1943. Master planning for many parks occurred during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Another comprehensive planning effort, encompassing all existing parks, was undertaken in the early 1960s and completed in 1965. Facility development often followed these planning efforts.



Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed site development design prepared by George Ekvall for Bridgeport. Source: Washington State Archives.

The following tables present an overview of physical site and resource development for each park established between 1943 and 1965. Dates of park establishment are based upon biennial and annual reports. Many parks changed names or were rededicated, so all dates are intended for broad planning purposes and should be verified as part of specific future research efforts undertaken for each park.

Parks established between 1943 and 1949 include:

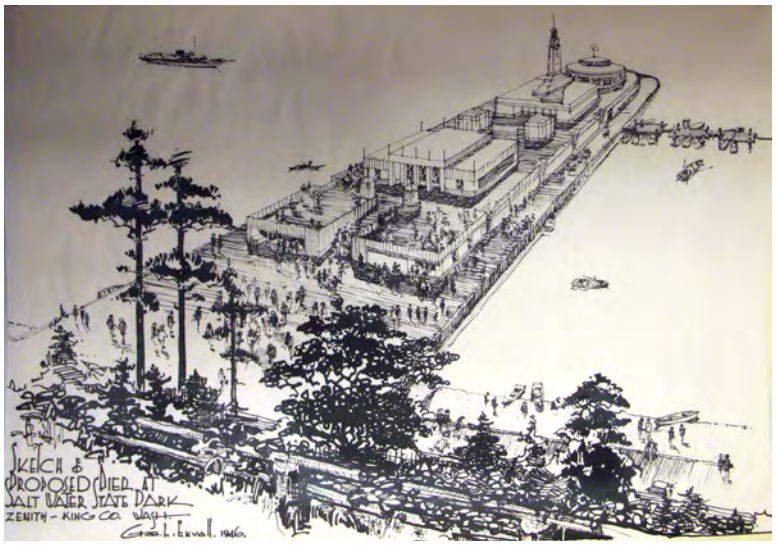
- Brooks Memorial
- Camano Island
- Conconully
- Fay Bainbridge
- Kitsap Memorial
- Palouse Falls
- Seaquest
- Steptoe Butte
- Sun Lakes-Dry Falls
- Wenberg
- Yakima Sportsman

Parks established between 1950 and 1959 include:

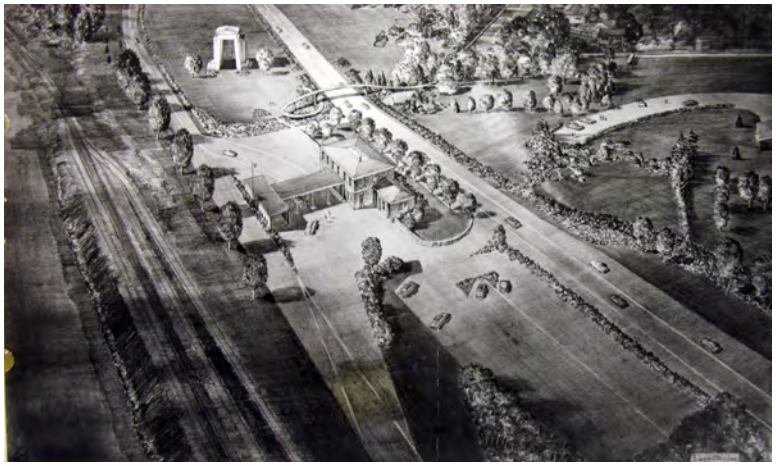
- Alta Lake
- Belfair
- Birch Bay
- Bridgeport
- Cape Disappointment (Fort Canby)
- Curlew Lake
- Dash Point
- Dosewallips
- Fort Casey
- Fort Columbia
- Fort Flagler
- Fort Okanogan
- Fort Simcoe
- Kopachuck (Horsehead Bay)
- Lake Sammamish
- Mount Pilchuck
- Old Fort Townsend
- Osoyoos Lake
- Pacific Beach
- Paradise Point
- Potholes
- Squilchuck
- Steamboat Rock
- Steptoe Battlefield

Parks established between 1960 and 1965 include:

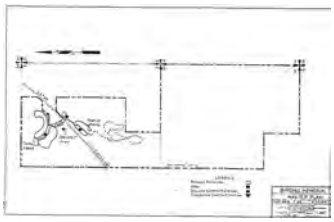
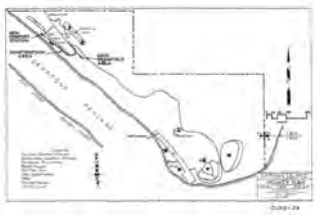
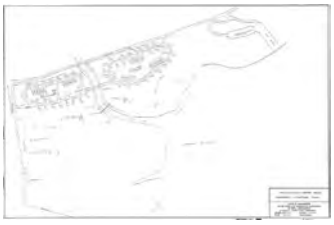
- Anderson Lake
- Blake Island
- Columbia Hills (Horsethief Lake)
- Fort Ebey
- Fort Ward
- Fort Worden
- Jarrell Cove
- Lake Easton
- Ocean City
- Potlach
- Scenic Beach
- South Whidbey
- Spencer Spit
- Wanapum Recreational Area

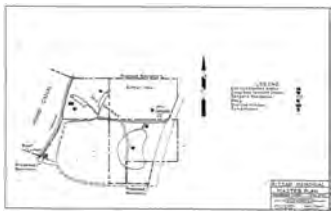
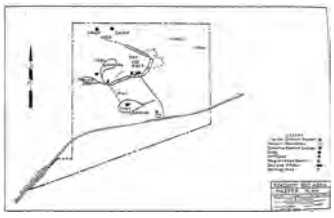


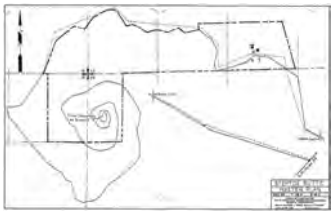
Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed site development design prepared by George Ekvall for Saltwater. Source: Washington State Archives.



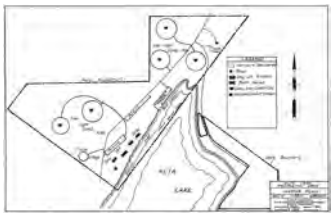
Rendering prepared by Siegen Thaler for planning associated with Peace Arch site development. Source: Washington State Archives.

		1943-1949		
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Brooks Memorial	• Pan-abode interpretive potential in storage shed construction. • Group camp recreation. • Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1944 in Klickitat County, this park features primarily resources built during the mid-1960s. Resource types include a storage shed, dining hall, comfort station, residence, cabins, and kitchens. Road, water, and sewer facility development occurred during the 1950s and 1960s. The camp loop was constructed in the early 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred mainly during the late 1980s, with some development in the early 1970s and 2000s.	• At least sixteen resources (1957–1965)	
Camano Island	• Post-World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1947 in Island County, this park features primarily resources built during the mid-1950s and mid-1960s. Resource types include a picnic shelter, carport, residence, registration booth, bathhouse, comfort stations, and several shops. Master planning was undertaken for camping areas in the 1960s. Utility, sewer, and water services were installed in the 1950s. Roads were resurfaced in the 1960s. Initial park site development reportedly occurred in one day, through the collective efforts of approximately 900 volunteers from Stanwood and Camano Island. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred mainly in the 1970s and 1980s, as well as some recent work in the 2000s.	• At least ten resources (1951–1964)	
Conconully	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Established midcentury around existing resources.	Established in 1945 in Okanogan County, this park features pre-existing resources from the late 1880s and 1930s, as well as some built in the late 1940s to early 1950s. Resources include a residence, kitchen, shop, and comfort stations. The swim area was developed in the late 1950s. At the same time, the existing 1950s-era comfort station was remodeled. Land use planning was undertaken in the mid-1960s, followed by in-fill site and creek diversion work. Minimal contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1990s.	• At least five resources (1948–1950)	

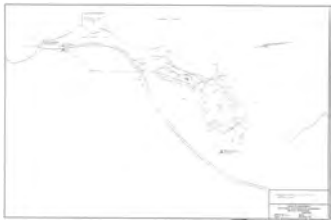
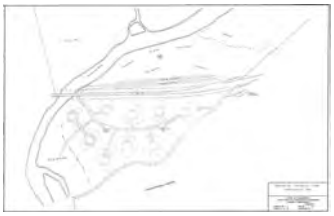
1943-1949				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Fay Bainbridge	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1944 in Kitsap County, this park features primarily resources built in the late 1950s to early 1960s. Resources include picnic and beach shelters, comfort station, and a residence. During the 1960s, roadway surfacing was followed by construction of a trailer dump. Minimal contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the early 1970s.	• At least five resources (1958–1961)	
Kitsap Memorial	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1949 in Kitsap County, this park features pre-existing resources from the late 1930s and early 1940s. The park features only one midcentury facility, a comfort station, built in 1961. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s, mid-1990s, and 2000s.	• At least one resource (1961)	
Palouse Falls	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1945 in Franklin County; this park features no known resources built between 1943 and 1965.	• None	
Seaquest	• Pan-abode interpretive potential in office construction. • Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1945 in Cowlitz County, this park features a pre-existing resource from 1910. The majority of park development occurred in the 1950s and early 1960s. Resource types include a kitchen, registration booth, office, and comfort stations. Master planning commenced in the 1950s, followed by the development of an entrance, parking area, and a water system (including pump house and pressure tank). In the early 1960s, a trailer area was added, followed by road surfacing in the mid-1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the late 1970s and 1980s.	• At least five resources (1953–1964)	

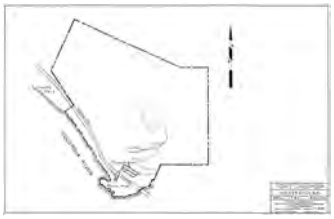
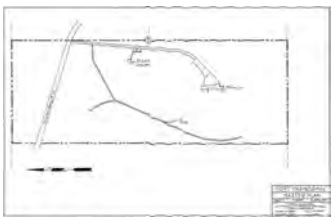
1943-1949				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Steptoe Butte	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1945 in Whitman County, this park does not contain any known midcentury resources. The only resource listed is a vault toilet added in 2002.	• None	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Interpretive center development. • Midcentury park establishment around existing resources. • Dry Lakes is part of the Grand Coulee National Natural Landmark.	Established ca. 1945 in Grant County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the 1930s Dry Falls park as well as one of the highest concentrations of midcentury resources developed during the full length of the period between 1943 and 1965. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls also features some of the broadest functional-type variety and design quality of the midcentury facilities. The majority of midcentury development occurred during the late 1940s, with some additional development in the mid 1950s and early 1960s. Resources include warehouses, residences, comfort stations, cabins, storage sheds, shop, stable, tack room, and an interpretive center. Parking and trailer areas were developed on the site in the 1950s, followed by road surfacing. During the late 1950s, fairway no. 1 of the golf course was reconstructed. Domestic water, sewer, and golf course irrigation systems were installed in the late 1950s to early 1960s. A well for domestic water was added in the early 1960s. Additional roads were installed during this same period. Contemporary in-fill construction started in the early 1970s and continued during the next three decades.	• At least sixty-one resources (1944–1965)	Not Available

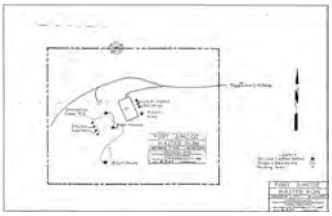
1943-1949				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Wenberg	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Midcentury park establishment around existing resources.	Established in 1947 in Snohomish County, this park contains a pre-existing resource from the late 1930s. Midcentury resource development occurred in the mid-1950s. Resources include a garage, storage building, and comfort station. One other resource was built outside the period, in 1966. During the 1950s, a pump house and well cover were added and the sewer system and leach bed developed. The boat launch was paved and the roads surfaced in the 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction started in the 1970s and continued into the 2000s.	• At least three resources (1953–1956)	Not Available
Yakima Sportsman	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Midcentury park establishment around existing resources.	Established in 1946 in Yakima County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the late 1930s. Midcentury resource development occurred mainly during the early 1950s, with limited development in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Resources include a barn, residence, kitchen, storage shed, registration booth, concession stand, picnic shelters, and comfort stations. Master planning for the park occurred in the 1950s, followed by trailer area and water system development in the late 1950s to early 1960s. Campground and playground equipment development did not occur until the 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred during the late 1980s and mid 1990s.	• At least ten resources (1950–1962)	

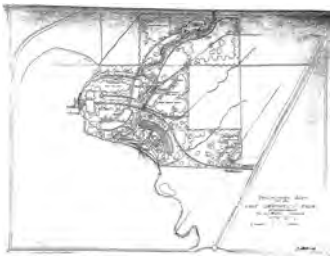
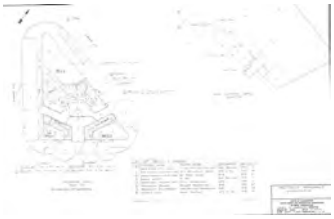
1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Alta Lake	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Midcentury park establishment around existing resources.	Established in 1952 in Okanogan County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the early 1900s. Midcentury resource development occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. Resources include a storage shed, garage, carport, residences, and picnic shelters. The water system and parking area were developed in the 1950s. The swimming area was improved in the 1960s, and a domestic well, expanded water system, boat launch, and camp loop were added as well. Roads were also resurfaced during this period. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s, and one development in the 1990s.	• At least seven resources (1953–1965)	
Belfair	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1952 in Mason County, this park features midcentury development mainly from the mid 1940s and late 1950s, with some development in the early 1950s and 1960s. Resources include a shop, storage shed, registration booth, comfort station, residences, and picnic shelters. Site development occurred during the 1950s and 1960s. Utilities, sewer, irrigation, and domestic water systems were developed during the 1950s. The beach area was also developed, a drinking fountain added, and the roads resurfaced. The 1960s camp-loop development included bank stabilization and fill work, and a swimming area was added in the late 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction began in the mid-1970s and continued through the 2000s.	• At least eleven resources (1945–1964)	Not Available

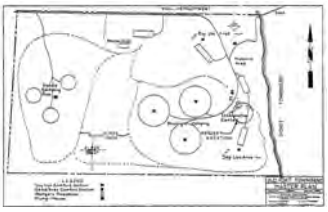
1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Birch Bay	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1954 in Whatcom County, this park features mid-century development principally from the mid-1940s and 1950s, though some resources were added in the 1960s. Resource types include a shop, storage shed, registration booth, residences, comfort stations, and picnic shelters. Site developments during the 1950s included the electrical and water systems. In the 1960s, roads were widened, and a bridge, a concrete reservoir, and a trailer utility and dump area were added. A mobile home site was built in the late 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s and 1980s, and a facility added in the 2000s.	• At least fourteen resources (1945–1964)	
Bridgeport	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1955 in Okanogan County, this park does not contain any known midcentury resources. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 1980s.	• None	
Cape Disappointment (Fort Canby)	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1957 in Pacific County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the 1890s, 1910s, 1920s, and early 1940s. Midcentury development occurred during the mid-1940s and early 1950s. Resources include a generator room, dormitory, shop, and observation stations. Several facilities were constructed during the late 1960s. Site development occurred during the late 1950s and 1960s, including water systems, a camping area, and additional roads. Contemporary in-fill construction began in the 1970s and continued through the 2000s.	• At least five resources (1945–1950)	Not Available

1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Curlew Lake	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1958 in Ferry County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources include a registration booth and comfort stations. A shop was added during the late 1960s. Site development occurred during the 1960s with grading and water and electrical system additions. Roads were added to camping areas within the park. A mobile home site was added in 1965, and roads were surfaced during the late 1960s. Minor contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s and 2000s.	• At least three resources (1960–1964)	
Dash Point	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Potential for midcentury landscape architecture.	Established in 1958 in King County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources include a registration booth, storage shed, residence, and comfort stations. A camping area was added to the site in the mid-1960s, along with an entrance road and water and sewer systems. Ca. 1959 J. David Jensen & Associates, landscape architects, prepared a development plan for the park, shown at right. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred mainly during the 1970s and 1980s, with ongoing facility development through the 2000s.	• At least four resources (1961–1964)	
Dosewallips	• Pan-abode interpretive potential in office construction. • Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1959 in Jefferson County, this park has one notable midcentury resource. The pan-abode system residence built on-site in the 1960s is one of a few built after the majority of pan-abode construction occurred in the late 1950s. Several additional facilities were added in this park during the late 1960s. Site development occurred in the 1960s with the addition of camping areas and bank stabilization efforts. Roads were surfaced in the late 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction commenced in the 1970s and continued through the 2000s.	• At least one resource (1961)	

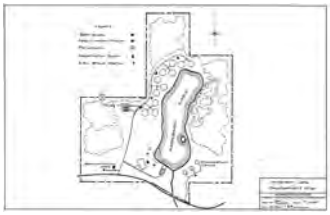
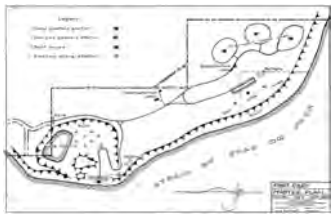
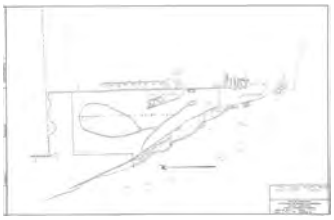
1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Fort Casey	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1955 in Island County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the 1900s, 1910s, and early 1940s. Midcentury resource development occurred in the 1960s. Resources include a residence and comfort station. A second comfort station was added in the late 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s and 1980s.	• At least two resources (1962–1964)	
Fort Columbia	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1950 in Pacific County, this park contains numerous pre-existing resources from the 1890s, 1900s, 1910s, and early 1940s. Midcentury resource development occurred in 1965 with the construction of a garage. Infrastructure development occurred in the 1940s with the provision of water, sewer, and electrical service. Alterations were undertaken to the jailhouse. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 1990s.	• At least one resource (1965)	
Fort Flagler	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1956 in Jefferson County, this park contains numerous pre-existing resources from the 1890s, 1900s, and early 1940s. No known midcentury resources exist within the park. The late 1960s saw the addition of two comfort stations. Site development occurred in the 1960s with water and heating system repairs and road and sewage lagoon construction. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred mainly in the 1970s with some work in the 1980s and 1990s.	• None	
Fort Okanogan	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Interpretive center development.	Established in 1951 in Okanogan County, this park features midcentury resource development from the 1960s. Resources include an interpretive center, picnic shelter, and comfort station. The interpretive center and comfort station were built as one collective development. The picnic shelter was added in 1964. The access road and parking area were also part of the initial development.	• At least three resources (1960)	

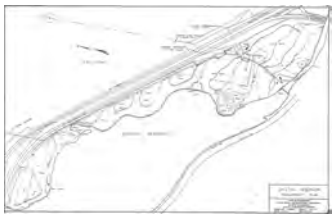
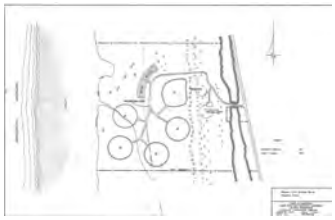
1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Fort Simcoe	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Role of midcentury replicas for public interpretation of mid–nineteenth-century Army life, as well as the midcentury approach to replica construction.	Established in 1952 in Yakima County, this park contains pre-existing resources form the 1900s and 1910s. Midcentury development occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. Resources include a residence, picnic shelter, and comfort stations, as well as replicas of former fort buildings. Site work occurred in the 1950s with landscaping around the officers' quarters as well as chimney, fireplace, and utility repair. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least seven resources (1955–1960)	
Kopachuck (Horsehead Bay)	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1955 in Pierce County, this park features mid-century development from the 1950s through 1960s. Resources include a comfort station, residence, and picnic shelters. An additional facility was added in 1967. Site development occurred in the 1960s with the construction of sewer, water, and electrical systems. A camping area was added in the early 1960s, along with an entrance gate and service road. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred during the mid-1970s.	• At least four resources (1959–1964)	

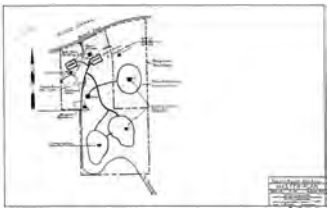
1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Lake Sammamish	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • World's Fair associated development. • Pan-abode interpretive potential in shed construction.	Established in 1950 in King County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the 1900s and late 1930s. Midcentury resource development occurred in the 1950s through 1960s. Resources include a residence, bathhouse, concession stand, contact station, storage building, carport, comfort stations, and picnic shelters. The park also contains a pan-abode storage shed moved from Mount Pilchuck. Two additional facilities were added in the late 1960s. The comfort station, associated turn-out, and temporary camp area added in 1962 stemmed from preparation efforts for public recreation prior to the 1962 World's Fair. Site development occurred during the 1950s through 1960s following master planning in the early 1950s. The road entrance was added and the beach parking area was cleared and paved. Fill was added along the beach picnic area. Septic and water systems were also added. The entrance was revised during the late 1950s. The boat launch and parking area were added and then extended, and additional fill was added to the picnic area during the 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 1990s.	• At least eleven resources (1953–1965)	
Mount Pilchuck	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1957 in Snohomish County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. A pan-abode storage shed was moved from this park to Lake Sammamish. A landscaping plan was preared in 1967 for the Monticello Monument.	• None	

1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Old Fort Townsend	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1953 in Jefferson County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the early 1940s. Midcentury resource development occurred in the late 1950s and 1960s. Resources include a picnic shelter and comfort stations. Site development occurred during the 1960s following master planning efforts in the mid-1950s. The existing dock was removed and parking and camping areas were added along with a historical display. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s, 1980s and 2000s.	• At least three resources (1957–1964)	
Osoyoos Lake	• Post–World War II public recreation growth. • Pan-abode interpretive potential in picnic shelter construction.	Established in 1952 in Okanogan County, this park features midcentury development from the late 1940s through 1960s. Resources include a garage, comfort station, storage shed, and a pan-abode picnic shelter. Site development occurred during the late 1950s and 1960s. Sewer systems were installed on the site in the 1950s. The existing bathhouse was altered in the mid-1950s. Parking areas and a jetty were added during the 1960s. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least four resources (1947–1960)	
Pacific Beach	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1954 in Grays Harbor County, this park features midcentury development from 1960. Resources include a registration booth and comfort station. An access road and parking area were part of the development. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1990s.	• At least two resources (1960)	Not Available
Paradise Point	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1958 in Lewis County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources include a comfort station and residence. Site development occurred during the early 1960s following master planning in the early 1950s. An entrance road and trailer areas were added. Roads were surfaced. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least two resources (1961–1964)	

1950-1959				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Potholes	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1952 in Grant County, this park does not contain any known midcentury resources. Two facilities were added during late-1960s development. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• None	
Squilchuck	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1952 in Chelan County, this park contains a pre-existing resource from the 1910s. Midcentury development occurred in 1953 with the addition of a dining hall/ski lodge. During the late 1960s, two additional facilities were added. Site development occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. A settling basin was added in the late 1950s following water system installation. A parking area was added in the 1960s. No contemporary in-fill construction occurred.	• At least one resource (1953)	
Steamboat Rock	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Although the park was established in Grant County in 1953, midcentury development occurred ten years earlier. The resource built in 1943 was residence no. 3 (the construction date should be verified). The homestead residence, barn, and shop represent pre-existing resources. Site development occurred during the early 1960s. A boat launch, entrance, and parking area were added and the roads were surfaced. Extensive contemporary in-fill construction began in the 1970s and continued through the 2000s.	• At least one resource (1943)	Not Available
Steptoe Battlefield	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1950 in Whitman County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. No known contemporary in-fill construction.	• None	Not Available

1960-1965				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Anderson Lake	• Post-World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1964 to 1965 in Jefferson County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. Two facilities were added during the late 1960s. Minor contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1980s.	• None	
Blake Island	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1960 in Kitsap County, this park contains a midcentury shop added in 1961. Two more facilities were added during the late 1960s. Infrastructure development occurred during the 1960s with the installation of a water system. Substantial contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least one resource (1961)	Not Available
Columbia Hills	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1963 to 1964 in Klickitat County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. No known contemporary in-fill construction.	• None	Not Available
Fort Ebey	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1964 in San Juan County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. Contemporary development occurred in the 1980s through 2000s.	• None	
Fort Ward	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1960 in Kitsap County, this park contains a pre-existing resource from 1942. No known midcentury resources exist within the park. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred during the 1980s and 2000s.	• None	

1960-1965				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Fort Worden	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1964 in Jefferson County, this park contains extensive pre-existing resources from the 1890s through early 1940s. Midcentury development occurred in the 1940s and 1960s. Resources include an interpretive center and hall. An access road and parking area were part of the development. Substantial contemporary in-fill construction commenced in the 1970s and continued through the 2000s.	• At least two resources (1943, 1960)	Not Available
Jarrell Cove	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1964 to 1965 in Mason County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. Two facilities were added during the late 1960s. Site development occurred in the mid-1950s with the addition of a dock and floats. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s.	• None	
Lake Easton	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established between 1960 and 1965 in Kittitas County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources include a residence and comfort station. Site development occurred during the 1960s with clearing for a camping area and roads, and the installation of water systems. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least two resources (1964)	
Ocean City	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established in 1963 in Grays Harbor County, this park features midcentury resource development from the 1960s. Resources include a registration booth, residence, storage building and sheds, and comfort stations. An additional comfort station was added in 1966. Site development occurred during the 1960s. Seeding was undertaken, as well as site fill and road development. Two campgrounds were developed, the lagoon was cleared, utilities were run to the facilities, and trailer sumps were added. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• At least eight resources (1963–1965)	

1960-1965				
Park	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Master Plan (1950s-1960s)
Potlach	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1960 in Mason County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources consist of comfort stations. A residence was added in 1966. Site and infrastructure development occurred during the 1960s with water system installation and road additions in the camping area loop. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1980s.	• At least two resources (1961–1965)	
Scenic Beach	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1963 to 1964 in Kitsap County, this park contains pre-existing resources from the 1910s and 1930s. No known midcentury resources exist within the park. Contemporary development occurred mainly during the 1970s, with some work in the 2000s.	• None	
South Whidbey	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1960 in Island County, this park features midcentury development from the 1960s. Resources include a residence, comfort station, and garage. A comfort station was added in 1968. Site development occurred during the early 1960s with road clearing and surfacing and water system installation. Contemporary in-fill construction occurred in the 1980s through 2000s.	• At least three resources (1961–1964)	
Spencer Spit	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1964 to 1965 in San Juan County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. Contemporary development occurred in the 1970s through 2000s.	• None	Not Available
Wanapum Recreation Area	• Post–World War II public recreation growth.	Established ca. 1963 to 1964 in Kittitas County, this park contains no known midcentury resources. No known contemporary in-fill construction.	• None	Not Available

3.2 Facilities

Facilities are those structures, buildings and site features built by State Parks specifically to support and provide for administration and recreation functions at state parks. Facility development between 1943 and 1965 occurred in three principal ways: 1) new construction in an existing park not having facilities; 2) new construction in a new park; and 3) in-fill construction in an existing park with existing facilities. The density of facilities built varied by park according to public usage and available funds.1 Facilities built ranged from picnic areas, campsites, and roadways to residences, lodges, cabins, comfort stations, and bathhouses. A notable in-fill construction type included replication of historic buildings using contemporary materials and assemblies for interpretive and thematic setting purposes. This in-fill type occurred principally at former forts, such as Fort Simcoe in Yakima County, around which the parks were established for interpretive purposes.

1950 photograph of a comfort station at Lake Chelan. Source: Washington State Archives.

Currently (2007) at least 453 of the facilities built between 1943 and 1965 remain. These account for approximately 24 percent of the total extant park facilities (at least 1884) built between 1915 and 2007. Comparatively, only approximately 375 facilities remain of those built before 1943 and approximately 978 facilities exist from those built within the last thirty years.

Facilities fall into two main categories—Administration and Recreation—based upon the relative level of originally-intended public access and the functional role of the building relative to park operations.

In administration facilities, staff operations serve the primary functional role. Private staff spaces not freely accessible to the public constitute the majority of spaces. Public spaces serve a secondary or ancillary role for the public doing business with Parks staff. The overall level of organization, design, finishes, and materials is oriented to and reflects staff level use.

1950 photograph of a comfort station at Illahee. Source: Washington State Archives.

In recreation facilities, public access serves the primary functional role. Public spaces constitute the majority of spaces within these facilities. Private staff spaces serve supporting functions to the overall public role. The overall level of organization, design, finishes, and materials is ori-

ented to public use and reflects a correspondingly higher level of design and finish than staff-only spaces.

The following sections catalog administration and recreation facilities built between 1943 and 1965 in Washington's State Parks system according to property types. Property types within each category are grouped by functional role, such as registration booth or dining hall. Each function required specific design elements to fulfill its role. These design elements, in turn, served to distinguish property types from one another as well as those from as the time periods preceding 1943 and following 1965. Examples of distinguishing materials include T1-11 and CMU. Distinguishing systems include pan-abode classic timber systems. Each property type lists its physical characteristics, associative qualities, and data, with a picture showing an example of the property type. The physical characteristics are those features that define the property type and place it within the subject period of park development. Associative qualities are those broad themes derived from historical events—such as population and recreation growth following World War II and then-modern design aesthetics—that influenced and shaped property type design. Evaluative language, such as notable versus unexceptional, speaks only to the physical attributes of the properties. No investigation was undertaken of historical associations with persons or events.

1950 view of a comfort station at Yakima Sportsman. Source: Washington State Archives.

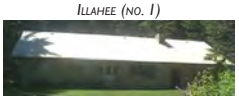
1950s-1960s photograph of a residence at Paradise Point. Source: Washington State Archives.

(Endnotes)

[1] One rare exception consisted of new construction in a new park having existing structures that pre-dated the park's establishment. Examples of these include homestead-origin houses and barns and monastery facilities.

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Carport	Carports serve as staff vehicle shelters. They typically exist in association with a residence occupied by Parks personnel. Overall, carports exh bit a lighter massing and form than garages. As a collective resource, they serve a supporting function.	Carports are roofed shelters open on at least three sides that shelter one or more vehicles and typically project from structures such as residences. Common defining traits include wood-frame construction and gable roofs with eave and gable overhangs. Siding types include vertical and horizontal board. All feature open bays without garage doors. Structure types include both free standing and attached to residences. Alta Lake features a peeled-log frame carport open on all four sides with a shake roof.	• Six extant • Alta Lake (1: 1965) • Camano Island (1: 1955, 2: 1962–1963) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1958) • Peace Arch (1: 1953)	 *Camano Island (no. 6)*  *Peace Arch (no. 8)*  *Alta Lake (no. 11)*
Concession	This structure provides a unique and notable resource directly associated with public use of the park. Other concession stands were built in association with another primary function, such as the one at Lake Sammamish which is integrated with the bathhouse, and at Sun Lakes where it is integrated with the comfort station.	There is only one specifically built concessions building. Located at Yakima Sportsman, this compact, shed-roof structure features pan-abode construction on a rectangular footprint. A front personnel door provides access. Multiple-lite windows across the front open into the building. The shed roof features four large exposed rafters carrying the heavy wood roof deck. Alterations include boarding over the windows.	• One extant • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1962)	 *Yakima Sportsman (no. 11)*
Dwelling—Cabin	Cabins built for staff purposes typically function in association with a dining hall and group camp facilities. The cabins served as cooks' quarters. These cabins present a unique variation on those built for public recreation, and represent some of the more intact cabin examples (both recreation and administration). As a collective resource, they demonstrate a notable framing method suited to camp facilities.	Common defining attributes include a square footprint with concrete-pier foundation and a wood frame and panel structure. Front-gable roofs feature broad eave and gable overhangs, with modest barge boards and fascia. The metal ridge cap features ball finials at the peaks. All feature a recessed entry alcove, with separate doors on either side leading to the two quarters within each cabin. The cabins present the same design and assembly as cabins built for public recreation, except for the two doorways and the interior layout. Cabin framing consists of wood studs clad with horizontal lapped cedar board and a weathered cedar board water table beneath the window openings. Plywood panel infill alternates with tall, fixed-sash windows on the upper wall portions. Exterior stops at the plywood panels consist of quarter-round moldings. Roof framing consists of rafters carrying heavy wood decking. Interior layout consists of two separate units sharing common toilet and shower facilities. Each unit features a sink with built-in cabinets below and a small closet. A metal channel runs along the interior wall above the windows. Plywood panels set within this channel slide over window openings to shut out daylight. The interior wood trim has a quarter-ellipse profile. Alterations include window and doorway replacement.	• Three extant • Millersylvania (1: 1956) • Moran (1: 1960) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1956)	 *Moran (no. 43)*

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dwelling—Duplex	Duplexes provide on-site living quarters for Parks personnel directly responsible for the maintenance and overseeing of the park. Having Parks personnel reside on-site is often more efficient than their commuting to some of the remote locations. As a collective resource, they are a unique building type, and only two from this time period are extant in the Parks system.	Common defining attributes include separate entrances for the two residences within the building. The two existing duplexes differ significantly in design. The Deception Pass duplex presents a notable example, despite the loss of original windows. This brick structure features a U-shaped footprint and hipped roof. Shed roofs project over the front entrance. Internal chimneys service the two residences. A direct flight of stairs leads to recessed doorways to provide access. The Helen McCabe/Yakima Canyon exhibits a basic, compact, rectangular plan with a side-gable roof and large windows. Two chimneys service the building. Alterations include extensive window replacement.	• Two extant • Deception Pass (1: 1947) • Helen McCabe/ Yakima Canyon (1: 1960)	 *Deception Pass (no. 103,104)*  *Helen McCabe/Yakima Canyon (no. 1)*

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dwelling—Single Family	Residences serve an important role within the broader caretaking capacity of individual parks. Residence construction occurred during the 1940s, '50s, and '60s. The addition of a residence to a park tended to correspond with high volumes of public use of the facilities and corresponding increased management responsibilities. Residences provide on-site living quarters for Parks personnel directly responsible for the maintenance and overseeing of the park. Having Parks personnel reside on-site is often more efficient than their commuting to some of the remote locations. As a collective resource, only a few present notable designs or design elements.	Common defining attributes include a concrete foundation, rectangular plan, compact form, and side-gable or shed roof with eave and gable overhangs and modest barge boards. An exception is the Fort Casey residence, which has flush gables. Siding types include drop lap, vertical board-and-batten, horizontal board, and T1-11, the latter two being the most prevalent. Window types include multiple-lite wood sash and large fixed, single-lite windows. Chimneys consist predominately of brick, but at least one is made out of CMU. The 1944 Lake Chelan residence exhibits a notable, compact design with horizontal wood siding and vertical board-and-batten in the gable ends. Low, solid, horizontal board railings wrap around the porch, which features a gable roof carried on posts. A connecting wing links the residence with the front-gable garage. A paneled roll-up door opens to the garage interior. The 1952 Lake Chelan residence exhibits a notable design featuring a low, horizontal profile and thin roofline. The residence features an external brick end-wall chimney. A series of doors step up in size—personnel, storage, and garage—at the end wall near the chimney, creating a distinct design element. Bay View features a unique example of brick cladding rather than horizontal board along the lower horizontal portion. The Peace Arch residence affords a unique example of a low, horizontally-massed residence set amidst landscaping. The main entry is recessed. Fixed glazing provides internal day lighting at the gable ends. The Camano Island residence presents a unique example of a sun porch, with vents along the porch's lower portion. The pan-abode construction method of both the Illahee and Dosewallips residences make them notable examples. Alterations exist on nearly every residence. The principal changes included reroofing and vinyl window installation. Both buildings at Lake Chelan experienced interior alterations and several additions to building no. two.	• Thirty-seven extant • Alta Lake (1: 1953, 1: 1963) • Bay View (1: 1965) • Belfair (2: 1945) • Birch Bay (1: 1960) • Brooks Memorial (1: 1965) • Camano Island (1: 1954) • Conconully (1: 1948) • Dash Point (1: 1961) • Dosewallips (1: 1961) • Fay-Bainbridge (1: 1961) • Fort Casey (1: 1962) • Green River Gorge (1: 1961) • Illahee (1: 1955) • Lake Chelan (1: 1944, 1: 1952) • Lake Easton (1: 1964) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1953) • Lake Wenatchee (1: 1961) • Marine Crew (1: 1945) • Moses Lake [Potholes] (1: 1952) • Mount Spokane (1: 1950) • Ocean City (1: 1965) • Paradise Point (1: 1964) • Peace Arch (1: 1953) • Riverside (1: 1953) • Rockport (1: 1962) • Sacajawea (1: 1963) • Saltwater (2: 1950–1957) • South Whidbey (1: 1961) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (3: 1946, 1: 1964) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1950)	 *Lake Chelan (no. 1)*  *Lake Chelan (no. 2)*  *Belfair (no. 16)*  *Moses Lake (Potholes) (no. 1)*  *Peace Arch (no. 1)*  *Camano Island (no. 1)*  *Illahee (no. 1)*  *Lake Easton (no. 1)*

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dwelling—Split-Level	Split-levels provide on-site living quarters for Parks personnel directly responsible for the maintenance and overseeing of the park. Having Parks personnel reside on-site is often more efficient than their commuting to some of the remote locations. As a collective resource, only a few were built between 1934 and 1965.	Common defining attributes include a concrete foundation, rectangular plan, horizontal board siding, vertical board–clad gable ends, side-gable roof with broad eave and gable overhangs, and boxed soffits and eaves. Slender metal poles support the extended roofline above the main, side-facade entrance. Concrete stairs lead to a concrete landing at the main entrance. Large fixed lites flank the doorway. The lower floor features a single-car garage. A massive, external, gable-end, CMU chimney services each building. Split-levels at Kopachuck and Mount Spokane feature the same design, but are mirror images of each another.	• Two extant • Kopachuck (1: 1964) • Mount Spokane (1: 1964)	 *Mount Spokane (no. 1)*
Garage	Garages primarily serve as parking spaces for staff vehicles. They exist in association with staff occupied residences. Garages also double as storage and work space. As a collective body of resources, they serve a secondary supportive function and present few notable individual designs.	Common defining traits include a rectangular plan, concrete foundation, and front-gable roof. Garages differ from carports in that they are enclosed on all four sides and are free-standing structures. The majority present utilitarian design and material usage. Most accommodate two cars. Siding types include vertical T1-11 and horizontal siding with corner boards. Most garages dating from the 1960s exhibit T1-11 siding. Good garage examples include those at Alta Lake and Mount Spokane. The two-car Alta Lake garage exhibits horizontal board siding continuous through the gable ends. A shingle roof with eave and gable overhangs and exposed rafter ends shelters the interior spaces. The front gable end features two roll-up, paneled, garage doors. Fenestration on the side and rear facades consists of aluminum sliding windows. A sidewalk leads to the personnel door on the side facade. The Mount Spokane garage appears to retain the original paneled overhead garage doors having a single row of glass panes. Alterations include replacement of windows, garage doors, and personnel doors. Some garages have been reroofed.	• Nine extant • Alta Lake (1: 1963) • Fort Columbia (1: 1965) • Lake Chelan (1: 1944, 1: 1952) • Mount Spokane (1: 1950) • Osoyoos Lake (1: 1947) • Sacajawea (1: 1963) • South Whidbey (1: 1964) • Wenberg (1: 1953)	 *Wenberg (no. 2)*  *Alta Lake (no. 2)*  *Mount Spokane (no. 14)*
Office	Offices provide on-site park management facilities for coordinating stewardship, maintenance, interpretive, and public safety efforts. The design and material choices for offices reflect a utilitarian structure serving an administrative need. Office construction occurred during the 1940s, '50s, and '60s and typically corresponded with increased public visitation and corresponding management responsibilities.	Common defining attributes include rectangular plans, compact massing, concrete foundations, wood framing, board-and-batten or horizontal board siding with corner boards. Fenestration includes multiple-lite wood sash windows. Flat and side-gable roofs shelter the interior spaces. Most feature eave and gable overhangs with exposed purlins and rafter ends. The pan-abode offices feature tapered purlin ends. The Lake Chelan office presents a notable CCC era–inspired log frame office. A front-gable roof shelters the main stoop and doorway. Large multiple-lite wood sash windows provide day lighting. The office at Lewis and Clark presents a notable example for its pan-abode construction system. Alterations principally consist of new vinyl windows.	• Four extant • Belfair (1: 1956) • Lake Chelan (1: 1944) • Lewis and Clark (1: 1963) • Pacific Beach (1: 1960)	 *Lake Chelan (no. 12)*

Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
		Administrative		
Registration Booth	Registration booths are not unique to this time period; however, a large quantity of those existing within the Parks system were built during the 1950s and 1960s when attendance reached unprecedented levels. None were built during the 1940s. These booths serve as an important point of contact for fee collection and visitor registration. Booth design often repeats stylistic elements of dominant structures such as lodges, bathhouses, or interpretive centers. Parks typically have only one registration booth.	Common defining attributes include wood frame and siding on a rectangular footprint and central placement within the park. Siding includes board-and-batten, pan-abode systems, and T1-11. Low-pitched gable roofs have modest eave and gable overhangs and exposed rafters. Most exhibit barge boards. Many feature small, elevated windows with exterior shelves for registration. Single personnel doors provide staff access. Most are oriented to pedestrian visitors. The Ocean City and Bogachiel booths have a drive-up window along one side, but also allow the public to enter the building to register. The Twanoh and Seaquest facilities present notable pan-abode examples. Most of the facilities have seen alterations—primarily window and door replacement and reroofing. Many storage sheds were converted into registration booths.	• Fifteen extant • Birch Bay (1: 1959) • Camano Island (1: 1957) • Curlew Lake (1: 1963) • Dash Point (1: 1961) • Lake Wenatchee (1: 1958) • Larrabee (1: 1964) • Millersylvania (1: 1957) • Ocean City (1: 1963) • Osoyoos Lake (1: 1958) • Rainbow Falls (1: 1958) • Seaquest (1: 1958) • Sequim Bay (1: 1956) • Twanoh (1: 1957) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1950) • Seaquest (1: 1958)	 *Yakima Sportsman (no. 11)*  *Seaquest (no. 2)*
Shop	Shops relate directly to the maintenance activities associated with the care of individual parks. These activities were essential to keeping pace with impacts and demands associated with rising public visitation and recreation at state parks. Shops typically house essential machine and wood-working tools, enabling skilled Parks staff to effect repairs to their own facilities and equipment as needed. As a collective resource, shops exh bit materials and designs common to their period of construction with a few notable examples. Shop construction occurred mainly in the 1950s and early 1960s, although some development took place in the 1940s.	Common defining attributes include a rectangular footprint, concrete foundation, and wood frame. Most feature either board-and-batten or T1-11 siding. Fenestration consists of multiple-lite wood sash windows. Entrances consist of paneled wood doors and both top-hung sliding and side-hinged service doors. Side-gable roofs feature exposed purlins and occasional gable-end brackets. The Sun Lakes-Dry Falls shop is an exception, with flush gables, only slight eave overhangs, and a boxed soffit. The Schafer shop presents an exceptional intact design. The wood frame is clad in board-and-batten siding and covered by a wood-shingled side-gable roof. Fenestration includes multiple-lite wood sash windows. Top-hung, sliding wood doors allow vehicle access through the side wall. Side-hinged double doors provide additional access at the gable end. A chimney services interior heating facilities. Planting curbs flank the main entry at the side wall. The Conconully shop presents an exceptional design, drawing on CCC-era influences. The shop features expressed log-frame construction with vertical board-and-batten siding set back behind the logs. An exterior brick chimney services the building. The side-gable shake roof also includes a front gable to shelter the pair of shop doors. Alterations include replacing shake roofing with metal roofs, installing contemporary metal roll-up doors, and replacing wood windows with vinyl or metal sash windows.	• Fifteen extant • Belfair (1: 1945) • Birch Bay (1: 1958) • Blake Island (1: 1961) • Bogachiel (1: 1960) • Cape Disappointment (1: 1950) • Conconully (1: 1950) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1960) • Moses Lake (1: 1952) • Mount Spokane (1: 1955) • Peace Arch (1: 1961) • Rockport (1: 1964) • Schafer (1: 1954) • Steamboat Rock (1: 1943) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1944, 1: 1956)	 *Schafer (no. 12)*  *Steamboat (no. 22)*  *Concully (no. 4)*

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Specialized—Barn	Barns serve a utilitarian service function. Typically, these resources are associated with uses that predate the parks' establishment. Upon establishment of a park, the barns were converted to various uses.	Common defining attributes include a rectangular plan and a gable roof with broad eave and gable overhangs. Of the three barns identified as acquired between 1943 and 1965, only the Yakima Sportsman barn appears to have been built during that time. The Yakima Sportsman barn exh bits T1-11 cladding and has large doors on the side facade to provide vehicle access. The gable end features a personnel door and windows. The other two barns are located at Steamboat Rock and Riverside. Alterations include installation of vinyl windows. As of this writing, the Yakima Sportsman barn is being dismantled.	• Three extant • Riverside (1: 1950) • Steamboat Rock (1: 1943) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1950)	 *Steamboat Rock (no. 26)*  *Riverside (no. 15)*  *Yakima Sportsman (no. 15)*
Specialized—Blockhouse	The three blockhouses at Fort Simcoe represent a notable theme at state parks of recreating a particular interpretive setting.	Common defining attributes of these replicas include a square plan, hip roof clad with shakes, gun loops, and squared log construction. Building corners feature log ends interlocked with dovetail joints. A gravel walkway typically wraps around the structures.	• Three extant • Fort Simcoe (3: 1955–1956)	 *Fort Simcoe (no. 14)*
Storage—Building	Storage buildings serve a supporting role in park management. Their utilitarian designs and materials reflect prevailing practices during their period of construction.	Common defining attributes include rectangular plan, shed or gable roof, and often one or more windows. Structure types include both wood frame and CMU. Siding includes horizontal board with corner boards and plywood. Small windows provide day lighting on some examples. Roofs feature modest eave and gable overhangs with exposed rafter ends. Doors range from side-hinged double doors to single personnel doors. Alterations include reroofing and the replacement of doors and windows.	• Four extant • Millersylvania (1: 1956) • Mount Spokane (2: 1950) • Ocean City (1: 1963)	 *Millerslyvania (no. 51)*  *Ocean City (no. 3)*

Administrative				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Storage—Shed	Storage sheds serve a utilitarian role supporting park operations. The pan-abode examples are unique in their versatility; their quality and type of design as registration booths allow them to blend in well with other public use–oriented structures.	Common defining attributes include a rectangular plan, shed or gable roof, and openings and doorways on the front facade. Originally they were windowless. Two principal types exist—open and enclosed. The open type exhibits log framing carrying the shed roof and concrete footings carrying the posts. These are open on all four sides. The enclosed types exist as both small- and large-sized frame structures and compact pan-adobe buildings. Both frame structures feature T1-11 siding with corner boards, plywood, or plywood and battens. The smaller versions have flush-panel personnel doors for access. The larger versions have open bays for access. Both feature exposed rafter ends along the roofline. The notable pan-abode sheds feature front-gable roofs with double doors in the front gable end. Heavy wood decking comprises the roofing. Alterations include converting pan-abode sheds into registration booths at Moran, Riverside, Saltwater, Alta Lake, and Bogachiel.	• Twenty-three extant • Alta Lake (1: 1955) • Belfair (1: 1952) • Birch Bay (1: 1959, 1: 1964) • Bogachiel (1: 1956) • Brooks Memorial (1: 1957) • Dash Point (1: 1961) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1958, 1: ca.1950s from Mt. Pilchuck) • Millersylvania (2: 1950–1956) • Moran (1: 1958) • Mount Spokane (2: 1960–1964) • Ocean City (2: 1963) • Riverside (1: 1955) • Riverside (1: 1958) • Saint Edwards (1: 1958) • Saltwater (1: 1958) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1947) • Twin Harbors (1: 1958) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1956)	 *Millersylvania (no. 50)*  *Belfair (no. 4)*  *Dash Point (no. 5)*  *Mount Spokane (no. 7)*
Storage—Solar Vault	The utilitarian solar vault is associated with park operations.	Only one of these structures exists. The compact solar vault at Pearrygin Lake features a rectangular footprint with a shed roof. T1-11 with corner boards clad the building. The roof features a slight front and back overhang. The front facade has full-length clear glass and angles outward with a vent at the top. A side personnel door provides access to the structure's interior.	• One extant • Pearrygin Lake (1: 1960)	 *Pearrygin Lake (no. 3)*
Storage—Warehouse	Warehouses serve a utilitarian role supporting park operations. Their materials and design reflect common influences from their period of construction.	Only two of these exist, and they stand adjacent to one another in Sun Lakes-Dry Falls Park. Both feature a rectangular plan, concrete foundation, wood structure, and T1-11 cladding. A front-gable roof with flush gables and boxed soffits shelters the interior spaces. A personnel door on the gable end provides access.	• Two extant • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (2: 1944)	 *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 23)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Bathhouse	As a collective body of resources, bathhouses present material, assembly, and design attributes common to their period of construction. Midcentury bathhouse development started in the late 1950s and continued through the 1960s. Development maintains strong associations with park growth and provisions for group use and public recreation. Bathhouses combined comfort station toilet and sink services with separate men's and women's group shower facilities. These structures catered to group recreation activity areas such as lakes and camps.	Common defining traits include the facility layout, which separates male and female users into separate wings and/or portions, depending upon building size. Featuring a low, single-story, horizontal profile, the structures have poured-in-place reinforced concrete foundations and floor slabs. CMU structures feature well-defined joint lines, accenting the use of block versus a monolithic poured concrete wall. T1-11 cladding accents elements such as corners, end walls, and screens. Personnel doors allow service access. There are both side-gable and flat roof varieties; side-gable examples typically exhibit a slender roofline and exposed roof framing. Typically, all feature overhanging eaves and gable ends. When applicable, end walls are often vented to encourage air circulation through the bath and toilet areas. Bathhouses are different from comfort stations in that bathhouses have showers. However, similar to many comfort stations from this period, bathhouse design also features a three-part composition consisting of a solid lower wall portion, fenestrated band, and the roof profile. The fenestrated band runs beneath the eaves and occasionally across the gable ends. Typically, windows alternate with vents in these bands. The Lake Sammamish bathhouse presents a notable example, with a broad opening for concessions in the center, flanked by separate men's and women's shower and restroom wings. A flat roof floats over the central portion and extends out over the wings. The side-gabled Camano Island bathhouse exhibits massive exposed purlins at the gable ends. In contrast with the other bathhouses, the band of windows and vents is narrow. Yet a different example is the side-gabled Pearrygin Lake bathhouse, clad in T1-11 and exhibiting horizontal board cladding in the gable ends. Two metal posts support the front eaves. This bathhouse is notable for its largely intact interior light fixtures and stalls. The Potholes (Moses Lake) example features boxed soffits. Alterations include extensive window, toilet, and fixture replacement. All examples exhibit multiple interior and exterior paint layers.	• Four extant • Lake Sammamish (1: 1958) • Moses Lake (1: 1957) • Camano Island (1: 1964) • Pearrygin Lake (1: 1964)	 *Camano Island (no. 12)*  *Lake Sammamish (no. 9)*  *Moses Lake (Potholes) (no. 5)*  *Lake Sammamish (no. 9)*  *Pearrygin Lake (no. 2)*
Boat Service Building	The boat service building appears to have been designed by George Ekvall. This unique example corresponds with the expansion of public recreation facilities. As a social activity, boating became an important public attraction at state parks.	Only one was built between 1943 and 1965. This compact, rectangular-plan structure stands at Moran at the end of a floating dock. Vertical board-and-batten clads the wood-frame structure. A front-gable roof with modest eave and gable overhangs features exposed rafter ends and shingle roofing. Multiple-lite wood sash windows provide day lighting.	• One extant • Moran (1: 1946)	 *Moran (no. unknown)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dining Hall	Dining halls serve principally group and learning camp functions where gatherings and group dining are imperative to the cohesion of these events. The pan-abode facilities represent a recurring theme throughout many of the state's parks with this type of construction.	Common defining characteristics of dining halls include kitchen, restroom, service, and gathering space. Several notable dining hall designs exist within the system of state parks. Broad roof overhangs and material textures—from rough-sawn exterior finishes to river rock—provide consistent themes throughout the dining halls. Examples of pan-abode assemblies exist at Fields Spring, Moran, Brooks Memorial, Millersylvania, Camp Wooten, and Twin Harbors. Each features a slight variation in footprint, although all exhibit side-gable roofs. Poured-in-place concrete serves as the foundation and flooring in every dining hall, with concrete curbs supporting each wall and keeping cedar logs away from grade. Windows consist of fixed and casement assemblies, with horizontal glass panes set in wood sash. Most of them feature a centered front gable on the side facade above the main entrance. Massive gable-end chimneys service the facilities. The pan-abode construction consists of classic timber assembly with tongue-and-groove log connections and lapped corners. Heavy tongue-and-groove roof decking, with broad overhanging eaves and gables, shelters the interior spaces. Some examples exh bit shingled gable ends. The Moran dining hall features notable interior built-up trusses with arched plywood bracing. The wood-shingled dining hall at Sequim Bay is a notable example with a steep, wood-shingled, side gable roof with broad overhanging eaves with exposed-rafter ends and flush-gable ends. An exterior, gable-end chimney services the kitchen extension. The Peace Arch dining hall features a unique, L-shaped plan with a side-gable roof and front gable over the main entrance. Broad eave overhangs feature exposed rafter ends. The wood-frame structure has single-pane windows with a continuous sill. Deception Pass features a dining hall with a unique, thoroughly Northwest Modernism–inspired kitchen design. Horizontally-massed and having an irregular plan, the building features rough-sawn vertical board-and-batten walls. A wood-post foundation system supports the building. Fenestration includes ribbon windows and tall side lites and transom at the side doorway. A broad series of open-riser steps leads to the front porch overlooking the water. Wood posts carry the porch's shed roof, with horizontal wood railings extending across the posts.	• Eleven extant • Squilchuck (1: 1953) • Fields Spring (1: 1956) • Sequim Bay (1: 1956) • Moran (1: 1958) • Brooks Memorial (1: 1960) • Green River Gorge (1: 1961) • Peace Arch (1: 1953) • Camp Wooten (1: 1958) • Deception Pass (1: 1953) • Twin Harbors (1: 1956) • Millersylvania (1: 1957)	 *Moran (no. 35)*  *Sequim Bay (no. 14)*  *Peace Arch (no. 4)*  *Deception Pass (no. 59)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dwelling—A-Frame	As a collective body of resources, A-frames provide unique overnight sleeping quarters for groups. Their form and setting approximate the feel and atmosphere of early triangular tents. A-frame structures are placed in secluded spots nestled amongst trees and set back from the main activity areas, the same locations that would most usually have been selected for pitching tents. Their development is typically associated with group camps.	Common defining attributes include the unmistakable A-frame profile—roof slopes on either side running from a floor plate to the peak without any walls. Rectangular in plan, the gable-front structures stand on wood posts set on precast concrete piers. Plywood skirting wraps the foundation. Heavy board flooring forms the finished floor. Gable ends feature wood stud walls clad with rough, band-sawn, textured plywood with unfinished interior faces. Rough-sawn exterior battens cover the plywood joints. A single personnel door is flanked by windows and leads to the interior from the recessed front porch. Barge boards run along the gable ends of the shingle-clad roof. Rafters, exposed on the interior, carry the steep sloped roof. Boards divide the roof slopes into three bays. Vents in the gable end provide air circulation. The Moran A-frames feature translucent, yellow, corrugated cladding along the ridge line to provide day lighting into the interior. Alterations include extensive window and door replacement, and the addition of new porches and stairs. The Moran facilities feature new battens over the plywood joints at the front facade.	• Seven extant • Moran (2: 1964) • Fields Spring (2: 1963) • Brooks Memorial (3: 1963-1964)	 *Moran (no. 42)*  *Brooks Memorial (no. 25)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Dwelling—Cabin	As a collective resource, cabins present a notable body of compact, utilitarian buildings. Their development spans the 1940s through 1960s. Their materials, assemblies, and designs derive from prevailing methods during their period of construction. They are used for group activities and overnight sleeping at state parks, providing modest accommodations in an unobtrusive manner.	Common defining characteristics include a rectangular footprint and front-gable roof. Concrete foundation walls carry the wood-frame structure. Horizontal lapped cedar siding wraps the wood frame building beneath the windows. A water table above this siding doubles as a continuous sill beneath the tall, fixed, translucent-pane windows. An interior track allows panels to slide in front of the windows to block out daylight. Plywood panels, stopped in with thin board (interior) and quarter-round (exterior) trim, form the walls above the horizontal siding. Plywood and battens clad the gable ends. Broad overhanging eaves and gables with exposed rafter ends and modest barge boards define the roofline. Doors and windows run full height to the bottom of the wall plate. A single centered front entry services the building, often with a concrete or wood stoop. Interior space consists of a single open volume with plywood-clad walls and bunk beds. The Mount Spokane cabin is unique with board-and-batten cladding, a shed roof over the front doorway, multiple-lite wood-sash windows, and a chimney. Fields Spring cabins exhibit the same overall form; however, they are of pan-abode, classic timber system construction. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls cabins built in the 1950s present unique examples of the narrowing upper wall portion containing the fenestration, and the use of T1-11 cladding in this section. CMU forms the lower wall portion. In addition, this type features brackets at the gable ends supporting the purlins extended beneath the broad gable-end roof overhangs. Alterations include extensive window replacement and interior refinishing. Select exterior elements, such as stoops, roofs, and stairs, have been replaced. Interior finishes have been redone in many. Cabin no. 40 at Moran was completely rebuilt after being hit by a tree.	• 102 extant • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (30: 1947, 8: 1956) • Millersylvania (17: 1956) • Mount Spokane (1: 1950) • Camp Wooten (13: 1951–1957, 4: 1964) • Moran (4: 1960–1964) • Fields Spring (3: 1955–1957) • Brooks Memorial (4: 1964) • Deception Pass (17: 1956, 1: 1963)	 *Mount Spokane (no. 15)*  *Camp Wooten (no. 7)*  *Fields Springs (no. 17)*  *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 44)*  *Brooks Memorial (no. 19)*
Dwelling—Dormitory	The Cape Disappointment example exhibits materials, assembly, and design consistent with trends prevailing during its period of construction. The Fort Simcoe example relates to the theme of 1950s-era interpretation efforts and the role of scene and setting for interpretive purposes at state parks.	The two dormitories built between 1943 and 1965 exhibit divergently different forms, materials, and assemblies. The Cape Disappointment (formerly Fort Canby) example consists of a compact, gable-roofed, wood-frame structure. The Fort Simcoe example consists of a log frame replica with dove tail corners and a shed roof porch along the front facade. This facility served only interpretive purposes.	• Two extant • Cape Disappointment (1: 1945) • Fort Simcoe (1: 1957)	 *Fort Simcoe (no. 22)*  *Cape Disappointment (no. 20)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Interpretive Center	As a collective body of resources, interpretive centers present notable midcentury uses of materials, assemblies, and designs. The interpretive centers often resulted from the initiative of local efforts to interpret cultural heritage areas recognized for their state and national importance. Development maintains strong associations with park growth and provisions for group use and public recreation. Facility placement alongside major roadways corresponded with the need to make interpretive facilities easily accessible to motorists.	Defining physical attributes vary between interpretive centers. Each features its own unique design suited to the site, subject matter it is interpreting, and design preferences at the time of construction. Most retain their original designs and interpretive cases and displays. All exh bit vvvnotable designs. Fort Worden was the first built of the midcentury group of interpretive centers. Federation Forest features external wood framing supporting a gable roof. Wood serves as the defining material, texture, and structural component for this building. Fort Okanogan, perched on a hill overlooking the former fort site, exhibites a striking design with an attached comfort station. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls overlooks the park below. The center consists of a large white cube placed atop a smaller central core. The core contains the restrooms and the main stairway ascending to the interpretive center area. The projecting edges of the enclosed viewing platform echo the natural forms of the surrounding landscape. The broad overhangs provide a shaded area around the core. The Ginkgo interpretive center is a midcentury addition to an existing facility. This building features a low, horizontal profile with stone cladding matching the surrounding native stone.	• Five extant • Federation Forest (1: 1964) • Fort Worden (1: 1943) • Fort Okanogan (1: 1960) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1965) • Ginkgo (1: 1952)	 *Fort Okanogan (no. 1)*  *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 18)*  *Federation Forest (no. 1)*  *Gingko Petrified Forest (no. 3)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Kitchen	As a collective body of resources, kitchens are a notable functional type with several significant designs integrating the facilities into the park setting. They are associated with the themes of group recreation and public activities at state parks. As with National Park Service Community Kitchens from the 1930s, each state park kitchen featured a unique and distinctive design suited to its particular park. Kitchens east of the Cascades were typically more open than their west side counterparts.	Common defining characteristics include the openness and relation of these structures to the park setting. Each features a chimney and fireplace or barbeque pit (except Sacajawea) with sheltered space for seating and dining. Several notable kitchen designs exist within the system of state parks. These designs adapt functional needs to the site and the defining characteristics of the park in which they are built. All notable designs remain largely intact. Fields Spring facility features wood studs framing with low, horizontal wood panels recessed between with fixed glazing in the wall section above. Both gable ends feature top-hung sliding wood doors. The Seaquest and Mount Spokane facilities both feature a V-shaped footprint with the massive stone chimney and cooking area located at the apex, and seating located along each wing. At Seaquest the building is tucked back into the site, surrounded by lawn. At the Mount Spokane facility perched on the shoulder of a hill, stone piers carry the heavy timber posts supporting the roof framing. The outward angle of these posts emphasizes the notable view outward from this facility. Both the Conconully and Schafer facilities are evocative of CCC-era design and feature massive round wood posts carrying heavy timber framing. The exposed roof framing lends a rustic atmosphere to the space. This picturesque setting in an open space has trees nearby and a view down to the water. The Schafer facility features a massive gable-end, river-stone external chimney with a rock wall along the back. This facility is different in its use of peeled logs rather than heavy timber for framing. The Yakima Sportsman facility presents a well-proportioned series of roof angles and massing differences between the roof, chimney, and open space. Rectangular in plan, the facility features a central chimney with sinks and preparation area on one side and a massive hearth and seating on the opposite side. The front-gable roofs project out and upward from their meeting point; the roof over the seating area is slightly larger than its counterpart. The facility is open on all sides with heavy timber framing supporting the roof. Sacajawea presents a unique exception to the presence of a fireplace. The facility's sheltered areas are entirely devoted to food preparation and plating and there is no fireplace. An associated picnic shelter stands immediately adjacent. Slender metal poles carry the roof.	• Twelve extant • Fields Spring (1: 1950) • Seaquest (1: 1953) • Beacon Rock (1: 1964) • Conconully (1: 1950) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1950) • Twanoh (1: 1956) • Sacajawea (1: 1959) • Mount Spokane (1: 1960) • Brooks Memorial (2: 1965) • Lake Wenatchee (1: 1965) • Schafer (1: 1953)	 *Fields Spring (no. 4)*  *Seaquest (no. 2)*  *Conconully (no. 6)*  *Yakima Sportsman (no. 9)*  *Sacajawea (no. 11)*  *Mount Spokane (no. 6)*  *Schafer (no. 5)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Shelter—Beach	Typically beaches remained undeveloped, so this facility reflects the high volume of public use at this park, and the prevailing weather conditions that warrant this public comfort amenity.	Only one beach shelter exists from this period of development. A notable design, the structure at Fay Bainbridge features a log frame with concrete slab floor and foundation. A side-gable roof shelters the interior space. An exterior, gable-end, stone chimney services the building. Open to the front and facing the water, the structure's back and side walls are enclosed. T1-11 clads these walls and the gable ends, with a horizontal board separating the wall siding from the gable end siding. Gable-end windows feature wood shutters.	• One extant • Fay Bainbridge (1: 1960)	 *Fay Bainbridge (no. 7)*
Shelter—Gazebo	This facility type reflects the integration of a public amenity into the park setting.	Only one gazebo exists from this period of development. Notable in design and materials, the facility at Sacajawea features a square footprint with a concrete floor slab and foundation. Walls of small and various-colored river stones support heavy, square posts with bracing to carry the heavy timber roof framing. The facility is open on all sides. A shingled, hipped roof with exposed rafter ends shelters the space.	• One extant • Sacajawea (1: 1963)	 *Sacajawea (no. 12)*
Shelter—Luggage	The facility reflects a high volume of public use at this park's group camp and the prevailing weather conditions warranting this amenity.	Only one luggage shelter exists from this period of development. Featuring a utilitarian design, the structure at Millersylvania has a long narrow footprint. A gable roof shelters the heavy timber structure. Two horizontal shelves provide staging space for luggage.	• Two extant • Millersylvania (1: 1956) • Moran (1: ca. 1950)	 *Moran (no. 51)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Shelter—Picnic	Picnic shelters are public day use amenities at parks. These facilities also serve group function purposes during large gatherings and public events.	Common attributes defining picnic shelters include a sheltered place to dine out-of-doors without a chimney, associated cooking facilities, food preparation area, or restrooms. Shelters can have metal barbeque stands. Most feature a concrete slab floor. Within these limitations are three principal types: open shelter, enclosed shelter, and covered table. Open shelters are the most prevalent, occurring at Rainbow Falls, Sequim, Illahee, Lake Sammamish, Sacajawea, Fort Okanagon, Alta Lake, Riverside, Old Fort Townsend, Fay Bainbridge, Fort Simcoe, Belfair, Lake Chelan, Osoyoos Lake, Kopachuck, Riverside, and Summer Falls. These typically feature and open interior plan, possibly with low walls. Roof types vary between flat, gable, and hip. Framing members vary between dimensional lumber, heavy timber, peeled log, and thin metal columns. A Summer Falls facility employs stone piers carrying metal poles. The Illahee facility features heavy timber supports and diagonal bracing at the joints. Shelters at Lake Sammamish, Sacajawea, and Fort Okanogan are notable examples of a minimalist approach, featuring only a concrete slab, slender metal columns, and a thin wood deck roof. Particularly at Lake Sammamish, this provides a public amenity that intrudes only minimally upon the visual landscape and the vista out over the lake. Enclosed shelters are more limited. The Camano Island facility features wood-frame walls clad in T1-11 along the lower portion and gables with tall, fixed-pane, wood-sash windows in the upper portion. Covered table shelters occur at Yakima Sportsman, and Lewis and Clark Trail. These shelters consist of vertical posts carrying a gable roof, with horizontal boards attached to the posts at table height to form picnic tables. The gable roofs feature exposed framing. Alterations include conversion to kiosks (information booths with bulletin boards), such as building no. 7 at Lewis and Clark Trail, as well as painting and the replacement of framing members and roofs.	• Eight extant • Rainbow Falls (1: 1950) • Sequim Bay (2: 1950) • Yakima Sportsman (2: 1950) • Camano Island (1: 1951) • Riverside (1: 1954, 1: 1965) • Alta Lake (1: 1954, 1: 1960) • Illahee (1: 1955) • Old Fort Townsend (1: 1957) • Fay Bainbridge (1: 1958, 1: 1960) • Fort Simcoe (1: 1958) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1958) • Belfair (2: 1959) • Lake Chelan (1: 1959) • Birch Bay (3: 1959) • Fort Okanogan (1: 1964) • Sacajawea (1: 1959) • Osoyoos Lake (1: 1960) • Kopachuck (2: 1962–1963) • Lewis & Clark Trail (2: 1965) • Summer Falls (2: 1965) • Bogachiel (1: 1960)	 *Lake Sammamish (no. 11)*  *Rainbow Falls (no. 7)*  *Sequim (no. 7)*  *Yakima Sportsman (no. 7)*  *Camano Island (no. 13)*  *Illahee (no. 8)*  *Osoyoos Lake (no. 5)*  *Summer Falls (no. 68)*

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Specialized—Hall	Halls serve as classroom and meeting space for educational programs.	A hall is a single large volume with no cooking facilities for public gatherings or recreation. There is just one unexceptional example from this period—a small, wood-frame structure at Fort Worden. T1-11 siding clads the rectangular structure which features horizontal sliding metal windows. A flush, front-gable roof with flush gables and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters shelters the interior spaces. A shed roof covers the front stoop and wood stairs leading to the front doorway.	• One extant • Fort Worden (1: 1960)	 *Fort Worden (no. 297)*
Specialized—Stable	This facility stems from use-specific public recreation activities particular only to this park.	Only one example from this period exists. The structure at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls has a rectangular footprint and concrete footings and slab. Wood posts carry the gable-roof framing. T1-11 clads a central, enclosed tack room, a narrow band beneath the eaves, and the gable ends. Stalls are located along the outer sides with board railings. The roof features flush gables and modest eave overhangs. Alterations include removal of the tack room and exterior boards along the stalls.	• One extant • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1960)	 *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 10)*
Specialized—Tack Room	This intact facility stems from use-specific public recreation activities particular only to this park.	Only one example from this period exists. Also referred to as the Saddle House, the wood-frame structure at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls has a rectangular footprint and exhibits board-and-batten cladding. Double doors in the gable end lead to the interior. Square windows with four-lite wood sash provide day lighting. A front-gable roof with eave and gable overhangs shelters interior spaces. Along the sidewall, a recessed area beneath the roof has metal rings anchored in the concrete to secure horses while they are saddled and bridled. Square wood posts support the roof along this area. Alterations include recent conversion to an office recladding, repainting, replacing windows with vinyl units, and replacing the endwall doors with a window.	• One extant • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1960)	 *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 9)*

Recreation

Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Station—Comfort	The design of comfort stations as a collective group reflects their utilitarian purpose and stemmed from increased public use of state park facilities. Comfort stations (also referred to as restrooms) are the single most prolific property type. Materials, assemblies, and designs reflect the prevailing trends during the period of construction. The comfort station at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls exhibits a design unique among all those in all the state's parks. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls also features a notable variety and the highest concentration of comfort station types.	These facilities essentially function as public restrooms. Common defining attributes include poured-in-place concrete foundations and slab. Exterior walls consist predominately of CMU of varying sizes (both square and rectangular). On occasion, such as at Summer Falls, decorative block is employed at the front facade. T1-11 clads the upper wall portions, screens around restroom doorways, and selective building elements such as outer corners. Screen walls were also built from CMU. Flat rooflines vary from thin to substantial profiles, depending upon the design and framing materials used. Those with heavy tongue-and-groove decking carried on large purlins typically featured thin rooflines. Two principal comfort station designs emerged—one with ribbon windows running beneath the roofline and the other without. The lower portion consists of CMU, with a water table beneath the windows and vents. All feature separate facilities for each gender, located at opposite ends of the building. Each of these entrances feature a screen enclosure or wall to prevent direct line of sight into the toilet and sink areas when the doors are open. All feature windows for day lighting and non-mechanized ventilation (louvers or screens). All feature a separate service door, typically centered on one facade. Building no. 15 at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls represents the most distinctive comfort station. The design essentially splits the roofline down the middle, replacing the ridge line with vertical, inward-angled skylights. The shed roofs over the side portions extend beyond the outer walls, with vertical posts carrying the outer edges. Screen walls attach to these posts. Angled vents in the gable end further accent the roof angles. The Ginkgo Petrified Forest facility features a ribbon window design; however, the lower portion is clad in stone, and the restroom screen walls draw on material characteristics (T1-11, CMU) of other resources within the park. A comfort station at Moran features pan-abode construction. Alterations include window and interior facilities replacement, as well as painting and reroofing. Building no. 15 at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls was demolished within the last five years.	• 109 extant • Bay View (1: 1957) • Belfair (3: 1958–1959, 1: 1964) • Birch Bay (2: 1957, 4: 1962–1964) • Bogachiel (1: 1954, 1: 1960) • Brooks Memorial (4: 1964–1965) • Camano Island (2: 1964) • Conconully (2: 1950) • Curlew Lake (2: 1960–1964) • Dash Point (2: 1962–1964) • Deception Pass (1: 1956, 2: 1962) • Fay Bainbridge (1: 1958) • Fields Spring (1: 1948, 2: 1950–1951) • Fort Casey (1: 1964) • Fort Okanogan (1: 1961) • Fort Simcoe (2: 1960) • Ginkgo (1: 1952) • Illahee (1: 1955) • Kitsap Memorial (1: 1960) • Kopachuck (1: 1959) • Lake Chelan (2: 1943–1946, 1: 1958, 1: 1964) • Lake Easton (1: 1964) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1954, 1: 1962) • Lake Sylvia (1: 1964) • Lake Wenatchee (2: 1960–1965) • Lewis & Clark (1: 1956) • Maryhill (1: 1963) • Millersylvania (5: 1956–1957) • Moran (2: 1950–1952, 2: 1960–1964) • Potholes [a.k.a Moses Lake] (2: 1957)	 *Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (no. 15)*  *Summer Falls (no. 66)*  *Lake Chelan (no. 15)* DATA (CONT.) • Mount Spokane (1: 1953) • Ocean City (2: 1965) • Old Fort Townsend (1: 1957, 1: 1964) • Osoyoos Lake (1: 1957) • Pacific Beach (1: 1960) • Paradise Point (1: 1961) • Peace Arch (1: 1953) • Penrose Point (1: 1958, 2: 1960–1965) • Potlatch (2: 1961–1965) • Riverside (1: 1950, 1: 1964) • Rockport (1: 1960) • Sacajawea (1: 1954, 1: 1963) • Saltwater (1: 1958) • Seaquest (1: 1953, 1: 1964) • Sequim Bay (2: 1951–1954) • South Whidbey (1: 1964) • Summer Falls (1: 1965) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (3: 1946–1947, 4: 1954–1958, 2: 1962–1963) • Twin Harbors (3: 1953–1958, 5: 1961–1964) • Wenberg (1: 1956) • Yakima Sportsman (2: 1950)

Recreation				
Property Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Station—Contact	This property type corresponds with increased automobile travel to recreation by providing a drive-up booth where drivers could speak directly with park personnel. This facilitated fee collection and information services without the need for providing parking at these locations.	One example of this property type exists from this period. This unexceptional, wood-frame building at Lake Sammamish features a rectangular-plan and a gable roof, and is clad with T1-11. Windows are located on the end and side facades.	• One extant • Lake Sammamish (1: 1965)	 *Lake Sammamish (no. 6)*
Station—Observation	These maintain a direct association with wartime activities.	These property types were acquired by Parks and represent relics from wartime construction. Each is a recessed concrete bunker set into the hillside with a slit opening that faces outward. Both are located at Cape Disappointment, formerly Fort Canby.	• Two extant • Cape Disappointment (2: 1945)	 *Cape Disappointment (no. 9)*

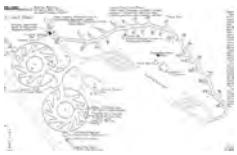
3.3 Site Features

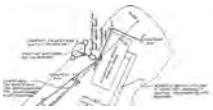
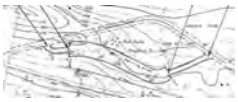
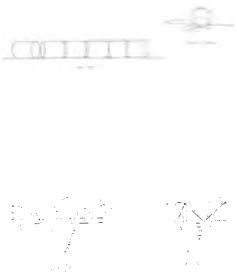
Site features are those landscapes, signs, roadway and other associated structures that have supporting operational roles or are public recreation amenities. These elements tended to experience greater frequency of changes over time as park layouts were adjusted, new areas were expanded, and signage was redone.

The best record of their existence and original configurations stemmed from the State Parks drawing files. The catalog of drawings served as the data source for the following quantities and types of site features that can be directly attributed to the time period from 1943 to 1965. Many of these have since been modified or removed; however, this data serves as a basic planning tool to start verification of their existence and identification of additional examples.

Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed swimming area design prepared by George Ekvall for Moses Lake (now Potholes). Source: Washington State Archives.

Ca. 1946 sketch of a proposed site development design prepared by George Ekvall for Moses Lake (now Potholes). Source: Washington State Archives.

Feature Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Boat Launch/ Dock	As a collective resource, boat launches/docks serve utilitarian roles reflected in their materials and designs.	Common defining attributes include a graded slope extending into the lake or river with a floating walkway alongside this ramp. This configuration allows boat trailers to be backed down the ramp and boats to be discharged into the water. Boats can then be boarded from the floating dock. The launch area typically includes a level area for turning and parking trailers, as well as an access road to the area from the main park area or highway. Associated development includes boathouses, comfort stations, and signage.	• Four extant • Alta Lake (1: 1963) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1964) • Steamboat Rock (1: 1964) • Jarrell Cove (1: 1954)	
Bridge	Only one bridge exists within this period of development. This utilitarian bridge at Birch Bay replaced an existing bridge providing access along the main road into the park over Terrell Creek. Pilings on either side of the creek support steel beams carrying the bridge deck. Posts on just over six-foot centers support horizontal board railings along both sides of the bridge.	This bridge serves a utilitarian function associated with the operation of the park.	• One extant • Birch Bay (1: 1962)	
Campground Loop	As a collective resource, campground loops stem directly from increased automobile use during the 1950s and 1960s. Because automobiles are the primary means of transportation to and from parks, campground loops serve a utilitarian function for the majority of park visitors.	Common defining attributes include a narrow, typically one-lane roadway off of which camping areas are situated. The loop form allows vehicles to circulate in an orderly fashion through the camp area to stalls and minimizes the width needed for the roadway. Each camping area features a parking stall for an automobile, a flat area for pitching a tent, a grill or fire pit area, and often a picnic table. Parking stalls were angled to allow vehicles to pull off of the loop. Associated development includes comfort stations, bathhouses, trailer areas and signage.	• Fifteen extant • Curlew (1: 1960s) • Dash Point (1: 1964) • Dosewallips (1: 1965) • Kopachuck (1: 1961) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1962) • Lake Easton (2: 1962, 1964) • Ocean City (2: 1961, 1966) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1951, 1: 1966) • Alta Lake (1: 1963) • Belfair (2: 1961, 1964) • Cape Disappointment (1: 1966)	
Entrance	As a collective resource, entrances provide the point of entry to the park for visitors and serve an important park management role. Their physical elements are typically utilitarian in design and materials.	Common defining attributes include the functional roles of marking the point of entry to the park and controlling entry to the park. This allows park closure at night or when capacity has been reached. Entrances vary in form. Some, such as the entrance to the boat launch area at Steamboat Rock, feature trees alongside the main entrance roadway leading to the boat launch. Most parks feature a variation on posts flanking the entry with a gate or counterweighted cross bar. Associated development includes park signage.	• Three extant • Seaquest (1: 1954) • Kopachuck (1: 1960) • Steamboat Rock (1: 1964)	 

Feature Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Landscaping	None identified.	Only one specific example of midcentury landscape plans was identified. The plans prepared by J. David Jensen & Associates were for Dash Point. Landscaping throughout the park system would have been an integral component of any new facility or park development. Correspondence between park rangers and their supervisors suggests much of the plant selection and planting may have been done by the resident park ranger or manager. The subject of landscapes merits additional research, particularly with regard to interpretive centers.	• One extant • Dash Point (1: 1959)	
Mobile Home Site	As a resource, mobile home sites represent an inexpensive method for providing onsite staff housing.	Only one mobile home site (at Curlew Lake) was built within this period of development. Another was built in 1966 at Birch Bay. The Curlew Lake facility features a level, gravel site for placement of the twenty-foot by fifty-five-foot home. Sewer, water, and utility connections run to the site.	• One extant • Curlew Lake (1: 1965)	
Parking Area	As a collective resource, parking areas stem directly from increased automobile use during the 1950s and 1960s. Because automobiles are the primary means of transportation to and from parks, parking areas serve a utilitarian function for the majority of park visitors.	Common defining attributes consist of a large expanse of level surface area for parking passenger automobiles. The surfacing for these expanses can be pavement, gravel, or grass. They typically have access roads with circulation routes through the parking stalls. Parking areas occur in proximity to public amenities such as boat launch, swimming, and other recreation areas.	• Eight extant • Seaquest (1: 1954) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (2: 1957, 1958) • Alta Lake (1: 1954) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1960s) • Old Fort Townsend (1: 1961) • Osoyoos Lake (1: 1963) • Squilchuck (1: 1960)	
Pit Toilet	As a collective resource, pit toilets provide an important public amenity in remote park areas. Typically they are located where the volume of public use or site characteristics make construction of a comfort station unfeas ble.	Common defining attributes include a small, rectangular plan and wood frame construction. Toilets typically seat only one person and are unisex. A pit is located beneath the toilet. A wood stud frame clad with T1-11 carries a shed roof. Walls often feature a painted crescent moon on the sides. Translucent fiberglass roofing allows day lighting of the interior space. Interior facilities consist of a wood bench and seat with a second larger hinged section that can be opened to clean out the pit. A wood frame door with spring hinges provides access to the interior space.	• One extant • Moran (1: 1960)	
Playground Equipment	As a collective resource, playground equipment caters to public youth recreation at the park. They serve a utilitarian purpose reflected in their durable materials and construction methods.	Common defining attributes include construction from logs and generally simple forms. Known examples were located at Yakima Sportsman (1960s) and included a log mountain, balance beam, block house, fort, tunnel sections, and a tree house. These no longer exist.	• None	

Feature Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Reservoir	As a collective resource, reservoirs serve a utilitarian role. Ellsworth Storey designed the reservoir at Moran.	Common defining attributes include a rectangular footprint, and concrete walls forming an enclosed volume partially below grade. A system of pipes connects these facilities to the water supply, typically a creek. These structures tend to be placed away from and out of sight of public recreation areas. Alterations include conversion to pump facilities and the addition of new structures on top of the reservoirs.	• Two extant • Birch Bay (1: 1965) • Moran (1: 1949)	 
Signage	As a collective resource, signage provides important recognition within the Parks system and park identification for the public.	Signs vary by functional role. Entrance signs are the most prominent and substantial. The entrance sign at Lake Sammamish exhibits a concrete base with rock veneer. The overall design is stepped with a wood cut-out of Washington State bearing an inscription of the park's name.	• Two extant • Peace Arch (1: 1965) • Lake Sammamish (1: 1962)	
Swim Area	As a collective resource, swim areas provide for group and communal activities.	Common defining attributes consist of a defined area of beach front and water reserved for swimmers. This often includes floating devices (such as buoys connected by rope) to separate boaters and swimmers. Facilities vary from sandy beach front areas to retaining walls with steps down to the water, depending upon the particular needs and site conditions of the park. Associated development often includes a boat house, parking, dock, and improved road access to the beach area.	• Three extant • Conconully (1: 1959) • Alta Lake (1: 1962) • Belfair (1: 1957)	
Trailer Area	As a collective resource, trailer areas stem directly from increased trailer camping during the 1950s and 1960s. They serve a utilitarian function for the portion of park visitors utilizing trailers.	Common defining attributes of trailer areas consist of parallel rows of level areas or stalls dedicated to trailer parking. Trailer areas serve as the parking and camping area for trailers in the same fashion as camping areas serve tent campers. The length of the stall corresponds to the average length of trailers and its towing automobile. Often these facilities feature roadways along both ends of the stalls so trailers can be pulled in and through. This eliminates the difficulty and danger of backing large trailers out of spaces. Often each stall features a wood post with a side-mounted water standpipe and faucet and electrical outlet. Associated development includes comfort stations, roadways, and trailer dumps.	• Five extant • Seaquest (1: 1961) • Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1: 1954) • Yakima Sportsman (1: 1960) • Birch Bay (1: 1961) • Paradise Point (1: 1965)	 

Feature Type	Associative Qualities	Physical Characteristics	Data	Example(s)
Trailer Dump	As a collective resource, trailer dumps stem directly from increased trailer camping during the 1950s and 1960s. They serve a utilitarian function for the portion of park visitors utilizing trailers.	Common defining attributes include a pullout area capable of accommodating a car and trailer. Disposal facilities are located near the midpoint along the side of the pullout. These facilities often include a sanitary station as well as a standpipe and faucet providing fresh water. The sanitary station consists of a catch basin and drain connected to a septic tank. Trailers empty septic waste at the dump station. The facility is often close to the park exit allowing campers to dispose of waste as they exit and distancing them from picnic and camping areas.	• Four extant • Fay Bainbridge (1: 1964) • Birch Bay (2: 1960, 1965) • Paradise Point (1: 1965)	

4.0 Resource Evaluation

4.1 Temporal Distribution

Temporal distribution of resources refers to the relative ebb and flow of establishing new parks and facilities within this twenty-two year period of significance, as well as the addition, during this same time period, of facilities in parks established prior to 1943. The period of significance encompasses post-World War II development from 1943 through 1965.

During this time period, five major peaks in facility development occurred, in 1947, 1950, 1956, 1960, and 1964. A planning and funding appropriation period typically preceded each peak in facility development. See table 4.1.1 Facility Development from 1943 to 1965 for the number of facilities added each year. Peak development periods are shown in bold.

Ongoing establishment of new parks peaked in 1952, 1963-1964, and 1964-1965. See table 4.1.2 Park Establishment from 1943 to 1965 for the number of parks added each year. Peak establishment periods are shown in bold. The total number of parks established since 1913 exceeds the current number of existing parks, because over time parks have merged or been transferred to cities or counties.

Facility development between 1943 and 1965 occurred in parks established prior to 1943 as well as new parks added between 1943 and 1965. Not all existing parks feature a midcentury resource. See table 4.1.3 Parks with Midcentury Resources for a listing by decade of establishment of parks featuring midcentury resources. Those parks highlighted in yellow feature at least one midcentury resource.

Year	Quantities		
	1940s	1950s	1960s
###0	NA	**35**	**34**
###1	NA	11	19
###2	NA	7	13
###3	4	15	20
###4	6	14	**46**
###5	9	11	25
###6	5	**67**	NA
###7	**35**	29	NA
###8	3	27	NA
###9	0	14	NA

Table 4.1.1 FACILITY DEVELOPMENT from 1943 to 1965 showing quantities of facilities added to the statewide parks system. Peak years shown in bold. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Year	Quantities		
	1940s	1950s	1960s
###0	NA	8	4
###1	NA	8	0
###2	NA	**14**	2
###3	1	6	0
###4	3	2	**12***
###5	6	3	**11****
###6	1	1	NA
###7	3	3	NA
###8	0	7	NA
###9	2	7	NA

* = 1963-1964

** = 1964-1965

Table 4.1.2 PARK ESTABLISHMENT from 1943 to 1965 showing quantities of parks added to the statewide system. Peak years shown in bold. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Est. 1910s	Est. 1920s	Est. 1930s	Est. 1940-1942	Est. 1943-1949	Est. 1950s	Est. 1960-1965
Larrabee	Bay View	Beacon Rock	Federation Forest	Brooks Memorial	Alta Lake	Anderson Lake
	Crawford	Bogachiel	Lake Chelan	Camano Island	Belfair	Blake Island
	Deception Pass	Bridle Trails	Lincoln Rock	Conconully	Birch Bay	Columbia Hills (formerly Horsethief Lake)
	Lake Wenatchee	Fields Spring		Fay Bainbridge	Bridgeport	Fort Ebey
	Lewis & Clark	Ginkgo Petrified Forest		Kitsap Memorial	Cape Disappoint-ment (formerly Fort Canby)	Fort Ward
	Millersylvania	Illahee		Palouse Falls	Curlew Lake	Fort Worden
	Moran	Lake Sylvia		Seaquest	Dash Point	Jarrell Cove
	Mount Spokane	Lewis & Clark Trail		Steptoe Butte	Dosewallips	Lake Easton
	Schafer	Lime Kiln Point		Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	Fort Casey	Ocean City
	Sequim Bay	Peace Arch		Wenberg	Fort Columbia	Potlatch
	Twanoh	Rainbow Falls		Yakima Sportsman	Fort Flagler	Scenic Beach
		Riverside			Fort Okanogan	South Whidbey
		Rockport			Fort Simcoe	Spencer Spit
		Sacajawea			Kopachuck (formerly Horsehead Bay)	Wanapum Recreational Area
		Saltwater			Lake Sammamish	
		Twin Harbors			Mount Pilchuck	
					Old Fort Townsend	
					Osoyoos Lake	
					Pacific Beach	
					Paradise Point	
					Pearrygin Lake	
					Penrose Point	
					Potholes	
					Squilchuck	
					Steamboat Rock	
					Steptoe Battlefield	

Table 4.1.3 PARKS WITH MIDCENTURY FACILITIES shows existing parks by year of establishment. Those parks highlighted yellow contain at least one midcentury resource. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

4.2 Interpretation

The following evaluation of parks and facilities for interpretative potential utilizes the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) criteria for evaluating resources for National Register listing. The same requisite qualities for National Register listing also provide a strong foundation for interpretive efforts in terms of intact original elements, background story, and strength of association with historic events and persons. Evaluation of parks and facilities is conceptualized in terms of their potential listing eligibility as individual, district or multiple property submissions. Resources identified as notable may not be individually eligible, however their physical characteristics and associative qualities stood out sufficiently from the majority of other midcentury resources to merit identification for planning purposes.

The following parks and facilities represent the best examples in terms of extent of intact building elements, quality of design and materials, and strength of association with period events, trends, and persons. All examples are from the extant 453 facilities and fifty-one parks added between 1943 and 1965. Many other resources exhibited these traits to lesser or varying degrees. However, the following examples presented the most concentrated qualities. As study continues for this period of park development, additional potentially National Register-eligible resources will likely be identified. National Register criteria for evaluation:

- Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Application of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995) would benefit all of the following resources in the retention of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association directly supporting their cultural heritage interpretive potential.

1950s view of a family picnicking at a state park. Source: Washington State Archives.

4.2.1 Notable

The following resources represent notable examples of midcentury architecture. While their physical characteristics or associative qualities may not qualify them for individual National Register listing, they represent quality structures worth retention and interpretation for their contribution to the collective body of Parks resources and public recreation.

Schafer and Conconully: The Schafer (bldg. no. 12, 1954) and the Conconully (bldg. no. 4, 1950) shops represent notable examples of shop construction. They are not expressly evocative of midcentury architecture; however, of the eighteen extant shops built between 1943 and 1965, these two exhibit notable design elements and materials. As intact examples of an administration property type, they are significant for their functional role within park operation. The extent of alterations at other midcentury parks suggests intact midcentury examples of this property type will become increasingly rare.

Deception Pass: The Deception Pass (1947) duplex represents a unique functional type among park facilities. The quality materials and design are characteristic of early midcentury architecture that continued to draw heavily on stylistic influences of the 1920s and 1930s.

1964 sketch of the interpretive center at Federation Forest. Sketch prepared by Norman Amundsen. Source: Washington State Archives.

Peace Arch: The Peace Arch (1953) residence represents a notable example of midcentury residence design. The quality materials and design are characteristic of early midcentury architecture and the structure merits further research to evaluate its significance.

4.2.2 Individual

The following resources represent exceptional examples of midcentury architecture meriting further research and evaluation for potential individual listing to the National Register. For Fort Okanogan, see also Section 4.2.3 District.

Interpretive Centers: The Fort Okanogan (1960), Fort Worden (1943), Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (1965), and Federation Forest (1964) interpretive centers and the Ginkgo Petrified Forest (1952) interpretive center addition all exhibit physical characteristics and associative qualities meriting individual listing to the National Register. All are architect-designed and represent high quality designs evocative of the midcentury period. All maintain strong associative ties with the natural and cultural resources

they interpret. The designs of both the Fort Okanogan and Sun Lakes-Dry Falls interpretive centers reflect these associations.

The interpretive centers were often the result of local efforts to interpret cultural heritage areas recognized for their state and national importance. They maintain strong associations with park growth and provisions for group use and public recreation. Facility placement alongside major roadways corresponds with the need to make interpretive facilities easily accessible to motorists.

The Sun Lakes-Dry Falls interpretive center is also significant for its connection as an early interpretive effort with the National Natural Landmark designation of the Grand Coulee. The interpretive center overlooks the recessional cataract known as Dry Falls, which is an important resource in the interpretation of the nationally-significant Ice Ages Flood that formed the Grand Coulee.

The Federation Forest interpretive center is unique among Washington's midcentury cultural heritage resources for its strong associative ties with women's history.

4.2.3 District

The following resources represent exceptional collections of midcentury resources meriting further research and evaluation for potential listing to the National Register as historic districts. For Fort Okanogan, see also Section 4.2.2 Individual.

1950 photograph of a kitchen shelter at Illahee. Source: Washington State Archives.

Fort Okanogan: Situated on a hill overlooking the former Fort Okanogan fort site, the Fort Okanogan interpretive center anchors this potential district. The physical characteristics and associative qualities that make the interpretive center potentially individually eligible for National Register listing extend to the connected comfort station and adjacent picnic shelter. Although identified in the Parks database as a separate facility, the comfort station is actually interconnected with the interpretive center by a curved breezeway. Finishes, materials and design elements employed in the interpretive center carry through to the comfort station. The picnic shelter is separate from the interpretive center, but exhibits the same materials and a strong midcentury design influence. The interpretive center and comfort station were built at the same time. The picnic shelter was built four years later. The setting and landscaping for

the picnic shelter is remarkable for shading and visually defining the picnic space. The loss of any one of these three resources would detract from the overall integrity of the site.

Sun Lakes-Dry Falls: The collection of resources at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls presents one of the highest and best concentrations of midcentury resources within the Parks system. This is true despite the removal within the last five years of some notable facilities, such as the former comfort station building number sixteen and extensive alterations to others. While the upper overlook area (containing the 1965 interpretive center) originated in the 1930s, the lower park section established in 1945 was one of the earlier midcentury parks.

The lower park portion exhibits a remarkable integration of park facilities and landscaping within the National Natural Landmark setting of the Dry Falls cataract, part of the larger Grand Coulee and Ice Age Flood formation. An excellent example of this integration with the natural setting are the Camp Delany cabins (building numbers forty-seven through fifty) and the section of roadway leading up to these cabins between the recreation hall and comfort station. The cabins are tucked into a narrow area providing an intimate setting not visible from most trails and the interpretive center. The cabin construction type is characteristic of the 1950s-era cabin design also used at Moran.

Due in part to the extent of alterations at many facilities, the importance of intact facilities—such as the comfort stations, cabins, and landscape elements at this park—elevate the need for interpretation and application of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* to assist in managing change.

4.2.4 Multiple Property

The following resources represent exceptional collections of midcentury resources meriting further research and evaluation for potential listing to the National Register as multiple property submissions.

Kitchens: Kitchen shelters represent a notable property type within the collection of midcentury park resources. As a thematic group, they exhibit a high quality and variety of design and materials. Each of the twelve kitchens exhibits a different design suited to the site, setting, and prevailing local climatic conditions. The majority of these resources remain intact

and in good condition. Parks containing a kitchen include Beacon Rock, Brooks Memorial, Conconully, Fields Spring, Lake Wenatchee, Mount Spokane, Sacajawea, Schafer, Seaquest, Twanoh, and Yakima Sportsman.

Pan-Abode: Pan-abode resources represent a notable collection of mid-century resources. This grouping of resources includes a range of property types from small storage buildings to comfort stations and dining halls. These resources are immediately discernable due to their unique assembly method. They maintain strong associative qualities and physical characteristics tied to pre-fabrication and thematic stereotypes of mid-century development. They are also significant as examples of the Pan-Abode Company. Parks containing pan-abode resources include, but are not limited to, Twanoh, Dosewallips, Illahee, Lewis and Clark, Seaquest, Alta Lake, Bogachiel, Brooks Memorial, Millersylvania, Osoyoos Lake, Riverside, Saltwater, Lake Sammamish, Fields Spring, and Moran.

Dining Halls: Dining halls present a notable collection of exceptional midcentury resources. As a thematic group, they exhibit a high quality and variety of design and materials. Each of the eleven dining halls exhibits a different design suited to the site, setting, and prevailing local climatic conditions. Most of these resources remain intact and in good condition. Parks containing a dining hall include Brooks Memorial, Deception Pass, Camp Wooten, Fields Spring, Green River Gorge, Millersylvania, Moran, Peace Arch, Sequim Bay, Squilchuck, and Twin Harbors. For the Moran dining hall, see also the thematic grouping of pan-abode resources.

Midcentury Resources: An inclusive thematic submission for facilities and parks built and established between 1943 and 1965 that could serve to prioritize resources within this time period by quality and integrity levels. This could also include, in coordination with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), a range of pre-approved, *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* compliant maintenance and repair practices for common condition and wear issues associated with midcentury resources.

5.0 Supplemental Information

5.1 Common Wear and Condition Patterns

Midcentury building materials, while suffering common condition issues of all building materials in exposed settings, also exhibit a range of issues unique to the materials and designs employed during their period of construction. Following World War II, the building material industry took advantage of wartime technological advances to provide new and inexpensive but untested materials. These often included adhesive bonding layers in plywood, such as T1-11, and prefabricated/tilt-up building elements, such as pan-abode. Building designs also drew upon prevailing stylistic influences, occasionally resulting in design features such as flat roofs that were not suited to prevailing climatic conditions.

The midcentury trend toward thinner materials, which was partly driven by economy and availability, adds to the complexity of managing the variety of building materials and systems. This trend is especially evident in siding materials such as T1-11. Framing members became smaller. Comparatively, materials employed in the 1920s and 1930s benefited from the last vestiges of mature trees for lumber, massive framing unit dimensions, and homogeneity of materials—characteristics that facilitate localized repairs in-kind and the overall durability of framing and siding members.

Color Schemes: Common condition issues affecting original color schemes include repainting with non-compatible colors and coatings. A defining attribute of midcentury architecture, and the Northwest Regional style in particular, is pigmented stain. This stain provides a light finish coating that allows the original substrate material to read through the coating. A notable example of this is the interior of the Fort Okanogan interpretive center. Painting over these coatings eliminates the original design intent.

Doors: Replacement of deteriorated or failed original doors with contemporary rather than in-kind doors presents a common authenticity issue. Doors comprise the principal visual component of public entrances to buildings. As such, they serve an important visual identity role comparable to windows. Replacement of original doors with incompatible contemporary doors detracts from the overall visual character of a build-

ing. Typically the construction of doors on midcentury structures such as cabins and comfort stations is not complex, making them potential candidates for in-kind replication when replacement is necessary.

Plywood: Plywood today (2007) is not the plywood of fifty years ago. This presents issues with replacing in-kind or repairing existing plywood in midcentury facilities. Adhesives have changed and, most notably, the role of surface textures has shifted. Older plywood examples often exhibit a textured (band- or circular-sawn profile) surface layer as an integral component in half- to three-quarter-inch sheets. Wall assemblies—for example, the A-frames at Moran—often consisted of only dimensional lumber framing with an exterior plywood skin and battens along the joints. Today, surface textures tend to be part of an exterior skin (such as hardie board) that overlays a membrane, and exterior diaphragm layers clad the structural system.

Common issues evident on multiple buildings include delamination and extensive deterioration, due in part to water exposure along the sheet edges closest to grade. Due to the thinness of the material, this often results in total failure at those locations. Paint peeling is also a common issue, particularly on high-exposure facades.

Roofs: Common condition issues affecting roofs include problematic joints (such as at flat-roof-to-wall terminations), replacement with contemporary non-compatible roofing treatments, and the opening up of tongue-and-groove decking joints. Expansion and contraction of tongue-and-groove roof decking, combined with failed membrane layers over the decking, results in openings that allow water penetration to the building interior.

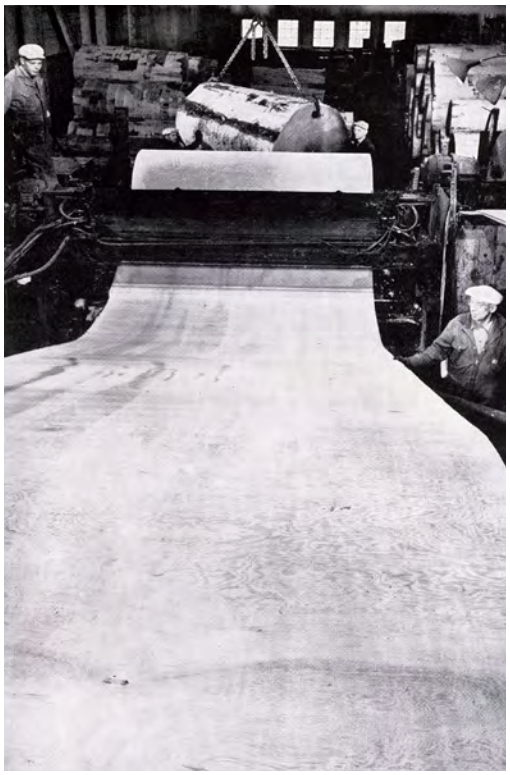
Windows: Common condition issues with windows include replacement with vinyl and deferred maintenance. The vinyl windows detract significantly from the building's visual character and are not repairable. Deferred maintenance items include the cracking and failure of paint coatings and glazing putty, broken panes, and window assemblies that have been rendered non-operable. Existing wood sash windows can be repaired and retrofitted with screens and storm windows rather than being replaced.

5.2 Midcentury Building Materials

5.2.1 Plywood

Plywood was the first type of engineered wood invented. It is made from thin sheets of wood veneer, called plies or veneers. Generally, larger, straighter logs, called peelers, are used to make plywood. They are peeled into sheets of veneer, which are then cut to the desired dimensions and dried. These sheets are then stacked together in alternate directions. The veneers are bonded with strong adhesives under heat and pressure, making plywood a type of composite material.[1] The panel can then be resized, sanded or otherwise refinished. A common reason for using plywood instead of natural wood is its resistance to cracking, shrinking, and twisting/warping, and its general high degree of strength.

Although it has been produced in one form or another since ancient times, modern plywood in which the veneers are cut on a rotary lathe from softwood logs is of relatively recent origin. The first such lathes were set up in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. The first veneer lathe in the Pacific Northwest (1889) belonged to Paulson and Drumm Lumber Company of Tacoma, Washington.[2] Modern veneer slicers were introduced in the twentieth century; the vertical slicer is the most commonly used in the United States. Instead of a rotary saw, the logs are placed on a movable bed and a narrow knife, fixed diagonally in an overhead frame, slices or "peels" the log.[3] One of the most ubiquitous building products, plywood exists in a vast number of varieties. Softwood plywood is usually made from Douglas fir or Southern pine, and is typically used for construction and industrial purposes. Decorative plywood is also made from softwoods, but then faced with hardwoods such as red oak, birch, and maple.[4] Decorative plywood is typically used for interiors. The most common varieties of softwood plywood are three, five or seven veneers with dimensions of four feet by eight feet. Veneers vary in thickness from one-tenth of an inch through one-sixth of an inch, depending on the panel thickness and its intended use. For example, a greater thickness of plywood is required for flooring than for roofing.



Ca. 1947 log peeled with lathe. Source: Cour, Robert M. (1955). Plywood Age. Binfords and Mort: Portland.

Plywood grades are determined by the veneer quality on the face and back of each panel. The first letter designates the quality of face veneer

(best side), while the second letter denotes the surface quality of the back of the panel. "A" is the highest-grade quality available, while "D" is the lowest. The difference between the two is the amount of imperfection, such as knots, that can reduce the tensile strength of the plywood. Textured plywoods are the most common types of plywoods. Typically used as exterior or interior wall paneling, they exhibit a variety of machined surface textures.

Texture 1-11, or T1-11, is an American Plywood Association trade name for a special rated plywood siding panel that measures at least nineteen inches by thirty-two inches. Three-eighths-inch-wide vertical grooves (deep groove) are typically spaced four inches or eight inches on center.[5] These vertical grooves simulate a board-and-batten pattern. T1-11 is normally manufactured from Douglas fir or Southern pine, and is typically rough sawn to add texture. T1-11 requires frequent maintenance. It can develop surface checks in its thin veneer surface if left exposed to sunlight and moisture. Once plywood becomes damaged, replacement is required.

5.2.2 Concrete Masonry Unit (CMU)

Ca. 1950 glue applied to Cross-Banding Veneer. Source: Cour, Robert M. (1955). Plywood Age. Binfords and Mort: Portland.

The term CMU stands for concrete masonry unit. This abbreviation is commonly used within the construction industry to refer to what is known to the public as a Concrete Block or Grey Block. A concrete block or brick is cast of Portland cement and suitable aggregate, with or without admixtures (such as lime, fly ash, and air-entraining agents), and is intended for laying-up with other units as in normal stone masonry construction. Concrete blocks can be hollow or solid. CMUs are used for all types of construction due to their strength, durability and design flexibility.[6] Concrete masonry units are non-combustible and don't rot or rust.

A common concrete masonry product used throughout Washington in construction of mid-twentieth century parks is Architectural Masonry. Architectural Masonry refers to CMUs that are produced in a number of standard colors or in a custom-designed color. They also typically incorporate a split face, ribbed, and/or scored surface, which makes them especially suited for many types of exterior wall applications. The appeals of Architectural Masonry are many. They provide protection from severe weather, easy maintenance and offer strength and durability. They also

provide design flexibility and can be used as a single-width wall unit providing a finished surface for both the exterior and interior.

5.2.3 Pan-Abode

The term pan-abode refers to pre-cut building packages, primarily cedar, that include the timber and design specifications for the construction of a frame building. The production of pan-abode structures for use as private residences or small shelters became popular during the late-1940s. A design could be chosen from a number of options and the timber cut to those specifications. The materials would then be shipped along with the assembly instructions to the customer, who would build the home or shelter. The appeals of this type of "mail-order" home were that the materials came pre-cut and notched (four-inch by six-inch double tongue-and-groove), the designs were relatively simple, and little or no prior building experience was required.

For manufacturers in the Pacific Northwest, Western Red cedar was the primary building material due to its availability and natural characteristics, which made it ideal for pre-fabrication production. Cedar contains a natural preservative that resists splitting, cracking, decay, rot, and pestilence. These characteristics make it outstanding for building in climates where mildew and insect infestation are high. It is a light wood with a close, even, straight grain that is not only easy to handle, but also provides natural insulating qualities. This makes cedar ideal for colder climates. Its low coefficient of expansion means that it resists shrinking, swelling, and excessive warping. When finished, red cedar's soft texture exudes a rich warm tone that reflects light, making smaller spaces appear larger. [7]

CMU use on building no. 14 at Lake Chelan. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Corner detail of a typical pan-abode structure showing the tongue-and-groove connection and lapped corners. Source: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

(Endnotes)

[1] Wood, Andrew Dick. (1963). Plywoods of the World: Their Development, Manufacture and Application. W. & A. K. Johnston & G. W. Bacon Limited: London. 6-14.

[2] Cour, Robert M. (1955). The Plywood Age: A History of the Fir Plywood Industry's First Fifty Years. Binfords and Mort: Portland. 9.

[3] For more information on the conversion of wood to veneer see Wood, Plywoods of the World, 35–44.

[4] For different types of woods used to make plywood see Wood, Plywoods of the World, 24–30.

[5] APA Panel Handbook & Grade Glossary. (2007) APA-The Engineered Wood Association: Tacoma. 29.

[6] For more information on contemporary use and types of concrete masonry, see the Alabama Concrete Industries Association's website: http://www.alconcrete.org.

[7] For more information on pan-abode construction, see the Pan-Abode Log Homes website: http://www.panabode.com.

5.3 Park Facility Data

The following section provides data collected from the State Parks database, biennial reports, and annual reports. The intent is to provide a basic planning foundation on which to add additional research to verify and augment this existing data set. Information is organized into two tables.

The following table 5.3.1 PARK RESOURCES provides a listing by park of the extant, midcentury resources, including their building number. Unknown sub types intentionally left blank.

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Alta Lake				
1/1/1965	BLDGL1501100	Administrative	CARPORT	
1/1/1953	BLDGL1500300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1963	BLDGL1500100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1963	BLDGL1500200	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1955	BLDGL1501000	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1954	BLDGL1501200	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1960	BLDGL1500800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
Bay View				
7/29/1965	BBAYVEW00100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BBAYVEW01600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Beacon Rock				
1/1/1956	BLDGE0201000	Administrative	STORAGE	
7/1/1964	BLDGE0201500	Recreation	KITCHEN	
Belfair				
1/1/1945	BLDGC0200100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1945	BLDGC0201600	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1956	BLDGC0201300	Administrative	OFFICE	REGISTRATION BOOTH
1/1/1945	BLDGC0200300	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1952	BLDGC0200400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1959	BLDGC0201200	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1959	BLDGC0201100	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1958	BLDGC0200700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1959	BLDGC0200800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
4/1/1959	BLDGC0200900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
7/1/1964	BLDGC0201000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Birch Bay				
1/1/1959	BLDGG1101300	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1960	BLDGG1100100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1958	BLDGG1100200	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1959	BLDGG1101600	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
11/1/1964	BLDGG1100400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1959	BLDGG1100700	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1959	BLDGG1100500	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1959	BLDGG1100600	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1957	BLDGG1101200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1957	BLDGG1100800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1962	BLDGG1101000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1962	BLDGG1101400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGG1100900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGG1101100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Blake Island				
1/1/1961	BLDGH0100200	Administrative	SHOP	
Bogachiel				
1/1/1960	BLDGD0101200	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1956	BLDGD0100400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1960	BLDGD0100700	Recreation	SHELTER	
1/1/1954	BLDGD0100500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
6/30/1960	BLDGD0101000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Brooks Memorial				
1/1/1965	BLDGL0100100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BLDGL0100800	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1960	BLDGL0102400	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102600	Recreation	DWELLING	A-Frame
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102700	Recreation	DWELLING	A-Frame
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102500	Recreation	DWELLING	A-Frame
1/1/1964	BLDGL0101900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1965	BLDGL0100500	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1965	BLDGL0100600	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1964	BLDGL0102300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGL0100900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGL0100400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGL0102800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Camano Island				
1/1/1957	BLDGI2100900	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1954	BLDGI2100200	Administrative	CARPORT	
1/1/1954	BLDGI2100100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1955	BLDGI2100400	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1962	BLDGI2100600	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1963	BLDGI2100500	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1964	BLDGI2101200	Recreation	BATH HOUSE	
1/1/1951	BLDGI2101300	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1964	BLDGI2101000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGI2101100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Cape Disapointment (formerly Fort Canby)				
3/9/1945	BLDGD0202000	Administrative	DWELLING	DORMATORY
1/1/1950	BFORCAN01000	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1945	BLDGD0202200	Administrative	STORAGE	GENERATOR ROOM
1/1/1945	BLDGD0202100	Recreation	STATION	OBSERVATION

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
3/9/1945	BLDGD0201900	Recreation	STATION	OBSERVATION
Conconully				
1/1/1948	BLDGK0400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1950	BLDGK0400400	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1950	BLDGK0400600	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1950	BLDGK0400500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1950	BLDGK0400800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Curlew Lake				
1/1/1963	BLDGK1700500	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1960	BLDGK1700300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGK1700600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Dash Point				
1/1/1961	BLDGH0300600	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
3/28/1961	BLDGH0300100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1961	BLDGH0300500	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
4/30/1962	BLDGH0300300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
12/1/1964	BLDGH0300400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Deception Pass				
1/1/1962	BLDGI0306100	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1963	BLDGI0305600	Recreation	CABIN	
1/1/1953	BLDGI0305900	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1947	BDECPAS103/4	Recreation	DWELLING	DUPLEX
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0305400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0305300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0305200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0303900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0305000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0303800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0305100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0304000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGI0300500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1962	BLDGI0300200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1962	BLDGI0305700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Dosewallips				
1/1/1961	BLDGC0300100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Camp Wooten				
1/1/1950	BCAMPWO01100	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1950	BCAMPWO01200	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
10/10/1958	BCAMPWO01800	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1951	BCAMPWOC0700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1954	BCAMPWOC1100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1954	BCAMPWOC1200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1957	BCAMPWOC1400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1957	BCAMPWOC1500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1957	BCAMPWOC1300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BCAMPWOC1000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BCAMPWOC1700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BCAMPWOC1600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BCAMPWOC0900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
Fay Bainbridge				
1/1/1961	BLDGH0500100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1958	BLDGH0500200	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1960	BLDGH0500700	Recreation	SHELTER	BEACH
1/1/1960	BLDGH0500900	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1958	BLDGH0500600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Federation Forest				
6/30/1964	BLDGH0600100	Recreation	INTERPRETIVE CENTER	RESIDENCE
Fields Spring				
1/1/1948	BLDGM0400300	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1956	BLDGM0401200	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1955	BLDGM0401400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1957	BLDGM0401700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1957	BLDGM0401600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
12/1/1963	BLDGM0401900	Recreation	DWELLING	A-FRAME
12/1/1963	BLDGM0401800	Recreation	DWELLING	A-FRAME
1/1/1950	BLDGM0400400	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1948	BLDGM0400800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1950	BLDGM0402100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1951	BLDGM0402000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Rort Casey				
1/1/1962	BLDGI0400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1964	BLDGI0400200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Fort Columbia				
1/1/1965	BLDGD0301200	Administrative	GARAGE	
Fort Okanogan				
1/1/1960	BLDGL1800100	Recreation	INTERPRETIVE CENTER	
1/1/1964	BLDGL1800400	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1960	BLDGL1800200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Fort Simcoe				
1/1/1955	BLDGL0301400	Administrative	BLOCKHOUSE	
1/1/1956	BLDGL0301300	Administrative	BLOCKHOUSE	
1/1/1956	BLDGL0301200	Administrative	BLOCKHOUSE	
1/1/1956	BLDGL0300100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1956	BLDGL0301500	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BLDGL0302200	Administrative	DWELLING	DORMATORY
1/1/1957	BLDGL0300400	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BLDGL0300200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BLDGL0300300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1959	BLDGL0300600	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1958	BLDGL0302000	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1960	BLDGL0301900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1960	BLDGL0301700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Fort Worden				
1/1/1960	BLDGC0729700	Recreation	HALL	
1/1/1943	BLDGC0753200	Recreation	INTERPRETIVE CENTER	
Ginkgo				
1/1/1952	BLDGM1700400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Green River Gorge				
1/1/1961	BLDGH0900200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1961	BLDGH0900700	Recreation	DINING HALL	
Helen McCabe/Yakima Canyon				
1/1/1960	BLDGL2400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
Illahee				
1/1/1955	BLDGH1000100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1955	BLDGH1000800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1955	BLDGH1000600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Jackson House				
1/1/1945	BLDGE0400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
Kitsap Memorial				
1/1/1961	BLDGH1100300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Kopachuck				
12/1/1964	BLDGH1200100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1962	BLDGH1200300	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1963	BLDGH1200900	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1959	BLDGH1200200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Lake Chelan				
1/1/1944	BLDGL1900100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1952	BLDGL1900200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1944	BLDGL1900300	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1952	BLDGL1900400	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1944	BLDGL1901200	Administrative	OFFICE	
1/1/1943	BLDGL1900900	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1959	BLDGL1901100	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1943	BLDGL1900600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1946	BLDGL1901500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1958	BLDGL1900500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGL1901400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Lake Cushman				
1/1/1961	BLDGC0800400	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
Lake Easton				
1/1/1964	BLDGL0600100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1964	BLDGL0600200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Lake Sammamish				
1/1/1958	BLDGG0401500	Administrative	CARPORT	
1/1/1953	BLDGG0400200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1960	BLDGG0402400	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1958	BLDGG0401600	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1965	BLDGG0401900	Administrative	STORAGE	BUILDING
1/1/1958	BLDGG0400900	Recreation	BATHHOUSE/CONCESSION	
1/1/1955	BLDGG0401200	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1958	BLDGG0401100	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1954	BLDGG0400800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1962	BLDGG0400700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGG0400600	Recreation	STATION	CONTACT
Lake Sylvia				
1/1/1964	BLDGD0400900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Lake Wenatchee				
1/1/1958	BLDGL2002200	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1961	BLDGL2000200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1950	BLDGL2001500	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1965	BLDGL2001300	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1960	BLDGL2001000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGL2000900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Larrabee				
1/1/1964	BLDGG1001100	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Lewis & Clark				
1/1/1963	BLDGE0600300	Administrative	OFFICE	
1/1/1956	BLDGE0601200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Lewis & Clark Trail				
1/1/1965	BLDGM0600800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1965	BLDGM0600700	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
Marine Crew				
1/1/1945	BLDGI030N500	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
Maryhill				
1/1/1963	BMARYHL00400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Millersylvania				
1/1/1957	BLDGE0901400	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903000	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903100	Administrative	INFIRMARY	
1/1/1950	BLDGE0905000	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1956	BLDGE0905100	Administrative	STORAGE	BUILDING
1/1/1957	BLDGE0901600	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903200	Recreation	CABIN	
6/1/1957	BLDGE0902900	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0903900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0904000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0904100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0902200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGE0905800	Recreation	SHELTER	LUGGAGE
1/1/1956	BLDGE0901900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1957	BLDGE0901500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1957	BLDGE0903700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1957	BLDGE0902400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Moran				
1/1/1960	BLDGI1004300	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1958	BLDGI1001200	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1958	BLDGI1003500	Recreation	DINING HALL	

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1960	BLDGI1004000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1960	BLDGI1003800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1960	BLDGI1003700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BLDGI1004100	Recreation	DWELLING	A-FRAME
1/1/1964	BLDGI1004200	Recreation	DWELLING	A-FRAME
1/1/1964	BLDGI1003900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1950	BLDGI1002200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1952	BLDGI1000400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1960	BLDGI1003600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGI1001400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Moses Lake (Potholes)				
1/1/1952	BLDGM1800100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1952	BLDGM1800200	Administrative	SHOP	OFFICE
1/1/1957	BLDGM1800500	Recreation	BATHHOUSE	
1/1/1957	BLDGM1800400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1957	BLDGM1800300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Mount Spokane				
1/1/1950	BMTSPOK03900	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1950	BMTSPOK02400	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1950	BLDGK1901300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1954	BLDGK1900200	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
11/1/1964	BLDGK1900100	Administrative	DWELLING	SPLIT LEVEL
1/1/1950	BLDGK1901400	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1955	BLDGK1900300	Administrative	SHOP	OFFICE
1/1/1950	BLDGK1906000	Administrative	STORAGE	BUILDING
1/1/1950	BLDGK1904900	Administrative	STORAGE	BUILDING
1/1/1960	BLDGK1904100	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1964	BLDGK1900700	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1950	BLDGK1901500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1960	BLDGK1900600	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1953	BLDGK1900500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Ocean City				
1/1/1963	BLDGD0800100	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1965	BLDGD0800700	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1963	BLDGD0800300	Administrative	STORAGE	BUILDING
1/1/1963	BLDGD0800400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1963	BLDGD0800200	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1963	BOCENCT01500	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1965	BLDGD0800600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1965	BLDGD0800800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Old Fort Townsend				
7/1/1957	BLDGC1000500	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
7/1/1957	BLDGC1000300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
7/1/1964	BLDGC1000400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Osoyoos Lake				
1/1/1947	BLDGK0800200	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1958	BLDGK0800400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1960	BLDGK0800500	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
9/1/1957	BLDGK0800800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Pacific Beach				
1/1/1960	BLDGD0810200	Administrative	OFFICE	REGISTRATION BOOTH
1/1/1960	BLDGD0810100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
12/15/1964	BLDGE1000100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1961	BLDGE1000300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Peace Arch				
1/1/1953	BLDGG1200800	Administrative	CARPORT	
1/1/1953	BLDGG1200100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1961	BLDGG1200200	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1953	BLDGG1200400	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1953	BLDGG1200900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Pearrygin Lake				
1/1/1960	BLDGK1000300	Administrative	STORAGE	VAULT
1/1/1964	BLDGK1000200	Recreation	BATHHOUSE	
Penrose Point				
1/1/1958	BLDGC1100100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
3/1/1960	BLDGC1100200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
6/1/1965	BLDGC1100300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Potlatch				
1/1/1961	BLDGC1300300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
8/1/1965	BLDGC1300500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Rainbow Falls				
1/1/1958	BLDGE1100400	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1950	BLDGE1100700	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
Riverside				
1/1/1950	BLDGK2201500	Administrative	BARN	
1/1/1953	BLDGK2200100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1955	BLDGK2201600	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1958	BLDGK2201000	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1954	BLDGK2200800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1965	BLDGK2200900	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1950	BLDGK2200600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGK2200400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Rockport				
1/1/1962	BLDGG0700300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1964	BLDGG0700200	Administrative	SHOP	

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1960	BLDGG0700100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Sacajewea				
1/1/1963	BLDGM2100100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1963	BLDGM2100500	Administrative	GARAGE	
7/1/1959	BLDGM2101100	Recreation	KITCHEN	
7/1/1959	BLDGM2101000	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
2/1/1963	BLDGM2101200	Recreation	SHELTER	GAZEBO
6/1/1954	BLDGM2100800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1963	BLDGM2100700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Saint Edward				
1/1/1958	BLDGG0300500	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1958	BLDGG0300200	Recreation	HALL	GYMNASIUM
Saltwater				
1/3/1950	BLDGH1700100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1957	BLDGH1700300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1958	BLDGH1701400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1958	BLDGH1701000	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Schafer				
1/1/1954	BLDGD1001200	Administrative	SHOP	OFFICE & STORAGE
1/1/1950	BLDGD1000200	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1950	BLDGD1000300	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1953	BLDGD1000500	Recreation	KITCHEN	
Seaquest				
1/1/1958	BLDGE1200100	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1958	BLDGE1201100	Administrative	OFFICE	
1/1/1953	BLDGE1200200	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1953	BLDGE1200300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGE1200400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Sequim Bay				
1/1/1956	BLDGC1501600	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1957	BSEQUIM02700	Administrative	HALL	
4/1/1956	BLDGC1501400	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1950	BLDGC1500700	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1950	BLDGC1500900	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1951	BLDGC1500300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/18/1954	BLDGC1500400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
South Whidbey				
6/1/1961	BLDGI1400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
5/1/1964	BLDGI1400200	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1964	BLDGI1400400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Squilchuck				
1/1/1953	BSQUILC00300	Recreation	DINING HALL	

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
Steamboat Rock				
1/1/1943	BLDGK1202600	Administrative	BARN	
1/1/1943	BLDGK1202500	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1943	BLDGK1200300	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1943	BLDGK1202200	Administrative	SHOP	
Summer Falls				
1/1/1965	BLDGK1306700	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1965	BLDGK1306800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1965	BLDGK1306600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Sun Lakes				
1/1/1960	BLDGK1402600	Administrative	CONCESSION	
1/1/1946	BLDGK1403700	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1946	BLDGK1403900	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1946	BLDGK1403800	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1956	BLDGK1405200	Administrative	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1964	BLDGK1400100	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1944	BLDGK1402500	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1956	BLDGK1405100	Administrative	SHOP	
1/1/1944	BLDGK1402300	Administrative	STORAGE	WAREHOUSE
1/1/1944	BLDGK1402400	Administrative	STORAGE	WAREHOUSE
1/1/1947	BLDGK1401200	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1410000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408600	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1408500	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1947	BLDGK1409800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404800	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404900	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404700	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1405000	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404400	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404300	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404200	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404100	Recreation	DWELLING	CABIN
1/1/1965	BLDGK1401800	Recreation	INTERPRETIVE CENTER	
1/1/1960	BLDGK1401000	Recreation	STABLE	TACK ROOM
2/8/1946	BLDGK1400800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1947	BLDGK1402900	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1947	BLDGK1401400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1954	BLDGK1405600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1954	BLDGK1401500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1956	BLDGK1404600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1958	BSUNLKS03200	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1962	BSUNLKSA1800	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1963	BLDGK1401600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1960	BLDGK1400900	Recreation	TACK ROOM	
Twanoh				
1/1/1957	BLDGC1601500	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1956	BLDGC1602000	Recreation	KITCHEN	
Twin Harbors				
1/1/1958	BLDGD1200200	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1956	BLDGD1200400	Recreation	DINING HALL	
1/1/1953	BLDGD1200700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1956	BLDGD1201100	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1958	BLDGD1200600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1961	BLDGD1201600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1961	BLDGD1201500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1961	BLDGD1201400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1961	BLDGD1201700	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1964	BLDGD1201300	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Wenberg				
1/1/1953	BLDGG0800200	Administrative	GARAGE	
1/1/1955	BLDGG0800300	Administrative	STORAGE	
1/1/1956	BLDGG0800400	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
Yakima Sportsman				
1/1/1950	BLDGL1301500	Administrative	BARN	

Acquisition Date	E Tag Number	Public/Staff	Property Type	Sub Type
1/1/1956	BLDGL1301300	Administrative	BOOTH	REGISTRATION
1/1/1962	BLDGL1300300	Administrative	CONCESSION	OFFICE AND STORAGE
1/1/1950	BLDGL1301400	Administrative	DWELLING	RESIDENCE
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300400	Administrative	STORAGE	SHED
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300700	Recreation	KITCHEN	
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300900	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300800	Recreation	SHELTER	PICNIC
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300600	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT
1/1/1950	BLDGL1300500	Recreation	STATION	COMFORT

The following table 5.3.2 PARK ESTABLISHMENT DATES provides a list of parks established from 1913 through 1965. Dates of establishment were obtained from biennial and annual reports. Park county locations not known were left blank.

Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
1910s		
Jackson House	1915	Lewis
Larrabee	1915	Whatcom
Matilda N. Jackson	1917	Lewis
Old Court House	1915	
Rigney	1916	Pierce
1920s		
Amboy	1922	
Bay View	1925	Skagit
Clearwater	1922	Jefferson
Crawford	1921	Pend Oreille
Deception Pass	1922	Skagit-Island
Donovan	1923	Skagit
Edmonds	1929	Snohomish
Lake Colville	1921	Adams
Lake Wenatchee	1929	Chelan
Lewis and Clark	1922	Lewis
Mahler	1923	King
Millersylvania	1921	Thurston
Moran	1920	San Juan
Mt. Spokane	1925	Spokane
Pend Oreille	1927	Pend Oreille
Polson	1922	
Rock Island	1924	Douglas
Salmon Creek	1922	Thurston
Sammamish	1922	King
Schafer	1924	Mason
Sequim Bay	1924	Clallam
Spokane Battlefield	1926	Spokane

Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
Steilacoom Lake	1922	Pierce
Twanoh	1923	Mason
Vashon	1922	King
Wormold	1927	Clark
Zillah	1922	Yakima
1930s		
Barnes	1932	Cowlitz
Bay Center	1933	Pacific
Beacon Rock	1935	Skamania
Bogachiel	1933	Clallam
Bridle Trail	1932	King
Bush Pacific Pioneer	1939	Pacific
Des Moines	1936	
Dry Falls	1933	(see Sun Lakes 1950s)
Dungeness	1939	Clallam
Fields Spring	1930	Asotin
Ginko Petrified Forest	1935	Kittitas
Illahee	1934	Kitsap
Ilwaco	1938	
Kamiak Butte	1937	Whitman
Kitsap County	1934	
Lewis and Clark Trail	1933	
Lopez	1935	San Juan
North Head	1938	
Ocean View	1934	
Peace Arch	1931	Whatcom
Rainbow Falls	1933	Lewis
Raymond	1933	Pacific
Riverside	1935	Spokane
Rockport	1935	Skagit
Sacajawea	1931	Franklin
Salmon River	1931	Grays Harbor
Saltwater	1939	King
Sam Hill Memorial	1931	

Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
Lake Sylvia	1936	Grays Harbor
Twin Harbors Beach	1937	Grays Harbor
Women's Federated	1933	(see Federation Forest 1940s)
1940-1942		
Federation Forest	1941	King
First Creek	1942	
Lake Chelan	1942	Chelan
Lincoln Rock	1940	
1943-1949		
Ice Cave	1943	Chelan
Brooks Memorial	1944	Klickitat
Fay-Bainbridge	1944	Kitsap
Port Williams	1944	Clallam
Conconully	1945	Okanogan
Moses Lake	1945	Grant
Palouse Falls	1945	Franklin
Seaquest	1945	Cowlitz
Steptoe Butte	1945	Whitman
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	1945	Grant
Yakima	1946	Yakima
Camano Island	1947	Island
Useless Bay	1947	Island
Wenberg	1947	Snohomish
Hidden Valley (Camp Wooten)	1949	Columbia
Kitsap Memorial	1949	Kitsap
1950s		
Old Spokane House	1935	Spokane
Crown Point	1950	Douglas
Fort Columbia	1950	Pacific
Indian Painted Rocks (Little Spokane)	1950	Spokane
Indian Painted Rocks (Yakima)	1950	Yakima
Lake Sammamish	1950	King
Old Man House	1950	Kitsap
Seal Rock	1950	Jefferson

Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
Steptoe Battlefield	1950	Whitman
American Camp	1951	San Juan
Captain Wallace's Grave	1951	Pierce
Chief Seattle's Grave	1951	Kitsap
Fort Okanogan	1951	Okanogan
Goldendale Blockhouse	1951	Klickitat
Monticello Convention Site	1951	Cowlitz
Ranald MacDonald's Grave	1951	Ferry
Twin Falls	1951	King
Alta Lake	1952	Okanogan
Belfair	1952	Mason
Fort Simcoe	1952	Yakima
Fossil Bay (by 1960 known as Sucia Island)	1952	San Juan
Lake Osoyoos	1952	Okanogan
Mukilteo	1952	Snohomish
Pleasant Harbor	1952	Jefferson
Potholes Reservoir	1952	Grant
Prevost Harbor	1952	San Juan
Reid Harbor	1952	San Juan
Squillchuck Creek	1952	Chelan
St. Michaels Mission	1952	Spokane
St. Paul's Mission	1952	Stevens
Wallula Junction	1952	Walla Walla
English Camp	1953	San Juan
Gerald's Cove	1953	Mason
Old Fort Townsend	1953	Jefferson
Penrose Point	1953	Pierce
Point Roberts	1953	Whatcom
Steamboat Rock	1953	Grant
Birch Bay	1954	Whatcom
Pacific Beach	1954	Grays Harbor
Bridgeport	1955	Okanogan
Fort Casey	1955	Island

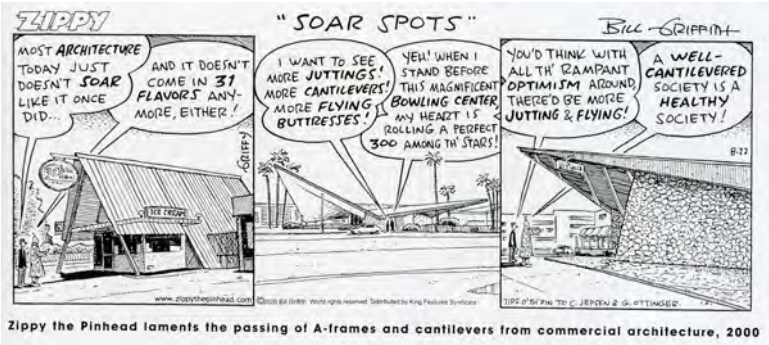
Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
Horsehead Bay (also known as Kopachuck)	1955	Pierce
Fort Flagler	1956	Jefferson
Easton Reservoir	1957	King
Fort Canby	1957	Pacific
Mt. Pilchuck	1957	Snohomish
Curlew Lake	1958	Ferry
Dash Point	1958	King
Garrison Bay	1958	San Juan
Goose Lake	1958	Grant
Leadbetter	1958	Pacific
Lewis and Clark Campsite	1958	Pacific
Paradise Point	1958	Lewis
Dosewallips	1959	Jefferson
Jones Island	1959	San Juan
Lake Cushman	1959	Mason
Matia	1959	San Juan
Pearrygin Lake	1959	Okanogan
Rothchild House	1959	Jefferson
Turn Island	1959	San Juan
1960-1965		
Blake Island	1960	Kitsap
Fort Ward	1960	Kitsap
Potlach	1960	Mason
South Whidbey	1960	Island
Squaxin Island	1962	Mason
Bayview Tidelands	1964	Skagit
Flat Top Island	1964	San Juan
Fort Ebey	1964	Island
Fort Worden	1964	Jefferson
Wapato Point	1964	Chelan
Bullfrog Interchangge	1965	Kittitas
Lake Easton	ca. 1960s	Kittitas
George and Cemetery Islands	1963-1964	San Juan

Original Park Name	Date Est.	County
Horsethief Lake	1963-1964	Klickitat
Jones Beach	1963-1964	Thurston
Ocean City	1963-1964	Grays Harbor
Scenic Beach	1963-1964	Kitsap
Wanapum Dam	1963-1964	Kittitas
Anderson Lake	1964-1965	Jefferson
Eagle Island	1964-1965	Pierce
Jarrell's Cove	1964-1965	Mason
Lake Newport	1964-1965	Pend Orielle
Lime Kiln Point	1964-1965	San Juan
Northwest Island	1964-1965	Island
Spencer Spit	1964-1965	San Juan
Strawberry Island	1964-1965	Island
Walter Daniels	1964-1965	
Willie Keil's Grave	1964-1965	Pacific

5.4 Future Research

The following list identifies topics meriting future research.

Property Data: The types and number of extant resources included in the State Parks database should be field-verified. During the course of selective field work, researchers determined that some structures listed in the database had been demolished or relocated to other parks.



Zippy the Pinhead laments the passing of A-frames and cantilevers from commercial architecture, 2000

A-frame comic strip. Source: Randl, Chad. (2004). A-frame. Princeton Architectural Press: New York.

Property Types: Three property types for which no data was available were a generator room built in 1945 at Cape Disappointment (formerly Fort Canby), a fire hall built in 1957 at Sequim Bay, and an infirmary built in 1956 at Millersylvania. The existence of these resources should be verified and their associative qualities and physical characteristics noted. In addition, the boat service building at Moran appears to match a 1946 design prepared by George Ekvall and this should be verified.

1962 World's Fair: Accounts suggest Parks initiated development well before 1962 in anticipation of increased park attendance during the fair. This subject merits additional research to verify and determine the extent of this development and any stylistic influences the fair may have exerted on park facilities.

Sun Lakes-Dry Falls: Confirmation should be obtained as to whether the lakeside cabins now operated by a private resort are those that were built in 1947. The style and windows of the buildings suggest this time period for construction. No drawings or photographs were located during current research to confirm this.

Landscapes and Signage: These two subjects merit additional research, as they both contribute to the visual character of and public navigation within each park. During preparation of this report, only one specific landscape plan and minimal signage (other than entrances) examples were identified.

5.5 National Register Data

Below is a list of thirty-three National Register park-related resources that have at least some state ownership and that date from 1950 or later. This data was exported from the National Register Information System in May of 2007. Data follows the following organizational framework: property name, address, date, city, reference number. Data source: John P. Byrne, National Register Database Manager, John_Byrne@nps.gov.

ALABAMA, Mobile County
Midtown Historic District
Roughly bounded by Taylor Ave., US 90, Houston St., Kenneth St., US 98, and Florida St.
11/29/2001, Mobile, 01001293

FLORIDA, Leon County
Killearn Plantation Archeological and Historic District
3540 Thomasville Rd.
08/16/2002, Tallahassee, 02000836

ILLINOIS, Cook County
(Washington Park) Chicago Park District MPS
5531 S. King Dr.
08/20/2004, Chicago, 04000871

MASSACHUSETTS, Essex County
Breakheart Reservation Parkways-Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston
Forest St., Pine Tops, Elm and Hemlock Rds.
08/11/2003, Saugus vicinity, 03000748

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Nahant Beach Boulevard-Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston
Nahant Beach Blvd.
08/11/2003, Lynn, 03000747

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County)
Alewife Brook Parkway
03/18/2004, Cambridge, 04000249

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Charles River Reservation Parkways
Soldiers Field, Nonantum, Leo Birmingham, Arsenal, Greenough, N. Beacon, Charles River, Norumbega, Recreation
01/18/2006, Boston, 05001530

Ca. 1950s advertisement for airstream trailers. Source: Burkhart, Bryan and David Hunt. (2000). Airstream, the History of the Land Yacht. Chronicle Books: San Francisco.

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Fells Connector Parkways, Metropolitan System of Greater Boston
Fellsway East: E. Border Rd. To Fellsway W; Fellsway West: Fulton St. to Fellway E;
Fellsway: Fellsway E to Wellington Br.
05/09/2003, Malden and Medford, 03000379

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Fresh Pond Parkway--Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston
Fresh Pond Parkway
01/05/2005, Cambridge, 04001429

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Middlesex Fells Reservation Parkways
E Border Rd., Fellsway E, Fellsway W, Hillcrest Pky., South St., Pond St., S Border Rd., Ravine Rd., Woodland Rd.
02/04/2003, Malden, 02001749

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex County)
Minute Man National Historical Park (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)
11/29/2002, Lexington vicinity, 02001445

Mystic Valley Parkway, Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Mystic Valley Parkway
01/18/2006, Arlington, 05001529

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Norfolk County)
Blue Hills Reservation Parkways-Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston
Parts of Blue Hill Rd., Chickatawbut Rd., Hillside St., Uniquity Rd., Wampatuck Rd., and Green St.
08/11/2003, Braintree vicinity, 03000746

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Furnace Brook Parkway
03/18/2004, Quincy, 04000248

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Hammond Pond Parkway
03/18/2004, Brookline, 04000250

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Quincy Shore Drive
06/23/2003, Quincy, 03000575

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth County)
Hull Shore Drive, Nantasket Avenue
01/21/2004, Hull, 03001470

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Suffolk County)
Neponset Valley Parkway
01/24/2005, Boston, 04001573

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Stony Brook Reservation Parkways
Dedham, Enneking, Turtle Pond Parkways, Smith Field, Reservation,
W. Border Rds.
01/03/2006, Boston, 05001509

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Winthrop Parkway
01/21/2004, Revere, 03001471

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
Winthrop Shore Dr.
01/21/2004, Winthrop, 03001469

Metropolitan Park System of Greater Boston MPS
(MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester County)
Moore State Park Historic District, Address Restricted
05/21/2004, Paxton vicinity, 04000535

MICHIGAN, Menominee County
Wells, J.W., State Park
02/25/2002, Cedarville, 02000040

NEVADA, Clark County
Tule Springs Ranch
9200 Tule Springs Rd.
09/23/1981, Las Vegas, 81000383

NEW JERSEY, Monmouth County
Fort Hancock and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground Historic District
04/24/1980, Fort Hancock and vicinity, 80002505

NEW JERSEY, Passaic County
U.S. Animal Quarantine Station
Clifton Ave.
10/09/1981, Clifton, 81000397

NEW YORK, Columbia County
Taconic State Parkway
Taconic State Pkwy, from Kensico Dam Plaza N to I-90
12/08/2005, Gallatin, 05001398

NEW YORK, Nassau County
Jones Beach State Park, Causeway and Parkway System
Ocean, Wantagh, Meadowbrook and Loop State Parkways
04/28/2005, Wantagh, 05000358

NORTH CAROLINA, Lenoir County
LaGrange Historic District
Roughly bounded by N. Caswell, E. James, N. Carey, E. Washington, S.
Caswell, W. Washington, Forbes Sts.
05/11/2000, LaGrange, 00000458

OHIO, Mahoning County
Mill Creek Park Historic District
Mahoning Ave. to Boardman-Canfield Rd., Mill Creek,
960 Bears Den Rd.
03/15/2005, Youngstown, 05000178

WASHINGTON, King County
Saint Edward Seminary
14445 Juanita Dr. NE
03/08/2007, Kenmore vicinity, 07000137

WASHINGTON, Thurston County
Olympia Downtown Historic District
Roughly bounded by State Ave., 8th Ave., Columbia St., and Franklin St.
09/15/2004, Olympia, 04001008

WISCONSIN, Ashland County
Copper Falls State Park
WI 169, 1.8 mi. NE of Mellen
12/16/2005, Morse, 05001425

5.6 Project Information

REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS
AND SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

BACKGROUND RESEARCH, CONTEXT, AND BASIC INVENTORY

FOR

washington state parks
buildings, structures, and associated landscapes
CONSTRUCTED
BETWEEN 1943-1965

1.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

In order to comply with the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Parks) Cultural Resources Management policy, Parks is required to evaluate, document, and manage historic resources. All consultant work must comply with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and guidelines for the identification, recording, evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation of historic properties. The Contractor shall respond to this Request for Qualifications (RFQ) with a qualifications statement showing documented examples of similar project work and a proposed project Scope of Work (SOW). The qualifications package submitted to Parks will be reviewed to select a consultant who will be required to submit a cost proposal to conduct the work.

1.1 Specific Project Description

The project goal is to provide Parks with an inventory and context statement for buildings and structures constructed from

1943 and 1965, after the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Works Progress Administration (WPA) New Deal development phase involving:

1) Background research in Parks files, archival holdings in the Olympia Headquarters, and telephone oral interviews;

2) Identification and development of a basic context for architects and landscape architects employed with State Parks or as consultants to determine who designed park unit buildings and landscaping;

3) Basic inventory to confirm where these resources are and the number of buildings and structures; and

4) Identification and characterization of the primary architectural and landscape architecture attributes (styles, building materials, plants) used during this time.

1.2 Project Background

While a basic inventory of Coastal Defense and Civilian Conservation Corps buildings has been conducted, no such work addresses Parks infrastructure after 1942. The Parks Historic Preservation Officer and Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) have jointly identified this data gap. The Modernism movement and other stylistic influences used by landscape designers and architects employed by Parks needs to be examined to help guide the future preservation of this resource class. This project shall define new parks that were established in this time period, and not focus on infill construction in parks that already existed by 1942.

2.0 REQUIRED SERVICES

The Contractor shall demonstrate that they have the capacity to furnish all facilities, supplies, materials, and services necessary to perform the research, basic inventory, and report.

2.1 General Requirements

2.1.1 The Point of Contact (POC) for this project is the Parks Historic Preservation Officer (HPO) Lex Palmer. Current copies of the resumes of the principal personnel for this project shall be made available to the POC prior to the start of work. All staff must meet the Secretary of the Interior professional qualifications per 36 CFR 6/Appendix 6.

2.1.2 Once selected, the Contractor and other principal parties who will be conducting this work shall meet with the POC at

the Parks Olympia headquarters prior to initiating work. This kick-off meeting shall serve to refine the project scope, clarify the required level of effort, discuss contractor-subcontractor coordination and pay issues, maps, and other background information to the contractors. Access, project scheduling, and other pertinent issues may also be discussed.

2.1.4 The selected Contractor and other principal project personnel must be familiar with Washington State land conservation history and architectural styles. The POC requests that the report utilize the Chicago Manual of Style to guide formatting and grammar.

2.2 Scope of Work

2.2.1 The Contractor shall follow common industry standards for historic contexts, landscape architecture, and architectural history.

2.2.2 The project will involve the following scope-of-work.

Research

Background research will be performed in Parks files, archival holdings, and by telephone or in-person oral interviews. The following sources will be consulted in establishing a list of parks created, and park buildings and structures constructed at already existing parks between 1943 and 1965:

1) Parks Headquarters Development Files
2) Parks Headquarters Planning Files
3) Parks Central Filing System
4) Commission Meeting Notes
5) Telephone oral interviews with long-term Parks employees Steve Wang (Interpretation-Headquarters); Ted Smith (Stewardship-NW Region); Tom Earnsberger (Stewardship-Eastern Region); Karl Rosskopf (Architectural Support Group-Headquarters)
6) Consult with Fred Parten-Parks Headquarters Engineering Technician who archives historic park building plan database
7) Washington State Archives
8) Washington State Library
9) Recently completed cultural resources study for the Blaine Peace Arch (including 1950s architectural context) by Government Services Administration historians available from DAHP.
10) Parks web site which provides a timeline and basic

information on each park.
11) Additional sources identified by the Contractor.

Context
Using the above sources, the selected Contractor shall develop a basic context for architects employed with State Parks or as consultants to determine who designed park unit buildings. If information is readily available on landscape architects that will also be incorporated into the context. The research may provide new insights into park architectural developments that could extend or contract the context temporal boundaries (e.g., a significant infusion of bond funding may have allowed construction of many new buildings at a park in 1967). The purpose of the context should be oriented to architecture, landscape architecture, and not be a detailed administrative history.

Basic Inventory
A basic inventory to confirm where these resources are and the number of buildings and structures can be conducted first by consulting with existing Parks Development and Parks Architectural Support Group inventories and then field-checking a representative sample. This will allow the identification and characterization of the primary architectural attributes (styles, building materials) used at Park units between 1943-1965. Digital images of sufficient high resolution (8.0 megapixels) must be taken to illustrate the architectural attributes in the report, and also be labeled and included on a DVD/CD-ROM.

3.0 Deliverables

3.1 Task 1-Draft Report

3.1.2 Three copies (total) of the Draft report for this project shall be delivered to the POC for review within 30 calendar days of the completion of fieldwork. Should this not be possible, the Contractor shall notify the POC of any deadline issues.

3.1.3 Photocopies of black and white archival photographs, and pre-final copies of any other line drawings or graphics are sufficient for the Draft Report.

3.1.4 The Draft and Final Reports shall contain: discussions describing the methods used in the developing the context and inventory, a summary discussion detailing the general goals, purpose, and basic organization of this project; the dates of fieldwork and the names of the fieldworkers; and an Executive Summary succinctly summarizing the findings.

3.2 Task 2-Final Report

3.2.1 Within 30 days of receiving comments on the Draft Report, the Contractor shall deliver five (5) bound copies of the Final Report to Parks. Care shall be taken to ensure that the facsimile process used to produce these reports yields high quality copies of the photographs and graphics included in the document.

3.2.2 In addition to the five (5) bound report copies, the Contractor shall deliver one unbound camera-ready copy and one additional electronic or digital copy on CD ROM, for a grand total of six (6) copies and a CD. The DVD/CD ROM shall contain a ".pdf" version of the complete document, and a second complete version of the document in Microsoft Word format. Both digital copies shall be complete and shall include all of the same graphics, forms, and scanned photographs that appear in the paper document. The CD ROM shall be organized in a way that allows easy identification and retrieval of the files.

3.2.3 The final report shall contain a copy of this Statement of Work as an appendix. The final report shall also contain descriptive, professional resumes of the principal employees of the Contractor, documentary researchers, and other personnel who conducted the work. Abbreviated resumes of one or two pages are acceptable.

MICHAEL SEAN SULLIVAN

Education
University of Washington, Department of History
Two years in PhD Public History Program
Western Washington University
History of the American West/Historic Preservation
M.A., 1978
Western Washington University
History, Minor in Education
B.A., 1975
Harvard Graduate School of Design
Adaptive Reuse/Historic Preservation Certificate
1995-1996

Previous Employment
University of Washington School of Architecture, Adjunct Faculty, Graduate Seminar on Historic Preservation, ARCH 582, Spring Quarter 2004
University of Washington Tacoma, Adjunct Professor, Pacific NW History/Urban Studies- 1990 to present
Manager, Cultural Resources Division and Cultural Projects Liaison
Planning and Development Services Department, City of Tacoma
Historic Preservation Officer
Planning and Development Services Department, City of Tacoma
Partner/Principal: Chronicles and Design Consultants, Bellingham, WA
Architecture, historic preservation, cultural resource planning
Preservation Planner, Whatcom County, WA

Associations
City of Tacoma Outstanding Achievement in Historic Preservation Award, 2006
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Past Board President
1999 Distinguished Citizen Award, Tacoma Pierce County Municipal League
Indochinese Cultural Service Center
Tacoma Arts High School Board
Tacoma Public Schools Long Range Planning Committee
American Leadership Forum, Class of 1990
Hilltop Artists in Residence Board of Directors
Washington State Historical Society, Board and Executive Committee
Allied Arts of Whatcom County, President and Board
Mount Baker Theatre Committee, President and Board

Publications
Art in the 50s in the Pacific Northwest, Tacoma Art Museum, University of Washington Press, prologue
A Place for Trestles, Remembrances and Foretelling, Exhibition at Seafirst Gallery, Seattle, catalog author
Russian American, exhibition documentary film, Washington State Historical Society Museum
Design Review Guidelines for Union Station, Tacoma Washington, for the City of Tacoma, author

Preservation and Cultural Resource Management Experience
On Site, A Cultural Plan for Tacoma
The planning effort helped focus community wide efforts toward

the development of cultural facilities, programs and innovations in Tacoma. The process also established the connection between Tacoma's arts and cultural development and strategic community goals in economic development, education and social services.
History of Tacoma
Teaching classes at the new University of Washington Tacoma on the history of the city focuses attention on social growth patterns and urban design.
Hilltop Artists in Residence Program
An innovation partnership with the Tacoma School District teaches studio glass-making to at-risk youth
Cultural Resources Division, City of Tacoma
Establishing a new division within the Planning and Development Services Department combined the varied cultural functions of the City, including the Tacoma Arts Commission, Historic Preservation Office, Ethnic Cultural Resources and the Broadway Center for the Performing Arts.
12th Street Bridge
An international cooperative effort between Russian artists/architects and local jurisdiction created the design for a major pedestrian bridge to link the downtown and waterfront.
Rialto Theater Restoration
Providing guidance as the City's project director and writing grant for costs of construction, this 750 seat historic, terra cotta building was rehabilitated as a concert hall.
Galloping Gerty Rides Again
The collapse of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge inspired engineering innovations in bridge design throughout the world. The documentary film (development of concept, script writing and co-production by Sullivan) won a National Ace Award for Cable Documentary Film.
Historic Preservation Officer
Twenty two buildings were designated and renovated through coordination with the City's preservation office, due to marketing plans implemented to encourage rehabilitation of historic buildings.
Trackside, Preserving Railroad Station Warehouse Districts: A Comparative Study
Funded by a Critical Issues Grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a publication comparing seven cities resources, treatments and development prospects was completed under the direction of the Historic Preservation Office.

Experience

Chronicles and Design
This preservation consulting firm offered a broad range of expertise in planning, urban design, and building restoration and urban revitalization
Old Bellevue Urban Planning Study
Downtown Bellingham Architectural Overview
Cultural Resource Inventory, Juneau, Alaska
Port Gardner Neighborhood Inventory and History to Share
Everett City-Wide Cultural Resource Inventory
Semiahmoo Resort Site and Cultural Resource Plan
Interpretive Plan for Whatcom County Parks

Artifacts Consulting
Lacey Compound Interactive Interpretive CD
Guided the concept, content collection and development, and inter-

face programming. This project served the interpretive needs and Historic American Building Survey Level II documentation for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources' former central supply and operations compound. The flash programming medium integrated historic and contemporary photographs, drawings, narrative, oral histories, and audio and visual recordings in an interactive manner to explore the compound's development and past uses.

Sinclair Park Interactive Interpretive CD
Originated and guided development of an interactive compact disk about the historic building to meet the Military Department's interpretive needs. The interactive medium of flash programming crafted by Rusty George Design enabled users to explore the physical spaces and events associated with the building, which has since been replaced with a new secure facility. This project received a Washington State Historic Preservation Office award.

Salishan Historic American Building Survey, Tacoma WA
Written historical narrative to accompany the drawings and photographs of a World War II housing project that is to be replaced with a mixed residential/commercial development

New Police Facility Design Charette, Tacoma WA
Working with the neighbors of a new police facility that is to be incorporated into one of the city's oldest residential neighborhood to identify the appearance and public amenities that the community can share

Pioneer Park Log Cabins, Ferndale WA
Master plan and maintenance guide for a collection of thirteen log cabins in a park operated by the City of Ferndale.

Sandberg/Schoenfeld Building, Tacoma WA 1905
Nomination to Tacoma and National Register of Historic Places and the preparation of tax credit applications for the rehabilitation of the old furniture warehouse as a corporate office building

Morris Miller Building, Tacoma WA 1894
Preparation of tax credit applications for Federal and State incentive programs for renovation of historic buildings

Tacoma Rapid Transit Authority, Tacoma WA
Historical research and documentation of historic sites to be impacted by the construction of a new light rail line into the downtown
Olympia Sewer Environmental Impact Statement, Olympia WA
Investigation into the effects of a new sewer line through downtown Olympia and its potential effects on adjacent historic buildings
Weyerhaeuser Building Feasibility Study, Tacoma WA
An abbreviated study for the buyers of a historic building to determine the effects and benefits of renovating an older building in the city's downtown

SPENCER J. HOWARD

Education
University of Oregon, Historic Preservation, M.S. 2002
University of Oregon, German and Spanish, B.A. 1999

Previous Employment
Intern, BOLA Architecture + Planning
Preservation Consultant, Otak
Restorationist, Facilities Services, University of Oregon

Associations
Pike Place Market Historical Commission, Commissioner
US/ICOMOS, Member
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Member
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Member

Preservation and Cultural Resource Management Experience
Interactive Interpretive CDs
Conducted archival research and field work to develop a detailed history, chronology of changes, and description of existing features for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Lacey Compound, and the Washington State Department of the Military, Sinclair Park Building. Coordinated field work, editing, and design work for the interactive Revisiting Washington guidebook. Provided data management coordination and editing for historic and contemporary photographs, historic drawings and contemporary renderings, oral histories and text. Conducted oral histories and wrote interpretive narratives. Assisted in creative concept and graphic design direction.

Historic Structures Reports
Conducted archival research and site visits to prepare a detailed history, chronology of development and map levels of significance, formulated prioritized recommendations for needed work, and assessed building condition for the Washington State Library (Pritchard Building), Insurance Building, Transportation (O'Brien) Building, Public Lands-Social Security (Cherberg) Building (Olympia), Whatcom County Courthouse (Bellingham), Spanish Steps and Balfour Dock (Tacoma), Milwaukee Road Tunnels Nos. 46 – 50 (Cascades), Richards Building (Bellingham), Shelton Gymnasium (Shelton), and South Cle Elum Electric Substation (South Cle Elum).

Capitol Conservator
As part of Artifacts Consulting, Inc. project team, reviewed for compliance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards and commented on design drawings, specifications and proposed seismic upgrade and building rehabilitation projects for Cherberg, Newhouse, Capitol Court, Old Capitol, and Insurance Buildings. Formulated treatment practices for material, object, hardware and building conservation. Conducted existing condition surveys for the Legislative Building and Historic Structures Report, Historic American Buildings Survey, and Historic American Engineering Record documentation for Capitol Campus buildings. Located contractors and coordinated repair and reproduction work. Refined inventory and tracking methodology for historic furnishings removed during construction. Assisted in master planning.
Design Review

Assessed proposed work for compliance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards and tax credit eligibility, conducted site visits, consulted with architects and contractors, photographed existing conditions and completed work, prepared applications and represented owners at Landmark Commission meetings, worked with local landmark commission and building departments on designs, review and public process for properties in Tacoma, Bellingham, and Olympia including Perkins, Crescent Apartment, Waddell, Ted Brown and New York Buildings (Tacoma), School of Industries (Bellingham).

Historic Investment Tax Credits (Federal)
Prepared significance and architectural descriptions, wrote descriptions of existing conditions and rehabilitation work, undertook photographic documentation of completed work, represented projects before National Park Service review, conducted window condition surveys for buildings in Tacoma, Spokane, Port Townsend, Olympia and Bellingham, including the Perkins, Tacoma Grocery, Hunt-Mottet and Albers Mill Buildings (Tacoma), American Legion Building (Olympia), Mount Baker Block (Port Townsend), Davenport Hotel (Spokane), and School of Industries Building (Bellingham).

Special Valuation Applications (State)
Collected financial information, determined eligible costs, documented existing conditions, work undertaken and completed, and prepared and presented applications before landmark commissions for buildings in Tacoma, Port Townsend, Olympia, and Seattle, including the Perkins, Waddell, Albers Mill, Wagoner Motors and Tacoma Grocery Buildings (Tacoma), Mount Baker Building (Port Townsend), American Legion Building (Olympia), and private residences.
National and Washington Heritage Register Nominations
Prepared architectural descriptions, applications, identified areas of significance and presented before Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the Whatcom County Courthouse and School of Industries/Department of Welfare Building, Barlow Building, Daylight Building, Morse Hardware Company Building, Sanitary Meat Market Building and Sweet & Company Building (Bellingham), and re-nomination for the Davenport Hotel (Spokane). Consulted with Historic Architect in the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation during nomination development. Conducted black and white 35 mm archival photography.

Local Landmark Nominations
Conducted archival research, interviews, wrote architectural descriptions and presented nominations before local landmark commissions for properties in Tacoma, Bellingham and Spokane including the Waddell and New York and Ted Brown Buildings (Tacoma), School of Industries/Department of Public Welfare Building, Barlow Building, Daylight Building, Morse Hardware Company Building, Sanitary Meat Market Building and Sweet & Company Building (Bellingham), Davenport Hotel re-nomination (Spokane).

Cultural Resource Survey
Undertook archival research and field surveys evaluating extent of intact historic fabric, and wrote architectural descriptions and significance statements for surveyed properties in Seattle's Mount Baker, North Rainier Valley and Beacon Hill Neighborhoods.
Historic Building Documentation (HABS/HAER)

Researched historic context, wrote draft architectural description and historical context statement and reviewed digital animation for the Sinclair Park Community Center Building (Bremerton), Tacoma Narrows Transmission Towers (Tacoma), Legislative Building Elevator System (Olympia), Washington State Department of Natural Resources Lacey Compound (Lacey), and Highways Building [Newhouse], (Olympia).

Housing Assessment
Undertook archival research to document original construction of Fort Lewis military housing with site visits to verify historical information and prepare notes on building conditions and variances among building types, advised on ongoing project compliance with Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Assisted in ongoing consultation guiding compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Condition Assessment
Assessed the existing state, and identified and prioritized necessary future work for Pioneer Farm Museum cabins.
Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Review
Reviewed and commented on Cultural Resource, Noise and Vibration and Aesthetic sections of Monorail EIS in conjunction with City of Seattle Historic Preservation Officer and Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

EUGENIA W. WOO

Education
University of Washington, Master of Urban Planning 1995
Certificate in Preservation Planning
University of California at Berkeley, Political Science, B.A. 1989

Previous Employment
Coordinator, City of Seattle, Department of Neighborhoods, Historic Preservation Program
Principal, Vermilion Preservation Consulting, Seattle
Lecturer, University of Washington, College of Architecture and Urban Planning
Associate Preservation Planner, Historic Resources Group, Los Angeles
Intern, Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority
Assistant Project Manager, City of Seattle, Department of Housing and Human Services
Intern, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C.
Intern, City of Pasadena Planning Division, Urban Conservation Section

Associations
Washington Trust for Historic Preservation, Board of Directors (2000-2007)
Docomomo WEWA, Secretary of the Board of Directors
Vernacular Architecture Forum, Board of Directors
National Trust for Historic Preservation, Member
Historic Seattle, Member
Historic Tacoma, Member

Publications
"Holiday Bowl," in Sento at Sixth and Main: Preserving Landmarks of Japanese American Heritage (Seattle: Seattle Arts Commission, 2002).

Preservation and Cultural Resource Management Experience
Interactive Interpretive CDs
Conducted archival research and oral history interviews to develop a detailed history and chronology of changes for the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Lacey Compound. Assisted in data management coordination and editing for historic and contemporary photographs, historic drawings and contemporary renderings, oral histories and text. Assisted in creative concept and graphic design direction.

Historic District Coordination
Served as Coordinator for two historic districts in the City of Seattle—International Special Review District (ISRD) and Columbia City Landmark District. Staffed the ISRD Board and the Columbia City Landmark District Review Committee during public meetings. Provided technical assistance related to preservation for architects, developers, property owners, business owners, neighborhood organizations, and residents of both communities. Reviewed Certificates of Approval applications for compliance with the preservation ordinance and design guidelines. Served as liaison between the two districts and the City of Seattle. Worked

with other City departments and Staff to help the communities on a wide variety of issues such as public safety, vacant buildings, and neighborhood plan implementation. Represented the City and the two districts at national and local conferences.

Local Landmark Nominations
Conducted archival research, interviews and site visits; photographed buildings; and prepared the City of Tacoma Landmark nominations for the Tacoma Cold Storage Building, First Swedish Baptist Church, C.O. Lynn Co. Funeral Home Building, S.H. Kress & Co. Building, National Bank of Tacoma, Balfour Dock Building, and the Provident Building. Prepared the City of Yakima Landmark nomination for the Donald House in Yakima.

National Register Nominations
Conducted archival research, interviews and site visits; photographed buildings; and prepared the nominations for the Peyton Building and East Downtown Spokane Historic District in Spokane, C.O. Lynn Co. Funeral Home Building, National Bank of Tacoma Building, and Balfour Dock Building in Tacoma, Covenant Beach Bible Camp in Des Moines, and the Wilson Hotel in Anacortes.

Historic Investment Tax Credits (Federal)
Prepared significance and architectural descriptions, wrote descriptions of existing conditions and rehabilitation work, and undertook photographic documentation of existing conditions and completed work for the C.O. Lynn Co. Funeral Home Building in Tacoma and the New Central Building in Seattle.

Historic Structures Reports
Conducted archival research and site visits to prepare a detailed history, chronology of development and levels of significance for the Balfour Dock (Tacoma) and Shelton Gymnasium (Shelton). Co-authored the Historic Structures Reports for the Rose Bowl in Pasadena and buildings at El Pueblo de Los Angeles with Historic Resources Group.

Preservation Plans
Conducted research, interviews, and public meetings to prepare a preservation plan for the City of West Hollywood with Historic Resources Group.
Cultural Resource Surveys and Preservation Program Training
City of Yakima – Conducted archival research and site visits to prepare survey documentation of historic properties of the downtown and the Washington State Fairgrounds. On-going advising client and Yakima Historic Preservation Commission on the application of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to historic buildings and procedural requirements of the Federal Investment Tax Credit and Washington State Special Valuation application processes. Developed case studies of historic properties to demonstrate the application of historic preservation derived economic tools. Conducted public workshops to communicate the effective use of economic revitalization of Yakima's historically significant built environment through historic preservation tools. Assisted the City of Yakima in obtaining Certified Local Government status.
City of Wenatchee – Currently conducting archival research and site visits to prepare survey documentation of historic properties in downtown Wenatchee.

5.7 Bibliography

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