

WASHINGTON STATE PARKS ARCHITECTURE

1943–1985



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.A. Abstract

This survey and historic context of Washington State Parks contains collected information related to standard plans, park development patterns, and each extant resource within the study period to determine if integrity remains that would allow consideration of eligibility under any of the four National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria. This is not a traditional survey that produces historic property inventory forms. The survey produced an Excel inventory for internal use by State Parks staff. The study period for this survey and historic context encompasses 1943 to 1985. The geographic scope for this study was statewide, and over 1,115 buildings and structures total were reviewed as part of the survey. The historic context was utilized to understand the building types and development patterns in the Washington State Parks system during the study period. Out of the 209 state park properties as of 2023, 112 park properties, just over half, have at least one study period resource.

This report supersedes the historic context, findings, and recommendations in the *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943–1965* (2007) report. All work in this report incorporated and updated information in the 2007 report.

The inventory produced by the survey is in “**Appendix B. Inventory**” on page 261, and an Excel version provided to Washington State Parks (referred to as State Parks in this survey) staff to support ongoing updates.

Understanding the historic role of standard designs within the state parks system informs the evaluation of their historic significance and ongoing management. Buildings constructed in Washington’s state parks within the study period were primarily built from standard designs (see “**3. Standard Building Design**” on page 45 for more on this) or were unique designs created for a specific building (e.g., a large interpretive center). While standard plans do not exist for every building constructed by State Parks within the study period, standard building designs inform changes in facility needs, design influences, and evaluating building integrity. Within the study period, standard building designs exhibited an overall subtle shift in design, forms, and materials, rather than sharply distinctive changes at different time periods.

Due to the vernacular character of most standard building designs, the existence of a standard design for a building is not sufficient to categorically establish the building as individually National Register-eligible. This survey identified the following individually National Register (ES) eligible resources. The resources listed in the following table have not been formally evaluated. Refer to “**4.C.3. Individual Resources**” on page 221 for additional information.

Table 1. Eligible Significant (ES) Resources

PARK	BUILDING NAME	No.	YEAR BUILT	Image
Blake Island	Tillicum Village	19	1962	 <p>A photograph of the Tillicum Village on Blake Island. It features a prominent totem pole in the foreground, a paved walkway, and a large wooden structure with a roof supported by posts in the background. The date stamp '05/17/2017' is visible in the bottom right corner.</p>
Camano Island	Residence	1	1954	 <p>A photograph of a single-story residence on Camano Island. The house has a dark exterior and a covered carport area where a white SUV is parked. The date stamp '09/29/2016' is visible in the bottom right corner.</p>
Crown Point	Vista Dome	4	1953	 <p>A photograph of the Vista Dome at Crown Point. It is a circular structure with a flat roof supported by several vertical columns. The building is situated on a hillside with a concrete walkway leading to it. The date stamp '06/11/2018' is visible in the bottom right corner.</p>
Ginkgo	Interpretive Center-Heritage	3	1952	 <p>A photograph of the Interpretive Center at Ginkgo. The building is a long, low-profile structure with a dark roof. In the foreground, there is a paved parking lot with a blue handicapped parking space marked with a wheelchair symbol. The date stamp '08/31/2021' is visible in the bottom right corner.</p>

PARK	BUILDING NAME	No.	YEAR BUILT	Image
Lake Sammamish	Kitchen Shelter(Rotunda)	26	1975	
Palouse Falls	Vista House	5	1955	
Squilchuck	Ski Lodge	3	1953	
Yakima Sportsman	Kitchen Shelter	7	1950	

This survey identified the following districts that should be considered for National Register eligibility within the study period. Refer to **“4.B. Park Analysis” on page 101** for additional information.

Table 2. Eligible Study Period Historic Districts

PARK	LAND OWNERSHIP
Battle Ground Lake	State Parks
Conconully	Other
Lake Sammamish	State Parks
Maryhill	Other
Penrose Point	State Parks
Scenic Beach	State Parks
Sequest	State Parks
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	State Parks

This survey identified the following districts that include pre-1943 and study period resources and should be considered for National Register eligibility. Refer to **“4.B. Park Analysis” on page 101** for additional information.

Table 3. Eligible Historic Districts

PARK	LAND OWNERSHIP
Fields Spring	State Parks
Lewis & Clark	State Parks
Lewis & Clark Trail	State Parks
Rainbow Falls	State Parks
Ginkgo Petrified Forest	State Parks

1.B. Objective

This survey fulfills the following objectives outlined by State Parks staff:

- Identify and describe standard buildings and their character-defining features built between 1943 and 1985 (study period) within the Washington State Parks system. This is covered in chapters 3 and 4.
- Assist State Parks staff in assessing the historic significance of standard buildings within the context of the State Parks system. This is covered in chapters 3 and 5.
- Determine which resources built between 1943 and 1985 within the Washington State Parks system retain enough integrity for considering eligibility under any of the four National Register criteria for evaluation. This is covered in chapter 5.

1.C. Methodology

Northwest Vernacular, Inc. (NWV) staff began by reviewing the *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943–1965* (2007) report to align current work with the methods and organization used in the 2007 report. Building from that, NWV updated and expanded the evaluation to include parks and resources built through 1985. Staff then reviewed the National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* to ensure the necessary information was collected that will be needed at the National Register evaluation stage.

Staff assembled in Excel a list of standard building types (e.g., Station—Comfort, or Shelter—Picnic) from the 2007 report. This list was updated and consolidated based on the following standard designs identified in “**3. Standard Building Design**” on page 45, and the review of Facility Inventory and Condition Assessment Program (FICAP) data provided by State Parks. State Parks staff provided NWV with scans of 220 drawings covering all known standard plans for review and an Excel file of all FICAP data (over 3000 resources) as of March 21, 2022. While assembling this list, NWV staff began reviewing the historic context portion of the 2007 report and conducting primary and secondary source material research to update the context and expand it beyond 1965 to 1985. Biennial reports and State Parks and Recreation Commission meeting minutes were reviewed at the Washington State Library and their data incorporated into the revised historic context.

NWV started with the standard building design analysis and then proceeded to the evaluation framework, which included the inventory, parks, and unique resources analysis. For the standard building design analysis, see “**3. Standard Building Design**” on page 45, NWV staff conducted a review of all standard plans scanned by State Parks staff to understand the architectural characteristics of each and identify variations. NWV staff developed an Excel form to record the details of each standard plan, providing an overview of when the standard plans were prepared, who was preparing them, and for what type of buildings and structures. This information outlined the historic context development relative to State Park engineers and architects, as well as designs and materials. Based on the scanned drawings, NWV staff wrote a concise physical description for each standard plan identifying its characteristics plus any variations and how they differed. This informed the subsequent review of the FICAP data for evaluating integrity.

Next, for the standard design inventory, see “**3.B. Standard Design Inventory**” on page 50, NWV staff reviewed an Excel list exported from FICAP and provided by State Parks of all buildings and structures inventoried as of March 21, 2022. For clarity, all future references to this working data set residing in Excel and derived from the March 21, 2022, FICAP export will be “Excel inventory.” This Excel file is named “StateParks_Inventory” and has the following sheets:

- Inventory_1943–1985: This sheet contains the inventory data derived from FICAP that has been updated and added to as part of this survey. The “UID” column provides a unique identifier for each resource for linking in GIS to a copy of the State Parks FICAP spatial point layer. For a static copy refer to “**Appendix B. Inventory**” on page 261.

- Parks: This sheet contains a list of all parks with one or more study period resources, along with the findings and action recommendations. Refer to **“Table 11. Park Analysis” on page 103.**
- Standard_Plans: This sheet contains all of the standard plan data collected as part of the review of standard designs. Refer to **“Appendix C. Standard Plans” on page 303.**
- Standard Types: This sheet functioned as an internal working sheet for sorting an updating standard types.
- Summary: This sheet contains formulas drawing from the other sheets to analyze the data.

Staff sorted the list based on year built and then trimmed the list to only those resources built in or between 1943 and 1985. This left 1,115 buildings and structures; subsequent verification of built year reduced this to 1,089 buildings and structures. Refer to **“Map 2. Study Period Resources” on page 32.** Staff added columns to the spreadsheet to record the following data: standard type, standard drawing, plan, windows, cladding, eligibility, structure, and change notes. State Parks staff provided a list of resources for which the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) had made determinations of National Register-eligible or ineligible. This data was populated in the “eligibility” column of the spreadsheet for each applicable resource.

NWV staff then matched resources to standard plans, where applicable, and evaluated integrity and identified types of changes based on what was visible in the Excel inventory photographs, which typically included more than one view of each resource. These photographs came from the FICAP data, were taken by State Parks staff, and were accessible via a hyperlink. In the few instances where a resource did not have a photograph, State Parks staff provided digital photographs. No field work was conducted. As part of the review of each resource, NWV staff identified and recorded the applicable standard type, standard drawing number, and structure type (e.g., frame, Pan-Abode¹). A group identifier (e.g., NA-1, NA-20) was assigned to multiple matching resources that did not have an associated standard plan and then recorded in the “standard drawing” column in the spreadsheet to track them as a group.

The standard plans or, when not available, the estimated year built in the Excel inventory data informed the identification of alterations. NWV utilized the DAHP Historic Property Inventory (HPI) form categories for alterations to broadly organize changes to individual resources. NWV used these three basic categories (of plan, windows, and cladding) to group character-defining features of individual resources. For the purposes of this study:

- Plan encompasses massing and form. Additions (e.g., decks or dormers) are classified as plan changes.
- Windows encompass fixed and operable window openings and large louvers set in frames. This does not include small foundation or gable end vents. Windows are considered altered if there are new openings or changes to original openings, including exterior casings.
- Cladding includes building trim (e.g., corner boards, water tables), architectural detailing (e.g., knee braces, porch columns), and exterior doors. This also applies to structure when a resource does not have cladding.

Identified alterations were noted in the respective “Plan,” “Cladding,” and “Windows” columns and notes elaborating on the basis for the rankings recorded in the “Change Notes” column. The rankings consist of DAHP’s HPI rankings of intact, slight, moderate, and extensive. When a resource did not have window openings, such as an open picnic shelter, “none” is recorded in the “windows” column.

The following guiding principles were used for windows, cladding, and plan to gauge the level of impact a change has on building integrity.

¹ Pan-Abode is a company name, and hyphenated in period company advertisements, and not a structure type, but to separate these resources from other resources with a log structure we utilized the company name as the descriptor.

Table 4. Integrity Matrix

FEATURE	INTACT	SLIGHT	MODERATE	EXTENSIVE
Windows	No visible changes.	Most visible windows and casings remain intact.	Most visible windows have been replaced, but at least one original window visible on a primary facade remains, and all window openings retain their original casings; Or, all windows have been replaced but the replacements are generally compatible, and all openings retain their original casings. Replacing wood double hung windows (single or multi-light) with 1:1 windows (vinyl, wood, or clad) rather than horizontal sliders; Or, most visible windows remain intact, but all or most original casings have been replaced.	All the visible windows have been replaced and replacements are not compatible; Or, most visible windows have been replaced and all original casings removed.
Cladding	No visible changes.	Majority of visible cladding remains intact.	Most of the visible cladding has been altered but some original cladding remains; Or, replacement cladding is compatible.	All the visible cladding has been altered, and the replacement cladding is not compatible.
Plan	No visible changes.	Addition(s) to secondary facade(s) set below the roof line, such as a back deck or small shed roof extension.	Side addition(s), set back from front; Or, a rear addition projecting slightly above the roof line; Generally, the original building form and massing remains legible and is not overwhelmed by the addition(s).	Front addition(s), side addition(s) towards front of building or structure; Or, rear addition that is larger than the original building such that the original building form and massing is no longer legible from the primary facades.

Utilizing the above integrity assessment, NWV staff then assigned eligibility levels using the Oregon SHPO 2011 *Guidelines for Historic Resource Surveys in Oregon*, Appendix B: Recording Eligibility Evaluations guidelines. Although these guidelines are only used in Oregon, they provide additional nuance in evaluating individual buildings and structures and a metric for organizing those base evaluations. These eligibility levels are not used by DAHP and are intended only for internal Washington State Parks staff use.

- Eligible/Significant (ES) was assigned if the resource is within the study period (1943–1985); retains character-defining features (windows, cladding, and plan for buildings and structures); and exhibits a high level of design, high artistic values, and/or appears to be of a notable architectural style/architect-designed supporting eligibility consideration under National Register Criterion C. A brief explanation for why the resource was evaluated as “ES” is included in the “Change Notes” column. Refer to **“4.C. Unique Resource Analysis” on page 220.**
- Eligible/Contributing (EC) was assigned if a resource remains intact but lacks a high level of architectural detailing and/or high artistic value, or if the resource had no more than two moderate or one extensive alteration to its character-defining features (windows, cladding, or plan). Due to the lack of architectural detailing, high artistic value, and/or the extent of alterations, EC categorized resources are not individually National Register eligible under Criterion C for architectural character. For resources retaining integrity but lacking architectural detailing and/or high artistic value, future research may yield eligibility under other National Register criteria, or as part of a district.

- Not Eligible/Non-Contributing (NC) was assigned if a resource does not retain character-defining features or if they have been obscured due to alterations or additions.
- Not Eligible/No District (ND) was assigned to EC resources where no eligible historic district exists as part of the park analysis review, refer to **“4.B.3. Park Summaries” on page 107**. As part of the park analysis, all EC resources were re-evaluated in the context of each park boundary to determine if an eligible historic district existed. Where the answer is yes, then resources remained EC. Where the answer is no, then resources were changed to ND to distinguish them from NC due to alterations.

Then, for the park analysis, see **“4.B. Park Analysis” on page 101**, NWV staff loaded the Excel inventory data into GIS and joined it with individual FICAP resource spatial data. This allowed staff to see the data recorded in the inventory analysis as spatially represented within each state park property. Staff then looked at EC resources in context of each park boundary, previous DAHP determinations, pre- and post-study period FICAP resources, and listed resources. NPS requires at least 60% contributing resources for historic district eligibility.

Staff processed each park to evaluate the collection of built environment resources within the study period historic context to determine if they are significant and have the characteristics that make them, as a group, a good representation of resources associated with the study period. Where significant concentrations of pre-1943 resources exist, such as CCC-era development, staff also evaluated the eligibility of study period resources to contribute to a pre-study period historic district. Where the boundary for a listed historic district or property included study period resources, staff reviewed the applicable nomination form to understand the status of the study period resources relative to the listed resource. Staff then updated the Excel inventory data as described below.

For each park, staff looked at the quantity and type of EC resources, what pre-1943 resources exist and how they relate to the EC resources, what listed resources exist and how EC resources relate, and any previous DAHP determinations and if an eligible historic district had been identified. Using Excel inventory photograph links, staff reviewed photographs for each EC resource as well as any pre-1943 resources to understand the relative importance of different resource types to the public’s experience of the state park, in addition to the overall architectural character of resources. Staff used 1973 as the 50-year threshold, based on the report date of 2023. Resources on the cusp (within 5 years) of 50 years were treated as 50 years of age per State Park’s programmatic agreement with DAHP. Concentrations of 1980s resources that were not exceptionally significant, but should be re-evaluated when they are 50 years old, were noted.

Excel inventory data was updated by staff based on the park analysis findings. Where no eligible historic district exists, the EC resources were reclassified as not eligible, no district (ND) and under the “Historic” column entered with “No eligible district.” This retained the clarity on which resources were NC due to lack of integrity and which were ND due to the lack of an eligible historic district. Where resources exist within a listed historic district or property, the nomination was reviewed, and the Excel inventory resource data updated based on the nomination.

Findings for each park are recorded in the “Parks” sheet within the inventory file. The “Park” column provides the name for each park, the “Findings” column records the finding, and the “Action” column records the recommended action. Refer to **“Table 11. Park Analysis” on page 103**.

For the unique resources analysis, refer to **“4.C. Unique Resource Analysis” on page 220**, staff started with the ES categories resources identified through the inventory analysis. Staff then reviewed original drawings were available, conducted focused research for newspaper articles related to the resource construction, and determined if there were other comparable resources. The analysis used the study period historic context (1943–1985), areas of significance of architecture and recreation, and original resource design and role to determine the applicability of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations. The intent was to identify individually National Register-eligible resources. The analysis focused on National Register criteria A and C. Unless otherwise noted, criteria B and D were found not applicable, as they require more intensive research outside the scope of this study. For each resource, a narrative describing the basis for applicable criteria was developed and a recommendation provided for next steps.

2. HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

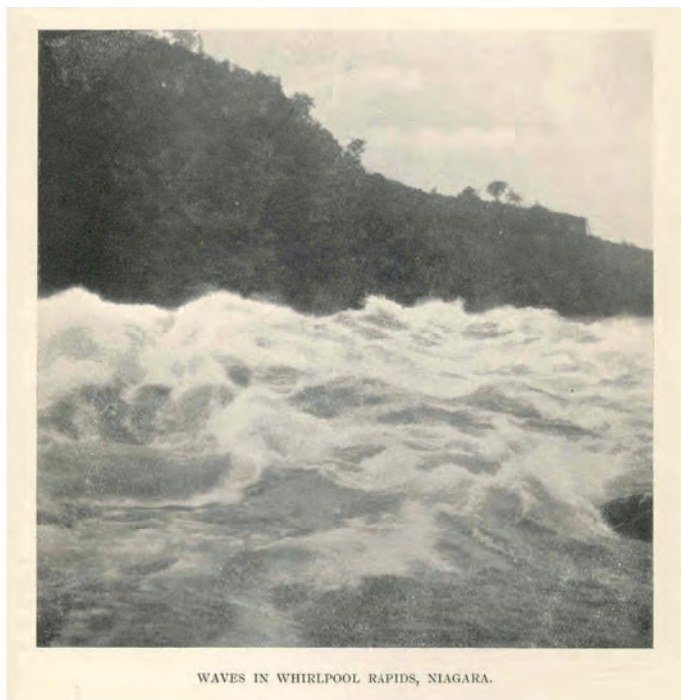
2.A. Introduction

This historic context builds upon a previous historic context statement prepared for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in 2007 by historic preservation consulting firm Artifacts Consulting, Inc. The 2007 historic context covered the period of 1943–1965. This historic context updates that period and extends it to 1985. The beginning date of 1943 coincides with the termination of two Federal New Deal programs—the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program (1933–1942) and the Works Progress Administration/Works Project Administration (WPA) program (1935–1943)—and the subsequent change in park development after they ended. The programs provided significant funding for parks development in the decade preceding World War II.

Washington’s state parks fit within a larger national context of state parks and outdoor recreation and conservation in the United States. There are over 6,600 state park sites in the nation; as of 2009, these state parks serve over twice as many visitors annually than the national park system.¹ The American landscape has long been appreciated, but the management and stewardship of the land has changed over the last 200 years.

The ideas of Romanticism, extolled by the Hudson River School of landscape painters² and Transcendental writers, like Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, generated an enthusiasm for nature tourism in the 1820s. The picturesque and soothing landscapes these artists portrayed were in sharp contrast to the urban and industrial landscapes of the country’s growing cities. Areas like Niagara Falls were considered quintessential stops on the grand American tour. A movement to establish parks in or near cities also emerged during this period, culminating in large-scale projects like New York City’s Central Park and Boston’s Emerald Necklace Park System. In addition to embodying the Romantic ideals of enjoying the scenic outdoors, parks also became important places for active recreation.

As the United States colonized and settled the West, areas like Yosemite, Yellowstone, and the Grand Canyon were added to the growing list of iconic American sites. The frontier and American wilderness became key parts of American identity. With the rise of nature tourism—and the resulting over-commercialization of some areas such as Niagara Falls—public support emerged in the 1860s and 1870s to protect scenic American wilderness. The federal government gave the Yosemite Valley to the State of California in 1864 for use as a state park and then established Yellowstone as the first federally designated national



“Waves in Whirlpool Rapids, Niagara,” photographed by Vaughan Cornish and published in *Waves of the Sea and Other Water Waves* (1910). Courtesy of the Freshwater and Marine Image Bank in University of Washington’s Digital Collections.

1 Margaret Walls, “Parks and Recreation in the United States: State Parks Systems,” *Resources for the Future* (January 2009), https://media.rff.org/documents/RFF-BCK-ORRG_State20Parks.pdf (accessed September 30, 2022).

2 Hudson River School was a mid-19th century American art movement of landscape painters influenced by Romanticism. Landscape painters within this school included Thomas Cole, Asher Durand, Frederick Edwin Church, John Frederick Kensett, and Sanford Robinson Gifford.



Half Dome, Yosemite National Park, California, ca. 1922. Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-98486. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Boating on Crater Lake, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, ca. 1912. Reproduction No. LC-USZ62-136264. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

park in 1872. Other federal parks followed in the 1890s and early 1900s, including Sequoia (1890), Yosemite (1890), Mount Rainier (1899), Crater Lake (1902), Wind Cave (1903), Mesa Verde (1906), and Glacier (1910). These parks were managed by different federal agencies over the years until the National Park Service, within the U.S. Department of the Interior, was established in 1916. The State of Washington's park system predates the National Park Service by three years, with the State Board of Parks Commissioners formed in 1913.

State parks throughout the nation, like those in Washington state, developed to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. And unlike many national parks, state parks provided those opportunities much closer to home for many Americans—a chance to escape city life and experience real wilderness. Furthermore, according to Director Emeritus of Florida State Parks and author Ney C. Landrum,

State parks occupy a central position in the overall gamut of public outdoor recreation, bridging the critical gap—often a yawning chasm—between the largely playground types of recreation provided by America's cities and towns and the contrasting backcountry recreational experiences available in the vast national parks. Because the national parks are still relatively few and generally remote, the types of recreation they provide would likely never be accessible to much of the population except through the similar offerings of the more numerous and closer-to-home state parks. Providing this vital link is, or should be, the essential purpose of every state park.³

Early state park efforts occurred in California, New York, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota in the second half of the 19th century, with differing levels of success. The success stories at Niagara Falls (New York, 1885), Valley Forge (Pennsylvania, 1893), and Itasca State Park (Minnesota, 1891) by the dawn of the 20th century—a time of growing prosperity for the nation, with increased leisure time and an emphasis on nature—helped launch a state parks movement as other states sought to preserve more outdoor space with an easier route to establish-

³ Ney C. Landrum, *The State Park Movement: A Critical Review* (Columbia and London: University of Missouri Press, 2004), e-book, preface.

ment than the congressional action necessary for new national parks.

These early state parks blazed a trail for other parks to follow. States that began establishing their own state parks in the early 1900s included: California (California Redwood Park, later Big Basin Redwoods State Park, 1902), Illinois (Fort Masac, 1903), New Jersey (Bass River State Park, 1905), Maryland (Patapsco Preserve, 1907, 1912), and Rhode Island (Lincoln Woods, 1907). Most of these early parks were in the Northeast and Midwest. After California, Idaho was the next western state to establish a state park, with Heyburn State Park in 1911. Washington then followed with its first state park in 1915 (Larrabee State Park). The first National Conference on Parks (later called the National Conference on State Parks) was held in 1921, but only 19 states reported having any state parks, with many of those states only having one. Following this first conference, the National Conference on State Parks (NCSP) was formally established with an executive committee of 10—a chair, vice chair, and eight other individuals. Herbert Evison of Washington was one of the original 10 appointed for the committee. The initial work of the NCSP included preparing model legislation for the establishment and operation of state parks throughout the country. Although not specifically focused on parks, let alone state parks, the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, called by President Calvin Coolidge in 1924, helped the NCSP gain momentum. Between 1921 and 1930, at least nine more states established state parks, including Oregon, with Sara Helmick State Park in 1922.



Larrabee State Park, concert. Photographed by Werner Lengenhager, 1959-1972. State Library Photograph Collection, 1851-1990, Washington State Archives.

The slow momentum built during the first two decades of the 20th century ramped up with the New Deal programs inaugurated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the economic depression of the 1930s. One such program, the Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933, established the Civilian Conservation Corps, or CCC, to recruit unemployed young men to perform conservation work in parks, forests, and fields throughout the nation. The CCC program was announced to the governors of the nation's 48 states in May 1933, outlining the program's benefits for states and the requirements for states to maintain the improvements made by the program on state property. The CCC program offered substantial financial benefit to states with state-owned forests and parks where work could be conducted, while those without state parks were unable to participate. According to Leyman:

That unhappy prospect, however, provided the stimulus for some of the most aggressive, expeditious, and innovative land acquisition efforts the country has ever seen...⁴

Peak state participation with the CCC occurred in fiscal year 1937, with 47 of the 48 states involved.⁵ By the time the program ended in 1942, 405 state parks in 43 states had received improvements from the CCC.⁶ Only five states lacked formal state parks programs to receive CCC improvements during the program: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, and Utah (Hawaii and Alaska did not become states until 1959).⁷

As the New Deal programs ended, hundreds of state parks throughout the nation were better equipped to welcome visitors seeking outdoor recreation. However, use of these parks was hindered during World War II, with tire and gasoline rationing limiting private automobile travel. Park attendance dropped in many places during the early years of the war, but those within easy access to military installations and defense plants were largely

4 Landrum, *The State Park Movement*, e-book, page 132 of 289.

5 Landrum, e-book, page 133 of 289.

6 Landrum, e-book, page 135 of 289.

7 Landrum, e-book, 137 of 289.

Every part of the Nation has benefitted in Health, Security & Comfort through WPA **WPA**

	NATIONALLY		WASHINGTON STATE	
	MILES	NO.	MILES	NO.
HIGHWAYS, ROADS, STREETS,	457,000		9,214	
AIRPORTS, NEW & REBUILT	569		19	
AIRPORTS, BUILDING	23,000		6	
BRIDGES, NEW & IMPROVED	93,020		734	
SCHOOLS, NEW & IMPROVED	33,129		479	
STORM & SANITARY SEWERS	18,241		280	
RIVER-STREAM IMPROVEMENT	11,700		945	
IRRIGATION DITCHES - CANALS	12,327		319	
SEWING ROOM <small>(GARMENTS MADE FOR AND GIVEN TO THE NEEDY)</small>	UNIT, 283,500,000		4,559,364	
UTILITY PLANTS, NEW, ADDITIONS	2319		39	
ARMORIES, NEW & REBUILT	597		5	
PLAY GROUNDS, NEW & IMPROVED	10,236		362	
WATER DIST. LINES	12,383		512	
SCHOOL LUNCHES SERVED	UNIT, 386,197,000		9,734,100	
ADULT EDUCATION <small>(MONTHLY ATTENDANCE)</small>	1,101,293		32,000	
PARKS, NEW & IMPROVED <small>and</small>	6801		158	
AREA IN ACRES	404,190		4,865	

Year	Maximum Employment
1935	2,667,190
'36	3,019,098
'37	2,145,228
'38	3,329,994
'39	3,016,157
'40	2,362,843

Year	Maximum Employment
1935	28,857
'36	44,766
'37	32,980
'38	52,639
'39	46,000
'40	33,230

In 4½ years of operation, WPA workers have produced millions of new wealth for every community in the nation *by just leanin' on a shovel!*

WPA Publicity Poster, 1936. Courtesy Washington State Historical Society, Catalog ID 2011.0.250.44.5.

well-used. Staff shortages, with many park employees serving in the military, also plagued the parks during this period.

However, by 1945 state park attendance increased once again and continued into the 1950s. With the economic boom of the post-war years and increased demand for outdoor recreation, state legislatures appropriated more funds to purchase new park properties. The remaining five states without a state park all established their own by the end of the 1950s. Hawaii and Alaska became states in 1959; Hawaii began its own park system in the early 1950s while Alaska established their first state parks in 1970. A significant program inaugurated in the late 1940s (Public Law 616 of the 80th Congress, 1948) resulted in many surplus and abandoned military properties becoming recreational sites managed at the state and local levels. Park improvements were also on the rise during this period, with expenditures soaring from just over \$2 million in 1946 to over \$19 million in 1960; the bulk of the improvements added a range of overnight accommodations, from campsites to lodges.

Improvements to national parks also occurred in the post-WWII era. In the 1950s, the National Park Service began preparing for its 50th anniversary, occurring in 1966. The National Park Service's resulting 10-year plan was called Mission 66. This program followed on the heels of the development of the U.S. highway system and establishment of the interstate system, which enabled Americans to travel to national parks more easily and boosted other automobile-oriented tourism. Led by National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth, Mission

66 spent over \$1 billion to modernize and equip national parks to handle the increased visitation and develop systematic methods for on-site education about park preservation. In 1956, the year the program was started, National Park visitation increased to 56 million, from 17 million in 1940.⁸

Infrastructure was a key component of Mission 66, to improve visitor access and safety through the parks, but the program also developed the concept of the “visitor center”—a building to serve as the first stop for park visitors. Visitor centers included interpretive elements, even museums, as well as restrooms, a gift or bookshop, and administrative space for staff. This concept was carried over to Washington State Parks as the “interpretive center,” a very similar building type to the visitor centers of the NPS but usually lacking administrative space. The Mission 66 visitor center departed from the prevailing rustic style utilized by the CCC and embraced the popularity of Modernism, both in design and materials. Secondary buildings, such as restrooms or picnic shelters, were more utilitarian in style than the large visitor or interpretive centers, but also utilized modern materials. Mission 66 was extended after 1966, as many projects were still under construction, under the name “Parkscape USA” until 1973.⁹

In the early years of the Mission 66 program, Public Law 85-470 was signed by President Eisenhower in 1958. Called the “Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act,” the act created the 15-member Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, comprised of eight members of Congress and seven citizen members appointed by the president. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was tasked with identifying the country’s outdoor recreation needs and providing recommendations to meet those needs. With a three-year time frame and a \$2.5 million budget, the Commission released its report, *Outdoor Recreation for Americas*, in 1962. Chapter 9, titled, “The Key Role of State Governments,” emphasized the importance of state governments in outdoor recreation and stated, “In a national effort to improve outdoor recreation opportunities, State governments should play the pivotal role.”¹⁰ Recommendations for states included preparing a long-range plan for the development of outdoor recreation opportunities, using their regulatory powers to maintain and improve public outdoor recreation, and providing adequate appropriations on a continuing basis for outdoor recreation. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission also recommended the creation of a federal grants-in-aid program to help states with outdoor recreation planning and the acquisition and development of parks. The passage of Public Law 88-578, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, in 1964 authorized a grants-in-aid program for outdoor recreation projects across the public sector, with state parks as one of those sectors.

Amid this focus on outdoor recreation, the National Association of State Parks splintered in 1962 and a new, independent organization formed, the Association of State Park Directors. In 1963, the new group became the National Association of State Park Directors (NASPD) and by the mid-1970s it was the primary promoter of state park interests at the national level. The National Conference on State Parks was reorganized as a professional organization called the National Society of Park Resources in 1974.¹¹ These changes marked a clear moment in the state parks movement—while the National Park Service influenced state park development throughout the nation, in the second half of the 20th century there was a shift, particularly with the new National Association of State Park Directors. According to Lehum, “Having achieved a degree of maturity, most of the state park programs were now ready to spread their wings and test their newfound independence and self-confidence.”¹² State parks began to seek to create more multidimensional experiences at their parks, to appeal to a broader audience. Facilities were upgraded to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for camping and a range of recreational vehicles. Lehum elaborates that not all states developed their state parks in the same way, but in this new era of park development, “Along came a proliferation of user-oriented facilities such

8 Christine Madrid French, “Mission 66: Modern Architecture in the National Parks,” *USModernist* (updated 2008), <https://us-modernist.org/m66/index.html> (accessed December 20, 2022).

9 Meghan White, National Trust for Historic Preservation, “Mission 66: The controversial plan that brought national parks into the modern era,” *USA Today*, April 11, 2019, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/travel/experience/america/national-parks/2019/04/11/national-parks-mission-66/3430881002/> (accessed December 20, 2022).

10 United States, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, *Outdoor Recreation for America: A Report to the President and to the Congress by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission* (Washington, D.C.: 1962), 137.

11 Landrum, *The State Park Movement*, e-book, page 196 of 289.

12 Landrum, e-book, page 233 of 289.

as playing fields of every sort, golf courses (regulation and miniature), petting zoos, skeet ranges, swimming pools, and even water slides, wave-generators, and snow-making machines.”¹³ Visitor programs flourished during this period, adding history presentations and participatory recreation skills (e.g., skiing and fishing) to existing interpretation efforts.

2.B. Background History—Washington State Parks

During the Romantic period and early era of nature tourism, Americans migrated westward to settle and colonize the land stretching between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. They sought the vast and rich natural resources of the land. The area that is now politically and geographically defined as Washington has been home to indigenous people—Coast Salish, Salish, and Sahaptian people and other tribes and bands—since time immemorial. Their ancestors stewarded the diverse landscapes of Washington state long before white Euro-Americans arrived. As Americans asserted their dominance, taking land and establishing their own communities, the Oregon Territory was formed in 1849. Washington Territory was formed out of the Oregon Territory in 1853, becoming the 42nd state in the United States in 1889. As the state’s population and economy grew—and consumed natural resources—the value of the state’s natural and scenic areas became increasingly clear to local and state governments as well as to the public. Local municipalities, like Seattle and Spokane, established their own park districts to manage parks within their boundaries.

In 1913, the Washington State Legislature, through House Bill 509, created the State Board of Park Commissioners, inaugurating Washington’s state parks system. The bill passed through the House on February 28, 1913, and through the Senate on March 10, before Governor Louis F. Hart signed it into law on March 19, 1913. The act contained only four sections, outlining the composition of the board, its duties, that service on the board was unpaid, and that “this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety, support of the state government and its existing institutions and shall take effect immediately.”¹⁴ The board consisted of the governor, state land commissioner, state auditor, state treasurer, and an appointee by the governor.¹⁵ The purpose of the board was to allow the state to accept donations of land for state park purposes, manage and control lands donated or acquired for state parks, and make recommendations to the legislature for the purchase or condemnation of lands for state purposes. One newspaper summary of legislative activity indicated the purpose of the house bill was to accept donations by Robert Moran.¹⁶



1913 Washington State Senate, with Governor Louis Hart pictured at center. Courtesy Washington State Legislature.

E. F. Blaine, a Seattle attorney and land developer, was the first appointee to the board in 1913 and served as

13 Landrum, *The State Park Movement*, e-book, page 235 of 289.

14 I.M. Howell, Secretary of State, “Chapter 113 [H. B. 509],” in *Session Laws of the State of Washington, Thirteenth Session* (Olympia, WA: Frank M. Lamborn, Public Printer, 1913), 346-347.

15 “E. B. Fussell, “Expect Busy Week,” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, March 3, 1913: 5.

16 “Legislators Pass Important Bills; Kill Many Freaks,” *The Seattle Daily Times*, March 13, 1913: 11.



Chuckanut Drive, north of Larrabee State Park, ca. 1926. Photographed by M. F. Jukes. Order No. WAS0486. Courtesy of the Washington Localities Collection in University of Washington's Digital Collections.

chair until his resignation in 1916 to become chair of the state Public Service Commission.¹⁷ The first official meeting of the State Board of Park Commissioners was held in late November 1915. At this first meeting, the board officially accepted the donation of waterfront land for a park from the Charles X. Larrabee estate near Bellingham, which led to the establishment of Washington's first state park— Chuckanut State Park, which became Larrabee State Park. The state also accepted the historic Jackson courthouse in Lewis County, beginning the park system's long-held role as a steward of significant historic sites and resources in the state. Little development, if any, occurred at these parks. Larrabee State Park was opened shortly after the donation was accepted without additional construction other than that of a caretaker's residence in 1917.¹⁸ Following Blaine's resignation as chair in 1916, the board was largely inactive, not surprising as the 1913 act did little to establish a proactive system for developing and managing state parks. A new citizen member of the commission, to replace Blaine, was not appointed until 1920, when Governor Louis Hart appointed Seattleite Edward W. Allen, an attorney, secretary of The Mountaineers, and chairman of the legislative committee of the Natural Parks Association of Washington.¹⁹

In 1921, the legislature passed two bills (House Bill 11 and House Bill 164) that affected the young state parks program. The first, House Bill 11, was a larger act to promote efficiency and order within state government and outlined departments and committees operating within the government. Under Sections 4 and 10, the act created the State Parks Committee and the committee members were identified as the commissioner of public lands, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer, ex officio.²⁰ House Bill 164 outlined the powers of the committee, which included management of all state parks and parkways, planting trees along public highways; permitting use of state parks by campers and establishing appropriate rules and regulations; improvements to any parks and parkways, including construction of buildings and structures; and acquiring additional land for state parks.²¹ The bill also outlined violations for destruction to the parks, including the animals and natural

17 "E. F. Blaine Takes Job Offered by Governor," *The Seattle Daily Times*, June 16, 1916: 5.

18 "State Park on New Chuckanut Road to Open Saturday," *The Bellingham Herald*, October 19, 1915: 1; Washington State Parks, "Larrabee 2020 Individual Building Report," <https://biz.parks.wa.gov/ficap/Larrabee/Larrabee%202020%20IndividualBuildingReport.pdf> (accessed October 20, 2022).

19 "Board is Revived: State Parks Commission Again Becomes Active, but Laws Need Revision," *The Seattle Daily Times*, May 30, 1920:

20 I.M. Howell, Secretary of State, "Chapter 7. Administrative Code," in *Session Laws of the State of Washington, Seventeenth Session* (Olympia, WA: Frank M. Lamborn, Public Printer, 1921), 13-14.

21 Howell, Secretary of State, "Chapter 149. Power of State Parks Committee," in *Session Laws* (1921), 558-560.



Island in Deception Pass State Park, ca. 1935. State Parks and Recreations Commission, Photographs of Park Development, 1933-1938 Courtesy Washington State Archives.

resources within them, and established what fees state parks could collect (e.g., camping permit and venue rental fees). This bill also gave the State Parks Committee the power to appoint and employ an executive secretary. The first superintendent for the committee was H. W. Rutherford in February 1922.²² Rutherford was charged with managing construction and maintenance and shared his office with the State Highway Department on the top floor of the Insurance Building in Olympia.²³

Another key piece of legislation related to parks passed during the 1921 session was a funding mechanism in Senate Bill 220. This bill, which regulated motor vehicles, established that 25 percent of all fines and forfeitures for violations of the act in unincorporated areas of the state would be paid into the “State Parks and Parkway Fund.”²⁴ An initial \$50,000 was appropriated to this fund through House Bill 164. As stated in the 2007 historic context on Washington state parks architecture, “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.”²⁵

Following the 1921 legislative session, the newly empowered State Parks Committee oversaw the acquisition of Deception Pass State Park (1922) between Whidbey and Fidalgo islands, Twanoh State Park (1923) on Hood Canal in Mason County, and Bay View State Park (1925) in Skagit County. With Rutherford in place as superintendent of state, the State Parks Committee charged him with providing sanitary facilities within state parks to accommodate visitors who were using the parks for camping, tourist, and picnic purposes.²⁶ Annual visitors to Washington state parks exceeded 150,000 each year during this period. Even with limited funding, the committee accomplished some development in its new parks, including building entry arches/portals in Moran State Park (1921) and clearing land for parking, camping, and sanitation facilities in Larrabee State Park and Lewis & Clark State Park (1924).²⁷ Camping fees were also established for overnight car camping at Larra-

22 Ibid, 588; Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “A History of Washington State Parks: 1913-1988,” (1988), A2-1.

23 “Rutherford Appointed Superintendent of Parks,” *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*, February 21, 1922: 10; “Rutherford Takes Office Wednesday,” *The Tacoma Daily Ledger*, February 28, 1922: 1.

24 Howell, Secretary of State, “Chapter 96,” *Session Laws* (1921), Chapter 96, Section 42, 279.

25 Artifacts Consulting, Inc., “Washington State Parks Architecture, 1943-1965,” prepared for Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (2007), 22.

26 “State Park System Being Established,” *The Vancouver Evening Columbian*, March 3, 1922: 3.

27 “Vote Fee Systems for Motor Parks,” *The Seattle Star*, April 12, 1924: 13; Washington State Parks, “Moran 2020 Individual

bee and Lewis & Clark state parks in 1924, with 25 cents assessed for each automobile.²⁸ Despite the popularity of the parks, Governor Roland Hartley vetoed the entire state parks budget in 1928, leaving the State Parks Committee without any funds to operate any of the parks. According to a 1988 history on Washington State Parks, “The reason for this action was apparently a dispute over the amount appropriated for parks by the legislature.”²⁹ A 1929 letter from Governor Hartley to a Bay View, Washington, resident justified the governor’s decision:

These parks were set aside in order to preserve some of the natural beauty spots untouched by civilization and the greed of man. They were never intended for tourist camps and amusement parks at the expense of property already taxed to the point of confiscation. There are plenty of privately owned and operated camps and amusement parks, which pay taxes and help support state government, without the state’s engaging in this business and desecrating the beauty of the land so set aside. For the supervision and care of these parks, the Governor’s budget provided the \$18,500.00, which was ample.³⁰

As a result of Hartley’s decision, many of the parks were closed for the next four years with only five remaining open through private businesses (Moran, Deception Pass, Larrabee, Twanoh, and Lewis and Clark).

When Governor Clarence Martin took office in 1932, though, funding was returned to the State Parks Committee and a significant era of new park acquisition and development began. Additional parks were added to the state parks system in the 1930s. Although the Depression continued to impact the nation and the financial well-being of many Americans, state parks benefited from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s New Deal programs. Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, established in 1933, built campgrounds, bathrooms, kitchen shelters, garages, water systems, ski lodges, roads, trails, and boating facilities during the 1930s. The rustic style that prevailed in CCC-designed structures left a lasting mark on Washington state parks.

Prominent CCC-era structures in Washington state parks include the Observation Tower (1936) at Moran State Park on Orcas Island, the picnic shelters (1935–1937) at Twanoh State Park on the Hood Canal, picnic shelters and restrooms (1935) at Lewis & Clark State Park near Winlock, the bathhouse (now interpretive center, 1935) at Deception Pass on Fidalgo Island, the picnic shelters, restrooms, and residence (1935–1938) at Beacon Rock State Park on the Columbia River near Skamania, plus numerous other buildings, trails, and structures throughout the state. The Works Progress Administration (WPA, later Works Projects Administration) began in 1935 and continued through the war years until it was disbanded in 1943. The WPA was open to all races (although there was still discrimination) and men and women and was a funding mechanism for state and local governments. Those funds were then used to employ out-of-work citizens in a number of projects, including construction and improvement of public buildings and facilities. Washington state parks benefited



CCC- and PWA-constructed building in Twanoh State Park, ca. 1935. Twanoh is a rare example of two major relief programs working together on a few buildings. State Parks and Recreation Commission, *Photographs of Park Development, 1933-1938* Courtesy Washington State Archives.

Building Report,” [https://biz.parks.wa.gov/ficap/Moran/Moran%202020%20IndividualBuildingReport%20\(2\).pdf](https://biz.parks.wa.gov/ficap/Moran/Moran%202020%20IndividualBuildingReport%20(2).pdf) (accessed October 20, 2022).

28 “New System of Partial Park Support is Instituted,” *The Morning Olympian*, April 4, 1924: 1.

29 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “A History of Washington State Parks: 1913-1988,” 13.

30 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “A History of Washington State Parks: 1913-1988,” 13.



Fishing at Yakima Sportsman State Park 1950. Photographed by Rolfe Whitnall. State Library Photograph Collection, 1851-1990. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

primarily from the efforts of the CCC, although the Public Works Administration (PWA) did fund the construction of Deception Pass and Canoe Pass bridges running through Deception Pass State Park (constructed by a non-CCC contractor).

During World War II, the state had limited funding for state parks, construction materials were restricted to wartime purposes, and consequently little development occurred, particularly once the CCC and WPA programs ended. However, there were some additions to the park system during the war years, most notably Seaquest Park and Yakima Sportsman State Park. Seaquest State Park was established in 1945 following the donation of the 159-acre Seaquest homestead to the state. Alfred Seaquest willed the property to the state for use

as a park upon his death, which occurred in 1945. Yakima Sportsman State Park began through efforts by the Yakima Sportsmen's Association to establish a public park; the property was acquired by Yakima County and then deeded to the state in 1945.

2.C. State Parks and Recreation in the Post-WWII Era

As World War II ended, there was a flurry of activity to address an expanding inventory of state parks and a backlog of deferred maintenance, and to prepare for increased recreation activity with the return of GIs and a growing middle class. Due to limited funding for state parks in the system's early years, followed by the lean budget years of the Depression years, much of the development in state parks before 1943 was limited to parking/car camping areas and water and sanitation facilities, unless a park benefited from construction projects undertaken by the CCC and WPA.

In 1945, the legislature passed Senate Bill 290 which amended Section 10 of chapter 7 of the Laws of 1921 (House Bill 164). This act refined the composition of the State Parks Committee, defining it as comprising the commissioner of public lands, the secretary of state, the state auditor, the lieutenant-governor, and the state treasurer. It also vested in the State Parks Committee all the powers and duties of the State Board of Park Commissioners.³¹ Then in 1947, the legislature restructured the State Parks Committee in the Session Laws of 1947 (chapter 271), named the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The commission still had seven members appointed by the governor with all the duties of the original State Parks Committee, plus the "creation and operation of a new division setup to study, appraise and promote recreation within the State."³² The 1947 legislation also created the position of director of parks and recreation, a supervisor of recreation, and support staff. This established the Recreation Division as a service agency to help local communities and train leadership for all recreation programs. Staff for the Recreation Division were hired in 1949.³³ An additional revenue stream for state parks was established in 1949 through enactment of Chapter 52 of the Session Laws

31 Belle Reeves, Secretary of State, "Chapter 36. State Parks Committee," in *Session Laws of the State of Washington, Twenty-Ninth Session* (Olympia, WA: State Printing Plant, 1945), 152.

32 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "Twelfth Report of the State Parks and Recreation Commission," (1950), 1. Washington State Library.

33 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "Twelfth Report," 12.



People at Twanoh State Park beach, Hood Canal, between 1945 and 1970. Photographed by Roger G. Ewbank. Courtesy of the Washington Localities Collection in University of Washington's Digital Collections.

of 1949—the Parks and Parkway Fund. This fund provided the commission with “an assurance of sufficient money to properly maintain its present system of State Parks and to finance the expanded services recreated by the establishment of its recreation division.”³⁴ A renewed priority in state parks and the State Parks Commission that is further reflected in the resumption of biennial report preparation by the State Parks and Recreation Commission, which had ceased between 1942 and 1950. Additional legislation in 1949 (Chapter 154, Laws of 1949) gave the Commission the authority to establish boat moorages on the Puget Sound.

With increased funding, the commission and Recreation Division service agency pursued a program of rehabilitation and new construction to improve the appearance of the state parks. The agency’s general headquarters shop manufactured camp stoves, picnic tables, guard posts, and park signs of a standard design. Multiple picnic areas and camp sites, roadways and parking areas, water systems, electric systems, sewer systems, superintendent residences, covered kitchens, comfort stations, bath houses, and small boat docks, were constructed in new and existing state parks.³⁵ By 1950, the rehabilitation and new construction programs had utilized over \$825,000 to update the parks.³⁶

Three more tracts of land for state parks were acquired in the biennium prior to 1950, which included 485 acres on the Columbia River in Pacific County (a part of the Fort Columbia Military Reservation), 45 acres on Hood Canal in Kitsap County, and 40 acres on the Tucannon River in Columbia County. By 1950, Washington State Parks owned 79 pieces of property, 41 of which were developed parks, and attracted 1.6 million visitors a year.³⁷

This post-WWII era in state parks also marked a shift in land acquisition for the agency. With Washington’s growing population³⁸ and the resulting demand for land to build new homes, many large tracts of land—especially shoreline along Puget Sound—were under development or escalating in value. As a result, Washington State Parks began requesting additional funds for land acquisition to increase the size of existing parks and to develop new parks.

34 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “Twelfth Report,” 1.

35 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “Twelfth Report,” 3.

36 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, “Twelfth Report,” 2-3.

37 Washington State Archives, “State Parks and Recreation Commission, Photographs of Park Development, 1933-38,” <https://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Collections/TitleInfo/743> (accessed September 30, 2022).

38 Between 1940 and 1950, the state grew by 37-percent (in comparison to the national average of 14.5-percent) and another 19.9-percent between 1950 and 1960 (in comparison to the national average of 18.5-percent). Calvin Schmid and Stanton Schmid, *Growth of Cities and Towns: State of Washington* (Olympia: Washington State Planning and Community Affairs Agency, 1971), 3-4, 58-63. Available via <https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Cold%20War%20&%20Red%20Scare/Documents/46.html> (accessed October 19, 2022).



Ginkgo Petrified Forest Interpretive Center, ca. 1955. Photographed by James S. Rayner. General Subjects Photograph Collection, 1845-2005. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

This period also reinforced the role of Washington State Parks in not only preserving land but historic sites. Although previous acquisitions included historic resources, in 1941 the State Planning Council recommended the state pursue public acquisition and preservation of important historic sites and that the then-State Parks Committee should assume that role. Upon the reorganization of the Committee as the Commission, a study was ordered to research and prioritize sites for funding. The study led to plans to construct interpretive centers/museums at Old Man House near Suquamish in Kitsap County, Fort Columbia, and Old Spokane House; reconstruction of missing rooms at Jackson Courthouse and buildings at Fort Simcoe; and descriptive markers at Goldendale Blockhouse at Brooks Memorial State Park and Fort Okanogan. The steady work of the Commission and Recreation Division and the public's pursuit of outdoor recreation opportunities in the 1950s resulted in record attendance in the 1956 and 1958 park seasons, with 5.79 million and 7.88 million visitors, respectively.³⁹

The growth in park attendance during the 1950s reflected national trends in recreation habits, increasing leisure time, and the ever-expanding role of the automobile in the lives of Americans. It also reflected the value of tourist dollars to the Washington economy, with state parks and their ability to showcase the state's natural beauty becoming a key element of attracting visitors and their money. By 1960, Washington's system of state parks was well established with consistent funding, and the number of visitors continued to increase through the 1960s and into the 70s.

The Mission 66 program of the National Park Service was well underway by 1960, and its influence is visible on buildings constructed in Washington state parks during the late 1950s and early 1960s, including interpretive centers, comfort stations, and ranger residences. The museum addition at Ginkgo Petrified Forest stands out as a unique and early example of modernism, predating the influence of Mission 66. The museum addition design was complete in 1951 and constructed by 1953.

In 1962, a Planning and Development Division was established within Washington State Parks to balance maximum use of parks with preservation of their scenic and historic qualities. When established, this division was led by seven professional park planners and architects. The end goal was for every park within the state park

³⁹ Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "Fifteenth Report of the State Parks and Recreation Commission" (1956), 4; Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "Sixteenth Report of the State Parks and Recreation Commission" (1957), 5.

system to have its own master plan. This preceded a significant capital improvement budget for Washington State Parks that was approved by the 1963 legislature. Between July 1963 and June 1964, this budget allowed for 59 major improvement projects in 61 of the state parks, primarily comfort stations and squad huts. Washington voters overwhelmingly supported increased funding for outdoor recreation when the bond was put on the ballot as Referendum No. 11 in 1964.⁴⁰ The agency's engineering staff (Engineering Division) completed the design work for these improvements, including the development of standard plans, and supervised construction and implementation. For the 1963–65 biennium, the Engineering Division spent approximately \$1.4 million on capital improvements. The largest expenditures were for the construction of 33 comfort stations, eight ranger residences, and 30 road work projects.⁴¹



Mount Spokane, ski jump 1920-1960. State Library Photograph Collection, 1851-1990. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

It was during this period of increased development that Charles H. Odegaard was hired as the director of Washington State Parks. Odegaard—not to be confused with Charles E. Odegaard, president of the University of Washington between 1958 and 1973—became the parks director in November 1963 and held the position for the next 16 years, the first long-term director for the program. Odegaard's leadership saw the state parks system through continued visitation growth, an increasing operational and capital budget, and an expanding conservation movement. The 1963–64 annual report was the first to show the organization structure of the Washington State Parks agency, depicting the parks director as supervised by the commission and managing five divisions: Agency Management (e.g., accounting, clerical, and custodial personnel), Planning & Development, Recreation, Park Operations, and the newly formed Youth Development & Conservation Corps (YDCC, founded in 1961).⁴² In 1965, a new agency was formed—the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) which coordinated recreation planning and funding within the state.

Significant legislation was passed in 1966 and 1967 at the federal and state level, impacting Washington State Parks. At the federal level, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was passed in 1966. This act acknowledged the importance of protecting our nation's heritage and created a framework to consider the impacts of the actions of federal agencies on historic properties. In addition to setting federal policy and creating the National Register of Historic Places, it established a federal-state partnership, mandated the selection of qualified State Historic Preservation Officers, and established the role of Certified Local Governments (CLGs) with states. In response, the Washington State Legislature passed Senate Bill 363 in 1967, establishing a state register to recognize district, sites, buildings, and objects significant in American and state history (the

⁴⁰ Washington Secretary of State, *Your Official Voters Pamphlet: State Measures to Be Voted Upon November 3, 1964, State General Election*, 8, <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/Voters%20Pamphlet%201964.pdf> (accessed December 20, 2022); Washington Secretary of State, "History of Referendum Bills," https://www.sos.wa.gov/elections/initiatives/statistics_referendumbills.aspx (accessed October 19, 2022).

⁴¹ Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, *Report of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1964-1965* (Olympia: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1965), 9, Table IV: Engineering Report, July 1, 1964-June 30, 1965.

⁴² Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "Report of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission" (1964), Table XIV.



Boat races at Sacajawea State Park, 1950-1970. State Library Photograph Collection, 1851-1990. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

Washington Heritage Register) and providing a framework for the state to participate in the provisions of the federal act. The senate bill directed the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to administer this new historic preservation program. Then in 1967 the Legislative Session passed Substitute Senate Bill 414 (Washington State Seashore Conservation Act) to preserve, dedicate, and preserve coastal lands. The legislature also passed House Bill 686 (then approved via Referendum No. 18 by voters in 1968) to issue bonds to fund the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.⁴³ And finally, the session also passed Substitute Senate Bill 424 (Scenic Recreation Highway Act) to direct the departments of Highways and Parks to preserve and develop a state-wide system of scenic recreation highways. Twenty-five Scenic and Recreational Highways were designated through this legislation, with two additional highways added in 1969. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission also took over management of all traffic on beaches from the Highway Department during this period.

The growth of Washington State Parks as an agency (with an agency management division, planning & development division, recreation division, park operations division, and the youth development & conservation corps division) led to the construction of a new administrative complex to contain it. The new building at the Thurston Airdustrial Center at Olympia Airport was dedicated on December 9, 1968. On the heels of this new headquarters and the significant legislation of the previous years, the state legislature once again restructured the Washington State Parks Commission, passing Senate Bill No. 257 in 1969. With this legislation, the composition of the commission was completely citizen-based, with members not allowed to hold any elective or full-time appointive governmental positions. This change reflected what was already happening—no elected officials had served on the commission in nearly two decades.⁴⁴

Federal money was also available for recreation funding through the grant-in-aid program established by the 1964 Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Capital investment in state parks in the late 1960s varied each fiscal year, but according to annual reports, seemed to spike in the years immediately following passage of a new bond. For example, in relationship to the 1967 bond legislation, total development costs for the 1966–67 fiscal year were just over \$364,000, while the 1968–69 fiscal year had a capital outlay of \$1.09 million, and the 1969–70 fiscal year was just shy of \$1 million at approximately \$975,000.⁴⁵ The State Parks agency received another round of funding in 1972 with the passage of Engrossed House Bill No. 189 by the legislature in 1972 (supported by Washington state voters through Referendum 28 in 1972).⁴⁶ Like the previous bonds, this legislation authorized the issue of \$40 million in bonds for planning, acquisition, preservation, development, and improvement of recreation areas and facilities.⁴⁷ State Parks requested \$4.1 million from the referendum to

43 Washington Secretary of State, *Official Voters Pamphlet: General Election Tuesday, November 5, 1968*, 42, 43. <https://www.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/Voters%20Pamphlet%201968.pdf> (accessed December 20, 2022).

44 “Property Tax Bill on Exemptions Due: Bill Introduced,” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, January 27, 1969: 6.

45 Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, *Annual Report: July 1, 1966-June 30, 1967* (Olympia: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, 1967), 7; Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, *Annual Report: July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969* (Olympia: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, 1969), 24; Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, *Annual Report: July 1, 1969-June 30, 1970* (Olympia: Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, 1970), 12.

46 Richard O. White, Code Reviser, “Chapter 129, [Engrossed House Bill No. 189] Public Recreation Improvements Bonds,” in *Session Laws of the State of Washington* (1972), 340.

47 Washington Secretary of State, *Official Voters Pamphlet: General Election Tuesday, November 7, 1972*, 20, <https://www2.sos.wa.gov/assets/elections/voters%20pamphlet%201972.pdf> (accessed December 21, 2022).

improve park facilities. In the decade between 1960 and 1971, annual state parks attendance had more than tripled, from 7 million to 23 million.⁴⁸ Referendum 28 also provided funding for the state's historic preservation program (which was still operated at the time under the State Parks and Recreation Commission). By the end of the 1970s, annual visitation to state parks continued to number in the tens of millions. State parks, with the system's variety of facilities, helped to meet growing demand for public outdoor recreation opportunities, natural resource preservation, and wildlife habitat protection. However, these pursuits—protection/preservation and expanded recreation—were sometimes in opposition to one another and it was the commission's and agency's responsibility to balance both needs. Efforts were made during the 1970s to limit vehicular traffic on public beaches, which continued into the 1980s. State law considered ocean beaches public highways. Wind-powered vehicles were banned by the commission from public ocean beaches in August 1985.⁴⁹



Dry Falls and Dry Falls Lake, ca. 1955. State Library Photograph Collection, 1851-1990. Courtesy Washington State Archives.

With consistently increasing visitor attendance at state parks and increasing demand for facilities for outdoor recreation (e.g., ski slopes, hiking trails, swimming pools, and beaches), recreation funding could only stretch so far. In addition to the referenda of the 1960s and 1970s, an off-road vehicle funding program was established in 1971 to create designated parks and facilities for all-terrain vehicles. Two general obligation bonds were also passed by the legislature in 1979 and 1981, respectively, to provide more recreation funding along with funding for specific programs. At least 50 new structures, mostly comfort stations and picnic shelters, were constructed in 1980, and over 20 in 1982, the years immediately following the passage of the obligation bonds. This is compared to only 14 in 1979, 12 in 1981, and 10 in 1983. As in 1980, nearly 50 new structures were built in 1985—comfort stations, picnic shelters, and storage buildings/sheds.

Environmental regulation and historic and natural resource protection ethics increased in the late 1970s and the 1980s and were reflected in revisions made by the legislature to state laws. In 1981, the legislature mandated the commission and agency manage timber under its jurisdiction, apply modern conservation practices, designate and preserve certain forest purposes, prepare a timber management plan for each park with significant timber resources, and harvest damage or dead trees or those needed to be removed to accommodate recreational facilities.⁵⁰ In 1983, the State Parks agency began to administer part of the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC), modeled after the CCC, to provide meaningful service opportunities to young adults and military veterans to conserve and enhance the natural resources of Washington. The WCC program became an AmeriCorps program in 1994 and is now managed through the Department of Ecology.

By 1988, the State Parks agency operated 105 developed state parks plus held an additional 20 sites in their natural state or for future development. Today, the agency operates 120 parks. The State Parks and Recreation Commission continues to operate as a seven-member volunteer citizen commission appointed by the governor that provides policy direction for the State Parks agency. The commission hires an agency director, who then hires and manages executive leaders to operate the agency.

48 Ibid.

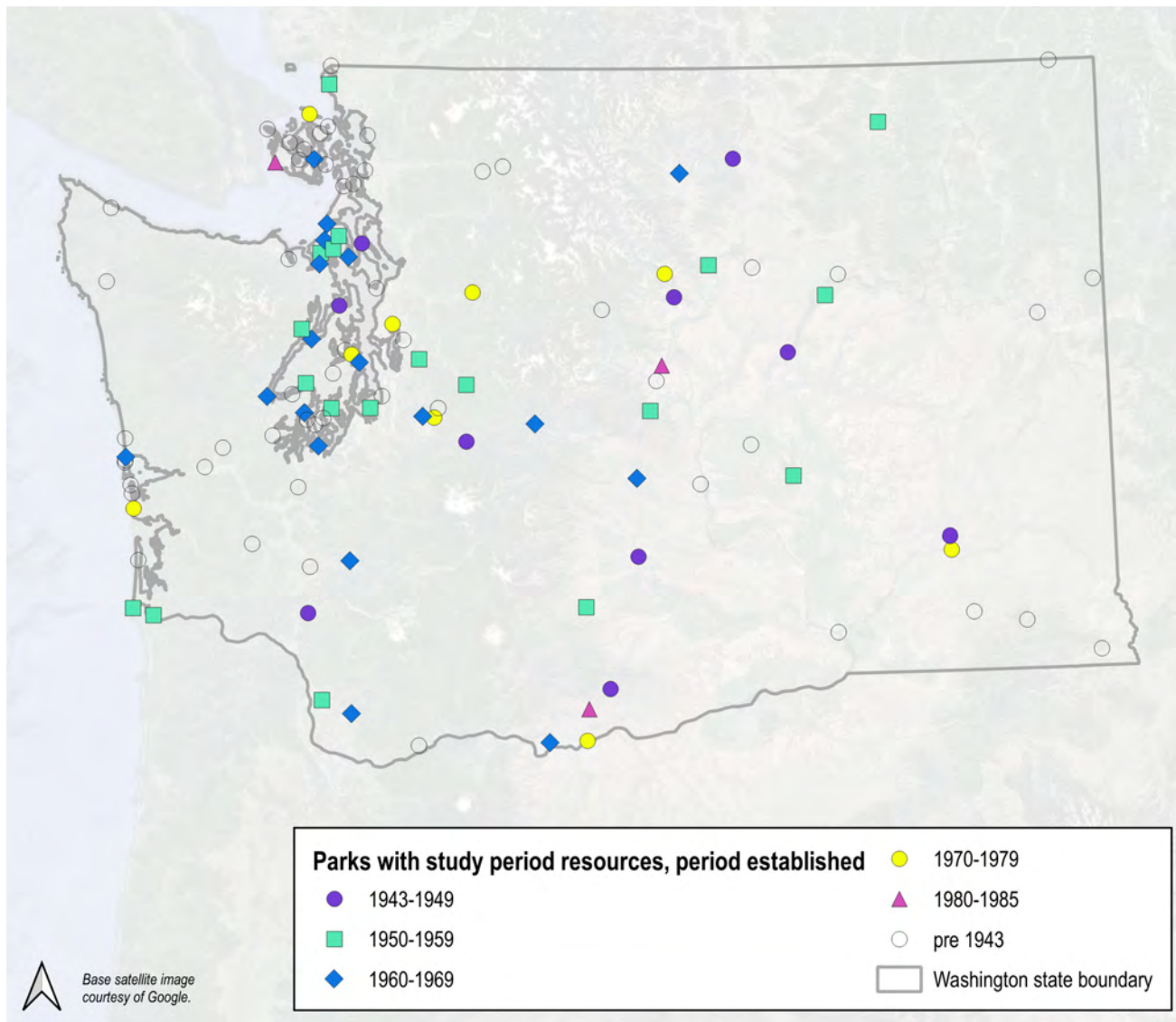
49 "Wind-powered rigs banned," *The Daily Olympian*, July 21, 1985: 2.

50 Dennis W. Cooper, Code Reviser, "Chapter 271. State Parks—Fund Uses—Timber Management," in *Session Laws of the State of Washington Laws* (1981), 1123-1124.

2.C.1. Parks Established in the Study Period

At least 73 parks were established during the study period of this historic context, more than half of all parks currently operated by the agency, refer to the table “Parks established between 1943 and 1985” on the following page. Eleven of these new parks were former military installations which were added to the state parks system primarily in the 1950s and 1960s, including the three installations that comprised the “Triangle of Fire” defending Puget Sound.⁵¹ Many of the existing buildings and structures at these former military installations were reused by the State Parks agency and new construction was primarily comfort station/restroom facilities, with the exception of a series of cabins at Fort Flagler and replica structures, like the blockhouses at Fort Simcoe in the 1950s. Lincoln Rock, Daroga State Park, and Wenatchee Confluence are examples of parks managed by Washington State Parks but owned by other entities—in the case of these three parks, the owner is Chelan PUD. The buildings in the park were designed outside of Washington State Parks to support recreation improvements associated with the Rocky Reach Dam FERC licensing.

Map 1. Parks with Study Period Resources

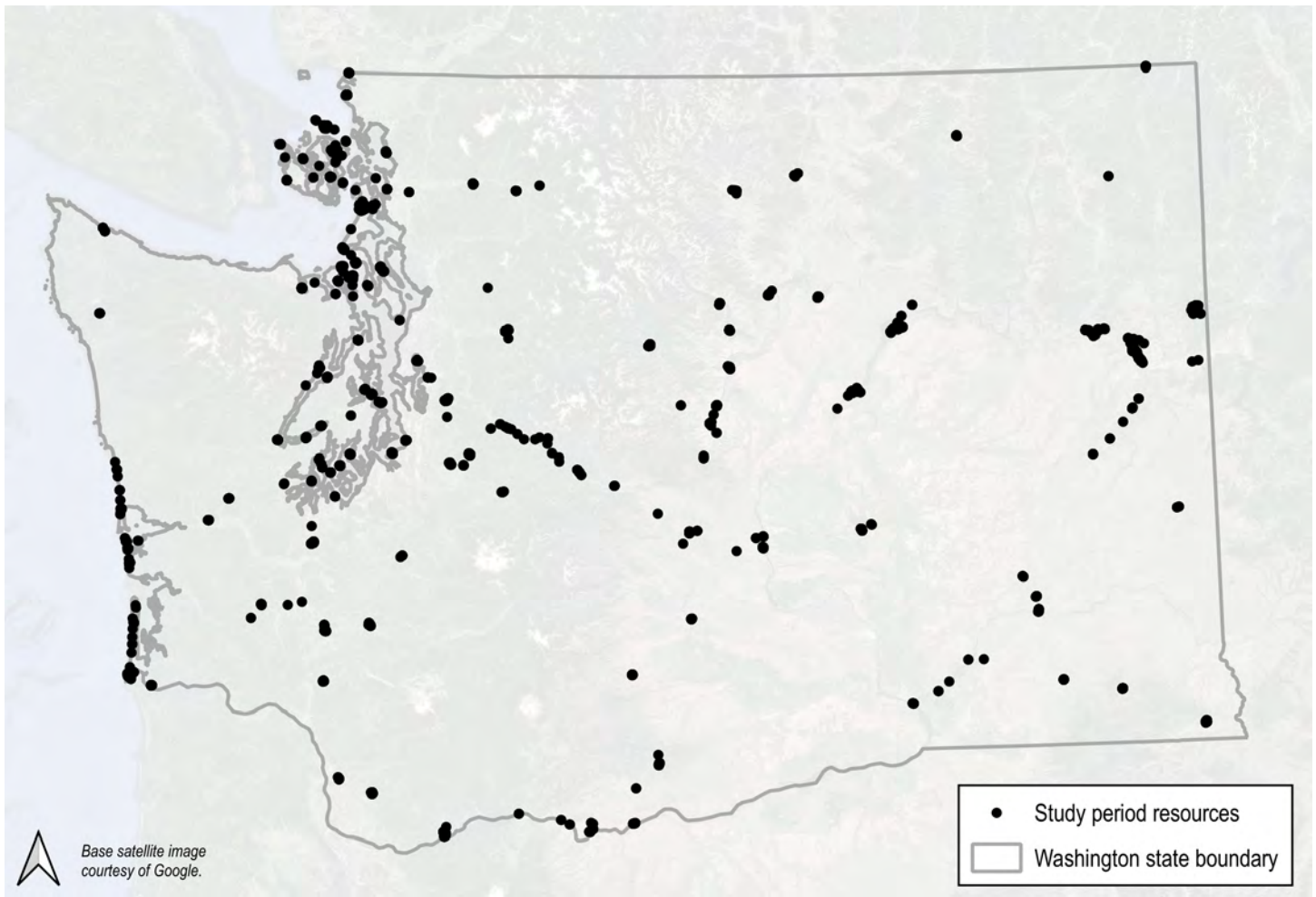


51 The Triangle of Fire forts were Fort Worden at the northeastern tip of the Olympic Peninsula near Port Townsend, Fort Casey on Whidbey Island at Admiralty Head, and Fort Flagler on Marrowstone Island. Daryl C. McClary, “Triangle of Fire – The Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound (1897-1953), *Historylink.org the Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History* (November 11, 2005), <https://www.historylink.org/file/7524> (accessed January 13, 2023).

Table 5. Parks established between 1943 and 1985

1943 - 1949	1950 - 1959	1960 - 1969	1970 - 1979	1980 - 1985
Brooks Memorial	Alta Lake	Anderson Lake	Grayland Beach	Daroga
Camano Island	Belfair	Battle Ground Lake	Leadbetter Point	Goldendale Observatory
Conconully	Birch Bay	Blake Island	Lyons Ferry	Lime Kiln
Federation Forest State Park	Bridgeport	Columbia Hills (Horsethief Lake)	Manchester	Lincoln Rock (owned by Chelan PUD but managed by Washington State Parks)
Fay Bainbridge (now owned and operated by Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District)	Cape Disappointment (Fort Canby)	Flaming Geyser	Maryhill	
Kitsap Memorial	Curlew Lake	Fort Ebey	Mystery Bay	
Lake Chelan	Dash Point	Fort Ward (now owned and operated by Bainbridge Island Metropolitan Park & Recreation District)	Nolte	
Palouse Falls	Dosewallips	Fort Worden	Saint Edward	
Seaquest	Fort Casey	Ike Kinswa	Sucia Island	
Steptoe Butte	Fort Columbia	Jarrell Cove	Twenty-Five Mile Creek	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	Fort Flagler	Lake Easton	Wallace Falls	
Wenberg (now Wenberg County Park, no longer a state park)	Fort Okanogan (now owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation)	Ocean City		
Yakima Sportsman	Fort Simcoe	Olmstead Place		
	Fort Townsend	Pearrygin Lake		
	Kopachuck (Horsehead Bay)	Potlach		
	Lake Sammamish	Scenic Beach		
	Mount Pilchuck	South Whidbey		
	Olallie (originally called Twin Falls)	Spencer Spit		
	Osoyoos Lake (now Osoyoos Lake Veteran's Memorial Park, owned and operated by the city of Oroville)	Tolmie		
	Pacific Beach	Wanapum Recreational Area		
	Paradise Point			
	Potholes			
	Squilchuck			
	Steamboat Rock			
	Steptoe Battlefield			

Map 2. Study Period Resources



2.D. State Parks Architecture

State Parks entered a new era in the years after World War II. Prior to WWII, there had been significant construction undertaken by the CCC and funded by the WPA, resulting in construction of multiple structures, trails, bridges, roads, guard rails, and retaining walls. Their efforts left a Rustic-style mark on the parks system. But as war dawned and state parks funding dwindled, many of the parks were neglected. When the U.S. emerged from WWII, the state parks system required much-needed maintenance. U.S. workers had started demanding more leisure time than previous generations, beginning in the late 19th century, but the prosperity of the post-war period meant many Americans had become more affluent and had more time and resources for recreation. Policies like the GI Bill of Rights (1944) provided money to veterans seeking to attend college, purchase homes, and buy farms. It is important to note that white Americans benefited the most from this upward mobility, while people of color lacked access to, or were outright excluded from, many of these opportunities. This racial disparity was not just present in homeownership and college attendance, but also in access to and use of state and national parks. It's a disparity that exists to this day—it is estimated that about 3 in 4 visitors to state and national parks in the United States are white.⁵²

Nevertheless, the post-war prosperity and significant road travel marketing—particularly with the establishment of the interstate highway system with the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956—led to increased participation in outdoor recreation. Visitation to Washington's state parks soared in the post-war era at both day-use and overnight camping facilities. Increased use and funding led to new development of parks and upgrades to existing parks, including additional parking, signage, visitor centers, and other facilities. These new facilities were developed as the Modernism of the mid-20th century had firmly taken hold in popularity and this design aesthetic is reflected in many of the new buildings and structures constructed during the study period of this context (1943–1985).

The 2007 historic context on state parks noted:

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.⁵³

But Modernism is not a monolith—there is not one specific style that is “Modern.” There are different styles that reflect Modern design principles and materials, including Miesian, New Formalism, Neo-expressionism, and Brutalism. In Washington's state parks, large-scale buildings—like visitor or interpretive centers and lodges—typically featured a higher level of architectural design and, therefore, more elements of high-style Modernism while utilitarian buildings, like comfort stations, were more restrained. Elements of mid-20th century Modernism appeared in materials and design of these new structures by the late 1940s, from comfort stations to ranger residences.

The National Park Service's Mission 66 program moved design in the federal system of parks towards more Modern style designs and materials. Although not an official policy of the program, there was a clear shift

52 Marsha Mercer, “State parks want to attract people of color,” *The Washington Post*, July 1, 2022, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/health/2022/07/01/racial-gap-state-parks/> (accessed October 17, 2022).

53 Artifacts Consulting, Inc., “Washington State Parks Architecture, 1943-1965,” 35.

away from the Rustic style so closely associated with the parks. Comfort stations designed and built during the Mission 66 era were typically built of concrete block with low-pitched or flat roofs and ribbon windows under the eaves to provide lighting to the interior—these design concepts were also incorporated into new building designs at state parks, including those in Washington state.⁵⁴ At least seven buildings were designed and built during the study period that feature high-style Modern, distinctive designs that were not standard plans used in other parks:

- **Crown Point Vista Dome (1953), Steamboat Rock**—A New Formalist design prepared by a Washington State Parks architect, Donn Sibold, in 1952. Sibold’s design was more simple and efficient than an earlier design for the project, which featured a 500-foot aluminum tower and rotating searchlight.⁵⁵
- **Interpretive Center (1952), Ginkgo Petrified Forest**—A PNW Modern interpretive center, with visible post-and-beam structure, local basalt stone cladding the lower walls, and glulam beams. Tacoma architect Robert Billsbrough Price designed an addition to the ca. 1938 museum building, merging the original building and addition into a unified design.
- **Ski Lodge (1953), Squilchuck**—A PNW Modern ski lodge, with a visible post-and-beam structure, wood sheet cladding, rough log corner posts, and distinctive corner windows.
- **Vista House (1955), Palouse Falls**—A PNW Modern, almost Googie-type design with parabolic roof form. This is not an enclosed building, but rather a shelter from which to take in the view and read interpretive panels.
- **Federation Forest Interpretive Center (1964), Enumclaw**—A PNW Modern interpretive center with a distinctive bolted post structure and wood cladding. Edmonds architect Robert Jorgenson designed the building.⁵⁶
- **Sun Lake-Dry Falls Interpretive Center (1965), Coulee City**—A New Formalist visitor center with a distinctive cantilevered structure, pebble dash exterior, basalt stone steps, and large, boxy oriel windows. Architect Kenneth Brooks designed the building.
- **Spokane House Museum (1966), Riverside** – A PNW Modern with a Mansard roof, wood shakes, wood T1-11, roughhewn posts. Spokane architectural firm Trogdon Smith designed the building.

The Fort Okanogan Interpretive Center (1960) outside Brewster is also a unique example of Modern architecture that showcases the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright and has a pyramidal roof meant to call to mind a Native American teepee form.⁵⁷ Architecture firm Durham, Anderson & Freed designed the building. However, Washington State Parks gifted the Interpretive Center to the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation in 2011. Building 1 (1954) at Camano Island is a well-executed Modern residence, designed by Donn Sibold,

Other designs within state parks during this period tried to blend with earlier buildings, rather than stand out as unique. These designs reflect high quality design with a more Rustic style, often executed in Modern materials. Designs were created for these specific buildings and were not standard plans. Examples include:

- Storage, building 4 (1945), Conconully
- Kitchen Shelter, building 5 (1953), Schafer
- Kitchen Shelter, building 2 (1953), Seaquest

54 Ethan Carr, Elain Jacson-Retondo, PhD, and Len Warner, “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation (March 2015), Section E, Page 22, <http://www.npshistory.com/publications/mission66/nr-mission66.pdf> (accessed January 12, 2023).

55 Bert Smith, “Crown Point Vista, a forgotten dream,” *The Star*, 2020, <https://www.grandcoulee.com/story/2020/06/24/opinion/crown-point-vista-a-forgotten-dream/13163.html> (accessed October 18, 2022).

56 “Federation Breaks Ground for Park Center,” *The Tacoma News Tribune*, March 19, 1964: B-8.

57 Kristen Heidenthal, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, “Fort Okanogan Interpretive Center,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination (2018), 8.



Counterclockwise from upper right: Crown Point Vista Dome; Ginkgo Petrified Forest Interpretive Center; Squilchuck Ski Lodge; Palouse Falls Vista House; Federation Forest Interpretive Center; Sun Lake-Dry Falls Interpretive Center; and Spokane House Museum. Courtesy Washington State Archives and Washington State Parks.



- Dining Hall, building 29 (1957), Millersvania
- Mess Hall, building 1 (1958), Moran
- Shop, building 14 (1951), Riverside

The visual character of many parks was set by development that pre-dated their establishment as state parks. For example, in the post-war era, several former military installations (e.g., Fort Casey, Fort Flagler, and Fort Worden) were acquired for use as state parks. Reconstruction and replica construction efforts have also shaped the architectural character of a few parks, notably Fort Simcoe. In 1955, replica blockhouses and company barracks were constructed at Fort Simcoe.

Many buildings within the state parks system share standard design plans. These were designs created by the agency's engineering staff and reproduced in parks as new buildings were needed. A notable design among these plans was for a rotunda kitchen shelter, drawn by J. D. Turner and stamped by engineer Daren W.

Johnson. It was built at Lake Sammamish State Park and features a distinctive hyperbolic paraboloid roof with a center chimney to vent the centrally placed firepit. This design does not appear to have been utilized on any other buildings within the parks system.

Nearly 100 standard design plans were developed during this study period (1943–1985) by the agency's engineering staff. Short biographies of these individuals (along with known architects and engineers outside of the agency who completed designs) are included in **"2.D.2. Architects and Engineers" on page 41**. However, sometimes it is unclear who drew the designs if the initials do not match a known employee. The earliest known standard plans for structures in the state parks system are from the 1950s; 10 plans in the agency's engineering files are from this decade. Three plans were never utilized, two plans only resulted in one building built per plan, and two other plans had just two buildings constructed per plan. The remaining three plans from this period were for squad huts, a stove shelter, and a picnic shelter. The squad hut plan was designed by Don S. Avery; the stove shelter was drawn by R. J. Owens (stamped by Carver Lowell Baker); and the picnic shelter was drawn by Yarbrough (stamped by Donn Mueller Sibold). These early plans demonstrate a system in the midst of transition—the stove shelter design (dated 1951) evokes the Rustic era of park design while the picnic shelter (1954) and squad hut (1958) lean more Modern, both in their use of materials (e.g., concrete block or brick rather than stone) and design (e.g., butterfly roof on the picnic shelter).⁵⁸

In the 1960s, with more funding and an increasing staff, the Engineering Division produced over 40 standard plans, four times the number of created in the 1950s. Five of these designs were used to construct ten or more buildings and were plans for a small camp comfort station (34 built), a group camp comfort station (30), a day use comfort station (21), another group camp comfort station (17), and concessions building (10). All these plans are clearly utilitarian with simple modern design elements. The comfort stations are all similar in design and feature a rectangular plan, gable roof, and plastic windows. Cladding materials for these comfort stations are either board and batten or decorative concrete blocks (i.e., shadow blocks). The concessions building dates from 1961—earlier than the comfort stations—and is still transitional in its appearance. It has a flat roof,



Lake Sammamish State Park, kitchen shelter, 2022. Courtesy Washington State Parks.

⁵⁸ Don S. Avery, "Squad Huts, Sun Lakes Group Camp," *State of Washington, State Parks and Recreation Commission* (June 1958), BS 032-2; *State of Washington, State Parks and Recreation Commission* (June 1958), BS 03; *State of Washington, State Parks and Recreation Commission* (June 1958).

a lapped wood siding, and double-hung or sliding windows (that appear wood).⁵⁹ A few different standard plans for ranger residences were developed during this period (B.S. 026, 027, and 028). These residence plans were all ranch houses, similar to homes being built all across the state and country in new subdivisions. These designs followed the trend established through the Mission 66 program, which based new park residences on “suburban, single-family, detached-style, houses.”⁶⁰

The Engineering Division designed fewer standard plans in the 1970s than in the 1960s—only 25—and even fewer of those designs were built within the study period. A design for a large day use building was used eight times and a new bathhouse design was used five times. Other designs for comfort stations were used two or three times. J. D. Turner’s large day use building plan (stamped by engineer Morgan Brassfield, Jr.) and bathhouse plan (stamped by Daren Johnson) are both largely utilitarian in appearance, reflecting a shift away from the decorative elements of the 1960s as well as their function.

Even fewer standard plans were designed in the 1980s (only eight), but three of these new plans were utilized several times, including a seasonal employee quarters (nine built), comfort station (12 built), and a composting toilet building (five built). All three of these plans were designed by J. D. Turner and stamped by Morgan Brassfield, Jr. Like the 1970s designs, these were all utilitarian in both appearance and function.

59 J. D. Turner, “Small Camp Area Comfort Station,” (April 18, 1969), BS105-1; J. D. Turner and Daren W. Johnson, “Building Standard B. S. 114, Group Camp Comfort Station,” (November 3, 1969); Hugill, “Small Day Use Comfort Station,” (November 22, 1967), BS047. V. E. Shaver and Daren W. Johnson, “Group Camp Comfort Station, revised,” (March 18, 1965), BS 016-1; HJP, “Proposed Concession Buildings: Standard for All Parks,” (June 7, 1961), BS 039-1.

60 Carr, et al, “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources,” Section E, Page 20.

2.D.1. Materials

In addition to the design qualities prioritized and popularized by mid-20th century Modernism, new construction in state parks in the post-WWII era utilized new construction materials. State Parks designers, who created the standard plans that many of the buildings were based on during this period, used a variety of materials over the years, demonstrating their awareness of trends. The inclusion of modern materials—like T1-11, plywood, and shadow blocks—reflects the designers' response to the trends for both practical and aesthetic reasons. The following materials were frequently utilized in the post-WWII park construction.

Plywood. Plywood is an engineered wood product made of an odd number of thin veneers (or plies) placed so the grain of one ply is at right angles to the next. This cross lamination creates strength along and across the resulting plywood panel. Plywood was originally used for door panels and drawer bottoms. In 1934, the use of waterproof adhesives in plywood manufacturing allowed new applications for boats and exterior siding.⁶¹



Plywood. Building 25 (1964), Brooks Memorial clad with plywood (left) and building 107 (1951), ELC Camp Wooten (right).

T1-11. T1-11 is a grooved plywood siding that is manufactured in sheets. It was a popular siding material during the mid-20th century.



T1-11. Building 10 (1975), Kopachuck (left) and building 22 (1960), Dosewallips (right).

61 Douglas Fir Plywood Association, "Facts About Fir Plywood" (1957), https://dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/FirPlywoodFacts_DFPA_1955.pdf (accessed October 20, 2022).

Shadow block. Decorative concrete blocks (concrete masonry unit or CMU) emerged in the 1950s after aggressive marketing efforts by the concrete block industry and technological advances were made in their production. Previously seen as largely utilitarian for foundations and industrial buildings and called “cinder blocks,” concrete blocks gained popularity as a decorative accent in the mid-1950s. The National Concrete Masonry Association advertised the ability of concrete blocks to provide economic and aesthetic value in new construction. Shadow block is a concrete masonry unit that has a shaped face to create patterns of light and dark (or shadows) on its surface. Screen or breeze blocks are concrete blocks with an open design that creates a wall that can provide ventilation, partial shading, privacy and/or a decorative surface.



Shadow block. Building 10 (1960), Bogachiel (left) showing recessed shadow block and building 1 (1983), Bridgeport (right) showing raised shadow block.

Glulam. Glulam or glued laminated timber is composed of wood laminations or “lams” that are glued together with moisture-resistant adhesives to form a stress-rated engineered wood beam. Glulam beams range in appearance from simple, straight beams to complex, curved beams.



Glulam. Building 47 (1956), Sun Lakes-Dry Falls (left) showing a glulam ridge beam and building 26 (1975), Lake Sammamish (right) showing the exposed ends of glulam roof trusses.

Plastic. Plastic emerged in popularity in the 1950s, from furniture and building materials to many other consumer products. Plastic was used in windows, countertops, and flooring.⁶²



Plastic. Building 107 (1951), ELC Camp Wooten (left) and building 6 (1961), Deception Pass (right).

62 Anna Zagorski, "Building with Plastic," *Getty* (December 14, 2021), <https://www.getty.edu/news/building-with-plastic/> (accessed October 21, 2022).

2.D.2. Architects and Engineers

According to the previous historic context:

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 structure 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.

There are several biographies of some of the architects who designed postwar structures at Washington state parks included in the previous historic context. These biographies are copied over in their entirety into this report (and so noted with an asterisk after their name) with additional information added when available. New biographies focus primarily on the State Parks staff within the engineering office. These staff members have had the greatest impact on state parks when one considers the sheer volume of buildings they designed. Biographies are arranged alphabetically by last name and known birth and/or death dates are noted.

Don S. Avery, Architect. Avery was working with State Parks by the late 1950s. By 1970, he was working as an architect in private industry. He served as the architect for the Recreation Acres, Inc., a planned residential, recreational, and business complex in Olympia that featured a golf course, room for 120 units of town house condominiums, and a recreation facility.⁶³

Carver Lowell Baker (1918–1985), Architect. Baker was born and raised in Bird Island, Minnesota, but moved to the Pacific Northwest for college after spending time at the University of Minnesota. Baker graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1948. After completing his studies, he worked as a draftsman for Young and Richardson, Architects, and then as a designer for John Mattson, Architect—both in Seattle. He then served as the architect for the State Parks and Recreation Commission from 1950 until 1953. Baker's designs during his tenure at State Parks included the ranger residence at Peace Arch State Park (1951), the Moran State Park Boat Float (1952), and a caretaker's residence in Yakima (1950). He followed this position with a brief stint as Superintending Architect with Seattle's Parks Department in 1953. He then moved to California where he spent much of his career in private practice, although he retained a Washington State architecture certificate (No. TL539) until at least 1963.⁶⁴

Morgan Brassfield, Jr., Engineer. Brassfield was the acting chief of engineering and construction for State Parks in 1979 and 1980. He was a Professional Engineer (P.E.) and received his education at the University of Washington.⁶⁵

Kenneth W. Brooks* (1917–1996), Architect. 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

63 "Big Things are Happening At... Recreation Acres, Inc.," *The Daily Olympian*, July 30, 1970: A-14.

64 "Carver Lowell Baker (Architect)," Pacific Coast Architecture Database, <https://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/3046/> (accessed October 18, 2022); Michael Houser, "Carver L. Baker," *Docomomo/WeWa*, docomomo-wewa.org/architect/baker-carver-l/ (accessed October 18, 2022).

65 "November Rite," *The Daily Olympian*, December 1, 1957: 18.

prize of six months of travel in Europe in 1940, but he postponed the fellowship due to the war. 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 U.S. 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. He 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 Dan 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 12 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 79.

John L. Chambers (1895–1972), Supervisor of Engineering. Chambers was a state employee for 38 years, and spent the last 17 years of his career with State Parks. He had previously worked as a draftsman with the State Highways Department. At the time of his resignation in 1961, he was the head of engineering and construction for State Parks and also served as assistant director of the department.⁶⁶ His resignation came just five days after the resignation of the parks department director, John R. Vanderzicht. Chambers had plans to retire in 1961 but when the commission did not approve him to serve as acting director until a permanent director was found, he handed in his resignation.

Durham, Anderson & Freed* (1950–1975), Architectural Firm. 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 designed churches, residences, banks, college and university buildings, housing for the elderly, and facilities for state parks. State park buildings designed by this team include the Fort Okanogan Interpretive Center (1960, now owned and managed by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation). 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 86.

George L. Ekvall*(1895–1974), Architect. Born in Tacoma in 1895, George L. Ekvall trained as a draftsman in 1917 at the prominent Tacoma architecture firm 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 Wohleb and Wohleb. The firm was completing several major federal grant-funded commissions on the State Capitol campus, including the John L. O'Brien Building (Transportation Building). By 1946, Ekvall had established his own practice and secured

66 The Associated Press, "Second Parks Official Quits," *The Daily Olympian*, June 20, 1961: 1.

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 U.S. Customs and Immigration House. A boat service building (1946) at Moran State Park matches one of Ekvall's sketches (although it is not verified that he designed the building constructed) and is extant. Ekvall returned to private practice in the 1960s and retired in 1973. He died in Des Moines, Washington in 1974 at age 78.

Daren W. Johnson (1928–2022), Supervisor of Engineering. Johnson began his career as an engineer within the State Highways Department in 1958. Prior to his work for the state, he worked in city engineer offices in Moscow, Idaho, and Spokane. He was appointed supervisor of engineering for the Parks and Recreation Commission in 1963, replacing retiring John Chambers.⁶⁷ His salary when he began in 1963 was \$781/month. Johnson rose up through the ranks at State Parks, eventually serving as Deputy Director before retiring in 1983. He then served as a commissioner with the Grand Mound Parks District. Johnson died in 2022.

Robert A. Jorgenson*, Architect. 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 to create the new designs. Jorgenson also designed the Federation Forest Interpretive Center.

Earle E. MacCannell* (1885–1960), Engineer. 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 10 years, where he put his artistic talent to use by painting 10 panels for the Sacajawea State Park Museum in Pasco. He also designed four buildings in the PWA Moderne style at Sacajawea State Park: Sacajawea Museum (ca. 1940), Caretaker's Residence (1938), Garage/Shop (1938), Comfort Station (1938).⁶⁸ Although MacCannell worked for State Parks when the study period began, it does not appear that any buildings designed by him date from the study period. 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. MacCannell 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 age 75.

Robert Billsbrough Price* (1915–1981), Architect. 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's 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 59 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 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 66.

Donn Sibold (1923–2013), Architect. Sibold was born and raised in Seattle. He attended the University of

67 AP, “Willits Gets State Youth Corps Post,” *The Spokesman-Review*, May 30, 1963: 15.

68 Cara Kaser and David Hansen, “Sacajawea State Park,” National Register of Historic Places nomination (2006), section 7.

Washington, but his studies were interrupted by World War II. He served in the Marine Corps during the war. Afterwards, he graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture. He began his career with Washington State Parks, then started his own practice in the early 1950s in Seattle, where he worked until his retirement. His extant state park designs include the utilitarian Deep Lake Comfort Station (ca. 1954), Building 1 (a residence, 1954) at Camano Island State Park, Building 2 (office/former residence, 1950) at Mount Spokane State Park, and a Bald Knob Picnic Shelter/Building 6 at Mount Spokane. He passed away in 2013.⁶⁹

Trogdon Smith (1961–1983), Architectural Firm. This firm was the partnership of William H. Trogdon (1925–2020) and B. Russell Smith (1929–2013). Trogdon was born in Aberdeen, Washington, and later moved to Seattle. He received a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1948 and a master's degree in architecture from Harvard University in 1952. He spent the majority of his career in Spokane and received many design awards from the AIA over the years. Trogdon served as president of the Spokane AIA Chapter as well as the Pacific Northwest Regional Director on the AIA National Board of Directors. B. Russell Smith was born in Butte, Montana, but his family later moved to Spokane. He received his bachelor's degree in architectural engineering in 1952 and his bachelor's degree in civil engineering in 1953, both from Washington State University. He spent most of his career in practice with Trogdon. Trogdon Smith added additional partners, becoming TSG Architects, AIA; in the 1980s, the firm merged with another firm to form Northwest Architecture Company (NAC).⁷⁰

Jan T. Tveten (b. 1935), Engineer. Tveten began working as engineer for State Parks in 1967. In 1973 he was promoted to assistant director of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission.⁷¹ Tveten was then appointed Director in 1979.⁷² Tveten was from Skien, Norway, and immigrated to the United States.

69 "Donn Sibold," *The Seattle Times*, October 27, 2013, <https://obituaries.seattletimes.com/obituary/donn-sibold-1080176648> (accessed October 19, 2022).

70 Trogdon, William H. "Bill" (Age 95), *The Spokesman-Review*, November 11, 2020, C8; "B. Russell Smith," *The Spokesman-Review*, November 5, 2013.

71 The Associated Press, "Park Assistant Director Named," *The Daily Olympian*, February 27, 1973: 8.

72 Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, "A History of Washington State Parks: 1913-1988," A2-1.

3. STANDARD BUILDING DESIGN

A standard building design is intended for use in constructing multiples of the same building, using the same set of drawings, within the same or across multiple state parks. It is a complete design providing the information necessary for site selection, materials acquisition, and construction. Renderings only, such as oblique and isometric views, are not standard building designs.

Standard building designs are intended for use throughout the statewide state park system, and often included details for adapting a design to different climate conditions in eastern versus western Washington. These details account for temperature differences (foundation depths) and snow load versus rain volume needs (gutters and roofing types).

Within the study period (1943–1985), drawings for 90 standard building designs (including variations assigned their own plan number) were identified. Of these 90 designs, one was just an oblique rendering and not a full design (BS040, 1967), six were undated, and none were prepared in the 1940s. Previous State Parks staff within the Engineering Division prepared most of the standard building designs in the 1960s (41 designs) and 1970s (25 designs), with only 10 prepared in the 1950s and eight in the first half of the 1980s.

Variations on a standard design are subsequent changes that did not affect the overall design, such as enlarging a comfort station to include additional toilet stalls or showers for use in campground areas. Within the 90 standard building designs, there are 37 known variations on standard designs that received a standard building design number. Variations on standard designs did not occur in the 1940s or 1950s, but they represented about half of the total standard building designs prepared in the 1960s and 1970s each. This number dropped for the first half of the 1980s, with only two known variations prepared during this period. There are three undated variations.

This overview looked only at extant buildings and structures in the Excel inventory, so for each standard building design it is not known what might have been built but no longer exists. For example, 29 of the standard building designs do not have a building or structure in the Excel inventory matching the design. There are also extant buildings that predate the corresponding standard building design, indicating a possible earlier design. There are 81 designs that have nine or fewer extant resources matching the design, with most designs having just one or two extant resources. The standard building designs in the table below each have 10 or more extant resources built based on the designs.

Table 6. Prolific Standard Building Designs

PLAN No.	EXTANT	TITLE BLOCK NAME
BS002	10	Standard 50-Camp Area Comfort Station (revised)
BS032-1	44	Standard Squad Hut Group Camp Facilities
BS038	35	Cooking Shelter Standard Design
BS108	32	Shop Building
BS110	17	Camp Area Comfort Station
BS111	18	8 Person Adirondack Shelter
BS123	13	Day Use Comfort Station
BS125	21	Rangers Residence

This overview relied on extant drawings retained by State Parks to identify the standard building designs, so if a drawing was lost or not categorized as a standard building design then it was not available for inclusion in the overview.

To understand who prepared the standard building designs, we relied predominantly on the “drawn by” entry in the drawing title block and the frequent engineer stamp on the drawings. This information generally remained consistent across the study period despite changes in title blocks. Updates to drawings resulting in an engineer stamping them (either in addition to a previous stamp, or as a new stamp) were identified by drawing revision dates to retain clarity in attribution between the original drawing and subsequent updates. Refer to the following table for a complete list of people with buildings attributed to them and the associated time periods for their designs. Over the course of the study period, just over 20 State Parks staff members were identified as having drawn standard building designs. J. D. Turner was the most prolific, with 41 designs associated with him between 1968 and 1987. Only four engineers stamped the standard building designs within the study period. Daren W. Johnson stamped the most, with 38 between 1963 and 1976. Often on drawings only initials were recorded. Research was undertaken to identify the full names; however, not all names were identified.

Table 7. Designed and Drawn By List

PERSON	TIMEPERIOD	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
<i>Designed By¹</i>		
Avery, Don S.	1958-1961	3
Ishmael, William	1967	1
<i>Drawn by²</i>		
Avery, Don S.	1958-1961	5
Avery, Don S.; H.J.P.	1960	1
Baker, Carver Lowell	1950-1951	2
D. L. W.	1954	1
H.J.P	1961-1962	6
Hansen, J.	1955	1
Hellstrom	1957	1
Hugill, K.	1967	2
Ishmael and Tveten	1967	2
Ishmael, William	1966-1967	6
M.S.	1957-1958	2
Owens, R. J.	1951	1
R. L. P.	1983	1
Randall	1969	1
Rhee, K.	1963-1969	8
Rhee, K. and Shaver, V. E.	1964	1
Shaver, V. E.	1964-1965	4
Turner, J. D.	1968-1987	41
Tveten	1967	1
Yarbrough	1954	1

1 This was a short lived system, with the title block on the far left side.

2 This is attributed as designed by, was the common method for identifying who prepared the drawing.

PERSON	TIMEPERIOD	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
Engineer Stamp		
Brassfield, Morgan Jr. ³	1972-1981	8
Chambers, J. L.	1960-1961	2
Johnson, Daren W.	1963-1976	38
Kaufmann, Kris G.	1983	1
Architect Stamp		
Sibold, Donn Mueller	1950-1954	3
Baker, Carver Lowell	1951	1

Review of the Excel inventory data also identified (based on shared physical characteristics) at least 41 instances of repeated designs that do not have an associated standard building design, refer to the following table. This underscored the potential for other resources within the study period to have been the product of standard plans, even though those plans may not exist or have been found or labeled as such.

In order to identify and track these repeated designs, during the inventory analysis, NWV marked all resources in the Excel inventory without a standard plan as “NA” in the Standard Drawing column. Within this “NA” category, when two or more resources shared a design they were assigned a group ID using a “NA-#.” This process identified the 41 instances of repeated designs that do not have an associated standard building design. These resources consisted mainly of cabins and single family houses, picnic shelters, comfort stations, shops, and storage buildings.

Table 8. NA Group Resources

GROUP ID	NUMBER BUILT	YEAR BUILT RANGE
NA-1	11	1956
NA-10	10	1959
NA-11	10	1959
NA-12	3	1976-1980
NA-13	11	1970
NA-17	2	1961
NA-18	2	1964
NA-19	2	1971-1973
NA-20	2	1975-1978
NA-21	2	1970
NA-23	3	1950-1965
NA-24	3	1958-1959
NA-25	2	1965
NA-26	6	1970
NA-27	2	1970
NA-28	2	1972
NA-29	2	1974
NA-3	7	1956

3 Brassfield stamped most of the early to mid 1980s updates on drawings.

GROUP ID	NUMBER BUILT	YEAR BUILT RANGE
NA-30	3	1975
NA-32	2	1980
NA-35	2	1985
NA-36	2	1968
NA-37	2	1950-1951
NA-39	2	1964
NA-4	2	1973-1975
NA-41	2	1973
NA-42	4	1985
NA-43	2	1974
NA-44	4	1974-1980
NA-45	3	1980
NA-47	17	1964-1985
NA-49	3	1956-1957
NA-50	2	1970
NA-51	2	1984
NA-52	3	1944-1945
NA-53	4	1960-1974
NA-54	3	1962
NA-55	2	1974
NA-56	3	1970
NA-6	4	1955
NA-9	29	1947

3.A. Standard Design Chronology

Understanding the chronology of standard designs required looking at both the standard plans as well as extant resources. Within the standard plans, there are over 20 instances where an extant resource pre-dates the standard plan. This indicates previous iterations of the standard plan for which drawings no longer exist. Consequently, extant resources built with the standard plan designs provide the best record of how designs changed through the decades.

Standard plan numbers from 32 (BS032) and below were exclusively used in the 1950s and 1960s, providing architectural continuity between those decades. Plan numbers in the 100s had a high level of use spanning the 1970s and 1980s. The resource type and corresponding standard plans that saw ubiquitous use across each decade from the 1950s to 1980s were simple log, gable roofed, open sided picnic shelters. These are represented in standard plans BS038, BS127, and BS130A.

Not all the drawings developed for standard plans exist. Extant standard plans typically did not identify if they were replacing any predecessor plans. Extant resources built with the designs provide the best record for understanding which standard plans had previous iterations. Standard design narratives are updated to identify extant resources predating the drawings. The following table provides a comparison of the drawing year for standard plans and the built date range for extant resources using the standard plan.

Table 9. Standard Plan and Extant Resources

STANDARD PLAN NO.	EXTANT	DRAWING YEAR	BUILT RANGE (BASED ON EXTANT)
BS STD Small	1	1971	1959
BS002	10	1964	1960–1968
BS005	2	1965	1956–1968
BS006	4	1964	1964–1966
BS010	2	1964	1957–1964
BS015	1	1963	1968
BS016	1	1965	1965
BS017	1	1960	1964
BS018	3	1958	1959–1963
BS020	3	1960	1960–1962
BS022	6	1955	1952–1957
BS024	1	1957	1961
BS025	2	1964	1964
BS026	5	1964	1964–1965
BS027	1	1963	1963
BS028	2	1962	1962–1963
BS029	1	1961	1961
BS030	2	1966	1966
BS031	7	1968	1963–1964
BS032-1	44	Undated	1950-1964
BS032-2	9	1958	1956
BS032-3	1	Undated	1956
BS038	35	1954	1954–1985
BS039	1	1961	1962
BS044	9	1967	1964–1973
BS046	5	1967	1968, 1980
BS046R	2	1968	1968–1969
BS047	1	1967	1968–1969
BS054	1	1968	1969
BS055	1	Undated	1969
BS102	3	1970	1970–1973
BS103	3	1972	1972–1973
BS104	1	1973	1975
BS105	6	1969	1968–1974
BS106	3	1970	1968–1974
BS108	32	1971	1964–1984
BS109	2	1976	1980–1981
BS110	17	1973	1974–1983
BS111	18	1969	1970–1982
BS112	1	1969	1970
BS113	4	1972	1973–1985

STANDARD PLAN NO.	EXTANT	DRAWING YEAR	BUILT RANGE (BASED ON EXTANT)
BS114	1	1969	1975
BS115	1	1970	1971
BS116	1	1970	1971
BS117	5	1973	1971–1981
BS119	8	1975	1974–1980
BS120	2	1972	1973
BS122	5	1976	1974–1980
BS123	13	1973	1973–1985
BS124	3	1972	1975
BS125	21	1973	1969–1982
BS126	8	1974	1969–1977
BS127	22	1976	1950–1985
BS128	2	1976	1976–1980
BS129	6	1981	1970–1982
BS130	2	1983	1977–1980
BS130A	7	1983	1956–1985
BS132	5	1982	1975–1985
BS133	5	1981	1960–1982
BS134	1	1987	1967
BSxxx	1	Undated	1980

3.B. Standard Design Inventory

The inventory resulting from this survey is based on data exported from FICAP and includes building location (park), type, standard drawing type, age, and preliminary evaluation of historic integrity based on existing photographs in FICAP (as outlined in the Methodology section). Refer to “**Appendix B. Inventory**” on page 261 for a static copy of the inventory. An Excel version of the inventory was provided to State Parks staff as part of this project to support ongoing updates and evaluations.

The administrative and recreation categories, recorded in the inventory, address the relative level of originally intended public access, the functional role of the building relative to park operations, and continue definitions established in the 2007 *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943–1965* report. Buildings with a recreation function accounted for most of the designs (68), followed by 16 designs for buildings with an administrative function, and only six designs for buildings with both an administrative and recreation function. The 2007 *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943–1965* report defines the two categories as follows:

- Administrative: “Staff operations serve the primary functional role. Private staff spaces not freely accessible to the public constitute the majority of the spaces. Public spaces serve secondary or ancillary role for the public doing business with Parks staff. The overall level of organization, design, finishes, and materials are oriented to and reflect staff level use.”⁴
- Recreation: “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 oriented to public use and reflects a

4 Artifacts Consulting, Inc., *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943-1965*, 67.

correspondingly higher level of design and finish that staff-only spaces.”⁵

Property types assigned in the inventory stem from the 2007 *Washington State Parks Architecture 1943–1965* report and were updated to include property types unique to the 1966 through 1985 period and to consolidate types. For example, Specialized–Stable from the 2007 list was consolidated under Specialized–Barn, and Storage–Warehouse was consolidated under Storage–Building.

3.C. Standard Designs

This section outlines the standard designs identified within the study period and is organized by standard building type. Standard building types are buildings sharing a functional role, such as comfort stations and picnic shelters.

Based on a review of resources in the Excel inventory built during the study period, 557 buildings and structures were built from a standard design (373 resources) or were part of a NA-# group (184 resources). This indicated that construction largely followed standard designs. Most extant standard design resources continue their original function based on a review of resources in the Excel inventory. In contrast, the remaining 526 resources built within the study period without a known standard design or NA-# group association also include military and other resources not built by State Parks.

Standard designs were prepared for at least 14 different building types (e.g., cabins, comfort stations) within the study period. The types with the most standard designs prepared were comfort stations (47 designs), followed by picnic shelters (15 designs). Single-family dwellings (seven designs) and cabins (six designs) followed in frequency, with the other types having four or less designs.

Over the span of the study period, the following shared influences were evident in changes from one base to another and from base designs to variations.

- Shadow block use on concrete block buildings, mostly comfort stations, to provide interest to otherwise solid walls. Introduced in standard designs by the early 1960s (BS002, 1964) they remained in use in standard designs through the early 1970s (BS103, 1972). From the early 1960s up through the mid-1960s they were limited in use to only the front wing walls. By the late 1960s through the early 1970s, their use extended to the side and rear facades and the number of shapes expanded from raised diamonds to raised hexagons with recessed diamonds.
- Cedar shake roofing, hand-split and resawn, functioned as the main roofing material for gable roofs on standard designs within the study period.
- Plastic windows (Plexiglass, Abcolite, Filon 180, Alysynite, white corrugated) functioned as the primary pane material at fixed lights where the location needed some opacity for privacy and were not operable, such as comfort stations and cabins.
- Structures attributed as prefabricated by the Pan-Abode company, based on their construction materials, were in use within the study period by 1952, which is the year Pan-Abode, Ltd. was founded in the U.S., with most of the usage occurring in the 1950s and extending across a variety of building types. Usage decreased by the mid-1960s, with only a few examples attributed to the 1970s and 1980s.
- Changes in standard designs for universal access needs were underway by the late 1960s, with the addition of larger toilet stalls that resulted in reissuing some of the standard designs with slight internal floor plan shifts (BS005, 1965 and variants from 1967–1968).
- Cladding materials gradually shifted in standard designs from solid wood to composite sheet goods (e.g., plywood, including T1-11). The transition is evident in the designs, but was gradual. Designs utilizing stone and logs often included notes to source materials from the immediate area to better integrate the

5 Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 67-68.

design into the natural setting.

- Specifications from standard plans provided some indication of standard exterior colors but did not identify standard colors or if different colors were used for different parks or resource types. Specifications from 1964 identified Cocoa Brown as the field color with Mist Green (817 Fuller House paint) at the soffits and trim. By the 1970s the principal paint colors utilized were Old Salem Gray (gray with brown undertones) and Gloucester Sage. During the 1960s and 1970s, exposed wood surfaces were finished with Penta brand stain.
- Mid-20th century influences were evident in the standard designs in forms, materials, and design details. Most standard designs included subtle influences, such as the low- and mid-pitched roofs and horizontal massing (BS119, 1975), built up columns and glulam beams (BS118, 1972), and split-entry (BS025, 1964) forms. A few designs had the mid-20th century influences at the forefront, including one that utilized a butterfly roof (BS035, 1954), and another that used a unique pyramidal roof design and glulam roof structure (BS104, 1973).

The table below lists, in alphabetical order, the 14 building types with standard designs that are identified in this survey. The number of extant resources are listed for each, along with the associated base and variant standard designs. There is at least one extant resource associated with each standard design. Where built resources pre-date the date of the standard design the date of construction of the oldest extant resources is provided in the “Associated Base Standard Designs” column. All standard designs for which there are no extant resources are marked with an asterisk (*) and the narrative moved to the appendices, see **“Appendix A. Standard Designs, No Extant Resources” on page 245**. All standard designs marked with double asterisks (**) also do not have extant resources; however, either the associated base or variant does have an extant resource, so they were not moved to the appendices. References to material specifications in the descriptions stem from the original design drawings and may no longer be extant but were included where relevant to illustrate the architectural character of the original design.

Not all the standard plans remain, were recorded as standard plans, or were filed with the other standard plans. A comparison of standard plans with extant resources also revealed multiple instances where resources predate known plans. This underscored the potential for other resources within the study period to have been the product of standard plans, even though those plans may not exist or have not been found.

During the inventory analysis, NWV identified all resources without a standard plan as “NA” in the Standard Drawing column. Within this category, two or more resources sharing a design were assigned a group ID using a “NA-#.” This identified 41 groups and enabled a comparative analysis of these groups in order to better understand their significance, refer to **“Table 8. NA Group Resources” on page 47**. These groups are listed in the table below in the Associated Groups column for reference. Groups NA-21 (office) used on Blake Island and NA-23 (shelter–luggage) used at Lewis & Clark Trail and Yakima Sportsman are the only groups not included in the following table since they are associated with standard resource types that do not have an associated standard design.

Table 10. Standard Designs

STANDARD RESOURCE TYPES	ASSOCIATED BASE STANDARD DESIGNS	ASSOCIATED VARIANT STANDARD DESIGNS	EXTANT RESOURCES	ASSOCIATED GROUP IDs (NOT INCLUDE IN RESOURCE COUNT)
Concession	BS039 (1961)	None	1	NA-4
Dwelling–A-Frame	BS031 (1963, oldest resource)	None	7	None

STANDARD RESOURCE TYPES	ASSOCIATED BASE STANDARD DESIGNS	ASSOCIATED VARIANT STANDARD DESIGNS	EXTANT RESOURCES	ASSOCIATED GROUP IDs (NOT INCLUDED IN RESOURCE COUNT)
Dwelling–Cabin	BS032-1 (1950, oldest resource)	BS032-3 (ca. 1956)	45 total	NA-1 NA-2 NA-3 NA-6 NA-9 NA-10 NA-11 NA-12
	BS032-2 (1956, oldest resource)	None	9	
	BS033 (1957)*	None	None	
	BS111 (1969)	BS112 (1969)	19 total	
Dwelling–Dormitory	BS030 (1966)	None	2	None
	BS108-4 (1981)*	None	None	
Dwelling–Duplex	BS115 (1970)	None	1	None
Dwelling – Single Family	BS025 (1964)	BS026 (1964)	7 total	NA-17 NA-18 NA-29 NA-20
	BS029 (1961)	BS027 (1963) BS028 (1962)	4 total	
	BS125 (1969, oldest resource)	BS119 (1975)	29 total	
Shelter–Picnic	BS007 (1966)* BS034 (1950)* BS035 (1954)* BS036 (1951)* BS037 (1951)*	None	None	NA-24 NA-25 NA-26 NA-27 NA-28 NA-29 NA-30 NA-32 NA-35
	BS038 (1950, oldest resource)	BS127 (1976) BS130A (1983)	65 total	
	BS104 (1973)	None	1	

STANDARD RESOURCE TYPES	ASSOCIATED BASE STANDARD DESIGNS	ASSOCIATED VARIANT STANDARD DESIGNS	EXTANT RESOURCES	ASSOCIATED GROUP IDs (NOT INCLUDED IN RESOURCE COUNT)
	BS118 (1972)*	BS113 (1972) BS121 (1972)* BS124 (1972, 1973 revisions) BS130 (1983) BS130-1 (1976)*	9 total	
Shelter–Gazebo	BS060 (1982)*	None	None	None
Shop	BS108 (1964, oldest resource)	None	32	NA-36
	BS128 (1976)	None	2	
Specialized–Infirmary	BS116 (1970)	None	1	None
Station–Comfort	BS001 (1964)*	None	None	NA-37 NA-39 NA-41 NA-42 NA-43 NA-44 NA-45 NA-47
	BS005 (1956, oldest resource)	BS003 (1966)** BS044 (1967) BS045 (1967)** BS046 (1967) BS046R (1968) BS047 (1967) BS102 (1970) BS103 (1972) BS105 (1969) BS106 (1970)	31 total	
	BS006 (1964)	BS002 (1964)	14 total	
	BS008 (1963)*	None	None	
	BS009 (1957, oldest resource)**	BS010 (1964) BS011 (1964)**	2 total	
	BS013 (1961)* BS014 (1961)*	None	None	
	BS015 (1963)	None	1	
	BS016 (1965)	None	1	
	BS018 (1958)	None	3	

STANDARD RESOURCE TYPES	ASSOCIATED BASE STANDARD DESIGNS	ASSOCIATED VARIANT STANDARD DESIGNS	EXTANT RESOURCES	ASSOCIATED GROUP IDs (NOT INCLUDED IN RESOURCE COUNT)
	BS020 (1960)	None	3	
	BS022 (1952, oldest resource)	None	6	
	BS023 (1961)*	None	None	
	BS024 (1957)	None	1	
	BS040 (1967)**	BS055 (ca. 1967-1968)	1 total	
	BS043 (1967)*	BS050	None	
	BS107 (undated)*	None	None	
	BS114 (1969)	BS109 (1976) BS110 (1973) BS120 (1972) BS122 (1976) BS123 (1973)	40 total	
	BS126 (1969)	None	8	
	BS129 (1970)	None	6	
	BS133-1 (1960, oldest resource)	None	5	
	BS132 (1975, oldest resource)	None	5	
Station-Contact	BS STD Large (1959, oldest resource)**	BS STD Small (1971)	1 total	NA-49
	BS117 (1971, oldest resource)	None	5	
	BSxxx (1980, oldest resource)	None	1	
Storage-Building	BS054 (1968)	None	1	NA-50 NA-51 NA-52 NA-53 NA-54 NA-55
Storage - Shed	BS134 (1967, oldest resource)	None	1	NA-56

Within the following narratives, where applicable, extant resources pre-dating a design are noted by park and building number. These are resources that match the standard design, but were built before the date recorded on the drawing. Because they both match the design and were built prior to the recorded drawing date, they indicate that there used to be an earlier version of the drawing that no longer exists. To avoid confusion, it is likely that following a revision, earlier versions were discarded. There is also no basis identified through the process of developing the standard designs to suggest that standard designs were ever drawn based on extant resources. In all known instances, the drawing preceded construction.

Concession

Only one standard plan is associated with this resource type, BS039.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-4, used at Battle Ground Lake and Fort Flagler.

BS039 Concession Building (1961)



Variations included six floor plan options based around single, double, and triple service counter layouts. This design is used at Yakima Sportsman.

Physical Characteristics

The 1961 design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 12-by-20-foot plan.

The three layouts with a single service counter had a standard depth (20 feet) and varying widths (12, 15 and 17 feet). One floor plan had a toilet room, and the other two included the option for a rear 5-foot addition to provide a toilet room and additional storage.

The two layouts with two service counters had a standard 16 foot width, with 20 and 24 foot depths. The second service counter occurred on a side facade. Each had a toilet room.

The layout with three service counters had a 24-by-24-foot plan, with service counters on the front, back, and one side. This design had a toilet room.

The designs did not specify a foundation type. The designs did not specify cladding for the platform frame structure, but the drawings indicate T1-11 or similar vertical siding.

The building design features a flat roof. Eaves have a slight overhang at the non-service counter facades, and broad (5 foot) overhangs on facades with a service counter and associated concrete walkway. A fascia wraps the edge of the eaves. The larger double and triple service counter designs utilized purlins to support the larger roof spans, with the angled ends of the purlins exposed at the front and back of the building.

Fenestration consists of a center sliding window flanked by fixed windows at the front service counter. Window openings feature casings with the service counter functioning as a continuous sill. Two designs have four and three two-light windows. The third single service counter design has three three-light windows. The larger double and triple service counter designs utilized double hung rather than sliding windows.

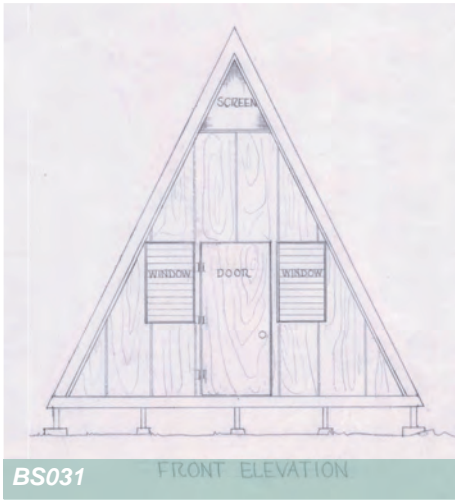
The main staff entrance is on the back facade.

Internal organization consists of a central workspace with a free-standing table. Freezers are located along the front of the space at the service window with sinks, counters, storage cabinets, and refrigerators along the side walls.

Dwelling–A-Frame

Only one standard plan is associated with this resource type, BS031.

BS031 8 Man Squad Hut (1963, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1963 (Fields Spring, buildings 18 and 19) pre-date this base design indicating an earlier base design. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1968. This design is used at Brooks Memorial, Fields Spring, and Moran.

Physical Characteristics

The 1968 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design is a compact, one-story A-frame form building with a rectangular 24-by-16-foot plan.

A post and concrete pier foundation supports the platform frame structure. Side walls (roof) feature projecting paired 2-by-6-inch rafters on 8 foot centers dividing the side walls into three bays. Galvanized iron caps these projecting rafters. Plywood (redwood, 3/8 inch thick) with battens clads the end walls (gable ends) of the building. Insect screen vents occur at the peaks of the end walls.

The building design features a steep-pitch, front gable roof with 1/2-by-6-inch vertical grain, beveled, redwood lap siding for the roofing. Siding pieces are continuous length with no splices and received a three-minute Woodlife dip (insecticide and fungicide wood preservative). Roofing along the ridge consists of step lapped fiberglass panels to provide interior day lighting. Eaves and gables are flush. Roof framing consist of 2-by-6-inch rafters.

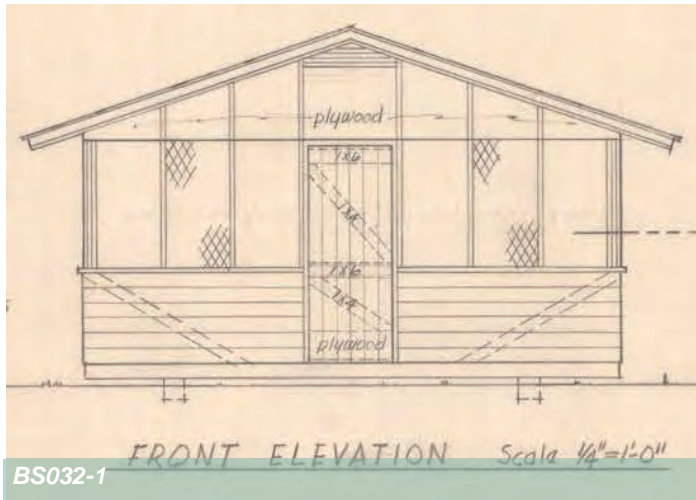
Fenestration consists of jalousie type windows with a gear crank operator on the front and rear facades. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings. The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of flush-panel wood door. Internal organization consists of a single open volume for sleeping.

Dwelling—Cabin

The following standard plans were used for cabins: BS032-1, BS023-2, BS033, and BS111.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-1, NA-2, NA-3, NA-6, NA-9, NA-10, NA-11, and NA-12. These were used at Millersylvania, Sequim Bay, Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, Blake Island, Deception Pass, Millersylvania, and Fields Spring.

BS032-1 Standard Squad Hut Group Camp Facilities (1950, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1950 (ELC Camp Wooten, buildings 11 and 12) pre-date this base design indicating an earlier base design. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1964. This design was used at Brooks Memorial, Deception Pass, ELC Camp Wooten, Millersylvania, and Moran.

Variations on this design:

- BS032-3 Standard Cook's Quarters Group Camp Facilities (ca. 1956), utilizes the same design as BS032-1, with the interior layout changed to provide two living units. An interior vestibule off the main entrance has doorways opening to each living unit. Within the building there is a central bathroom (single toilet and shower) with doors opening to each of the living units. The April 11, 1960, revisions provided a concrete foundation and floor option. There is one extant building that uses this design and was built in 1956 (Millersylvania, building 31).
- Corner boards at horizontal siding is evident on some and appear to have been original construction. At least one variation built in 1960 utilizes clapboard in the gable end (Moran, building 40)

Physical Characteristics

The ca. 1950 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The standard plan drawings were not dated. The design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 16-foot 2-inch-by-19-foot 6-inch plan. Examples built at ELC—Camp Wooten in 1951 feature the same design but with corner boards at the horizontal siding.

A post and pier (concrete block) foundation supports the platform frame structure with 4-by-8-inch beams spanning the posts and carrying the 2-by-6-inch tongue-and-groove decking. Cedar siding (1 by 6 inch) clads the lower portion of the building, with a wood cap along the top of the siding. Plywood clads the upper wall portion, with panels recessed between the vertical 2-by-4-inch stud framing. Wood louvered vents are located at the peaks of each gable end.

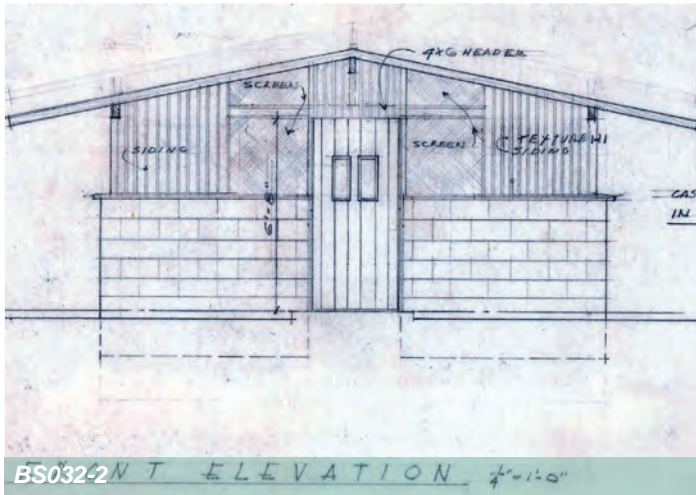
The building design features a low pitch (4:12), front gable roof with wood shingle (5-inch exposure) roofing. Eaves and gables are open with small (1 foot 9 inch) overhangs with the ends of the 2-by-6-inch rafters ex-

posed and a 4 3/8-inch-wide fascia.

Fenestration consists of two open bays on each facade between the structural framing, with an insect screen covering each opening. Sliding interior plywood panels cover these openings. Each of the side and rear facades also have two bays with translucent white plastic panels stopped into the bays. The wood siding cap serves as a continuous sill. The main entrance is on the gable end and consists of a batten and plywood door.

Internal organization consists of an open floor plan. Plywood clads the lower walls on the interior. The January 16, 1961, revisions provided a layout consisting of a front administration office off the entrance doorway separated from sleeping quarters and a toilet room by a plywood-clad partition.

BS032-2 Squad Huts (1956, oldest resource)



Buildings built at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls utilize this design and date back to at least 1956 based on Excel inventory data, indicating an earlier base design, since the buildings match the design but were built prior to the date recorded on the drawing. This design was used only at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.

Physical Characteristics

The 1958 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 21-foot 4-inch-by-17-foot 4-inch plan.

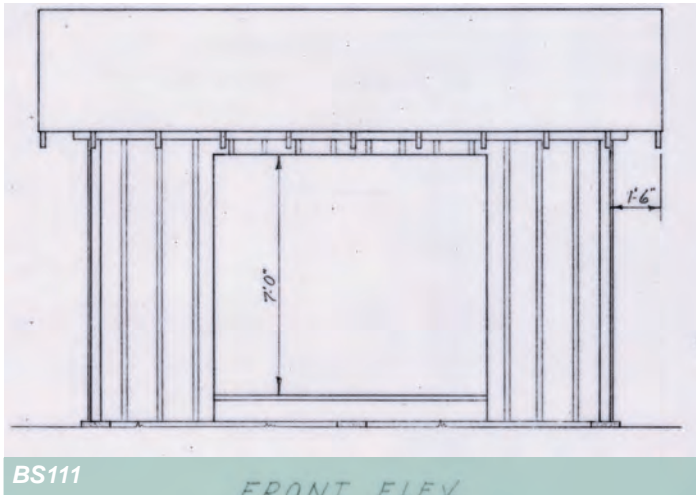
A concrete foundation supports the concrete block and platform frame structure. Concrete blocks are 8 by 8 by 16 inches, laid up in a running bond with a projecting concrete block cap that transitions to the upper wood frame wall portion. Wood frame portions are clad with T1-11 siding with the horizontally run channels.

The building design features a low-pitch (2 1/2:12), front gable roof with asphalt composition roofing and 3-inch tongue-and-groove sheathing exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are closed with wide overhangs (3 foot 6 inch) and a 4-inch fascia. Purlins (4 by 6 inch) and the glulam ridge beam (5 1/4 by 9 5/8 inch) project at the gable ends.

Fenestration consists of openings on all facades with insect screen coverings, with sliding interior plywood panels allowing them to be closed. The main entrance is centered on the front facade and consists of a vertical batten door with interior cross bucks and two upper lights.

Internal organization consists of a single open volume for sleeping.

BS111 8 Person Adirondack Shelter (1969)



This design remained in use through at least 1982. This design was used at Battle Ground Lake, Blake Island, Green River George (GRG)–Kanaskat-Palmer, Moran, Rockport, Sequim Bay, and Spencer Spit.

Variations on the design include:

- BS111 variation included the use of a concrete slab and foundation rather than a wood floor. This was included as part of the base 1969 design.
- The 1987 BS111 design replaced the 1969 design as of 4/2/1987. The 1987 design added two skylights on the rear slope, changed the double 2-by-4-inch top plates to 4-by-10-inch girders, changed the plywood siding to T1-11 plain face, and extended the crushed rock at the front stoop to the full width of the facade.
- BS111 variation built in 1978 at Moran (building 59) is clad with wood shingles.
- BS112 (1969) was designed at the same time as BS111, but is a smaller 15-by-13-foot variation accommodating just four persons. The design utilizes 1-by-12-inch cedar boards rather than resawn plywood.

Physical Characteristics

The 1969 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 15-by-18-foot 6-inch plan.

Concrete footings support paired 2-by-8-inch girders carrying the platform frame structure with 4-by-4-inch outer posts. Resawn plywood, with 2-inch cedar battens on 12 inch centers, clads the building. All exterior wood has two coats of Olympic Semi-Transparent Stain No. 717.

The building design features a standard pitch, side gable roof with plywood (DFPA exterior) roofing. The rear roof slope (4:12 pitch) shelters the interior space, with the steeper (8:12) front slope extending over the crushed stone stoop in front of the building. Eaves and gables are open, with modest (18 inch) overhangs and exposed rafter ends.

The building does not have windows. The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a large (8 foot 5 inches wide) central opening without a door.

Internal organization consists of bunk beds and associated shelves along the outer walls, with a large central open space.

Tongue and groove 2-by-6-inch decking for flooring. A variation on the design utilized a concrete slab with footings.

Dwelling–Dormitory

The following standard plans were used for dormitories: BS030 and BS108-4.

BS030 Group Camp Building (1966)



This design was used at Moran.

Physical Characteristics

The 1966 design established a one-story multiple-dwelling, dormitory form building with a rectangular 52-foot-by-22-foot 8-inch plan. A concrete walkway extends along the front of the building.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. T1-11 (5/8 inch thick) clads the building with horizontal board siding in the gable ends. Galvanized metal screen vents occur at the gable end peaks.

The building design features a standard-pitch (5:12), side-roof with shake or similar roofing. Eaves and gables are closed with a plywood soffit and slight overhangs. A 6-inch fascia extends along the eaves. The 8-inch bargeboards at the gable ends have a scalloped decoratively cut lower edge. Wood trusses comprised of 2-by-4-inch members with plywood gussets provide the roof framing.

Fenestration consists of aluminum, horizontal slider windows symmetrically placed on each facade. Window openings feature flush sills, a stool, and rounded 2 1/2-inch interior casings. Bathroom windows have obscure glass. The main entrances are on the front facade, with a separate doorway for each dormitory. Each doorway has a flush-panel wood door with wood casings.

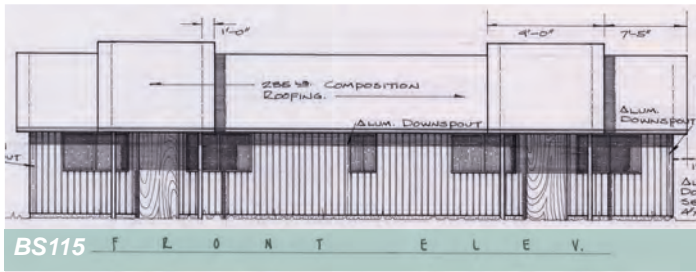
Internal organization consist of open single volume dormitories on either side of central bathrooms. There are two bathrooms, each with two toilets, two sinks, and a shower. Each is accessible only from one connected dormitory via a pocket door. Interior wall and ceiling finishes are plywood.



Dwelling–Duplex

Only one standard plan is associated with duplex construction, BS115.

BS115 Duplex (1970)



This utilizes the same exterior design as BS116 Infirmary, but a different interior layout. This design was used at Moran.

Physical Characteristics

The 1970 design established a one-story utilitarian duplex form building with a rectangular 50-by-24-foot plan. The building did not function as two single-family living units, but two group living units. A 4-foot-wide concrete walkway extends along the front of the building.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Vertical 1-by-8-inch channel rustic siding of western red cedar clads the building. Gable end walls above and below window openings are clad with vertical 2-by-2-inch edge boards and 1-by-4-inch horizontal, tongue-and-groove cedar siding. Metal vents occur in the gable end peaks.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), side gable roof with asphalt composition shingle roofing. Raised front slope roof sections (9 foot wide) occur at the entrance location to each dwelling and shift the ridgeline forward to project the roof out over the front stoop with wood posts (4 by 4 inch) and a girder (4 by 8 inch) carrying the outer end. Eaves and gables are close with plywood soffits and modest (1 foot) overhangs. Gable ends feature a 6-inch bargeboard and 2-inch rake molding. Eaves have a 6-inch fascia. Roof framing consists of wood trusses.

Fenestration consists of two-light, aluminum sash horizontal slider windows on all facades. Window frames have a Durabronze finish, the glass is single-glazed and obscure (Belknap Glass Company Nordic Series 500). The main entrance to each unit is on the front facade and consists of a flush-panel hollow core door.

Internal organization consists of two group dwelling units, with bathrooms placed at the party wall between the units. Each bathroom consists of two toilet stalls, two sinks, and a shower with a bench. Each living area consists of a single open volume with vinyl tile flooring, vinyl base, plywood walls and ceilings, and a cove molding at the wall/ceiling juncture.

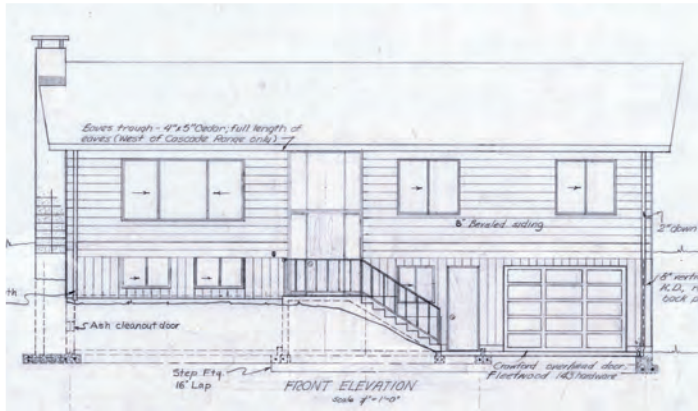


Dwelling—Single Family

The following standard plans were used for single family dwellings: BS025, BS029, and BS125.

Groups associated with this resource type are NA-17, NA-18, NA-19, and NA-20. These were used in Dosewallips, GRG—Flaming Geyser, Moran, Potholes, Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, Olmstead Place, and Westport Light.

BS025 Standard Rangers Residence (1964)



BS025



Building 1 (1964), Mount Spokane

This design draws heavily on many of the design features established in 1963 in the BS027 Rangers Residence, but with enough changes in materials, design details, and form to set it apart as its own design rather than a variation of BS027. This design was used at Kopachuck and Mount Spokane.

Variations in design include:

- BS026 Alternate Rangers Residence (1964) is the same design as BS025, but adapted for a single-story ranch form on a generally flat site with an attached garage at the end. The side gable roof for the garage is set under the main roofline. The front entrance does not have the exterior stairway or the transom above the doorway. The interior layout placed the garage at the living/dining room end of the house, with an office set into the garage space and an additional secondary entrance at the back of the garage. A supplemental floor plan was prepared on August 31, 1964, for Brooks Memorial State Park with the garage door located on the gable end, rather than on the front facade. A variation at Lake Easton (building 1) has a steeper pitched roof. This design was used at Brooks Memorial, Lake Easton, Ocean City, Paradise Point, and Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.

Physical Characteristics

The 1964 design established a one-story split-entry form single-family building, with a rectangular 48-by-27-foot plan. The design sets the building into a site that slopes down from the rear to the front of the house. Along the front of the house grade level varies, covering half the basement walls except at the garage and basement door. A single-car garage is integrated into the basement level on the front facade.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Beveled 10-inch siding laid with an 8-inch exposure and narrow corner moldings clads the building. Vertical siding with an 8-inch exposure and laid with a reversed bat (rough side out) clads the gable ends and the exposed portions of the basement. Wood surfaces were specified to be painted with two coats of Penta stain (5% Pentaerythritol) Cocoa Brown with Mist Green (817 Fuller House paint) at the soffits and trim.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), side gable roof with cedar shake roofing. Eaves and gables are closed (tongue-and-groove cedar boards) with moderate (2 foot) overhangs and a fascia along the

outer edge. Roof framing consists of 2-by-4-inch trusses. Wood box gutters extend along the eaves. An external gable end concrete block chimney with a stepped shoulder and raised concrete cap services the building. The brick (Graystone "Holiday Buff") fireplace with Meranti (also known as Philippine mahogany, but not a species of mahogany) mantel and a raised slate hearth.

Fenestration consists of aluminum horizontal slider windows, sized and arranged based on the corresponding room and placed on all facades. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings. The front facade features a large window (fixed center picture window flanked by horizontal sliders) at the living room with a mid-size window at each bedroom and small windows at the basement. The rear and side facades have smaller windows at the bathrooms and bedrooms. Metal louvers are in the peaks of the gable ends for attic ventilation.

The main entrance is centered on the front facade with a concrete stoop and stair with a metal railing leading up from grade. The tall doorway features a central flush-panel door flanked by narrow single-light side lights. A thin transom bar separates the door from the upper three-light transom that aligns with the door and side lights below. The garage features a multiple-panel overhead door. The back door consists of an aluminum sliding door with glass glazing with a small concrete landing. A secondary front entrance consists of a flush-panel wood door adjacent to the garage door into the basement office.

Internal organization consists of an entry foyer at the intermediate landing of the half-turn stair connecting the basement and first floor. Layout of the basement consists of a garage, office, and utility space. The first floor consists of three bedrooms above the office and garage, with the kitchen, dining and living rooms at the other end of the house. A central hallway at the top of the stairway connects the first floor spaces. Hardwood floor extends throughout the first floor, with vinyl in the kitchen. The building had separate heating specifications for eastern and western Washington.

BS029 Park Rangers Residence (1961)



This design was used at Dash Point. Variations in design include the following:

- BS027 Rangers Residence (1963), this design shifted to an L-shaped 48-by-26-foot plan with a 13-foot-by-3-foot 10-inch projection creating the L-shape. This design shift kept the office and entrance hall in the projection and extended the three bedrooms along the front facade with a utility room in the back corner. This variant uses a concrete block perimeter foundation with internal post and concrete pier supports. Architectural blocks provide vents in the foundation wall. Beveled 8-inch siding laid with a 6-inch exposure and the rough side out clads the building. A wall and pier section detail calls out 1-by-10-inch bevel siding as the cladding. Eaves are closed rather than open. An external gable end concrete block chimney with stepped shoulders and a concrete wash at the top. Oak floors extend throughout the first floor with tile in the kitchen. This design was used at Alta Lake.
- BS028 Rangers Residence (1962), this design changed the front door to a flush-panel with three small offset lights in the upper portion. The plan referred to a details sheet for the wall construction, including cladding and the note of 1-by-10-inch channel siding appears to have been partially erased on the drawing. This plan utilizes the same interior layout as BS029. Eaves are closed, with plywood soffits. The roof has double shingles laid Boston-style at the ridge, with tips to the prevailing winds. This design was used at Rockport and Sacajawea.

Physical Characteristics

The 1961 design established a one-story ranch form, single-family building with a T-shaped 48-by-26-foot plan with a 10-by-7-foot front projection.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Vertical cedar channel siding clads the building.

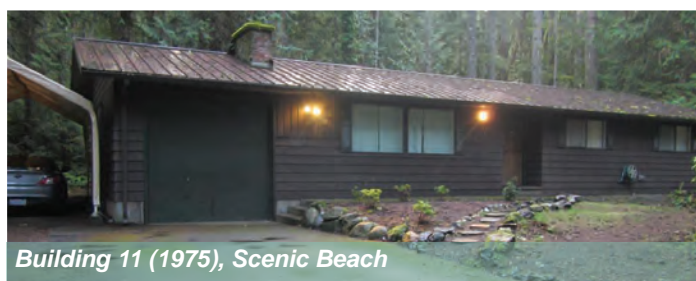
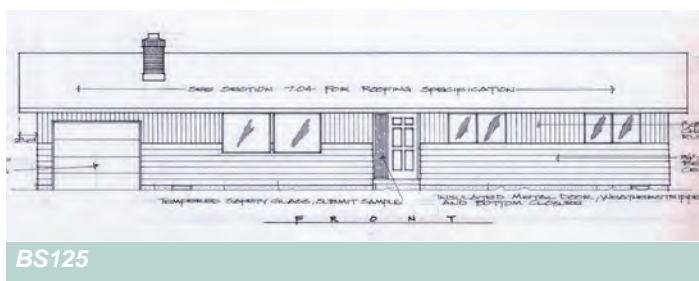
The building design features a standard-pitch (5:12), cross-gable roof. Roofing is cedar shake. The shakes are hand-split and resawn western red cedar shakes laid with 8 inches exposed. Eaves and gables are open, with moderate (2 foot) overhangs and a fascia and wood gutter along the outer edge. An interior brick chimney services the building with a large Roman brick fireplace with a quarry tile hearth at the living room.

Fenestration consists of aluminum horizontal slider windows placed on all facades and sized and arranged based on the corresponding room. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings. The living room features large windows (fixed center picture window flanked by horizontal sliders) on the front and side facades with a mid-size window at each bedroom. The rear and side facades have smaller windows at the bathrooms and bedrooms. Louvers are in the peaks of the gable ends for attic ventilation.

The main entrance is set within the front gable on the front facade with a concrete stoop and stair with a metal railing leading up from grade. The door has a full height recessed panel flanked with two narrow glass lights. The back doors consist of an aluminum sliding door with glass glazing with a small concrete landing and a flush-panel door with an upper light. Both have concrete stoops with metal railings.

Internal organization places the office as the point of entry at the front door. An interior glazed door separates this office from a central hall that connects to the main house spaces. The kitchen, utility room, and bathroom are centrally located along the rear facade. The living and dining room areas are arranged on one end of the house with the three bedrooms at the other end.

BS125 Ranger's Residence (1969, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1969 (Lyons Ferry, building 12) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1982. This design was used at Battle Ground Lake, Beacon Rock, Birch Bay, Bogachiel, Dash Point, Dosewallips, Federation Forest, Fort Simcoe, Ginkgo, GRG–Kanasat-Palmer, Jarrell Cove, Lake Wenatchee, Lyons Ferry, Penrose Point, Potholes, Riverside, Scenic Beach, Sequest, Steamboat Rock, Twin Harbors

Variations on this design:

- BS119 Ranger's Residence (1975), rectangular 64-by-26-foot plan, including an attached garage. The key visual distinction from BS125 is the two widely spaced windows in BS119, rather than a pair of windows separated by a mullion between the front door and garage. This design moved the living room to the back of the house off the patio, put the kitchen at the front adjacent to the entry hall, reduced the dining room to a dining nook, and established a central hallway running the length of the building. The closet for the washing machine and storage that in BS125 opened to the kitchen was switched to open into the bathroom. The chimney received a rowlock brick cap. Buildings built as early as 1974 (Grayland Beach, building 30) pre-dating the 1975 date for this variation, and indicate an earlier version of this variation. This design was used at Camano Island, Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake, Curlew Lake, Fort Casey, Fort Ebey, Grayland Beach, Lincoln Rock, and Maryhill.
- A 1973 built variation (Ginkgo, building 9) on BS125 places the garage entrance at the rear facade rather than from the front.
- Variations on BS119 built in 1978 do not have the attached garage (Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake, building 1, and Maryhill, building 1).

Physical Characteristics

The 1975 drawing is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a one-story ranch form single-family building with a rectangular 66-by-24-foot plan, which includes the attached garage.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Horizontal, bevel cedar siding with an 8-inch exposure and mitered outer corners clads lower portion of the building and the gable ends. Vertical cedar channel (rustic or dover type), 1-by-8-inch siding clads the upper wall portions of the building.

The building design features a standard pitch (5-7:12), side gable roof with asphalt composition roofing. Eaves and gables are boxed with plywood soffits and broad (2 foot) overhangs. Gable ends have 6-inch bargeboards with a 2-inch rake molding. An internal brick chimney services the building. Brick specified as Mutual Materials "Black Rose."

Fenestration consists of anodized aluminum (Durabronze finish), fixed and horizontal slider windows with insulated glazing on the front, rear, and one side facade.

The main entrance is recessed and centered on the facade. It consists of a concrete stoop landing and a multiple panel door flanked by a side light. Concrete steps lead up to the landing. The secondary entrances occur on the end facade at the garage (two-panel door) and near the middle of the back facade (sliding aluminum

glass door). A multiple-panel overhead garage door provides access to the garage.

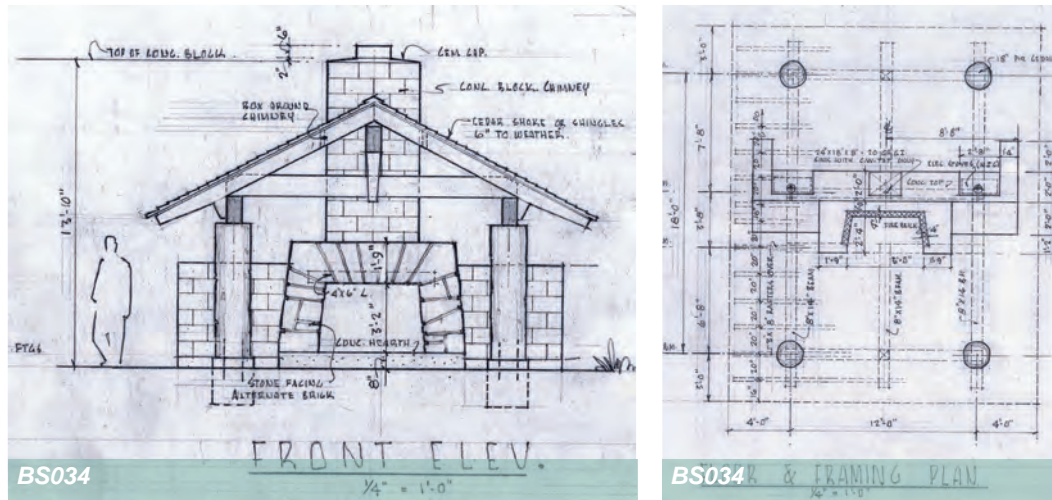
Internal organization consists of an entry hall off the front door leading to a central entrance hall that connected a short hallway connecting to the bedrooms and bathrooms. Three bedrooms and a bathroom occupy one side of the building. The living room with a large fireplace and cantilevered hearth is located at the front of the house with a large, cased opening connecting to the entry hall. The kitchen and dining room are at the back with access to a patio and a connecting doorway from the end of the entry hall. A cased opening connects the living room and dining room. The attached garage is at the end of the house. Interior flooring consisted of carpet and linoleum with painted gypsum wall board walls and ceilings.

Shelter–Picnic

The following standard plans were used for picnic shelters: BS007, BS034, BS035, BS036, BS037, BS038, BS034, BS104, BS118, BS130-1.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-24, NA-25, NA-26, NA-27, NA-28, NA-29, NA-30, NA-32, and NA-35. These were used at Brooks Memorial, GRG–Flaming Geysler, Lake Sammamish, Lincoln Rock, Lyons Ferry, Manchester, Maryhill, Ocean City, Fort Townsend, and Sacajawea,

BS034 Fireplace and Stove Shelter Park Standard (1950)



There is one extant example, building 9, at Larrabee. The building has had the masonry removed so that it is just a covered picnic shelter without the fireplace.

Physical Characteristics

The 1950 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a 20-by-18-foot rectangular plan.

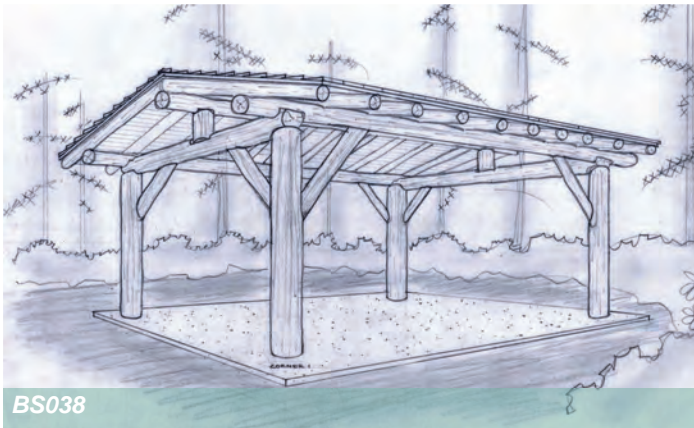
A concrete footing foundation supports the 18-inch-diameter cedar column, side, cross, and center (ridge) beams (8 by 14 inch). Center beam supports occur at the gable ends and consist of an 8-by-8-inch post between the center and cross beams, with a tapered 2-by-8-inch gusset on both sides. The taper provides a decorative element. All wood elements to be treated with Woodlife and all beam, columns, and joists specified in the original drawings to be stained with Cabots Dark Red No. 227. Stone cladding, when used, was to be sourced from the site to blend with the surroundings.

The building design features a standard-pitch, front gable roof with cedar shake or shingle roofing laid with a 6-inch exposure. Eaves and gables are open with wide (3 foot) overhangs. Rafter (3 by 8 inch) ends are exposed and cut to taper to 5 inches at the ends.

The building is open on all four sides and does not have windows or entrances.

Internal organization consists of a central fireplace with low (4 foot 6 inch) wing walls. The fireplace and chimney are concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch, running bond) with stone (selected from site) or brick cladding at the hearth. A concrete hearth extends in front of the fireplace. On the backside of the fireplace and wing walls are a central sink and concrete counters. Stone veneer (selected from site) faces the lower portion of the counters.

BS038 Cooking Shelter Standard Design (1950, oldest resource)



There is a high level of variety evident in built examples of the BS038 design, with different column and cross brace diameters and slight adjustments made in roof pitch and plan size across examples. The design remained in use through at least 1985 and was used at Alta Lake, Belfair, Birch Bay, Crawford, Dash Point, Dosewallips, ELC–Camp Wooten, Fort Simcoe, Jarrell Cove, Kopachuck, Lake Sammamish, Nolte, Palouse Falls, Penrose Point, Potlatch, Rainbow Falls, Riverside, Rockport, Saltwater, Sequest, South Whidbey, Sucia Island, and Wallace Falls.

Variations include:

- BS127 (1976, although Sequim Bay, building 7 indicates a variation on this design as early as 1950). The design used a slightly larger 20-by-12-foot plan, added a central raised counter supported on 3-inch galvanized pipe with 2-by-8-inch boards for the top. A built variation on this design utilized three columns along the sides. The design remained in use through at least 1985. The design was used at Battle Ground Lake, Dosewallips, ELC–Camp Wooten, Federation Forest, Fort Flagler, GRG–Kanaskat-Palmer, James Island, Jarrell Cove, Lake Sylvia, Larrabee, Lewis & Clark, Penrose Point, Rockport, Sequim Bay, South Whidbey, and Spencer Spit
- BS130A (1983), the design utilized a standard pitch (5:12) roof, with a larger 23-by-22-foot plan with three to four 10-inch diameter outer columns, girders, and ridge beams, 6-inch diameter angle braces, and 8-inch diameter rafters. The design utilizes a center column on the gable ends, but many of the built variations do not have this extra column. The concrete floor has a light broom finish. Buildings built as early as 1956 (Millersylvania, building 58) pre-dating the design indicate an earlier variation existed. The design remained in use through at least 1985 and was used at Griffith-Priday, Lake Wenatchee, Millersylvania, Moran, Nolte, and Saltwater.

Physical Characteristics

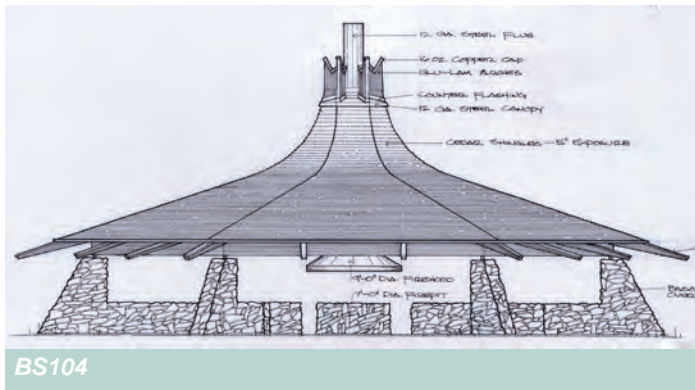
The 1954 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 16-foot 6-inch-by-13-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the braced frame log structure. Log posts at the outer corners support log cross beams at either end and along the sides. Logs are lapped at corners. Angled log bracing extends between the posts and beams. Short log posts set into notches at the mid-span of the end cross beams carry the center ridge beam.

The building design features a low-pitch (3:12), side gable roof with hand-split cedar shake roofing. Eaves and gables are open with moderate overhangs (1 foot 10 inch at gable ends and 2 foot 6 inch at eaves) and exposed log rafters.

The building is open on all four sides and does not have windows or doorways. Internal organization consists of a single open interior volume with a concrete floor.

BS104 Kitchen Shelter (1973)



This design was used at Lake Sammamish.

Physical Characteristics

The 1973 design established an expansive, one-story utilitarian form building with a hexagonal plan. Each of the sides is 25 feet wide, with 2-foot-wide stone party walls between each side and the distance from the center to each outer post measuring 25 feet.

A concrete foundation supports the post and beam structure. Three-inch diameter steel posts are set at the outer ends of each of the six party walls. Concrete buttresses clad with rubble basalt stone enclose the steel posts. Buttresses are battered at the outer face. A 3-foot-tall non-loadbearing rubble stone party wall extends inward from each buttress. Glulam beams (5 1/8 by 15 inch) span around the perimeter of the structure between the posts.

Roof framing consists of six shaped 5 1/8-inch-thick Glulam tapered arch segments radiating out from two central steel channel compression rings to create a self-supporting truss assembly. Purlins branch out from either side of each shaped arch segment to support the roof sheathing between arch segments. The arched segments taper to 6-inch outer ends at the eaves and have decorative bird-mouth cut upper ends where they flank the central flue. The outer 6 feet 6 inches of each arch segment and purlin are exposed, projecting beyond the roofing. The flue for the central fire pit extends vertically through the middle of the compression rings. Steel rods suspend the flue and hood above the central fire pit.

The outer roof slope portions have a low-pitch (4:12). Decking (2 by 6 inch) sheathes the roof with cedar shingle (5 inch exposure) roofing. The upper ends of the glulam arches are clad with a copper cap.

The building is open on all sides and does not have windows or doorways.

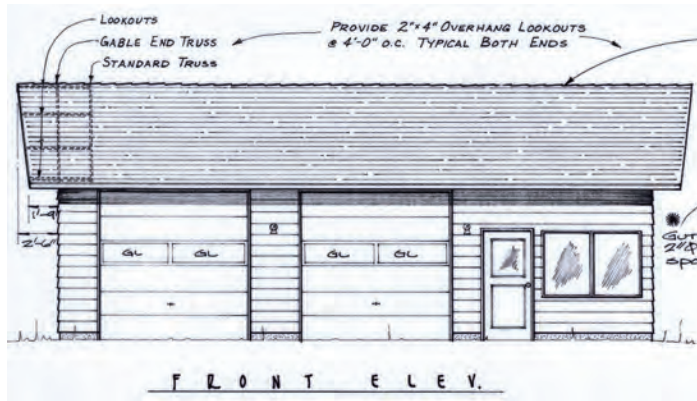
Internal organization consists of a central 7-foot diameter fire pit with a perimeter walkway. Open picnic areas occupy each of the six sides. The party walls separating each have concrete counter tops with stainless steel sinks and metered electric ranges. Flooring consists of exposed aggregate (pea gravel mix) concrete.

Shop

The following standard plans were used for shops: BS108 and BS128.

Groups associated with this resource type consist of NA-36. This design was used at Ocean City and Potholes.

BS108 Shop Building (1964, oldest resource)



BS108



Building 3 (1977), Beacon Rock

There are at least four variations of this design. All were drawn by J. D. Turner. At least one building was built in 1964 (Rockport, building 2), indicating a possible earlier base design based on the extant building predating the drawing date. The design remained in use through at least 1984, and was used at Battle Ground Lake, Bay View, Beacon Rock, Belfair, Fort Ebey, Ginkgo, Jarrell Cove, Kitsap Memorial, Kopachuck, Lake Chelan, Manchester, Maryhill, Nolte, Paradise Point, Rainbow Falls, Rockport, Scenic Beach, Sequim Bay, and Spencer Spit.

Variations included:

- A) 24-by-48-foot plan variation (1971). This variation added a third garage bay and was stamped by engineer Daren W. Johnson. The design included an extra rear window corresponding with the added garage bay. The design was used at Belfair, Birch Bay, Cape Disappointment, Federation Forest, GRG–Kanas-kat-Palmer, Ike Kinswa, Illahee, Riverside, Steamboat Rock, and Twanoh.
- B) 24-by-24-foot plan variation (1974). This variation removed a garage bay to create a single garage bay design, which resulted in just a single rear facade window. The design also switched the location of the front personnel doorway and two-light window. This design was used at Crawford, Fort Simcoe, and Wallace Falls.
- C) 24-by-36-foot variation (rev. 1985). This variation utilized the base two-garage design and upgraded with Milgard Durabronze frame dual-glazed windows and insulated garage doors. Engineer Kris G. Kauffman stamped the drawing. The design utilized the 1974 variation front personnel doorway and two-light window location. There are no extant examples of buildings associated with this design.
- D) Seasonal Employee Quarters—refer to Dwelling–Dormitory for standard plan BS108-4—that provided for a living quarters addition to existing construction or as part of a new shop construction. There are no extant examples of buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1971 drawing is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular plan.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Horizontal cedar siding (8 inch exposure) with mitered outer corners clads the building.

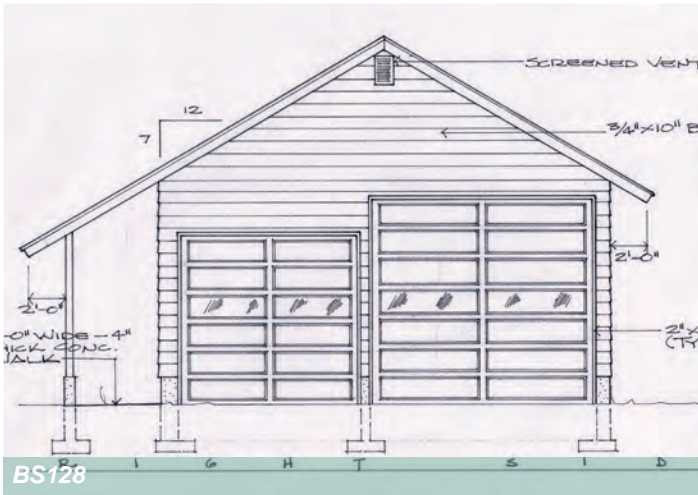
The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), side gable roof with wood shingle or similar roofing. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs. Eaves and gable ends have 6-inch fascia and bargeboards. Roofing framing consists of wood trusses.

Fenestration consists of aluminum (based on period) windows on the front and rear facades. Window openings feature projecting metal frames without casings or sills. Front facade windows consist of a two-light sash adjacent to the personnel door. The rear facade has two windows, each consisting of a large central sash flanked by two smaller sashes.

The main front entrance consists of a panel door with an upper light. The secondary entrances on the side facades consists of a panel door with an upper glass light (obscure glass at the toilet room door). The two garage bays feature overhead 6-panel roll up garage doors with glazing at one of the panels.

Internal organization consists of an open interior volume with a toilet room in the back corner. A crane rail is suspended from the roof trusses with double rafters at this location.

BS128 Snow Area Shop Building (1976)



This design was used at Fields Spring and Lake Wenatchee.

Variations include:

- 1986 revisions changed the cladding to horizontal Masonite (X-90, pressed hardwood made from wood chips and fiber with wax and resin) lap siding with mitered corners. The roofing was changed to delta rib panels.

Physical Characteristics

The 1976 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 48-by-28-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Horizontal, beveled cedar siding with an 8-inch exposure and mitered corners clads the building. Metal vents are in the peaks of the gable ends.

The building design features a standard (7:12) pitch, front gable roof with corrugated metal roofing. Eaves and gables are open with moderate (2 foot) overhangs. Eaves have an 8-inch fascia. Wood trusses with extended rafter tails support the roof and roll up garage doors.

Fenestration consists of aluminum horizontal slider windows on the side and rear facades. Window openings feature 1-by-4-inch cedar trim around each opening.

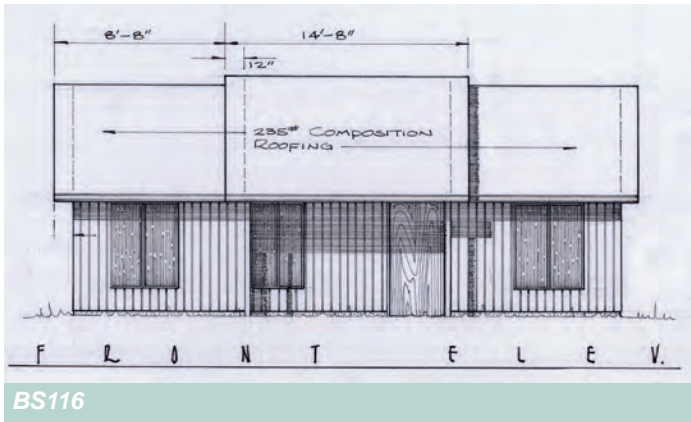
The main entrance consists of the front garage doors and a personnel door set towards the back of the building. A covered walkway below the building's roofline provides access to this doorway from the front of the building. Wood 4-by-4-inch posts supporting a 4 by 8-inch girder carry the outer roof edge over this walkway. The secondary entrance is on the side facade and provides exterior access to the restroom. All doors are insulated metal doors. The two garage doors on the front facade are insulated, roll-up metal doors with safety glazing in one of the panels.

Internal organization consists of a front open volume garage space with a shop and office at the back of the building. A small restroom is located off the shop space.

Specialized—Infirmary

Only one standard plan is associated with infirmary construction, BS116.

BS116 Infirmary (1970)



Design elements from this plan were used in BS115 Duplex, but both designs were prepared in 1970 and just month apart; this is the older design of the two. The design was used at Moran. See also Dwelling—Cabin, standard design BS032-3.

Physical Characteristics

The 1970 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 32-by-26-foot plan having a slight (2 foot) inset on the front facade.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Vertical western red cedar 1-by-8-inch channel rustic siding clads the building. Gable end walls above and below window openings are clad with vertical 2-by-2-inch edge boards and 1-by-4-inch horizontal, tongue-and-groove cedar siding. Metal vents occur in the gable end peaks.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), side gable roof with asphalt composition shingle roofing. A raised front slope roof section (14 feet 8 inches wide) occurs at the front entrance location. The design shifts the ridgeline forward to project the roof out over the front stoop with wood (4 by 4 inch) posts and a girder (4 by 8 inch) carrying the outer roof edge. Eaves and gables are close with plywood soffits and modest (1 foot) overhangs. Gable ends feature a 6-inch bargeboard and 2-inch rake molding. Eaves have a 6-inch fascia. Roof framing consists of wood trusses.

Fenestration consists of two-light, aluminum sash horizontal slider windows on all facades. Window frames to have a Durabronze finish, single glazed with obscure glass (Belknap Glass Company Nordic Series 500).

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a flush-panel hollow core door. A 4-foot-deep concrete porch extends out at the entrance.

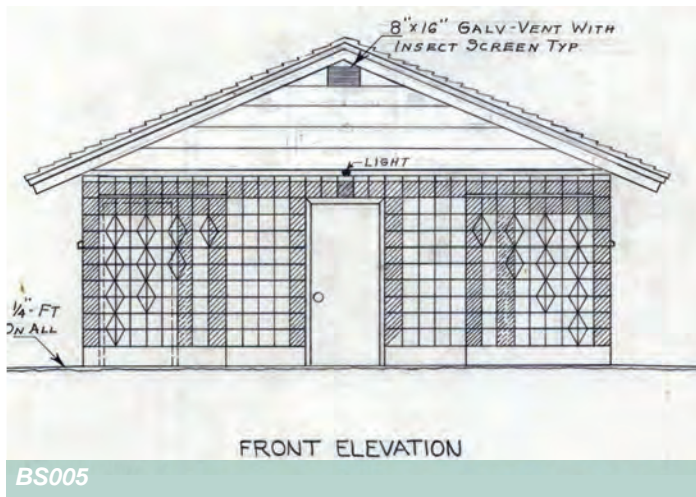
Internal organization consists of rooms in the outer four corners of the plan with supporting service spaces in the central portion. The room at the front entrance is the reception area with a nurse's office at the other front corner. Two wards are located at the back of the floor plan with a short hallway connecting them and the reception area. Service spaces consist of two toilet rooms, a shower, and storage area. Wall and ceiling finishes consist of plywood with tile floors.

Station-Comfort

The following standard plans were used for comfort stations: BS001, BS005, BS006, BS008, BS009, BS013, BS014, BS015, BS016, BS018, BS020, BS022, BS023, BS024, BS040, BS043, BS107, BS114, BS126, BS129, BS133-1, and BS132. Variations are listed under each base standard plan as applicable.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-37, NA-39, NA-41, NA-42, NA-43, NA-44, NA-45, and NA-47. These were used at Birch Bay, Blake Island, Camano Island, Cape Disappointment, Clark Island, Fields Spring, Fort Worden, Illahee, Jarrell Cove, Lake Sylvia, Lewis & Clark Trail, Lincoln Rock, McMicken Island, Palouse to Cascades State Park, Paradise Point, Rockport, South Whidbey, Steamboat Rock, Stuart Island, Sucia Island, Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, Turn Island, and Twanoh.

BS005 Small Day Use Comfort Station (1956, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1956 (Deception Pass, building 5) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1968 and was used at Deception Pass and Lake Sammamish.

Base design for the following variations:

- BS003 Small Standard Comfort Station (1966), providing a compact 21-foot 11 1/4-inch by 22-foot plan with a shower and changing room. There are no extant examples of this plan.
- BS044 Standard Camp Area Comfort Station (1967), providing a larger 33-foot 3 5/8-inch-by-21-foot 11 5/8-inch plan facility, with a shower and changing room and five toilet stalls on the women's side. Additional vents for exhaust fans were located in the rear gable end just above the concrete block wall. Revisions on 3/6/1968 changed the roof pitch to 7:12. The utilities for this variation are provided in BS049. Buildings built as early as 1964 (Dash Point, building 4) pre-date the design and indicate an earlier design variation. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1973. This design was used at Dash Point, Fort Flagler, Jarrell Cove, Lyons Ferry, Maryhill, Millersylvania, Potholes, and Twin Harbors.
- BS045 Small Camp Area Comfort Station (1967), nearly the same design as BS003. The plan is slightly larger, 21 feet 11 5/8 inches by 21 feet 11 5/8 inches. All other details match. There are no extant examples of this plan.
- BS046 Standard Day Use Comfort Station (1967), nearly the same design as BS044, but without the shower and dressing room, resulting in a slightly smaller footprint at 29 feet 11 5/8 inches by 21 feet 11 5/8 inches. This design remained in use through at least 1980 and was used at Dosewallips, Saltwater, South Whidbey, and Twin Harbors.
- BS046R Large Day Use Comfort Station (1968), same design as BS046 but with a universal access

toilet stall in both the women's and men's restrooms. The footprint remained the same, with the other toilet stalls, urinals, and sinks all shifting slightly towards the front of the building. This design was used at Illahee, and Lake Wenatchee.

- BS047 Small Day Use Comfort Station (1967), same design as BS005 with a slightly larger 17-foot 5 5/8-inch-by-21-foot 11 5/8-inch plan to include a universal access toilet stall in both the women's and the men's sides. This design was used at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.
- BS102 Camp Area Comfort Station (1970), same design as BS005, same plan size as BS046 with toilet stalls (five women's, three men's), two urinals, three sinks each side, and a fiberglass shower cabinet and dressing room each side. This design was used at Ike Kinswa, Lake Easton, and Ocean City.
- BS103 Large Day Use Comfort Station (1972), same design as BS103 but without the showers and dressing rooms, 1-by-1-inch ceramic mosaic floor tile rather than concrete for the flooring in the restrooms, and slightly shorter wing walls (9 courses rather than 10). This design was used at Battle Ground Lake, Potholes, and Rockport.
- BS105 Small Camp Area Comfort Station (1969), this pre-dated the BS102 and BS103 designs. This variant (inclusive BS102 and BS103) is notable for the increased use of shadow blocks. Instead of just using them to highlight the wing wall entrance enclosure, they occur on all facades as a series of patterned bays. Toilet stalls (three women's, two men's), a urinal, and a fiberglass shower, dressing room, sink, and electric hand dryer in each side. Specifications called for 1/4-inch Plexiglass Topaz 2208 DP 32. This is the first drawing set to show the roof trusses and the first inclusion of a hand dryer. Buildings built as early as 1968 (Alta Lake, building 17) pre-date the design and indicate an earlier design variation. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1974. This design was used at Alta Lake, Ginkgo, Grayland Beach, Illahee, and Penrose Point.
- BS106 Small Day Use Comfort Station (1970), same design as BS105 but without the shower and dressing room on each side. Buildings built as early as 1968 (Squilchuck, building 4) pre-dating the design indicate an earlier design variation. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1974. This design was used at Crawford, Ocean City, and Squilchuck.

Revisions include:

- Width and roof pitch in 1967

Physical Characteristics

The 1965 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. It is a compact, one-story, utilitarian form building with a rectangular 21-foot 11/4-inch-by-17-foot 4-inch plan. A 4-foot-wide concrete sidewalk wraps around the building.

A concrete foundation supports the reinforced concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch) structure. Concrete blocks (with a Dorman slot) are laid up in a stacked bond. Dorman slots are vertical grooves at the center of the block sides. The recess provides a shadow line, giving the appearance of two smaller square blocks. Decorative half block work divides the facades into vertical bays with decorative diamond pattern shadow blocks on the front facade vestibule wing walls. Shadow blocks occur at every other vertical mortar joint and increase from one to four from the inner wall edge to the outer building corner. A 2-inch concrete cap block extends along the top of the wing walls. Exterior mortar joints are struck with a square tool to match the center score in the blocks, with interior joints filled flush and then lightly raked with a concave tool. Bevel cedar siding (10 inch with 8 inch exposure) clads the gable ends with metal vents at the peak of each gable.

The building design features a low-pitch, front gable roof with wood shake ([No. 1, 24 inch hand-split, resawn, western red cedar, 8-inch exposure, 3/4 to 1 1/4-inch butts) roofing with a double layer of shakes at the ridge. Eaves and gables are open, with moderate (1 foot 9 inch) overhangs and the ends of the 4-by-6-inch rafters exposed. BS102 is the first drawing set to show the plywood gusset 2-by-4-inch member roof trusses. The

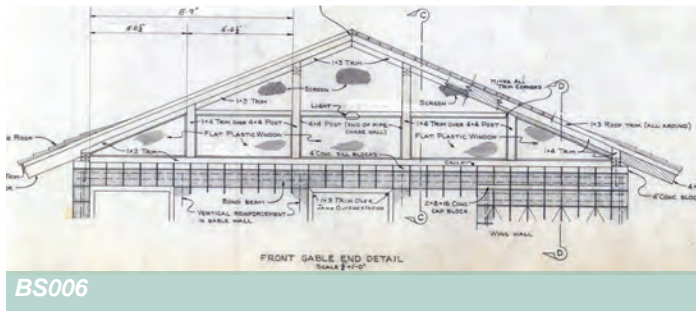
plywood finish ceiling is attached to the underside of the truss' bottom chord.

Fenestration consists of windows placed as a ribbon along the upper portion of the side facades. BS002 also has windows in the gable ends. Window openings were specified as flat plastic glazing (Filon No. 180, flat, clear, .060 thick) stopped in place with concrete sill blocks and wood mullions between openings.

The main entrance is centrally placed on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer concrete block wing walls. A central flush-panel wood door leads to the central mechanical chase. Flush-panel wood doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms.

Interior layout is the same for each side, with sinks and mirrors close to the doorway, central stalls, and urinals; the number depended on the building size. A concrete sidewalk extends around the perimeter. The BS003 and BS044 plans included a coin meter operated shower and dressing room at the back portion.

BS006 Standard Comfort Station (1964)



This design was used at Belfair, Moran, Ocean City, and Seaquest.

Variations include:

- BS002 Standard 50-Camp Area Comfort Station (1964, revised), providing the largest floor plan at just under 22 by just over 33 feet. Buildings built as early as 1960 (Bogachiel, building 10) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. Examples of this standard plan were built through 1968. This design was used at Bogachiel, Brooks Memorial, Cape Disappointment, Deception Pass, Dosewallips, Lake Sylvia, Lake Wenatchee, Penrose Point, Potlach, and Twin Harbors.

Revisions include:

- Width and roof pitch in 1967

Physical Characteristics

The 1964 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact, one-story, utilitarian form building with a rectangular plan. Schedule and schematics were updated in 1965 and lavatory stall and storm panel details developed for BS002.

A concrete foundation supports the reinforced concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch) structure. Concrete blocks (with a Dorman slot) are laid up in a stacked bond. Decorative half block work divides the facades into vertical bays with decorative diamond pattern shadow blocks on the front facade vestibule wing walls. Shadow blocks occur at every other vertical mortar joint and increase from one to four from the inner wall edge to the outer building corner. A 2-inch concrete cap block extends along the top of the wing walls. Mortar joints are struck with a square tool to match the center score in the blocks. Insect screens cover the gable ends.

The building design features a low-pitch (4 1/2:12), front gable roof with 2-by-6-inch V-groove sheathing (exposed on the interior) and wood shake ([No. 1, 24 inch hand-split, resawn, western red cedar, 8 inch exposure, 3/4 to 1 1/4 inch butts) roofing with a double layer of shakes at the ridge. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs and the ends of the 4-by-6-inch rafters exposed. Purlins project at the gable ends of BS002.

Fenestration consists of windows placed as a ribbon along the upper portion of the side facades. BS002 also has windows in the gable ends. Window openings were specified as flat plastic glazing (Filon No. 180, flat, clear, .060 thick) stopped in place with concrete sill blocks and wood mullions between openings.

The main entrance is centrally placed on the facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer concrete block wing walls. A central flush-panel wood door leads to the central mechanical chase. Flush-panel wood doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms.

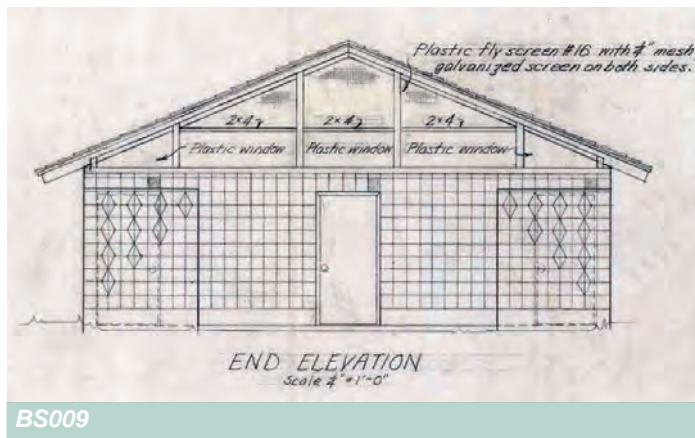
Interior layout is the same for each side with sinks and mirrors close to the doorway, central stalls, and urinals with the number dependent upon size. A concrete sidewalk extends around the perimeter. The BS002 plan included a shower and dressing room at the back portion.



Building 5 (1966), Ocean City

06/11/2019

BS009 Standard Camp Area Comfort Station (1957, oldest resource)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design. BS009 predates and is similar to, just larger than, BS010 which does have two extant buildings. Due to the drawing dates, BS009 is treated as the base and BS010 a variation.

Variations include:

- BS010 Standard Small Camp Comfort Station (1964), providing a smaller 33-foot 4-inch-by-27-foot 4-inch footprint. Buildings built as early as 1957 (Fort Townsend, building 3) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1964. This design was used at Fort Townsend and South Whidbey.
- BS011 Standard Three-Unit Camp Comfort Station (1964), providing a smaller 30-foot 8 inch-by-27-foot 4-inch footprint. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1963 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact, one-story, utilitarian form building with a 38-foot 8-inch-by-27-foot 4-inch rectangular plan.

A concrete foundation supports the reinforced concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch) structure with 8-by-8-by-8-inch shadow blocks at the wing walls. Concrete blocks (with a Dorman slot) are laid up in a stacked bond. A 2-inch concrete cap block extends along the top of the wing walls. Mortar joints are struck with a square tool to match the center score in the blocks.

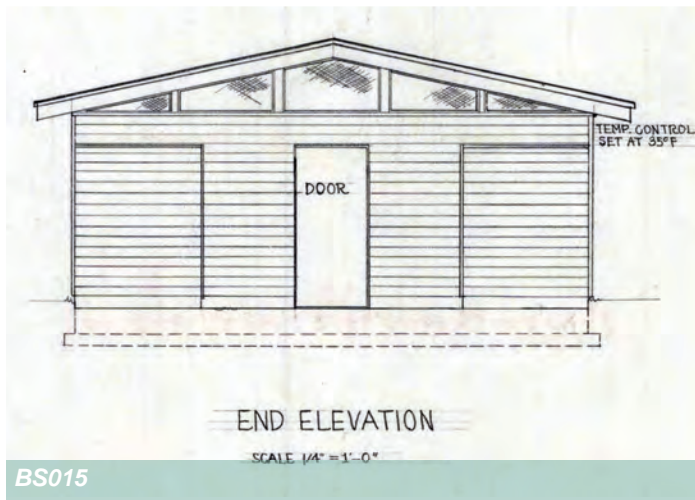
The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof with 2-by-6-inch V-groove sheathing (exposed on the interior) and wood shake (No. 1, 24 inch long, hand-split, resawn, western red cedar, 8-inch exposure, 3/4 to 1 1/4-inch butts) roofing with a double layer of shakes laid Boston-style at the ridge, with the point tips at the ridge oriented towards the prevailing wind. Eaves and gables are open, with modest overhangs and the ends of the 4-by-6-inch rafters exposed.

Fenestration consists of windows placed as a ribbon along the upper portion of the side and end facades. Window openings were specified as flat plastic glazing (Alysynite or equal, .060 inches thick) stopped in place with concrete sill blocks and wood mullions between openings. Fly screen covers the gable ends. Three wood louvers occur on each side facade, set between the window openings.

The main entrances occur on both ends of the building. Each consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer wing walls. Flush-panel wood doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms. A central flush-panel wood door at one end leads to the central mechanical chase.

The interior layout is the same for each side with sinks and associated mirrors, toilet stalls (five women's, three men's), urinals (two), and a shower and dressing room along the inner mechanical chase wall.

BS015 Small Day Use Comfort Station (1963)



This design was used at Fort Casey.

Variations included in the base design:

- Alternate A, frame construction. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.
- Alternate B, block construction. Fort Casey, building 3 (1968) is the only example of this alternate.

Physical Characteristics

The 1963 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a 17-foot 4 inch-by-21-foot 4-inch rectangular plan.

A concrete foundation supports the structure, which can be either reinforced concrete block or platform frame with plywood sheathing. Concrete blocks are 8 by 8 by 16 inches, laid up in a stacked bond, and reinforced. Frame cladding is clapboard with a 6-inch exposure and the rough sawn face towards the exterior (rather than interior). Screens clad the upper portion of the gable ends.

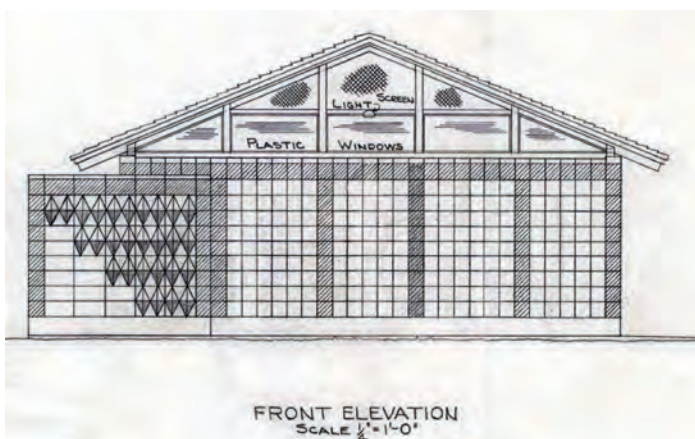
The building design features a low-pitch (2 1/2:12), front gable roof with tongue-and-groove sheathing (exposed to the interior), built-up asphalt composition roofing. Eaves and gables are open, with modest overhangs and exposed 4-by-6-inch rafter ends. The wing walls project beyond the roofline.

Fenestration consists of single-light windows placed along the upper portion of the side facades. Window openings were specified as flat plastic glazing (Alysynite or equal, .060 inches thick) stopped in place with either concrete sill blocks or wood sills (depending on alternate). Wood louvers occur on the side facades at the outer sides of the windows.

The main entrance is centrally placed on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer wing walls. A central flush-panel wood door leads to the central mechanical chase. Flush-panel wood doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms.

Interior layout is the same for each side with a sink and mirror, toilet stalls (three women's, two men's), and one urinal along the central pipe chase wall.

BS016 Group Camp Comfort Station (Revised) (1965)



Building 28 (1965), Brooks Memorial

BS016

This design was used at Brooks Memorial.

Physical Characteristics

The 1965 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 22-by-25-foot plan. A four-foot-wide concrete sidewalk wraps around the building.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block structure. Concrete blocks (with a Dorman slot) are laid up in a stacked bond with the texture of half blocks used to create a band along the top edge of the wall (bond beam) and divide each facade into 5-foot-wide bays (vertical reinforcement at each). Shadow blocks (4 by 8 by 16 inches, Mark II) were used at the entrance wing wall to highlight the entry. The Mark II block pattern consists of two triangular projections on the face of each block that provide strong relief and shadow patterns that shift based on the angle of sunlight. The longer blocks are arranged into a diamond pattern, with two diamonds between each vertical mortar joint. The pattern is a full height of diamonds (four) at the outer wing wall edges and steps to a single diamond at the top at the outer corner. A 2-inch concrete block cap extends along the top of the wing walls. Mortar joints are struck with a square tool to conform with the score in the center of the block.

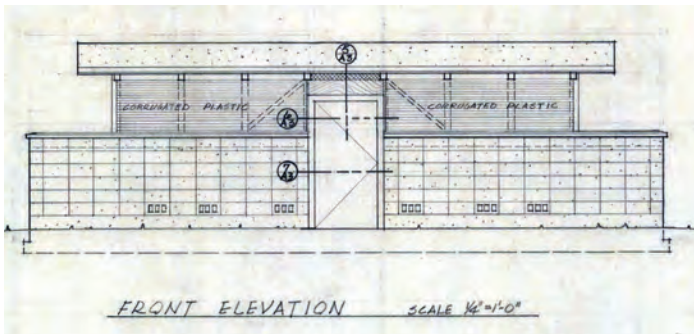
The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof with wood shake (No. 1, 24 inch hand-split, resawn, western red cedar, 8-inch exposure) roofing with a double layer of 5-by-18-inch shakes laid double at the ridge. Roof sheathing consists of 2-by-6-inch V-groove boards exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs and the ends of the 4-by-6-inch rafters exposed. Fly screens occur in the gable ends above and to the side of the windows.

Fenestration was specified as fixed plastic glazing (Abcolite 5106-8 .060 thick) secured in place with wood stops. Wood mullions separate the openings. Windows occur in a ribbon along the top of the side walls and at the gable ends. Window openings feature projecting concrete block sills.

The main entrance is on the outer corner of the front facade, set behind the wing wall, and consists of a single flush-panel door. The secondary entrance is at the back gable end facade, centered on the facade and provides service access to the central mechanical chase.

Internal layout consists of a U-shaped layout around the central mechanical chase. Toilet stalls (four) and urinals (two) are on one side with a large common shower area (five heads) on the other side and sinks and associated mirrors (six) towards the front end and on the shower side of the mechanical chase walls; there is an L-shaped bench mounted to the outer wall across from the sinks.

BS018 Standard Campground Comfort Station (1958)



Building 16 (1965), Sun Lakes-Dry Falls

BS018

This design was used at Belfair, Paradise Point, and Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.

Physical Characteristics

The 1958 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular plan. The concrete block base and wing walls provides a strong horizontal massing to the base, with the tall windows at the side facades above the concrete block providing a contrasting vertical emphasis. The drawings identify the front and rear facades, which informed the building form and roof orientation. Both end facades are identical in design.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block structure. Stacked bond concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch), with blocks laid lengthwise, clads the building. Blocks, set on their side along the base course of the front and rear walls to expose the inner webbing, function as through-wall vents. Concrete sill blocks form a continuous sill along the top of the concrete block walls and wing walls. Channeled cedar siding clads the end facades. Wood posts (4 by 4 inch) form a stem wall between the concrete block and roof.

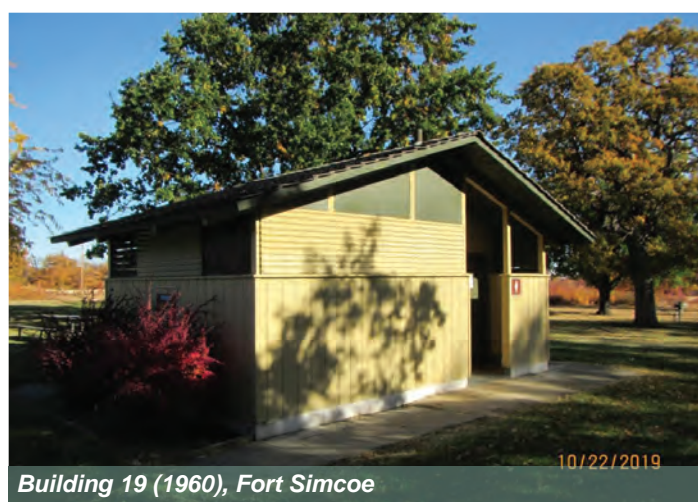
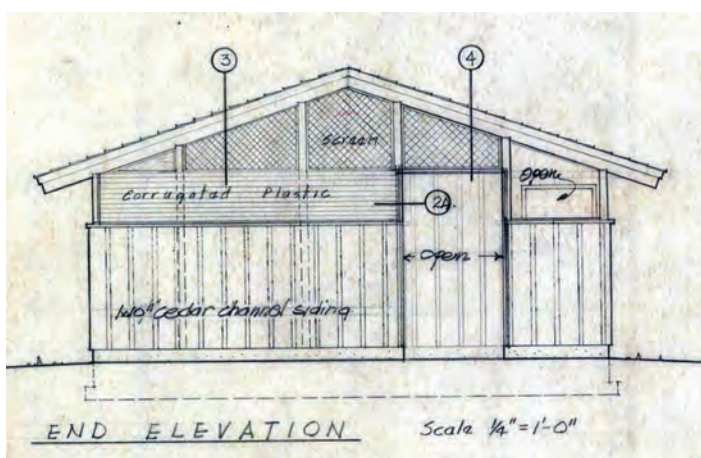
The building design features a low-pitch, side gable roof with built up asphalt composition roofing with a gravel surface and an outer 1-by-4-inch fascia. Sheathing consists of tongue-and-groove 2-by-6-inch V-groove decking exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are open with moderate overhangs. Rafters are 4 by 8 inches, with their exposed ends cut along the lower edge to make this lower edge parallel to the highest grade point.

Fenestration was specified as fixed, white, corrugated (corrugations run horizontal) plastic windows placed on all facades above the concrete block walls. The sill block at the top of the concrete block walls is continuous around the building .

The main entrances are centrally placed on the end facades; each consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer concrete block wing walls. Flush-panel doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms. The secondary entrance providing access to the mechanical chase is centrally placed on the front facade.

Internal organization consists of women's and men's restrooms at either end, with a large central storage and pipe chase area for maintenance use. At each entrance, one door leads to the shower room, consisting of two shower stalls with benches. The other door leads to the bathroom with toilet stalls (four women's, two men's) and urinals (two) and sinks and associated mirrors (two). Plywood clads the interior walls with Flexboard specified over the waterproof plywood at the shower and dressing area.

BS020 Standard Small Comfort Station Frame Type—For Men and Women (1960)



BS020

Building 19 (1960), Fort Simcoe

This design was used at Birch Bay, Fort Simcoe, and Penrose Point.

Variations include:

- BS017 Standard Comfort Station for Group Camps (undated, ca. 1961) design continues the use of channeled cedar siding, and is a larger version of BS020, expanding to a 25-foot 11-1/2-inch by 22-foot plan. This design reconfigured the entrances to provide a single recessed corner entrance that opened to a large main sink area (six sinks) that connects to restrooms on one side (six toilet stalls) and an open column shower area and changing area on the other side. The changing area has benches along the outer and inner walls. Interior walls are clad with plywood, with asbestos board over the plywood at the shower. This design was used at Brooks Memorial.
- BS019 Standard Small Comfort Station (1962) is a larger version of BS020, expanding to a 23-foot 8-inch-by-20-foot plan, adding an extra stall in each restroom. Channeled vertical cedar changed to T1-11 with this design and relative to previous similar designs. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1960 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 20-foot 6-inch-by-13-foot plan. Concrete walkways (4 foot wide) extend along the two gable ends.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Channeled vertical cedar siding (10 inches wide) clads the building, with a projecting wood cap along the top of the siding. Screened vents occur at the base of the side facades. The vents consist of a 3-inch-wide opening on the interior and exterior of the wall with mesh and a sloped board spanning the wall cavity below the vent and projecting through the exterior wall to provide a water table. Fly screen clads the upper portion of the gable ends.

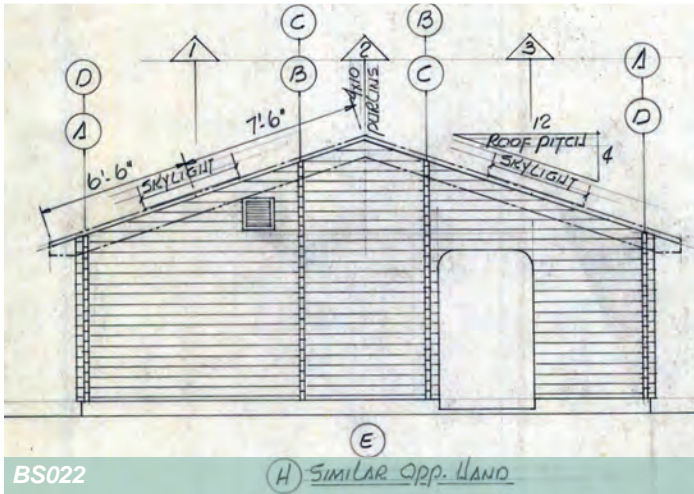
The building design features a standard (5:12) pitch, front gable roof with hand-split cedar shakes. Sheathing consists of 2-by-6-inch V-groove tongue-and-groove decking exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are open with moderate (2 foot) overhangs and a 1-by-4-inch fascia.

Fenestration was specified as fixed white, corrugated, plastic panels (with the corrugation run horizontally), within the windows along the top edge of the wall on each facade. The siding cap serves as a continuous sill. Wood louvers occur at the outer wall corners on the side facades.

The main entrances occur on either end. Each consists of recessed vestibule with an enclosing wing wall. A flush-panel wood door leads to the men's and women's restrooms.

Internal organization consists of women's and men's restrooms on either side of a central pipe chase. Each restroom has a wall-mounted sink and an associated mirror placed close to the entrance, along with toilet stalls (two women's, one men's) and a urinal. Plywood clads the interior.

BS022 Comfort Station Large Western Standard with and without Showers (1952, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1952 (Moran, building 4) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1957. This design was used at Bay View, Lewis & Clark, Millersylvania, and Moran.

- Variations built at Millersylvania (buildings 24, 37) in 1957 are larger in size than the base design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1955 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 24-by-27-foot plan.

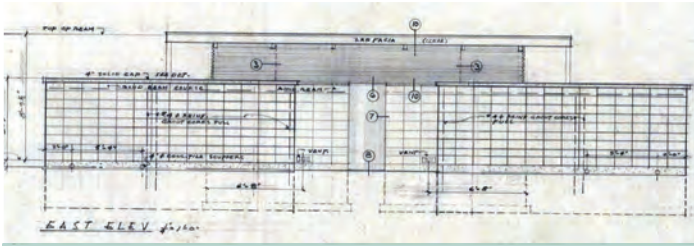
A concrete foundation supports the Pan-Abode (pre-cut log) structure.

The building design features a low-pitch (4:12), front gable roof. The roofing was not specified. Eaves and gables are open with slight overhangs. Purlins are 4 by 10 inches. Each roof slope has three square skylights.

The building does not have windows. Large louvered vents are located on the side facades at each restroom, with day lighting provided by the skylights. Smaller louvered vents occur on the end walls at the shower locations.

The main entrances are at the end facades, with women's and men's restrooms located on opposite ends. Each consists of a recessed vestibule with sinks and mirrors (two), toilet stalls (four), and a shower and dressing room. A pipe chase space runs the length of the building between the two restrooms.

BS024 Comfort Station and Bathhouse (1957)



BS024

This design was used at Potlatch and at Moses Lake, a former State Park. It is not known if that second example survives.

Physical Characteristics

The 1957 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a T-shaped plan. The plan is 16 by 48 feet with a central 4-by-24-foot projection on the back facade. The concrete block base and walls enclosing the dressing rooms provide a strong horizontal massing to the base, with the central vertical mass of the louvered walls at the toilet rooms providing a contrasting vertical emphasis.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block structure. Stacked bond concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch) with blocks laid lengthwise clads the central portion of the building with 2-by-4-inch stud framing at the upper wall portion enclosing the toilet rooms. Smaller (6 by 8 by 16 inch) blocks enclose the dressing rooms at either end of the building and extend as wing walls across the front of the building to enclose the entrance vestibule. Blocks set on their side along the base course of the front and rear walls to expose the inner webbing function as through-wall vents. Concrete sill blocks form a continuous sill along the top of the concrete block walls with coping blocks at the dressing room walls. Concrete tile through-wall scuppers provide drainage from the open-air dressing rooms.

The upper portion of the walls enclosing the toilet rooms are clad with horizontal 2-by-2-inch boards set 3 inches on center. Plywood serves as the backer at outer corners, with insect screen as the backer at all other areas.

The building design features a flat (1/4:12) roof with asphalt composition roofing. A 2-by-8-inch fascia wraps the eaves. Eaves are open with moderate overhangs. Exposed ends of the 4-by-10-inch beams are cut to a taper to end behind the fascia.

Fenestration was specified as corrugated plastic (corrugation run horizontally) at the north and south facades of the central toilet room portion. The concrete block cap along the walls serves as a continuous projecting windowsill.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a large central opening leading to an inner vestibule. Doors at either end of the vestibule lead to the women's and men's dressing and toilet rooms. A central flush-panel door off the vestibule leads to the central pipe chase.

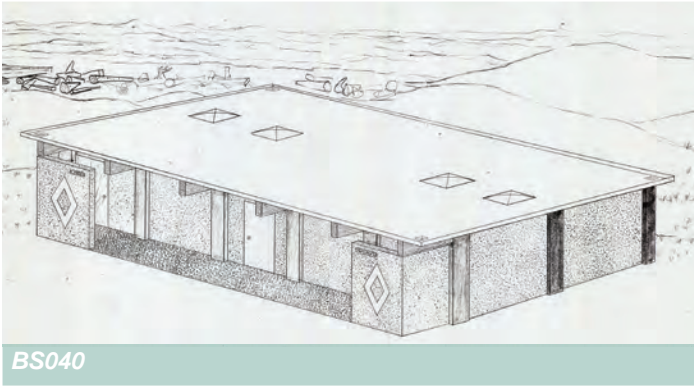
Internal organization consists of dressing rooms at either end with central toilet rooms with toilet stalls (four women's, two men's), a sink, and two urinals. The dressing rooms have a bench around the outer walls. Concrete blocks are exposed at the interior. Harborite was specified to serve as screen material.

Alterations dated May 23, 1962, added exterior showers off the front of the building at the wing walls, and added a second doorway to each of the toilet rooms from the back facade, with a 6-inch block wing wall at each to screen the interior. Alterations appear to be for Potlatch State Park based on changes to the title block



Building 3 (1961), Potlatch

BS040 Beach Area Comfort Station (1967)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design. BS040 predates and is similar to just larger than BS055, which does have one extant building. Due to the drawing dates, BS040 is treated as the base and BS055 a variation.

Variations include:

- BS055, Standard Ocean Beach Comfort Station (Undated, ca. 1967–1968), a slightly larger 30 foot 11 5/8-inch-by-19 foot 11-5/8-inch plan. Wing walls feature two center vertical bands of Graystone Hi-Lite Mark I diamond-pattern shadow blocks. The toilet rooms have a pair of wall sinks on the outer wall. The rendering for this building is BS059. This design was used at Oyhut Oba.

Physical Characteristics

The 1967 design established a horizontally massed, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 31-by-20-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block (6 by 8 by 16 inch) structure and wing walls. Blocks are laid in a stacked bond, with the face towards the building interior, and a 2-by-6-by-16-inch cap along the wing walls.

The building design features a low-pitch, side gable roof with asphalt composition roofing. Beams are glulam and project out over the front entrance vestibule (5 foot 4 inches). Eaves and gables are closed with moderate (18 inch) overhangs. Sheathing consists of 2-inch tongue-and-groove decking. Based on BS055, the glulam beams are tapered to provide the roof pitch.

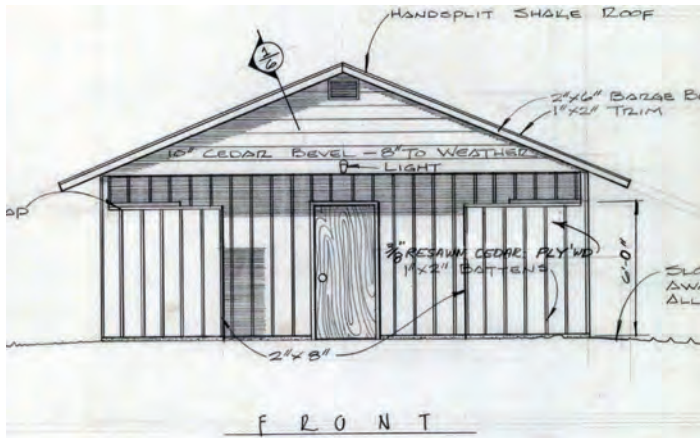
The building does not have windows. Sky lights (four, specified as Hunter, model 5-303, mist white, measuring 30 1/2 by 30 1/2 inches) at the roof augment the electrical lighting. An electric furnace suspended from the ceiling within the pipe chase provided heating to the building with through-wall supply and return air grilles.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule set behind enclosing wing walls. Doorways (flush-panel, wood) at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's toilet rooms with a central doorway opening to the pipe chase. A wall mounted drinking fountain is located adjacent to this central doorway.

Internal organization consists of toilet stalls (five women's, three men's) along the pipe chase wall, with a half circle wall-mounted wash fountain (Bradley type) on the outer wall. Each toilet room has a universally accessible toilet stall.



BS114 Group Camp Comfort Station (1969)



BS114

This design was used at Deception Pass.

Variations include:

- BS109 (1976) provided a larger floor 28-by-33-foot plan, building off previous design changes in the BS110 variant; each restroom would have sinks (three), toilet stalls (four women's, two men's), urinals (two), and a shower/dressing room (two). This design was used at Fort Ebey and Fort Flagler.
- BS110 Camp Area Comfort Station (1973), 18-by-33-foot plan, this variation continued the changes from BS120, but adjusted the windows and main entry. Keeping the entrances at the gable ends, this variation shifted the doorways back to the ends of each facade rather than in the middle. Window changes moved the windows from the side facades to the gable ends, with a triple group at each gable end. This design was used at Birch Bay, Bridgeport, Cape Disappointment, Dosewallips, GRG–Kanaskat–Palmer, Ike Kin-swa, Lake Wenatchee, Manchester, and Scenic Beach.
- BS120 Small Bathhouse (1972), this variation continued the cladding and overall form, but adjusted the windows and main entry. Cladding changes consist of the change to resawn cedar plywood with 1-by-2-inch cedar battens at 12 inch centers and an added 2-by-8-inch cedar water table. Entry changes separated the men's and women's entrances to the gable ends of the building and centered each doorway on that facade. The central pipe chase doorway moved to the middle of the front facade. Window placement was adjusted to have two sets of paired windows with upper screens on the front and two triple groups on the back. The interior layout of the 27-by-28-foot plan remained consistent, except for the addition of ADA toilet stalls, and narrower women's shower stalls fitting four, rather than three, in the shower area. Flooring changed from concrete to 1-inch square ceramic tiles with 4 1/4-inch square tiles at the walls. This design was used at Battle Ground Lake and Lake Easton.
- BS122 Comfort Station (1976) provided a smaller 18-by-28-foot plan, building off the BS120 variation. Changes included the use of a double-door access to the pipe chase, the use of paired windows with upper screens on the front and rear facades due to the smaller plan size. Interior changes installed ADA toilet and shower stalls. Buildings built as early as 1974 (Scenic Beach, building 6) pre-date the design and indicate an earlier design variation. This design was used at Bridgeport, Fort Casey, Manchester, Moran, and Scenic Beach.
- BS123 Day Use Comfort Station (1973, updated 1978) provided a compact 15-by-33-foot plan building similar to BS114 but with expanded ADA toilet stalls and without the shower stalls. Cladding used re-sawn cedar plywood (plain face) with 1-by-2-inch battens and a 2-by-8-inch rough-sawn water table. The 1973 design had a 4:12 roof pitch with 4-by-6-inch purlin ends exposed at the gable ends. The pitch was



Building 55 (1975), Deception Pass

revised to 5:12 in 1978. Eaves are closed with resawn cedar plywood soffits. Interior finishes are 1-by-1-inch ceramic tile flooring and 4 1/4-by-4 1/4-inch ceramic wall tiles with plywood at the ceiling. This design was used at Camano Island, Dash Point, Fort Ebey, Griffith-Priday, Lake Sammamish, Lake Sylvania, Lake Wenatchee, Riverside, Scenic Beach, Spencer Spit, Twenty-Five Mile Creek, and Wallace Falls.

Physical Characteristics

The 1969 design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 24-foot by 30-foot 6-inch plan.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Vertical boards (1 by 12 inch) with 1-by-2-inch battens clad building and wing walls in the original design. Wing walls have a 2-by-8-inch wood cap. Cedar bevel siding with an 8-inch exposure clads the gable ends, which each have a metal vent in the peaks and, at the rear facade, exhaust vents.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof with hand-split and resawn cedar shake roofing laid with a 10-inch exposure and 5-by-18-inch shakes at the ridge. Eaves and gables are open, with modest overhangs and a 6-inch bargeboard at the gable ends and a 6-inch fascia at the eaves. Wood trusses provide the roof framing.

Fenestration was specified as fixed plastic (1/4-inch Plexiglass, topaz color), with glazing at windows on the rear and side facades. Screened vents extend along the top of the windows. Window openings feature projecting sills with 4-by-4-inch mullions on the side facades.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by wing walls. A doorway at either end leads to the restrooms. A central doorway provides service access to the pipe chase.

Internal organization consists of toilet stalls (three women's, two men's), a urinal (men's), three sinks (both), and showers. The men's side shower consists of a single room with three shower heads and benches along the outer walls. The women's side shower consists of three separate stalls each with a bench and shower head. A concrete floor extends throughout.

BS126 Bathhouse (1969)



BS126

Examples built as early as 1969 (Lake Chelan, building 16) with the same base design but using concrete block rather than wood frame construction pre-date the base design, indicating an earlier design. This design was used at Alta Lake, Ginkgo, Ike Kinswa, Lake Chelan, Lake Sammamish, Lyons Ferry, Maryhill, and Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.

Physical Characteristics

The 1974 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a T-shaped plan, measuring 60-by-26-feet with a 24-by-12-foot central projection forming the leg of the T. A concrete exposed aggregate sidewalk extends around the building with a wider (8 foot) apron in front of the concessionaire.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Resawn plywood with 1-by-2-inch battens at 12 inch centers clads the building. Wood 6-by-6-inch columns occur at the outer corners and support the gable overhang at the concessionaire. Horizontal siding clads the gable ends. A rough-sawn 2-by-8-inch wood water table wraps the base of the walls and wraps around the base of the posts.

The building design features a standard pitch, cross-gable roof with hand-split and resawn wood shake roofing (10 inch exposure). Eaves and gables are closed, with plywood soffits and modest (2 foot) overhangs. Purlins project at the cross gable end. Gable ends have 8-inch bargeboards with a 2-inch rake molding. A 6-inch fascia extends along the eaves. Wood trusses provide the roof framing.

Fenestration was specified as 1/4-inch Plexiglass fixed windows on all facades. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings. A shed roof projects out over the side facade windows.

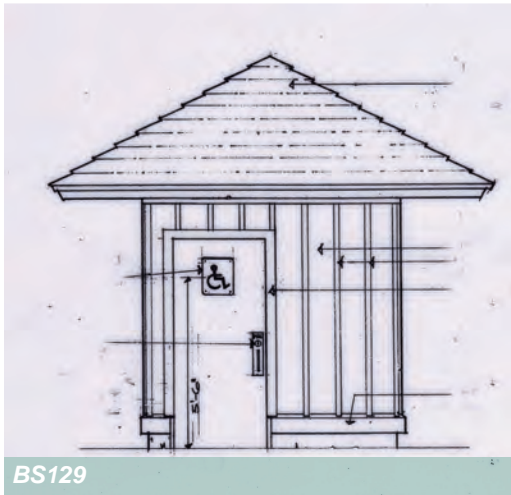
The main entrances occur on the end facades. Each consists of doorways at either end of an internal double-loaded corridor with wing walls enclosing the outer ends for privacy. The showers are located on one side of the corridor with the restrooms on the other side with broad (6 foot) cased openings providing access. Men's and women's restrooms are located at opposite ends of the building with a central pipe chase between. The concessionaire space extends off the front facade and is separated from the restrooms by a narrow storage room. Each restroom has toilets (five women's, two men's), three sinks, and three urinals in the men's restroom. The women's shower room consists of two showers at the outer end and four dressing stalls on either side. The men's shower room consists of two shower rooms at the outer end, with a large open-volume changing area and benches along the outer walls plus a central bench. Interior finishes were specified as 4 1/4-inch square ceramic wall tiles, 1-inch square ceramic floor tile, and a plywood ceiling.

The secondary entrance features a pair of flush-panel doors providing access on the rear facade to the pipe chase. A personnel door on the side of the concessionaire provides staff access. A stainless steel serving counter projects from the wall at the concessionaire window, which consists of an aluminum roll-up door.



Building 28 (1975), Lake Sammamish

BS129 Comfort Station (1970)



Buildings built as early as 1970 (Blake Island, building 13) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. This design remained in use through at least 1982 and was used at Blake Island, Dash Point, Deception Pass, Federation Forest, and GRG–Kanaskat-Palmer.

Physical Characteristics

The 1981 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 8-by-18-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Resawn plywood with 1-by-2-inch battens at 12 inch centers clads the building. A rough sawn 2-by-8-inch water table wraps the base of the walls.

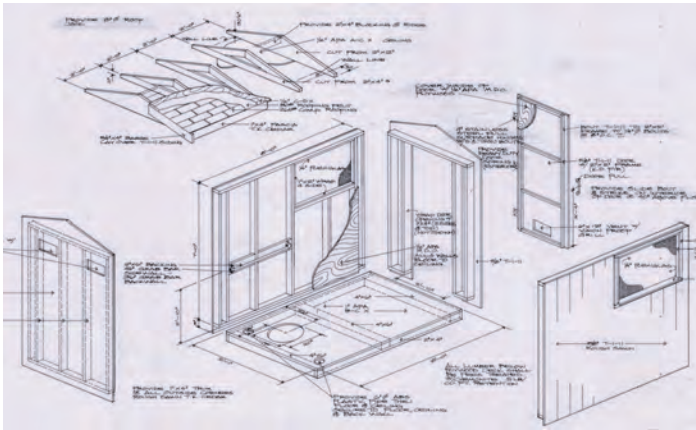
The building design features a standard pitch (7:12), hip roof with cedar shakes with a 10-inch exposure for roofing. Eaves and gables are boxed with plywood soffits, which have wide 2-foot 8-inch overhangs. Wood trusses support the roof. A 6-inch fascia wraps the eaves.

Fenestration was specified as fixed 1/4-inch Plexiglass (Topaz) windows with narrow insect screened vents above on the side facades. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings.

The main entrances occur at each rest room at the front and rear facades and consist of flush-panel metal doors. The secondary entrance occurs at the central pipe chase.

Internal organization consists of a single rest room on either side of a central pipe chase. Interior finishes were specified as 1-inch-square ceramic tile floor, 4 1/4-inch square ceramic wall tiles.

BS133-1 Vault Toilet (1960, oldest resource)



BS133-1



Building 22 (1960), Dosewallips

Examples built as early as 1960 (Dosewallips, building 22) indicate an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1982 and was used at Blake Island, Deception Pass, Dosewallips, Fort Flagler, and Spencer Spit.

Physical Characteristics

The 1981 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 8-foot-by-5-foot-1-inch plan.

A concrete foundation supports the prefabricated structure. Panels comprised of 2-by-6-inch framing clad with 5/8-inch thick T-1-11 plywood (rough sawn) form the walls and floor.

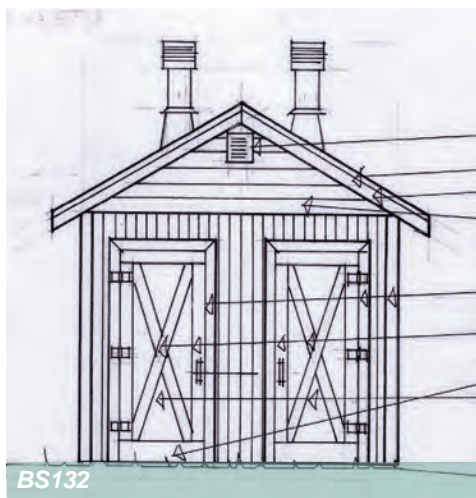
The building design features a low-pitch, front gable roof with asphalt composition roofing. Eaves and gables are closed with slight overhangs. Eaves have a 4-inch fascia with 4-inch bargeboards at the gable ends.

Fenestration was specified as fixed 1/4-inch Plexiglass windows on the side facades. Window openings feature projecting sills, and 2-inch casings.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a wood frame door clad with T-1-11.

Internal organization consists of a single stall toilet room.

BS132 Composting Toilet Building (1975, oldest resource)



Examples built as early as 1975 (James Island, building 3) indicate an earlier base design. This design was used at Blind Island, James Island, and Sucia Island.

Physical Characteristics

The 1982 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular plan. The basement portion of the building is set below grade. The upper toilet room area has a 10-by-8-foot plan. The basement portion has a 10-by-16-foot plan and extends to the rear.

A pressure treated wood foundation supports the platform frame structure. T-1-11 siding, with 1-by-4-inch cedar corner boards, clads the building. Gable ends are clad with beveled cedar siding that has a 6-inch exposure.

The building design features a standard pitch, front gable roof with wood shake (hand-split and resawn, 10-inch exposure) roofing. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs. Eaves have a 6-inch fascia. A shed roof extends over the back portion of the basement. Two large vents project above the roofline for the composting toilets.

Fenestration was specified as fixed 1/4-inch Plexiglass windows on the side facades. Window openings feature projecting sills and 2-inch casings.

The main entrances are on the front facade with a doorway to each of the toilet rooms. The secondary entrance is at the back of the basement portion and consists of a two-leaf doorway. All doors are T-1-11 (plain face) with 1-by-4-inch cross bucks.

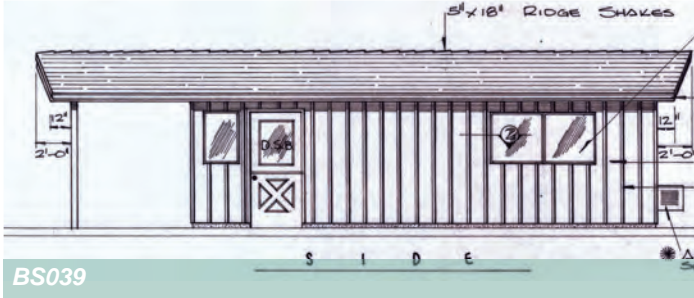
Internal organization consists of two toilet rooms. Tongue and groove (2 by 6 inch) pressure treated planking comprises the flooring. The basement contains two Clivus Multrum waterless composting toilets.

Station–Contact

The following standard plans were used for contact stations: BS STD Large, BS117, and BSxxx.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-49. This design was used at Brooks Memorial, Camano Island, and Sequim Bay.

BS STD Large Contact Station (1959, oldest resource)



This design did not receive a standard design number.

Variations of this base design:

- BS STD Small Contact Station (1971) dated just a few days after the large contact station design. An example of BS STD Small built in 1959 (Birch Bay, building 13) indicates an earlier base design.



Physical Characteristics

The 1971 design is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 28-by-12-foot plan, including the front canopy. A concrete walkway wraps around the building.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Foundation depths varied with a minimum of 18 inches in Western Washington and 30 inches in Eastern Washington. Posts (4 by 4 inches) support the projecting 4-by-8-inch beams carrying the front canopy. Board and batten cedar siding comprised of 1-by-12-inch boards with 1-by-2-inch battens clads the building. Horizontal 10-inch bevel cedar siding with an 8-inch exposure clads the gable ends with a vent at the peak.

The building design features a low-pitch (4:12), front gable roof with hand-split and resawn cedar shakes (5/4 to 3/4 by 24 inches) laid with a 10-inch exposure. Shakes at the ridge are 5 by 18 inches. Eaves and gables are closed with slight (12 inch) overhangs except for the 2-foot overhang at the front. Plywood clads the soffits with 6-inch fascias along the eaves. Roof framing consists of 2-by-4-inch trusses. Drawings called for a 4-by-5-inch wood gutter along the eaves for Western Washington locations only.

Fenestration was specified as anodized aluminum frames with 1/8-inch single-pane glass, on all facades. The front facade has a pair of tall single-light windows. Side facades feature a tall narrow window flanking the entrance providing day lighting for the staff counter area with a pair of single-light windows towards the back of the building at the staff office space. The back facade has two pairs of tall windows. Window openings feature narrow casings. Side and rear windows are clad with Extrude-A-Lock sunscreens. An air conditioner is located on the rear facade.

The main entrances are on the side facades, providing public access to the interior. The door consists of a cross-buck door with an upper light. The secondary entrance is on the rear facade and features a single lower panel with a single light above.

Internal organization consists of a front reception area with a staff counter and a single toilet room. A pocket door separates this front area from the back staff office space.

BS117 Contact Station (1971, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1971 (Ike Kinswa, building 3) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design. The design remained in use through at least 1981 and was used at Battle Ground Lake, Ike Kinswa, Manchester, Scenic Beach, and Twin Harbors.

Variations on the design stemmed from subsequent revisions to the base design.

- 1977 design alterations added screened vents in the gable ends, a water table, wall heaters on the interior, removed the cross buck at the side entrance door and converted this to a Dutch door, removed the back door and added a side entrance into the lobby, changed the eaves to open, and changed from vinyl to linoleum in the staff areas. No extant resources are associated with this variation.
- 1980 design alterations returned to the 1973 doorway configuration and added a handrail within the reception area across the front door and windows. No extant resources associated with this variation.

Physical Characteristics

The 1973 drawing is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 27-by-12-foot plan with a 6-foot-wide front stoop, a concrete walkway along the sides and back.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Resawn cedar plywood siding with 1-by-2-inch battens at 12 inch centers clads the building.

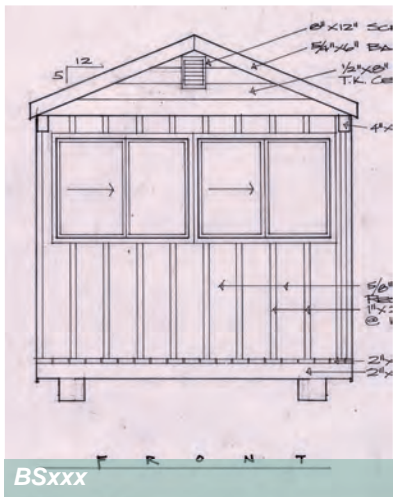
The building design features a steeply pitched (12:12), cross-gable roof with hand-split and resawn shakes with a 10-inch exposure. Eaves and gables are closed with plywood and have moderate (2 foot) overhangs. Eaves have a 10-inch fascia.

Fenestration was specified as anodized aluminum (Bronzetone), fixed sash windows on the front and rear facades. Windows at the front facade are tall, tempered glass, and comprise most of the facade. The rear facade has a pair of windows.

The main entrance is on the front facade opening to the reception area. The front door has a single, tall glass light. The secondary entrances are on the side and rear facades, opening to staff spaces. The side facade door has two upper lights with a lower cross buck panel. The back door has an upper light with a lower panel.

Internal organization consists of a front reception area with a staff counter and a single toilet room. A pocket door separates this front area from the back staff office space. The reception area has a concrete floor with vinyl over the concrete in the staff area.

BSxxx Relocatable Contact Station (1980, oldest resource)



This design did not receive a standard design number. The example built in 1980 (Fort Flagler, building 37) provides the estimated date for the base design.

Physical Characteristics

The undated (ca. 1980) design established a one-story utilitarian form, relocatable building with a rectangular 9-foot 6-inch by 20-foot plan.

Wood skids (8 by 10 inches) with angled ends provide the structure base and support the platform frame structure. Resawn plywood siding with 1-by-2-inch battens every 12 inches and at the outer corners clads the building.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof. Roofing was not specified. Eaves and gables are flush with a 6-inch fascia along the eaves. Wood 4-by-6-inch beams project at the front to carry the roof overhang at the front stoop.

Fenestration was specified as aluminum horizontal slider windows on the front, rear, and one side. The window opening features 2-inch-wide trim around the opening.

The main entrance is on the front facade with a full facade width wood deck stoop. A secondary Dutch door is on the side facade. Both have a single lower panel with an upper glass light and 2-inch wide trim around the openings.

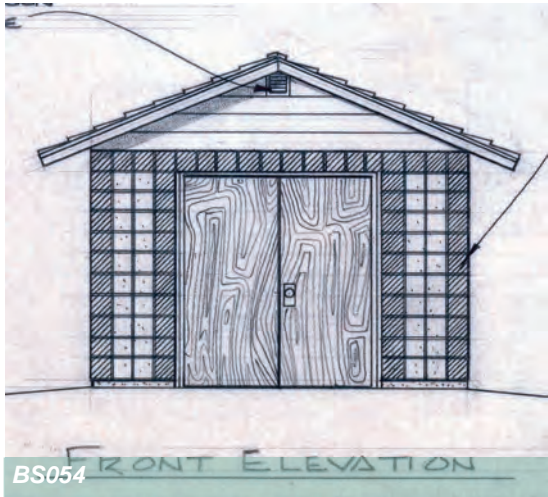
Internal organization consists of a front reception area with a high counter and a back office area.

Storage–Building

Only one standard plan is associated with storage building construction, BS054. This design was used at Pot-holes.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-50, NA-51, NA-52, NA-53, NA-54, and NA-55. These were used at Belfair, Camano Island, Cape Disappointment, Federation Forest, Kopachuck, Manchester, Mount Spokane, Palouse to Cascades State Park, Potlatch, Steamboat Rock, and Westport Light.

BS054 (1968)



Physical Characteristics

The 1968 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 19-foot 11 5/8-inch-by-11-foot 11 5/8-inch plan.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block structure. Blocks (8 by 8 by 16 inch) are laid up in a stacked bond with a Dorman slot. Horizontal bevel cedar siding (7 inch exposure) clads the gable ends with a vent in the peak.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof with cedar shake (24 inch with an 8 inch exposure) roofing. Eaves and gables are closed with plywood at the soffit and have modest (12 inch) overhangs. A 6-inch-wide fascia board wraps the eaves.

Fenestration was specified as a single two-light aluminum sash window on the side facade with a fixed and a casement sash. The window opening has a projecting concrete sill.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a pair of flush-panel solid door wood doors.

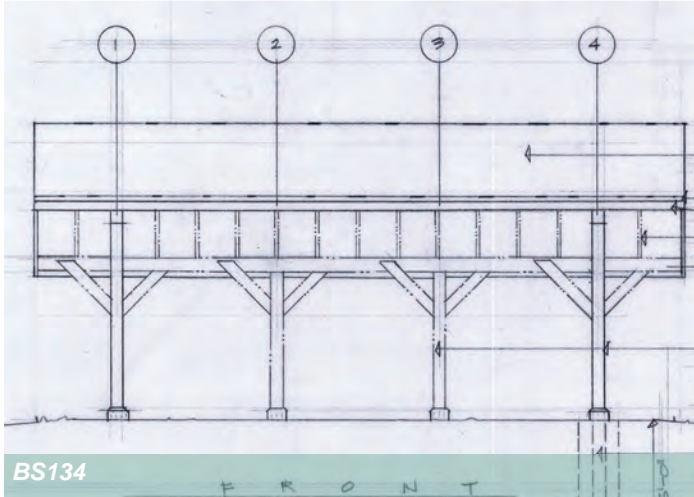
Internal organization consists of a single open volume.

Storage-Shed

Only one standard design is associated with storage shed construction, BS134. This design was used at Rockport.

Groups associated with this resource type include NA-56. This design was used at Blake Island, Crawford, and GRG-Flaming Geyser.

BS134 Equipment Shed (1967, oldest resource)



Buildings built as early as 1967 (Rockport, building 4) pre-date this base design, indicating an earlier base design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1987 drawing is the earliest known drawing showing the design. The design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 24-by-24-foot plan.

Concrete footings support the post and girder structure. The building is open on all four sides and does not have cladding, entrances, or windows. Posts are 6 by 6 inch and pressure treated. Diagonal bracing (2 by 6 inch) connects the posts to the 6-by-12-inch girders.

The building design features a standard pitch, side gable roof. Roofing was not specified. Eaves and gables are open with moderate overhangs.

Internal organization consist of a single open volume.

4. EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

This chapter provides a framework for evaluating National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility of built environment resources from the study period. No archaeological, traditional cultural place (TCP), or cultural landscape evaluation was conducted as part of this study.

The framework consists of three parts, each building on the previous part.

- The inventory analysis utilizes the Excel inventory data and the historic context of the study period to determine which study period resources recorded in the inventory retain sufficient integrity to be considered for eligibility under any National Register criteria. NWV worked with State Parks staff to review dates of construction; however, there may be study period resources that were not included due to an incorrect year built that was recorded in the inventory. If any are identified, they can be run through this same process.
- The park analysis utilizes the inventory analysis data, the study period historic context, park boundaries, findings from prior DAHP determinations of eligibility, listed resource data, and FICAP data on pre- and post-study period resources to conduct a historic district eligibility analysis based on National Register Criteria A and C for all state parks with one or more study period resources. The study period historic context did not identify any parks established, or substantially developed, within the study period that consisted only of designed landscape features, without any built environment resources.
- The unique resources analysis utilizes the inventory analysis data, the study period historic context, findings from prior DAHP determinations of eligibility, listed resource data, and original drawings were available to evaluate applicability of National Register Criteria A, B, and C.

4.A. Inventory Analysis

The inventory analysis utilizes the Excel inventory data and the study period historic context to determine which study period resources recorded in the Excel inventory retain sufficient integrity to be considered for National Register eligibility under any criteria.

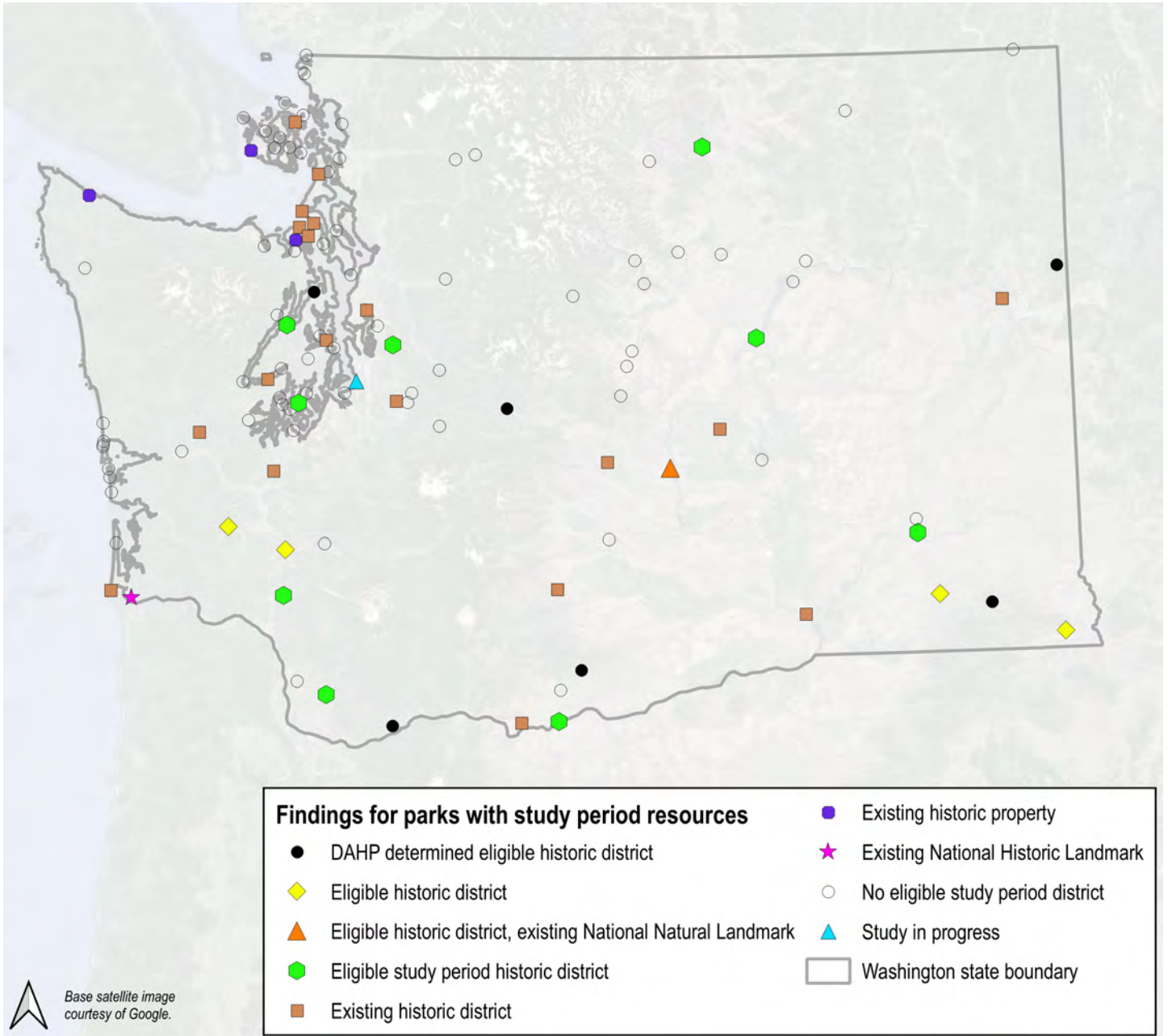
Architectural integrity levels based on the extent of plan, window and cladding changes are evaluated in the inventory, utilizing photographs of the individual resources. Integrity level results of ES, EC, and NC, as defined in the methodology above, are recorded in the Excel inventory. A static copy of the inventory is in **“Appendix B. Inventory” on page 261.**

4.B. Park Analysis

This section conveys the analysis and findings after applying the evaluation framework to each state park with at least one resource from the study period.

The analysis utilized geographic information systems (GIS) to display the findings from the initial integrity evaluation for each park. Staff reviewed study period resources identified as ES, EC, and NC in context with pre-1943 resources, the extent of post 1985 infill development, DAHP determinations, and listed resources within each park. Staff used FICAP photograph hyperlinks to pull up and review photographs for resources within each park to evaluate architectural character and, where applicable, the relationship between pre-1943 and study period architectural character.

Map 3. Parks with Study Period Resources



The following table conveys a summary of findings and recommended actions for each park based on the analysis. Refer to “4.B.1. Findings” on page 106 and “4.B.2. Actions” on page 107 below for a description of these definitions in the following table. The “4.B.3. Park Summaries” on page 107 section provides a narrative for each park addressing the basis for the finding and action. The land ownership column is included as not all of the state parks are owned by State Parks.

Readers are intended to first review the definitions under findings and actions, then utilize the table for a specific query, and then to refer to the Park Summaries for the background supporting the finding and action. The table is sorted based on Findings and then listing parks alphabetically within each grouping.

Table 11. Park Analysis

PARK	FINDINGS	ACTION	LANDOWNERSHIP
Beacon Rock	DAHP determined eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Brooks Memorial	DAHP determined eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Camp Wooten Environmental Learning Center	DAHP determined eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Kitsap Memorial	DAHP determined eligible historic district	No action	State Parks
Lake Easton	DAHP determined eligible historic district	No action	State Parks
Mount Spokane	DAHP determined eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Lyons Ferry	DAHP determined no eligible historic district	No action	Other
Fields Spring	Eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Lewis & Clark	Eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Lewis & Clark Trail	Eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Rainbow Falls	Eligible historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Ginkgo Petrified Forest	Eligible historic district, existing National Natural Landmark	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Battle Ground Lake	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Blake Island	Eligible study period district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Conconully	Eligible study period historic district	Intensive level survey	Other
Lake Sammamish	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Maryhill	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	Other
Penrose Point	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks, partial
Potlatch	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Scenic Beach	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks, partial
Sequest	Eligible study period historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	Eligible study period historic district, existing National Natural Landmark	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks, partial
Cape Disappointment	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks, partial
Deception Pass	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks

PARK	FINDINGS	ACTION	LANDOWNERSHIP
Fort Casey	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Fort Ebey	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Fort Flagler	Existing historic district	DAHP consult	State Parks
Fort Simcoe	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Flaming Geyser	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Manchester	Existing historic district	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Millersylvania	Existing historic district	Intensive level survey	State Parks
Moran	Existing historic district	Intensive level survey	State Parks
Olmstead Place	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Palouse To Cascades	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Riverside	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Sacajawea	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Saint Edward	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Schafer	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Twanoh	Existing historic district	No action	State Parks
Fort Townsend	Existing historic property	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	Existing historic property	Reconnaissance level survey	State Parks
Limekiln Point	Existing historic property	DAHP consult	State Parks ¹
Fort Columbia	Existing National Historic Landmark	No action	State Parks
Fort Worden	Existing National Historic Landmark	No action	State Parks
Alta Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Anderson Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Bay View	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Belfair	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Birch Bay	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Blind Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Bogachiel	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Bridgeport	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Bridle Trails	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Camano Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Chance A La Mer Oba	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Clark Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Crawford	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Crown Point	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Curlew Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Dash Point	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Dosewallips	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Federation Forest	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Goldendale Observatory	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Grayland Beach	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Kanaskat-Palmer	No eligible study period district	Re-eval when 50 years old	State Parks
Griffith-Priday	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks

1 State Parks does not own the lighthouse.

PARK	FINDINGS	ACTION	LANDOWNERSHIP
Ike Kinswa	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Illahee	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
James Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Jarrell Cove	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Joemma Beach	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Jones Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Kopachuck	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Kukulali Preserve	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Lake Chelan	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Lake Isabella	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Lake Sylvia	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Lake Wenatchee	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Larrabee	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Lincoln Rock	No eligible study period district	Re-eval when 50 years old	Other
McMicken Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Nolte	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Obrien Riggs	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Ocean City	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Olallie	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Oyhut Oba	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Palouse Falls	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Paradise Point	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Peace Arch	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Pearrygin Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Possession Point	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Potholes	No eligible study period district	No action	Other
Rockport	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Sequim Bay	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Skating Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
South Whidbey	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Spencer Spit	No eligible study period district	Re-eval when 50 years old	State Parks
Square Lake	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Squilchuck	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Steamboat Rock	No eligible study period district	Reconnaissance level survey	Other
Stuart Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Sucia Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Tolmie	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Turn Island	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Twenty Five Mile Creek	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Twin Harbors	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Wallace Falls	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Wenatchee Confluence	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Westport Light	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks

PARK	FINDINGS	ACTION	LANDOWNERSHIP
Yakima Sportsman	No eligible study period district	No action	State Parks
Saltwater	Study in progress	Update with DAHP determination	State Parks

4.B.1. Findings

The following findings stem from the park analysis and are listed in the Findings column in the above table. A collection of historic resources is either eligible or not as a historic district. This aligns with DAHP terminology that does not use “potential” and provides clarity for planning and project purposes. The finding for each park remains a recommendation of this study based on the best available information. It can change based on new research and is formalized by either a nomination and listing or a formal determination by DAHP.

- Existing historic district was assigned based on WISAARD GIS data identifying at least one listed National Register of Historic Places and/or Washington Heritage Register-listed historic district. The relationship between the listed historic district and study period resource(s) is addressed below under park summaries in the park specific narrative. Where applicable, within the Excel “Inventory_1943-1985” sheet, the “Eligibility” column records resource status within the historic district (historic contributing, historic non-contributing, non-historic noncontributing) and the “Historic” column records the district name.
- Existing historic property was assigned based on WISAARD GIS data identifying at least one listed National Register of Historic Places and/or Washington Heritage Register-listed historic property. The relationship between the listed historic property and study period resource(s) within the property is addressed below under park summaries in the park specific narrative.
- Existing National Historic Landmark was assigned based on WISAARD GIS data identifying a listed National Historic Landmark. The relationship between the National Historic Landmark and study period resources is addressed below under park summaries in the park specific narrative.
- Existing National Natural Landmark² was assigned after a review of the National Natural Landmarks database, administered by the National Park Service. The National Natural Landmark program designates significant biological and geological resources. A voluntary agreement by the landowner to retain the integrity of the National Natural Landmark is the requirement. National Natural Landmarks are not subject to the same consideration as National Historic Landmarks and National Register of Historic Places-listed properties when there is a federal undertaking.
- DAHP determined eligible historic district was assigned if there is a formal determination recorded in WISAARD identifying an eligible historic district. The relationship between this eligible historic district and study period resources is addressed below under park summaries in the park specific narrative. Within the Excel, “Inventory_1943-1985” sheet, the “Historic” column records the DAHP project number associated with this determination.
- Eligible historic district was assigned if, based on the park analysis, there is an eligible historic district related to pre-1943 built environment resources and study period resources could contribute to this eligible historic district. The basis for this finding is addressed below under park summaries in each park specific narrative.
- Eligible study period historic district was assigned if, based on the park analysis, there is an eligible historic district related comprised of study period-built environment resources. The basis for this finding is addressed below under park summaries in each park specific narrative.
- No eligible study period district was assigned if, based on the park analysis, there is no eligible historic

² National Park Service, “National Natural Landmarks Program,” <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nnlandmarks/index.htm> (accessed January 2023).

district based on study period resources. The basis for this finding is addressed below under park summaries in each park specific narrative.

- Study in progress was used to address the one park where a large-scale project is underway, and a cultural resource survey has been completed for the park. Once DAHP issues a formal determination on eligibility the status should be updated.

4.B.2. Actions

The following recommended actions stem from the park analysis.

- DAHP consult is recommended when, based on the park analysis, there is a technical question that could be addressed with DAHP and may not require a reconnaissance level survey level of effort. This generally pertains to sorting out the relationship between study period resource(s) and a listed resource.
- No action is recommended when, based on extant resources, the park analysis was definitive, and no further steps are needed to sort out study period resource status. This does not eliminate consultation requirements with DAHP, but identifies the likely outcome based on available information.
- Re-eval when 50 years old is recommended when, based on the park analysis, the study period resources are not exceptionally significant but, based on their architectural characteristics and development patterns, they should be re-evaluated when they reach 50 years old.
- Reconnaissance level survey is recommended when, based on the park analysis, a reconnaissance level survey is needed to sort out development periods and verify study findings. For eligible historic districts, this would confirm eligibility, and be a first step towards preparation of a nomination for listing and refining which historic resources contribute to the eligible historic district and which do not.
- Intensive level survey is recommended when, based on a resource type analysis under the Unique Resource Analysis section, an intensive level survey is needed to delve into the details of construction history and use for a resource type to determine if changes to an existing historic district are needed. This would confirm eligibility, and be a first step towards preparation of a historic district amendment for inclusion of the resource type as contributing if determined eligible.
- Update with DAHP determination was applied to the one park where a large-scale project is underway and a cultural resource survey has been completed for the park. Once DAHP issues a formal determination on eligibility the status should be updated.

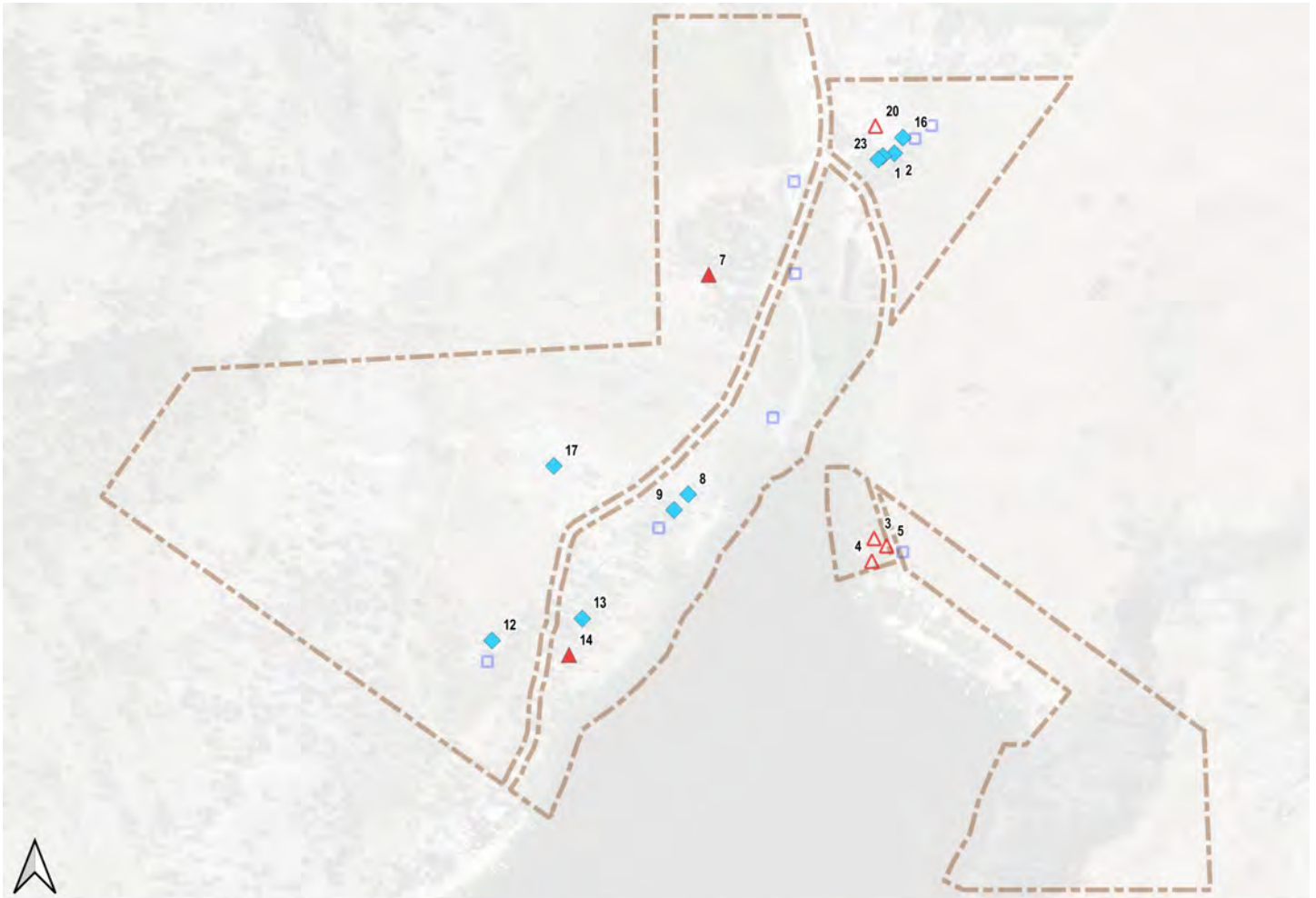
4.B.3. Park Summaries

The following section provides a narrative summary of the analysis, basis for findings, and recommended actions for each state park with a built environment resource in the study period. This section does not provide a history of these parks. Listed resources are properties and historic districts listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL), to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and/or to the Washington Heritage Register (WHR), or the Washington State Heritage Barn Register. Resources were not reviewed for designation or eligibility at the local level (County or City) through a Certified Local Government.

Alta Lake

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resource architectural character varies across multiple development periods, is not cohesive, is altered, and lacks density due to post 1985 infill resources. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	■ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
Status within Historic District		DAHP NRHP Determinations	
		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		▨ State park boundary	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Anderson Lake

The park is in the vicinity of Tamanowas Rock (NRHP, WHR). Listed in 2015, the specific location is protected. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



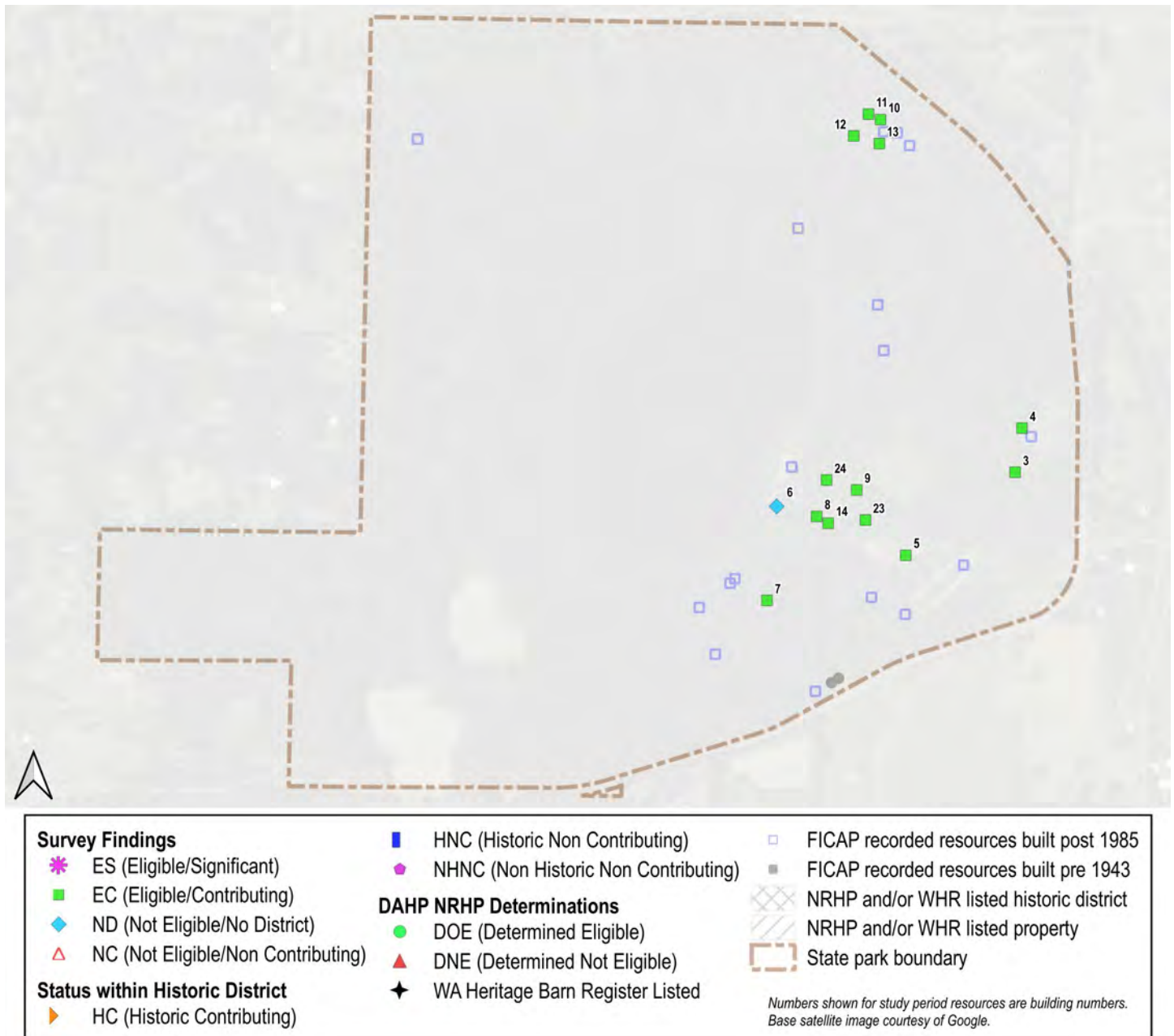
Survey Findings		DHP NRHP Determinations		Status within Historic District	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	▶	HC (Historic Contributing)
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)		
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)		
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)		
		✦	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed		
		□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985		
		■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943		
		▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district		
		▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property		
		⬜	State park boundary		

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Battle Ground Lake

No listed resources within the park.

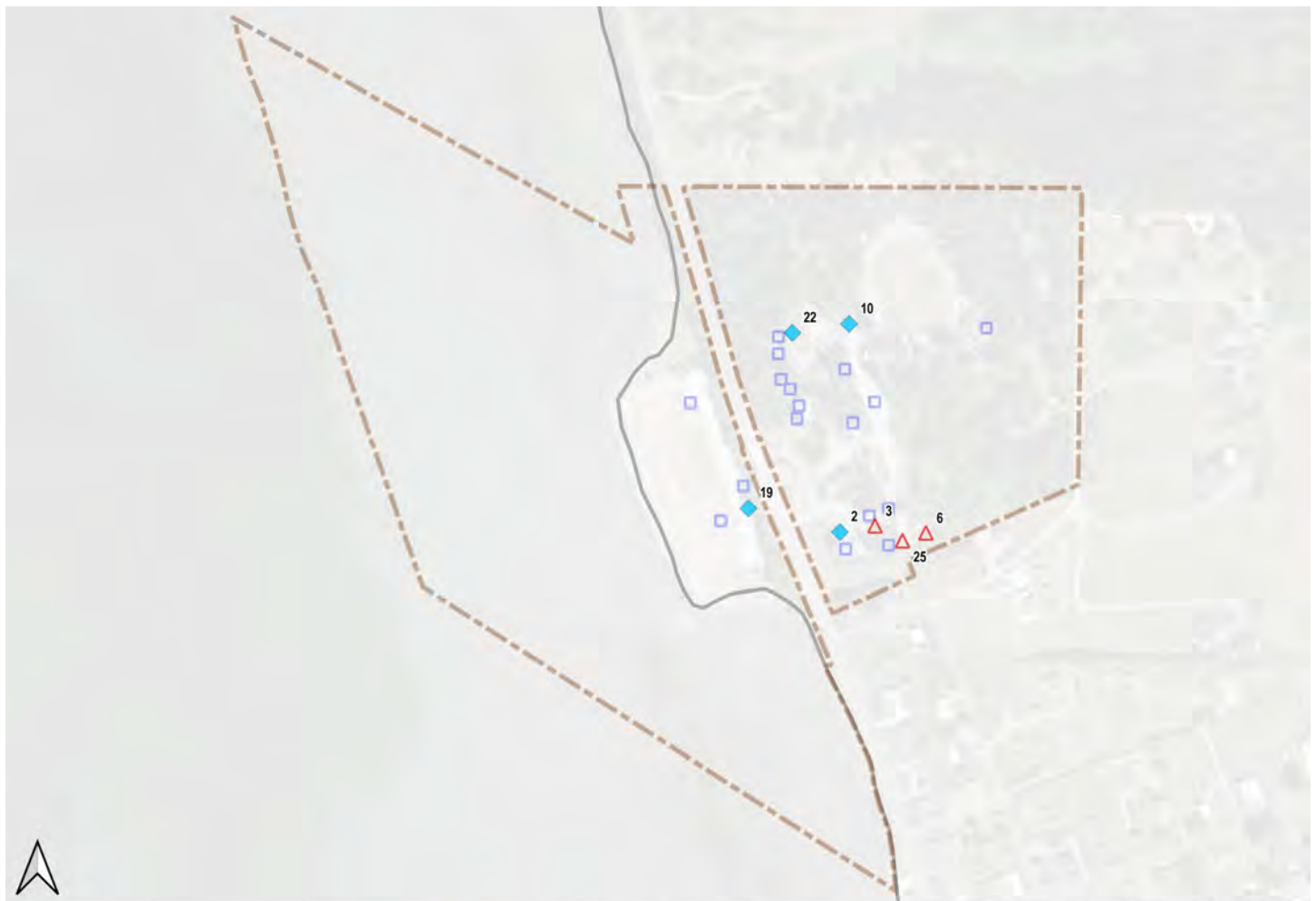
Study period resources retain integrity and cohesive architectural character. The park was acquired during the study period and built out as a single development in 1973–1974. The two resources from 1985 are not exceptionally significant, but compatible with the architectural character of the eligible historic district. Pre-1943 resources are unrelated and outside of this eligible historic district. Post 1985 development is consistent with the study period development in use. Conduct a reconnaissance level survey to confirm eligibility. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.



Bay View

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources lack concentration, integrity, and cohesive architectural character to support an eligible historic district. There is significant infill development after 1985. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- ✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- ▲ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ✱ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- NRHP and/or WHR listed property

- State park boundary

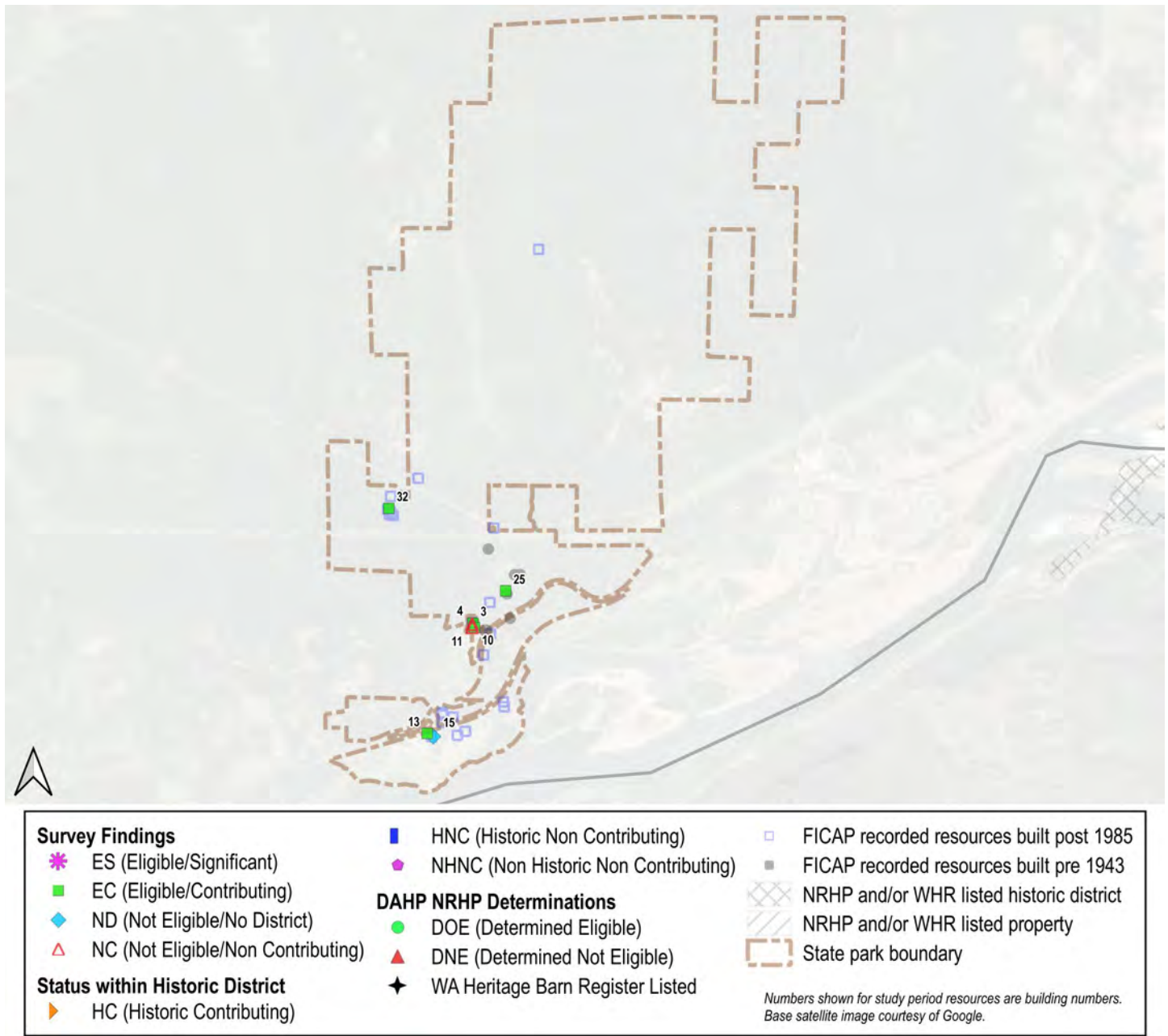
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Beacon Rock

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 121008-13-WSPRC in 2013 determined eligible a historic district for Beacon Rock State Park related to CCC-era development and featuring buildings and structures in each of the five original functional areas. Refer to **“Map 8. Beacon Rock” on page 308** for a detail map.

Study period resources within the park date from 1956 to 1979 and showcase a range of architectural character. The following buildings could contribute to this eligible historic district based on somewhat compatible architectural character and continuation of park function: buildings 32 (1964), 25 (1971), 3 (1977), 10 (1977), and 13 (1967). This should be confirmed with a reconnaissance level survey with a historic context addressing the park development periods and functional areas to understand how study period development relates to the park’s CCC-era development. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235**.

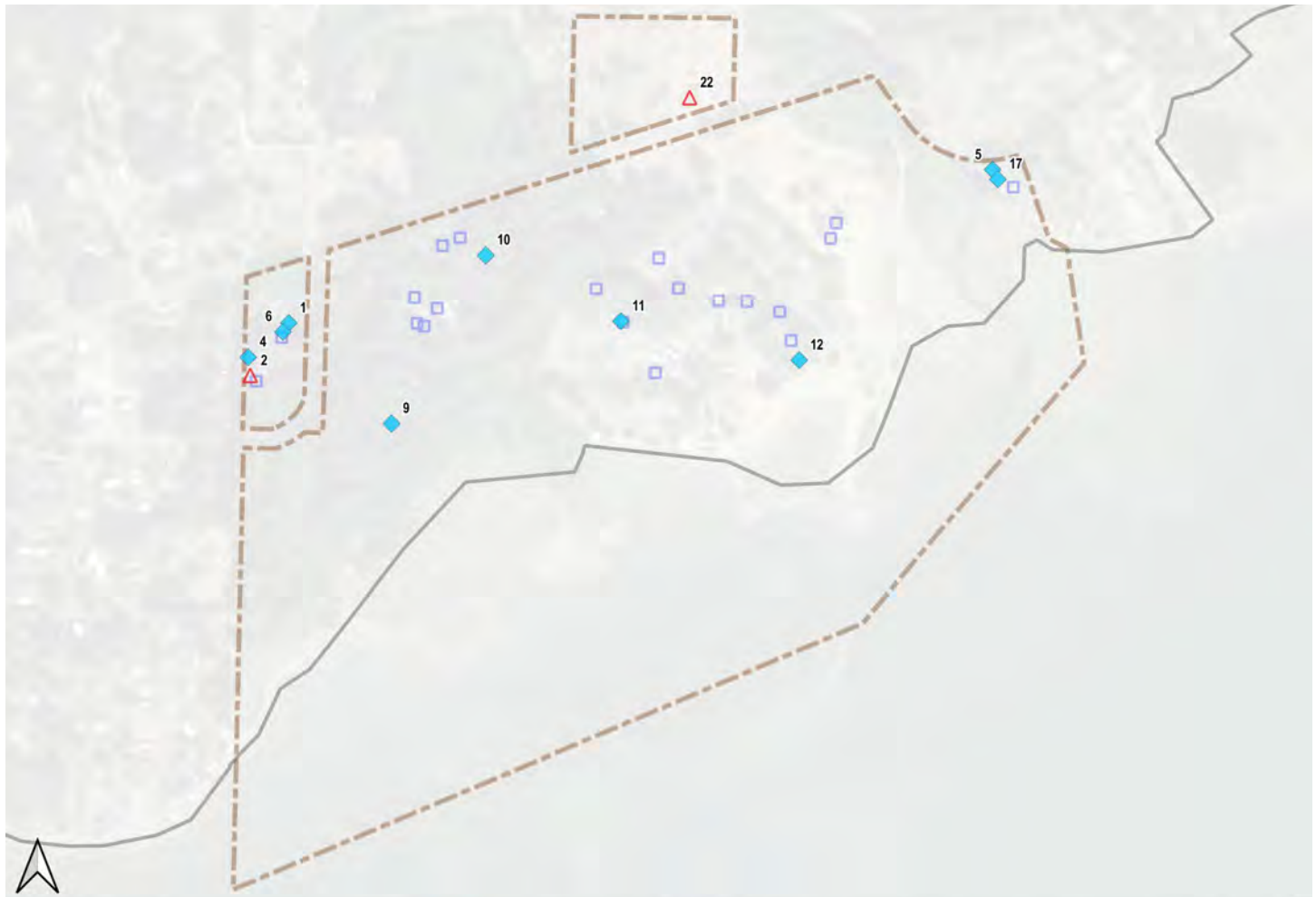


Belfair

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 100914-12-WSPRC determined not eligible a former bathhouse and comfort station (building 7, 1958) in 2014 and did not identify an eligible historic district.

Study period resources consist of a central group of comfort stations and picnic shelters, with shops, storage, and a residence at the outer park edges. Extensive post-1985 development within the park, consisting of cabins, picnic shelters, bathhouse, and administrative buildings with residences, has changed the setting and context. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

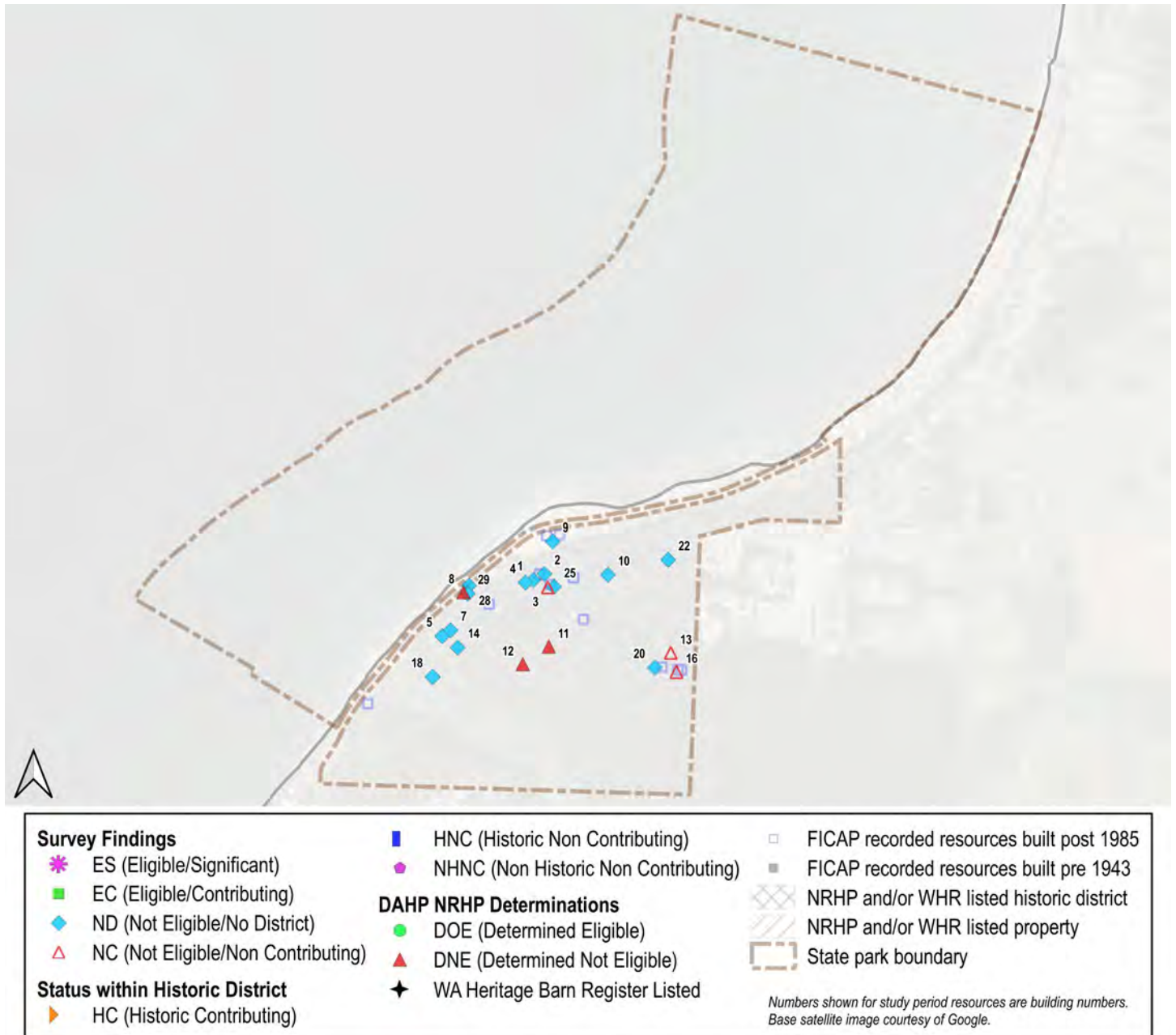
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Birch Bay

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 121015-32-WSPRC determined not eligible buildings 11 and 12 and did not identify an eligible historic district. Refer to “**Map 19. Birch Bay**” on page 319 for a detail map.

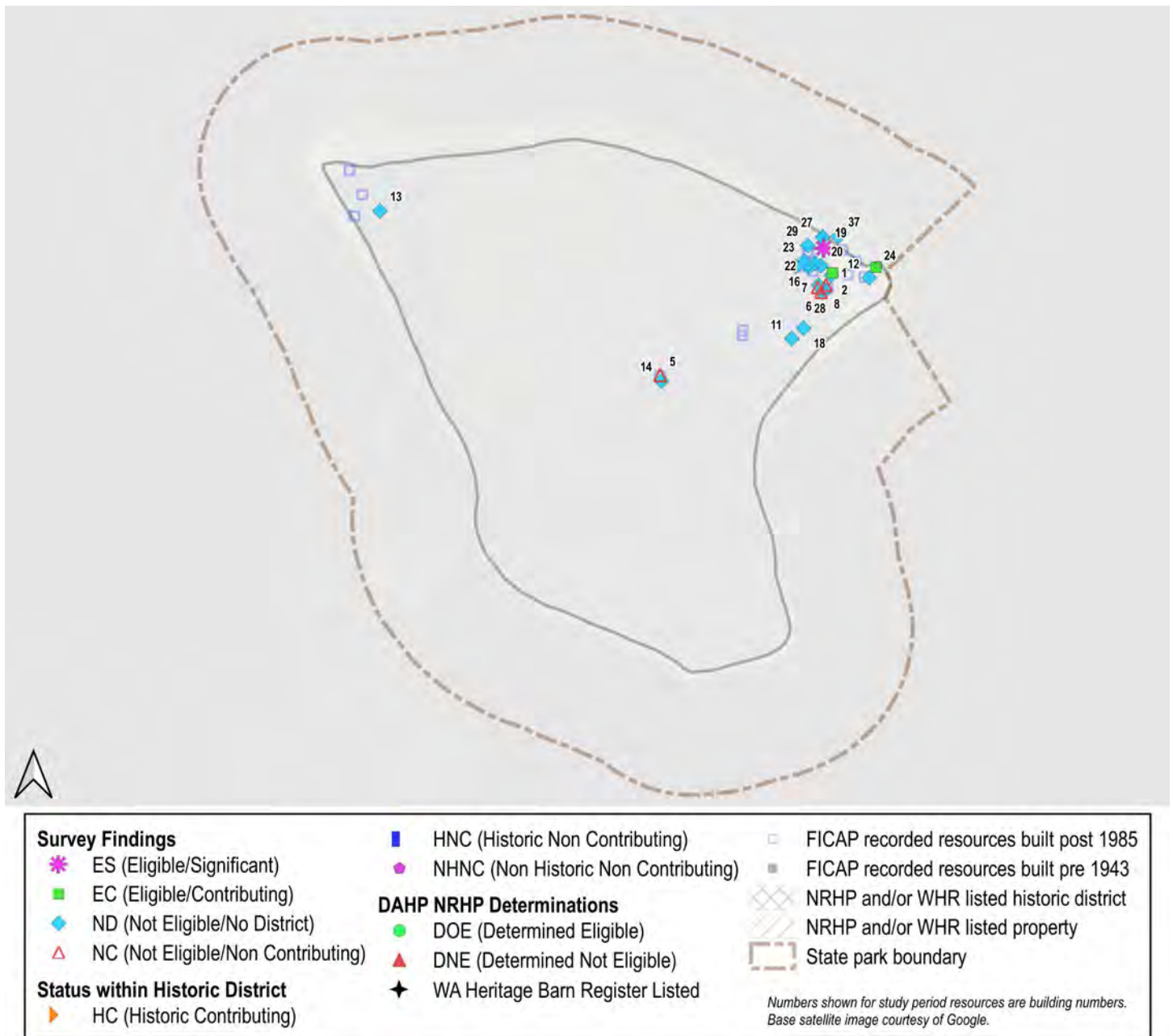
Study period resources extend over several development periods from the late 1950s through 1970s and include a range of architectural characteristics, but do not represent a significant and distinguishable entity or convey a significant concentration or continuity of resources. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Blake Island

No listed resources within the park.

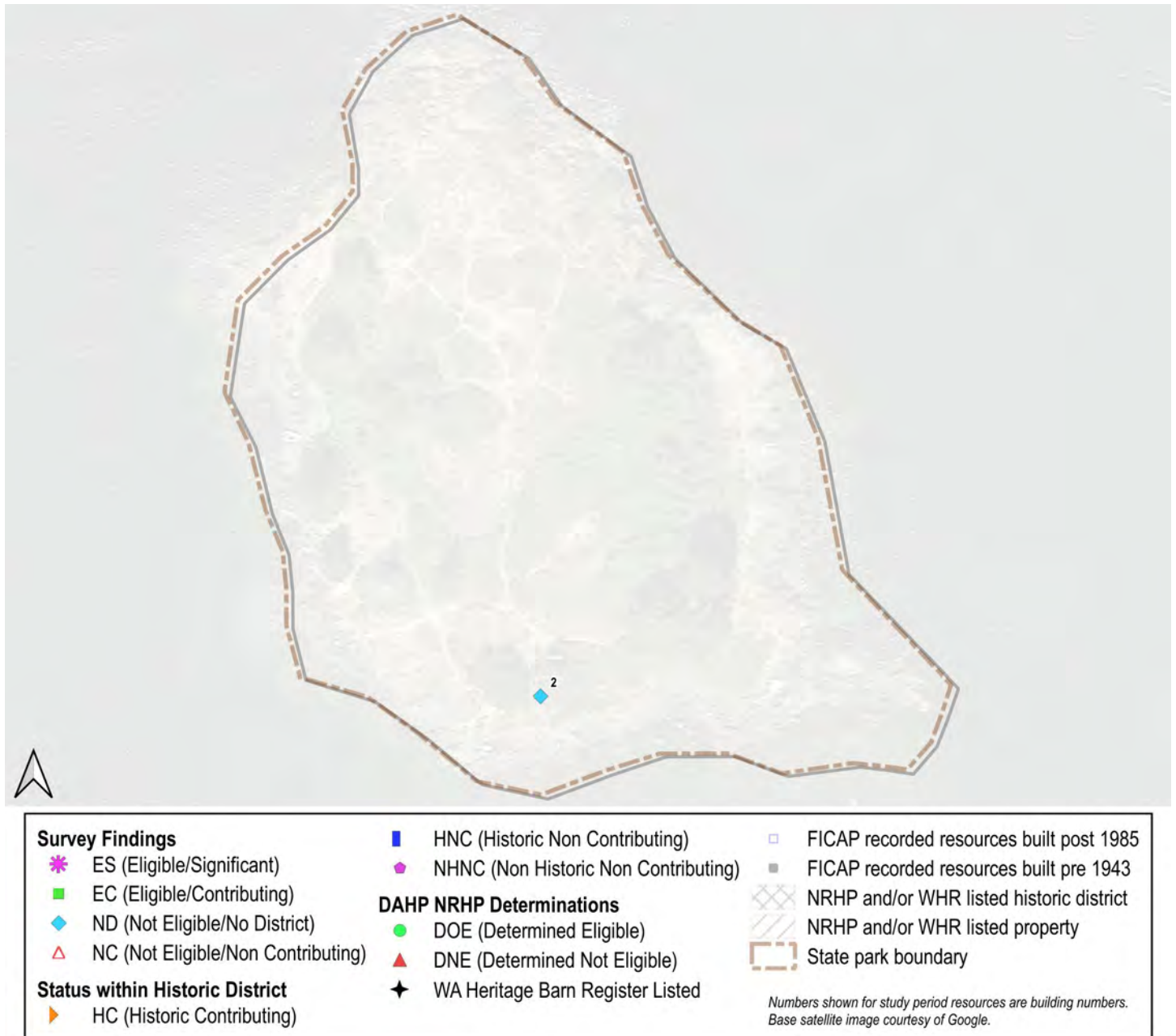
Study period resources, except for Tillacum Village (1962), building 24 (1970), and building 1 (1970) do not display a high level of architectural detail and have been altered. Separate from above listed resources, the cabins and comfort stations would not support a historic district based on architectural character. Eligibility of the above three listed resources be confirmed with a reconnaissance level survey with a historic context addressing the park development periods and functional areas to understand how study period development relates to the park's development. This should be coordinated with the individual resource evaluation recommendations for Tillacum Village, see **"Blake Island, Tillacum Village"** on page 222. Refer to **"Map 30. Blake Island"** on page 330 for a detail map.



Blind Island

No listed resources within the park.

There is only one study period resource. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Bogachiel

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are altered. The shop and two comfort stations are not significant examples of their types. There is a high level of post-1985 infill development. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



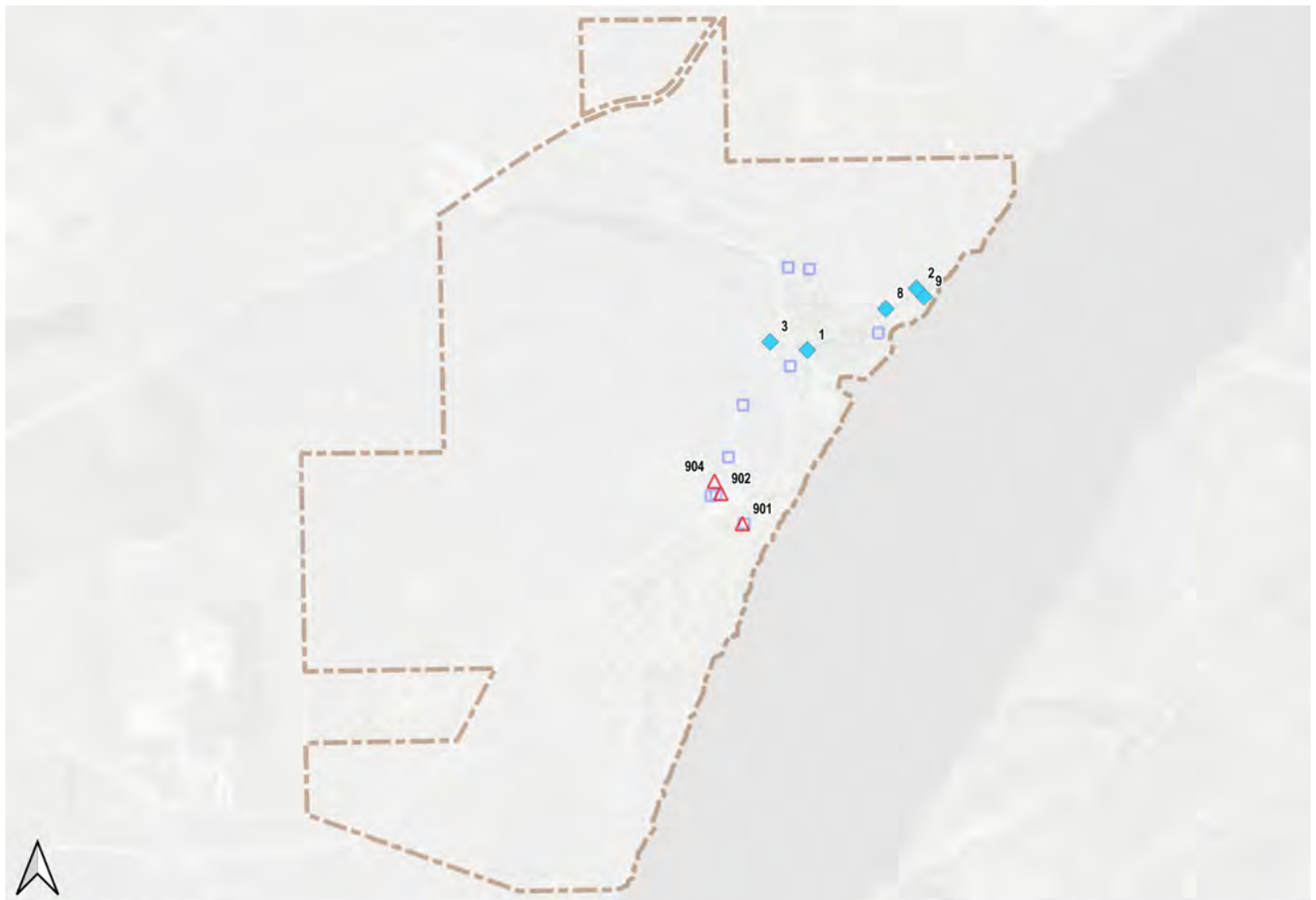
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)			▭ State park boundary
Status within Historic District			
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)			

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Bridgeport

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources do not have notable architectural characteristics, one has lost integrity, and several are not yet 50 years old and are not exceptionally significant. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
Status within Historic District		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

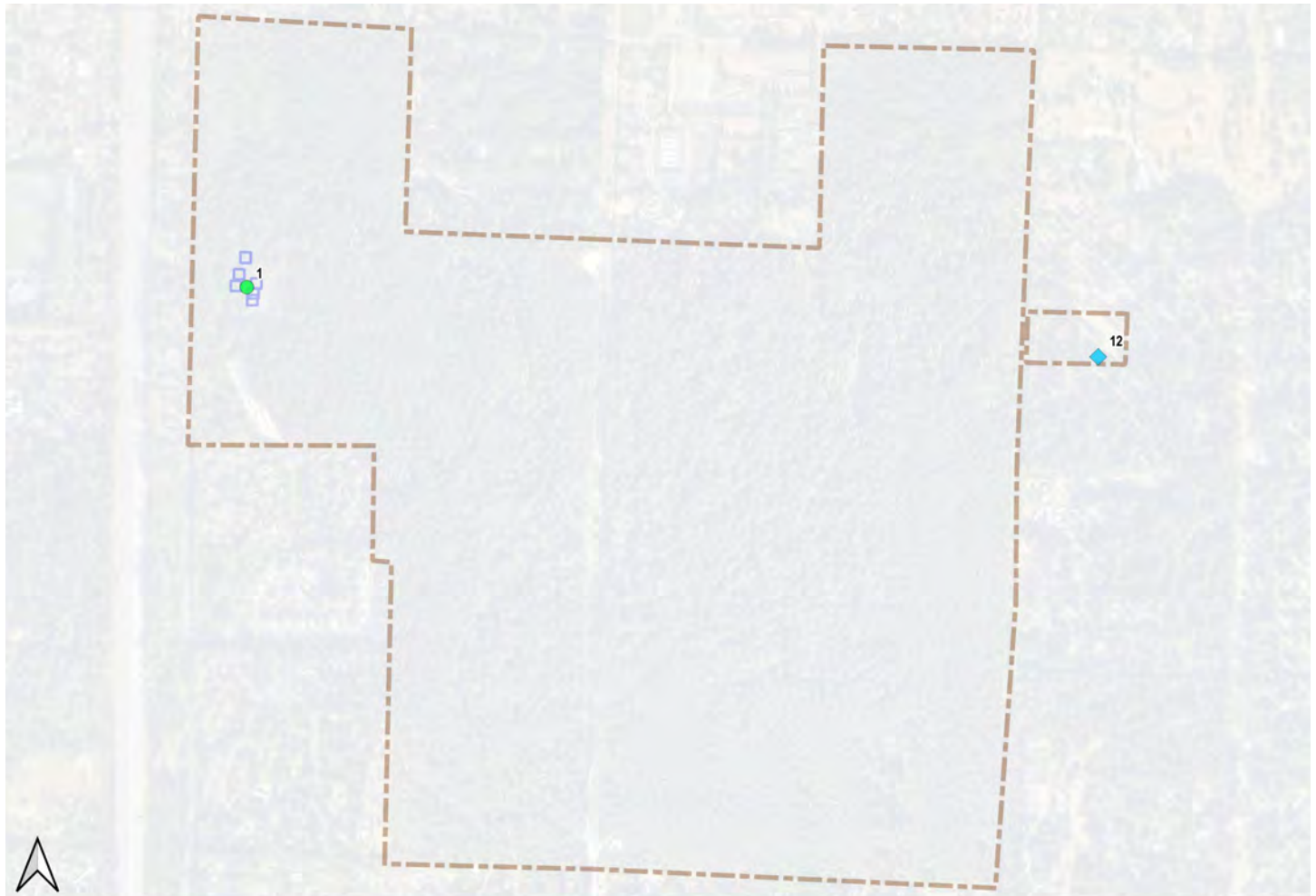
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Bridle Trails

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2022-01-00218 determined building 1 (1962) NRHP eligible as contributing to a potential MPD of prefabricated resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company in state parks.

Study period resources do not have notable architectural characteristics. Most of the development within the park occurred post 1985. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

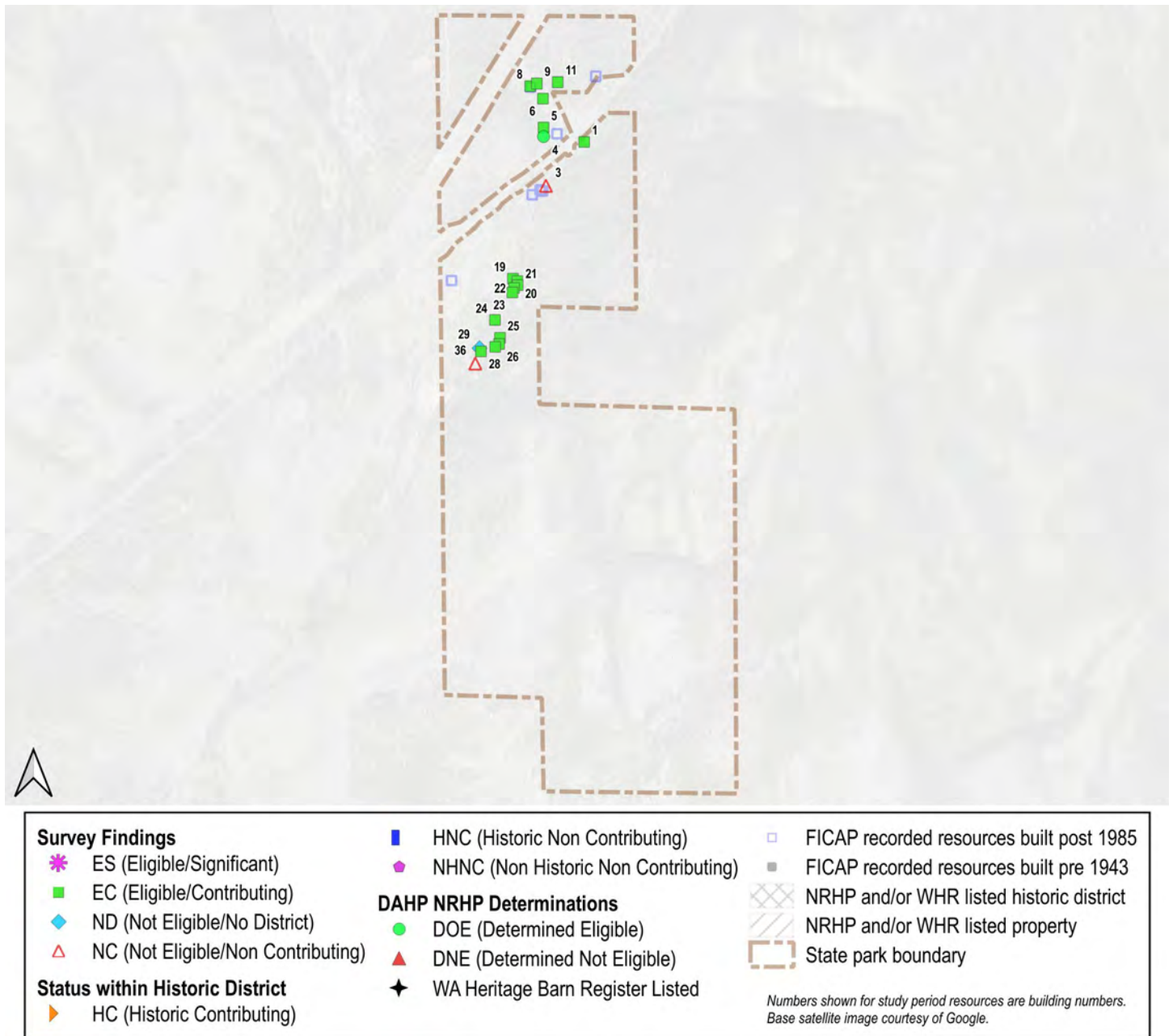
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Brooks Memorial

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2021-10-07395 determined building 4 as NRHP-eligible and identified a small eligible historic district tied to the pre-study period development of the park, including resources from within the study period, except those built in the 1980s. Refer to **“Map 32. Brooks Memorial” on page 332** for a detail map.

A reconnaissance level survey with a historic context is needed to identify development periods, the role of the 1960s development relative to the park’s history, and to refine the eligible historic district boundary and eligibility. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235**.

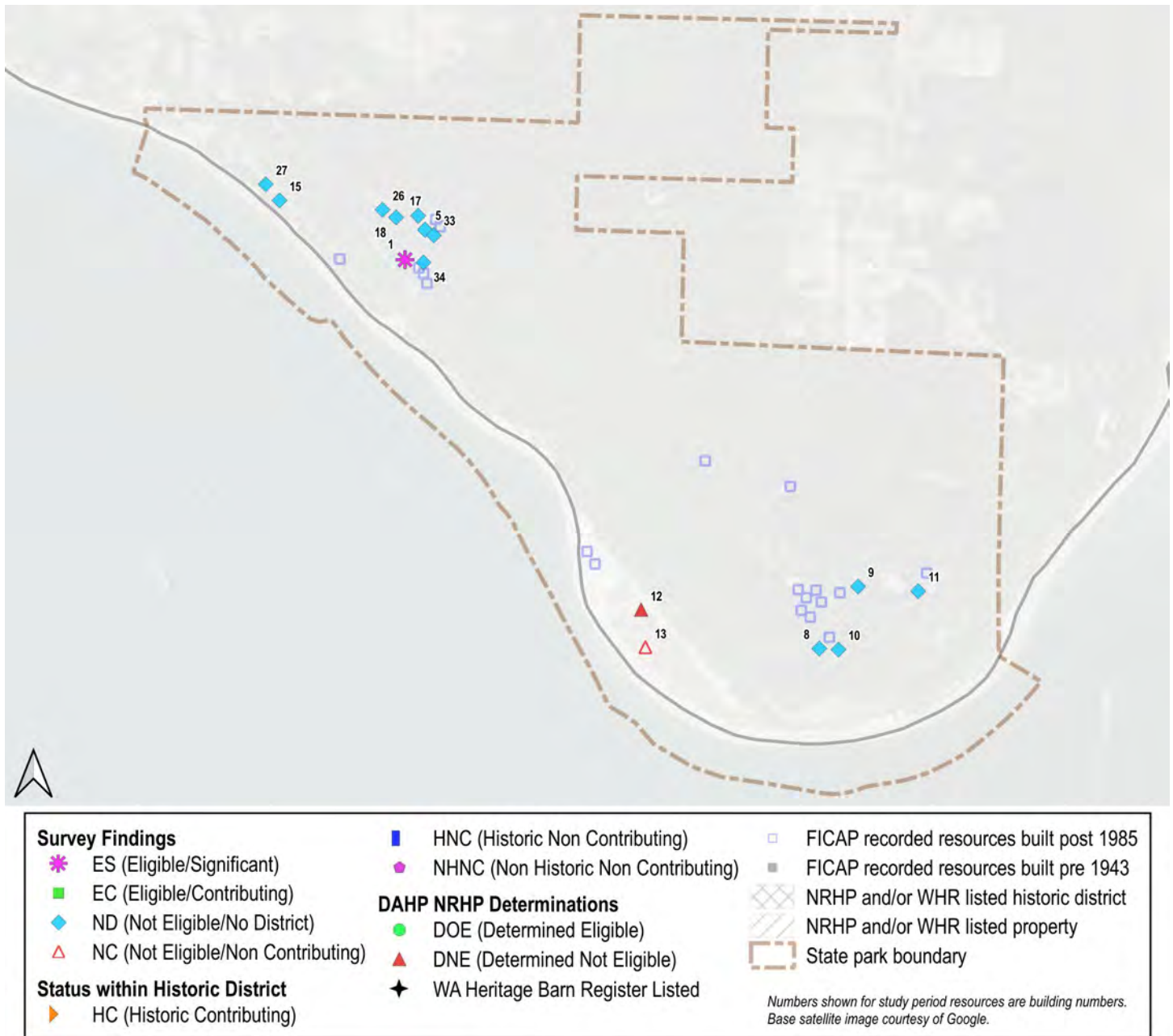


Camano Island

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 081914-04-WSPRC determined not eligible building 12 and did not identify an eligible historic district. DAHP review also tied the park's significance to the single day development in 1949.

Study period resources at the south and north ends of the park date to the 1960s and 1970s and lack the concentration to convey a significant association. Building 1 (ES), a residence, retains integrity and is a Donn Sibold design, see "**Camano Island, Residence**" on page 223. There is significant post-1985 infill development at both the north and south ends of the park. No historic district from within the eligible study period. No action.



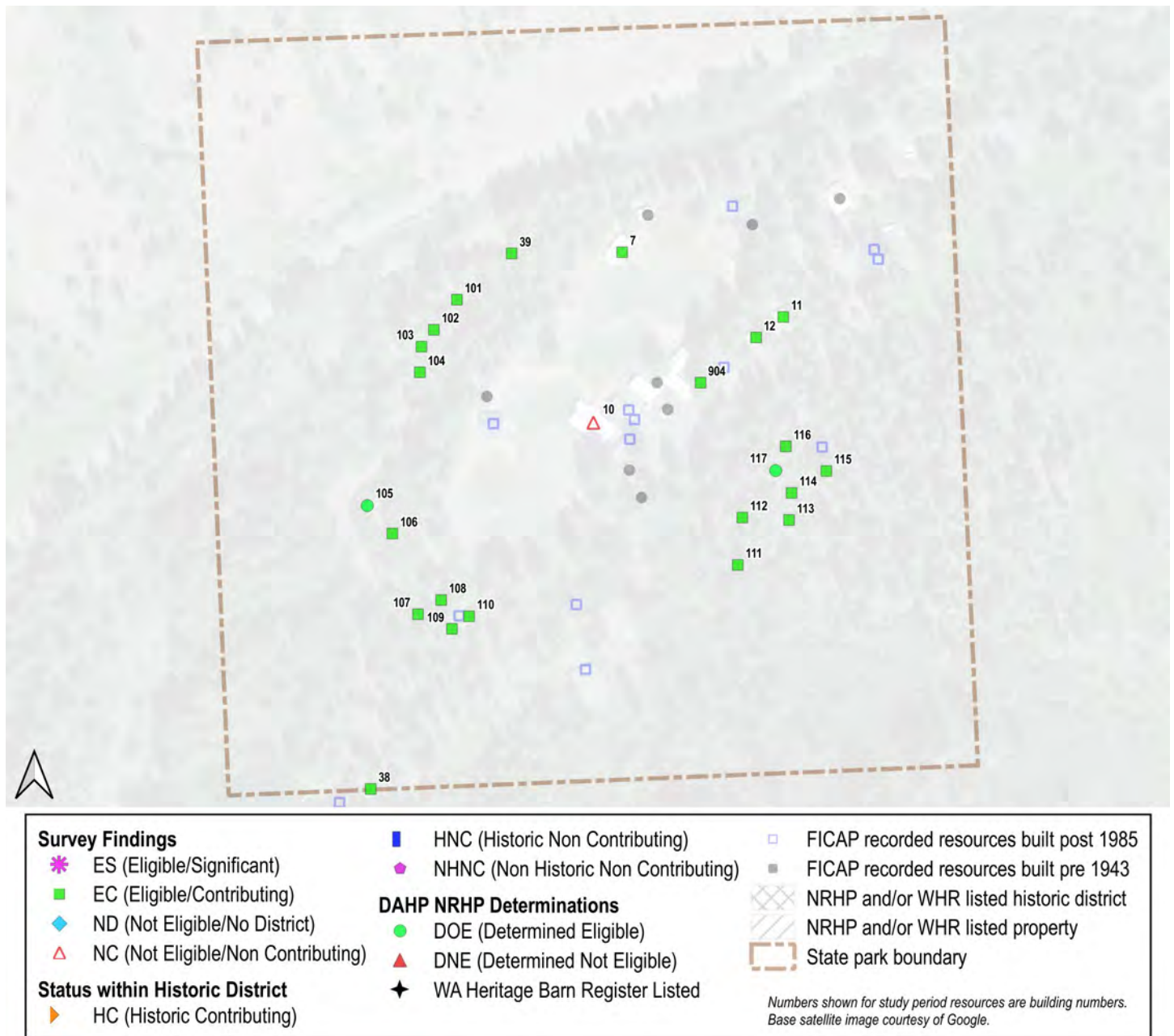
Camp Wooten Environmental Learning Center

No listed resources within the park.

Camp Wooten Levee DOE, built 1970, runs through park northwest of the resources and was determined eligible by DAHP under project 2020-07-04680.

DAHP review under project 2020-05-03376 identified Camp Wooten, including study period resources, as eligible for NRHP listing as a historic district based on the 1949 to 1964 Youth Camp construction period and development by State Parks and determined eligible buildings 105 and 117.

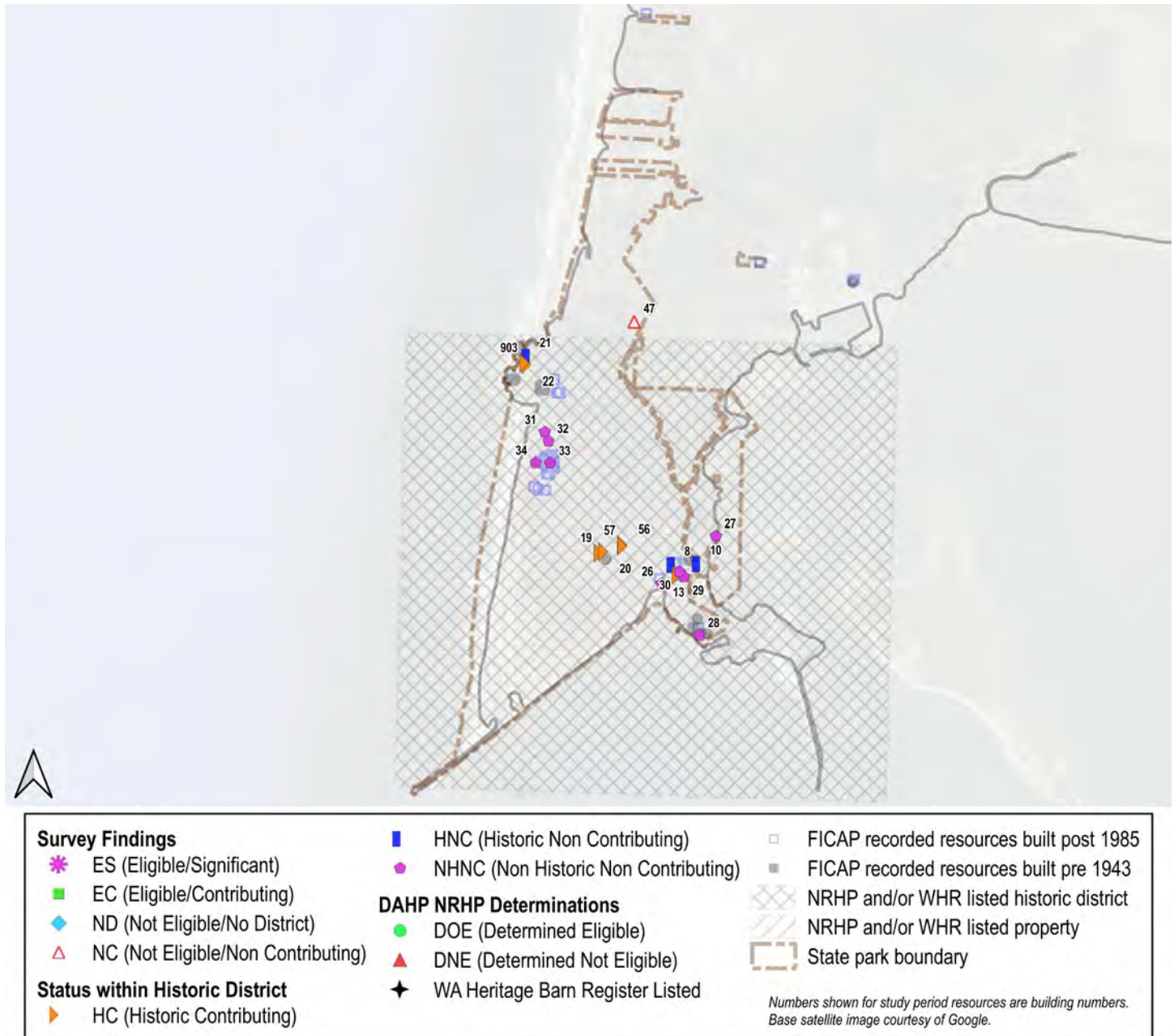
A reconnaissance level survey and historic context is needed to address development periods, resource eligibility including pre-1943 resources, and provide a basis for a nomination. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.**



Cape Disappointment

Cape Disappointment Historic District (NRHP, WHR) covers most of the park. Listed in 1975, the areas of significance are commerce, historic/non-Aboriginal, military, engineering, transportation, and communications. Study period buildings 903, 22, 56, 57, 19, 20, and 13 are related to the military role and ranked as historic contributing. Refer to “**Map 33. Cape Disappointment**” on page 333 for a detail map.

All study period resources except for one (building 47) are within the historic district. Study period resources that are not military related consist of park development that occurred after historic district listing. They provide a supporting role but are not related to the historic district’s areas of significance, and do not convey notable aspects of study period design or development. In addition, there has been significant post-1985 infill development around these resources. No eligible study period historic district. Excel inventory eligibility classification updated to HNC and NHNC based on the above findings and placement within the historic district. No action.



Chance A La Mer Oba

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources consist of one comfort station with no significant site features. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- ✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Clark Island

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources consist of a single comfort station. There is significant post-1985 development. No action.



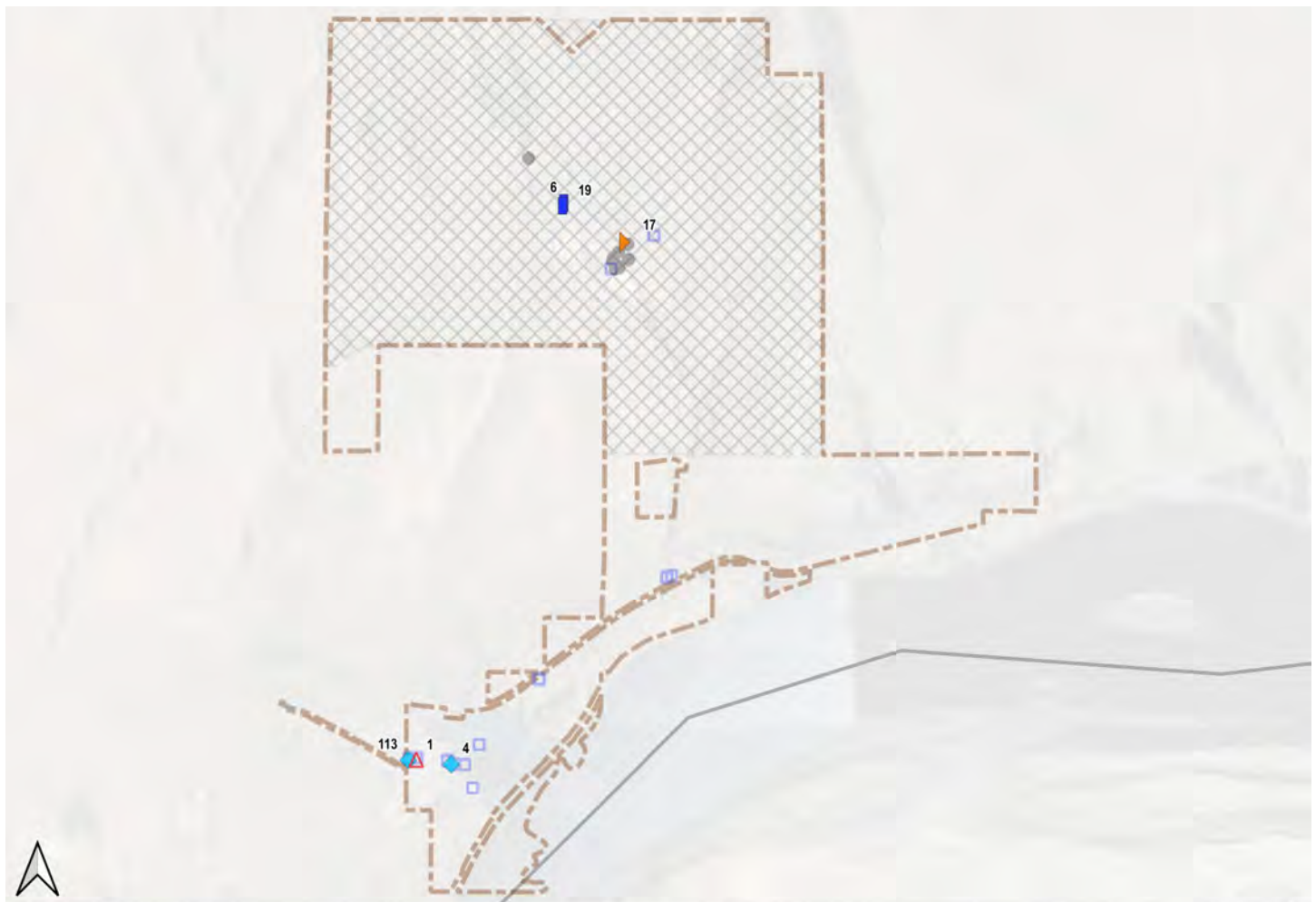
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
			▨ State park boundary
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>			

Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake

The Homesteads of the Dalles Mountain Ranch historic district (WHR) covers a large portion of the park. Listed in 2009, the areas of significance are agriculture and domestic. The period of significance is 1877 to 1951.

State Parks do not own the entire park. The land in the southwest portion is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Study period resources within the park relate to the pre-park use and are addressed as part of the nomination. Refer to **“Map 34. Columbia Hills” on page 334** for a detail map.

Study period resources outside of the historic district have been altered, are utilitarian in character, and one is not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. There is also significant post-1985 infill around the resources. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	■ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

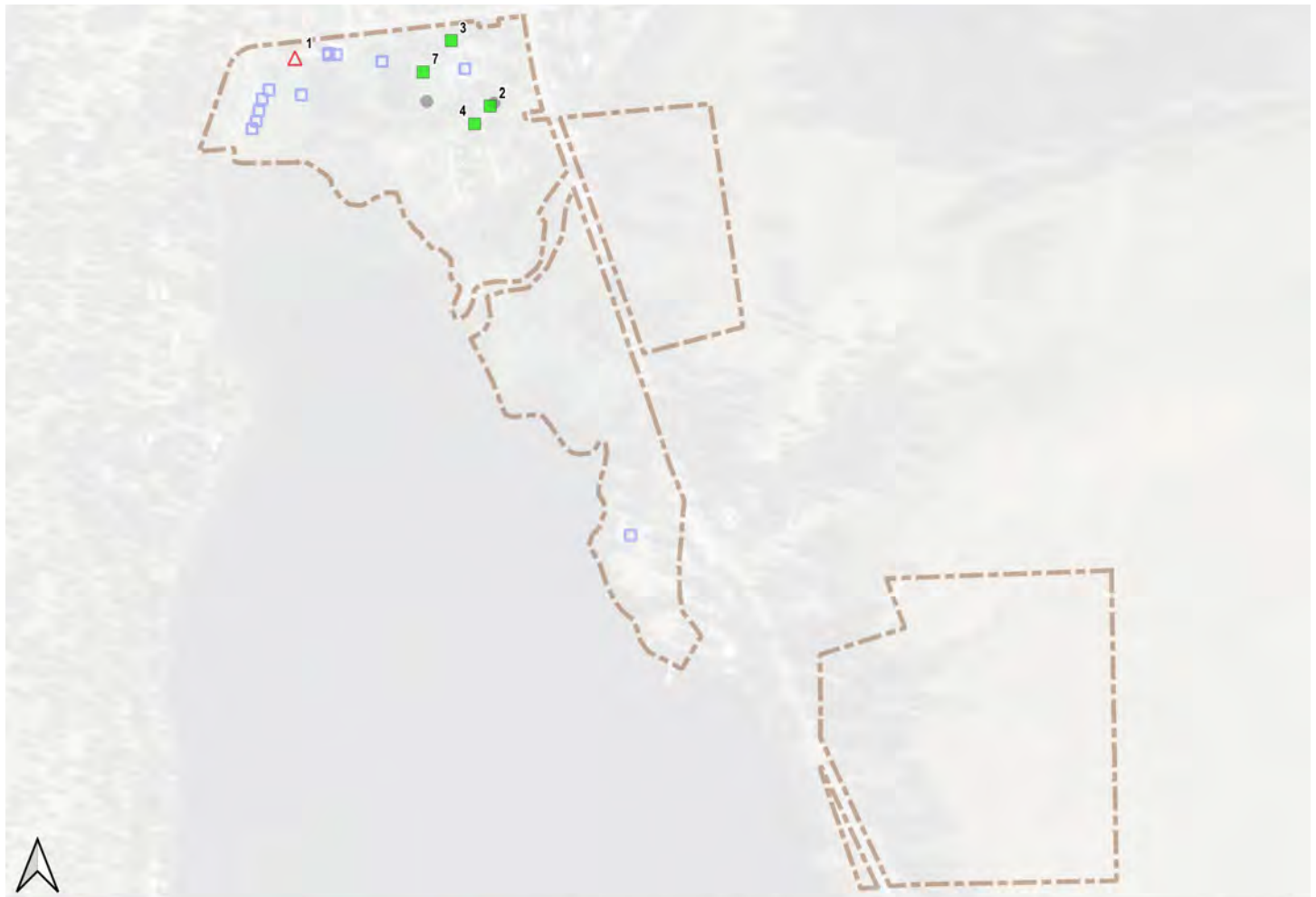
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Conconully

No listed resources within the park.

The land within the park is not owned by State Parks.

An intensive level survey should be conducted for buildings 4 (1945), 7 (1947), 2 (1946), and 3 (1978) to determine the background for their design and construction as they relate to when State Parks took over management of the park in 1945 from the Bureau of Reclamation. The buildings remain intact, with buildings 4 and 7 sharing design features consisting of an external log structure with a board-and-batten-clad frame infill. The buildings are not standard plans and convey transitional post-war period architectural characteristics. Building 3, as a reconstruction of a former log courthouse, is attributed as having been formerly located on nearby private land. The background of this building should be determined to understand its role in the park. Eligible study period historic district.



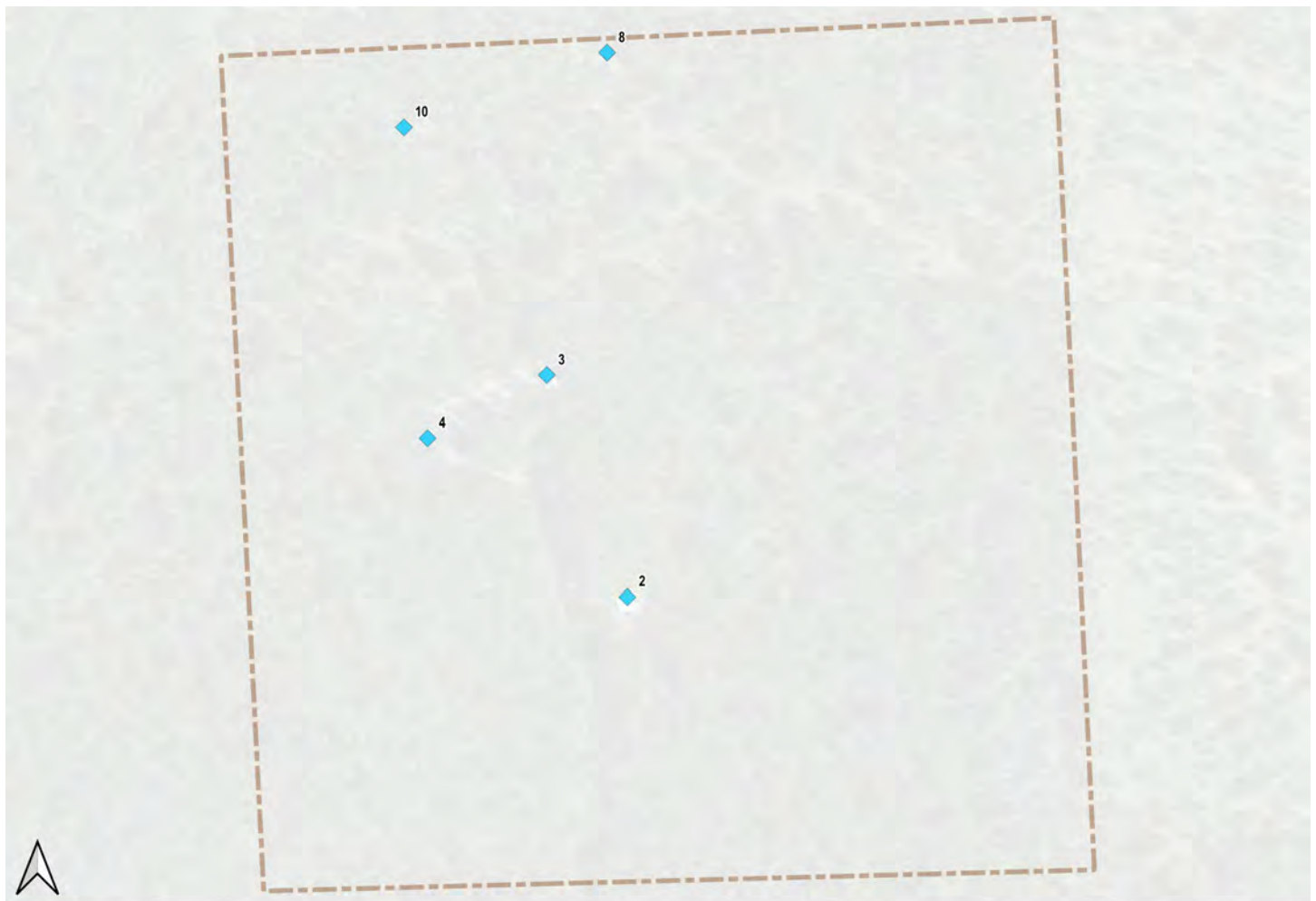
Survey Findings		DAHP NRHP Determinations		FICAP recorded resources	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▩	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		★	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

Crawford

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are not architecturally cohesive and do not have notable architectural characteristics. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Crown Point

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources consist of the Vista House, see “**Crown Point, Vista Dome**” on page 225, and two other buildings that are not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



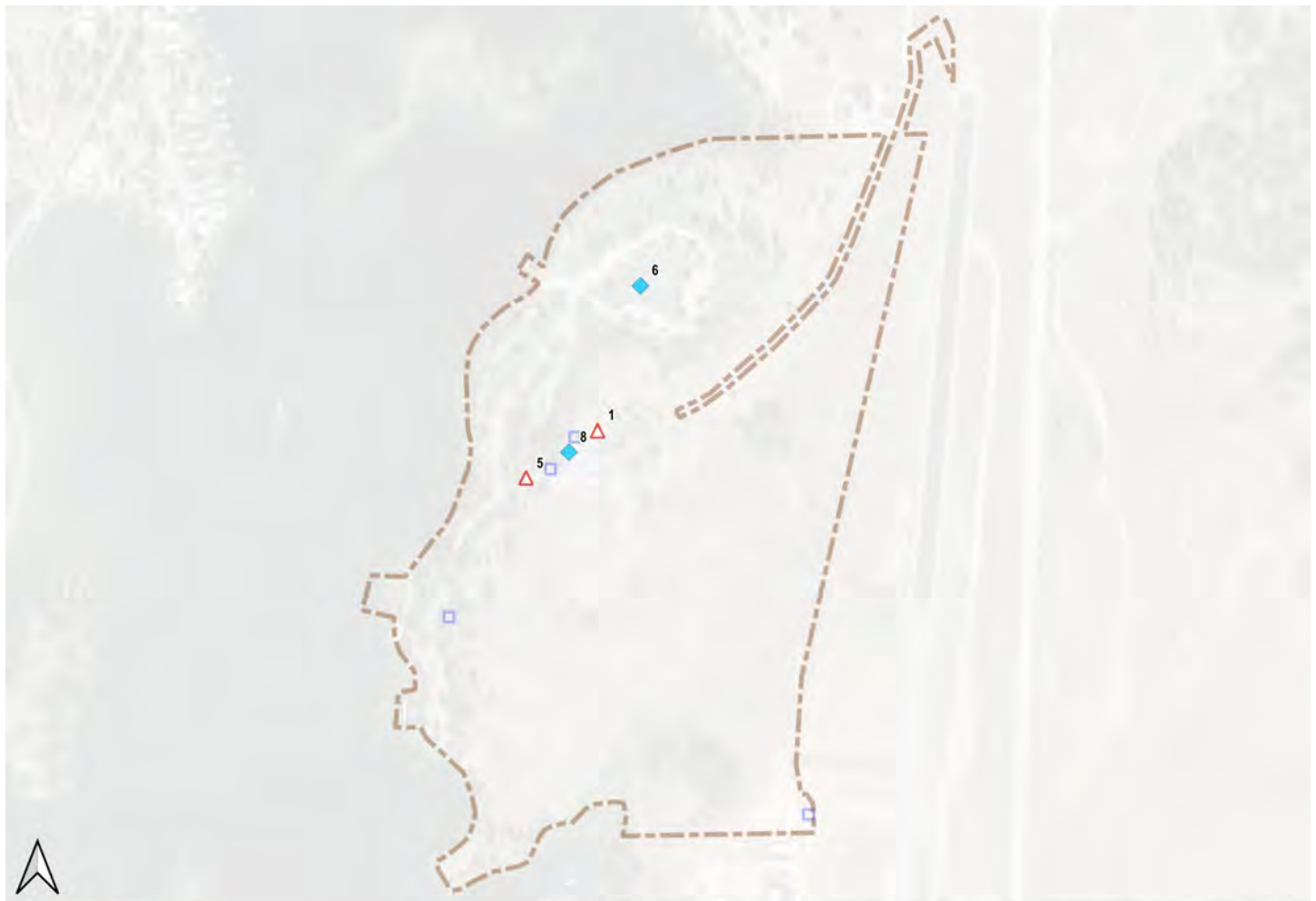
Survey Findings		DAHP NRHP Determinations		Status within Historic District	
	ES (Eligible/Significant)		HNC (Historic Non Contributing)		FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
	EC (Eligible/Contributing)		NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)		FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
	ND (Not Eligible/No District)		DOE (Determined Eligible)		NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)		DNE (Determined Not Eligible)		NRHP and/or WHR listed property
	HC (Historic Contributing)		WA Heritage Barn Register Listed		State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Curlew Lake

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources consist of only two resources that lack the architectural character and significant associations to support a historic district. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



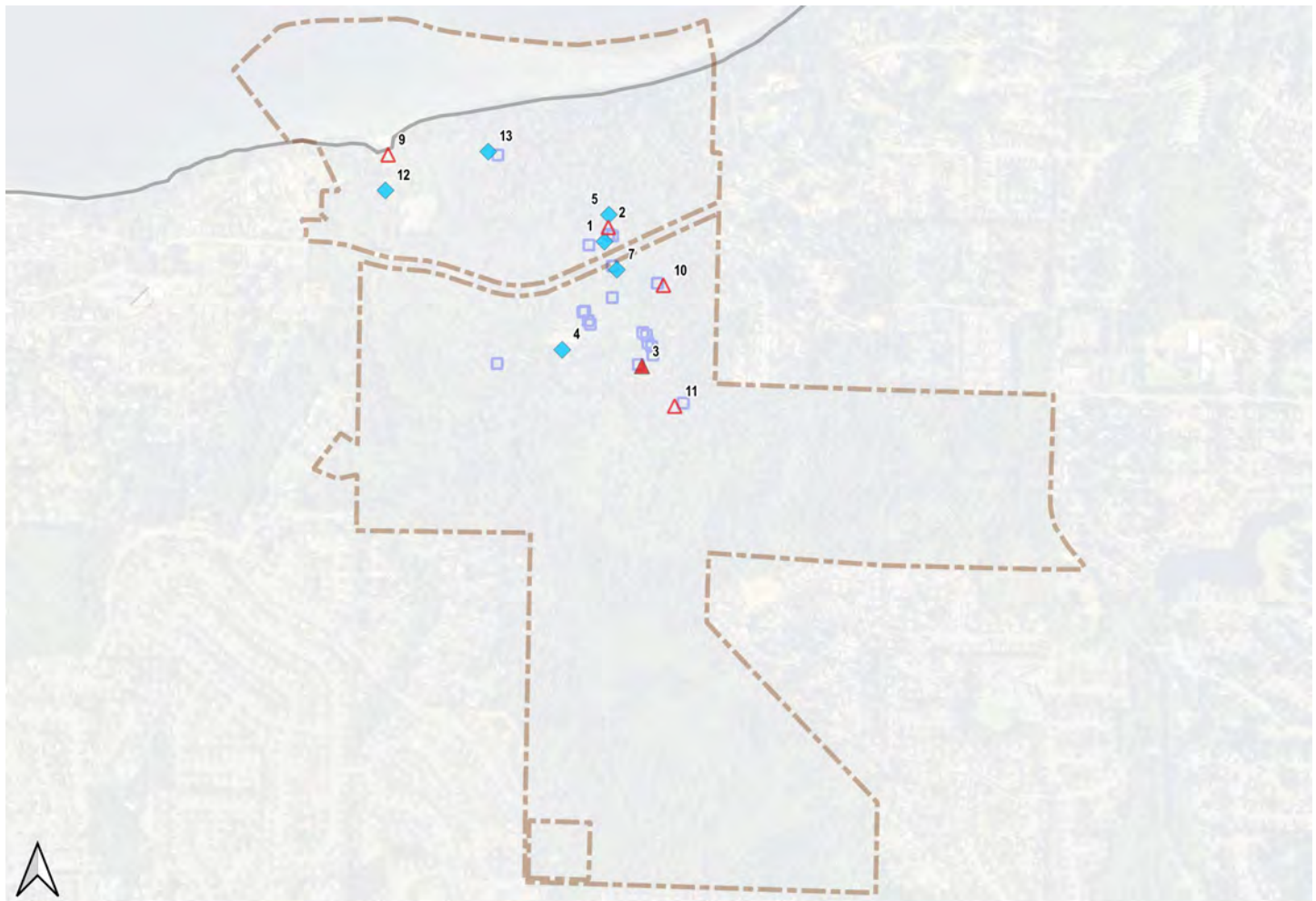
Survey Findings			■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations			▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
Status within Historic District			● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary	
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>				

Dash Point

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2018-11-09108 determined building 3 not eligible and did not identify an eligible historic district.

Study period resources have diminished integrity and lack architectural cohesion across the multiple development periods. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
Status within Historic District		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

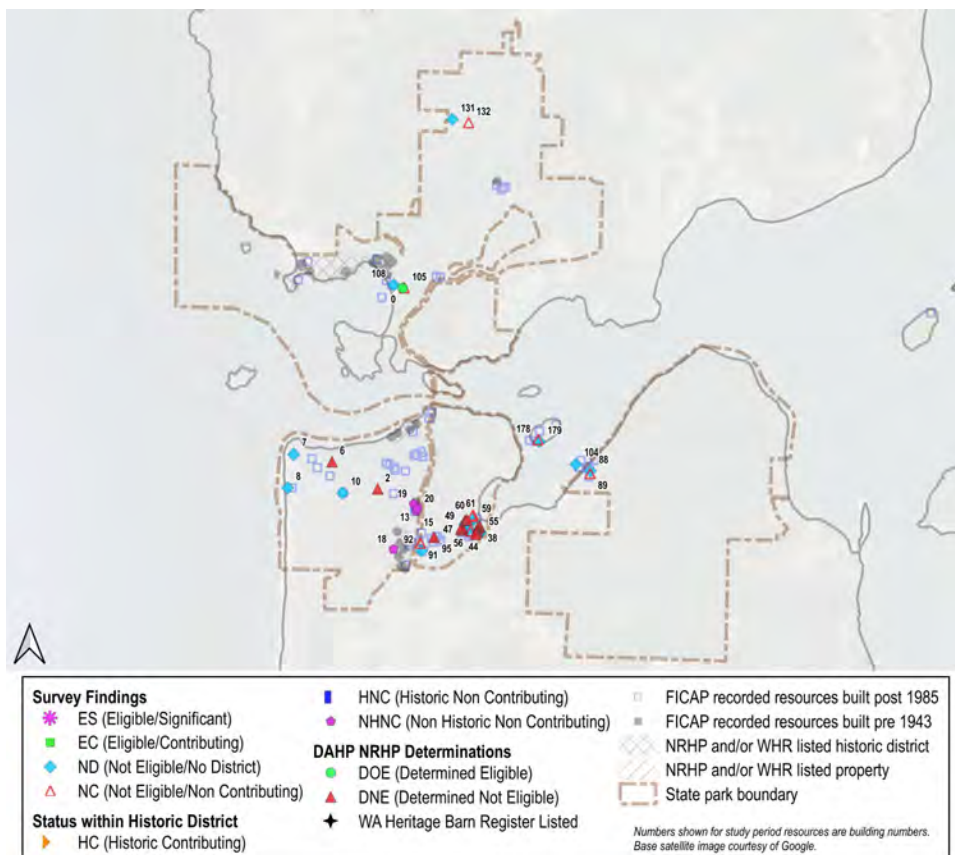
Deception Pass

There are several listed historic districts and historic properties within the park. Listed properties (NRHP, WHR) along the right-of-way of SR 20 through the park include the Deception Pass Bridge (NRHP, WHR) and Canoe Pass Bridge (WHR). Deception Pass State Park contains the following districts and properties listed in 2019 under the *Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks Multiple Property Submission* (MPS). The period of significance for the MPS extends from 1916 to 1942. The properties consist of the Deception Pass State Park–Cornet Bay Campstove Shelter, Deception Pass State Park–Cornet Bay Fire Circle, and Deception Pass State Park–Cornet Bay Incinerator in the southeast portion of the park. Two historic districts (NRHP, WHR) do not have study period resources and are Deception Pass State Park–Rosario and Bowman Bay Bathing, Picnic and Caretaker’s Areas historic district; and the Deception Pass State Park–North Beach Picnic Area historic district. Refer to “**Map 35. Deception Pass**” on page 335 for a detail map.

Deception Pass State Park–Cranberry Lake Caretaker’s Area historic district (NRHP, WHR) contains study period resources. The period of significance is 1933 to 1938. Building 13 (1979) is identified as non-historic, non-contributing in the nomination. The other study period resources within the district are not identified in the nomination but built in the 1980s and are ranked non-historic, non-contributing as they are not exceptionally significant.

Deception Pass State Park–Cranberry Lake Bathing and Picnic Area historic district (NRHP, WHR) contains a single study period resource, building 18 (1975), a T-shaped dock that replaced the original U-shaped dock and identified as NHNC in nomination.

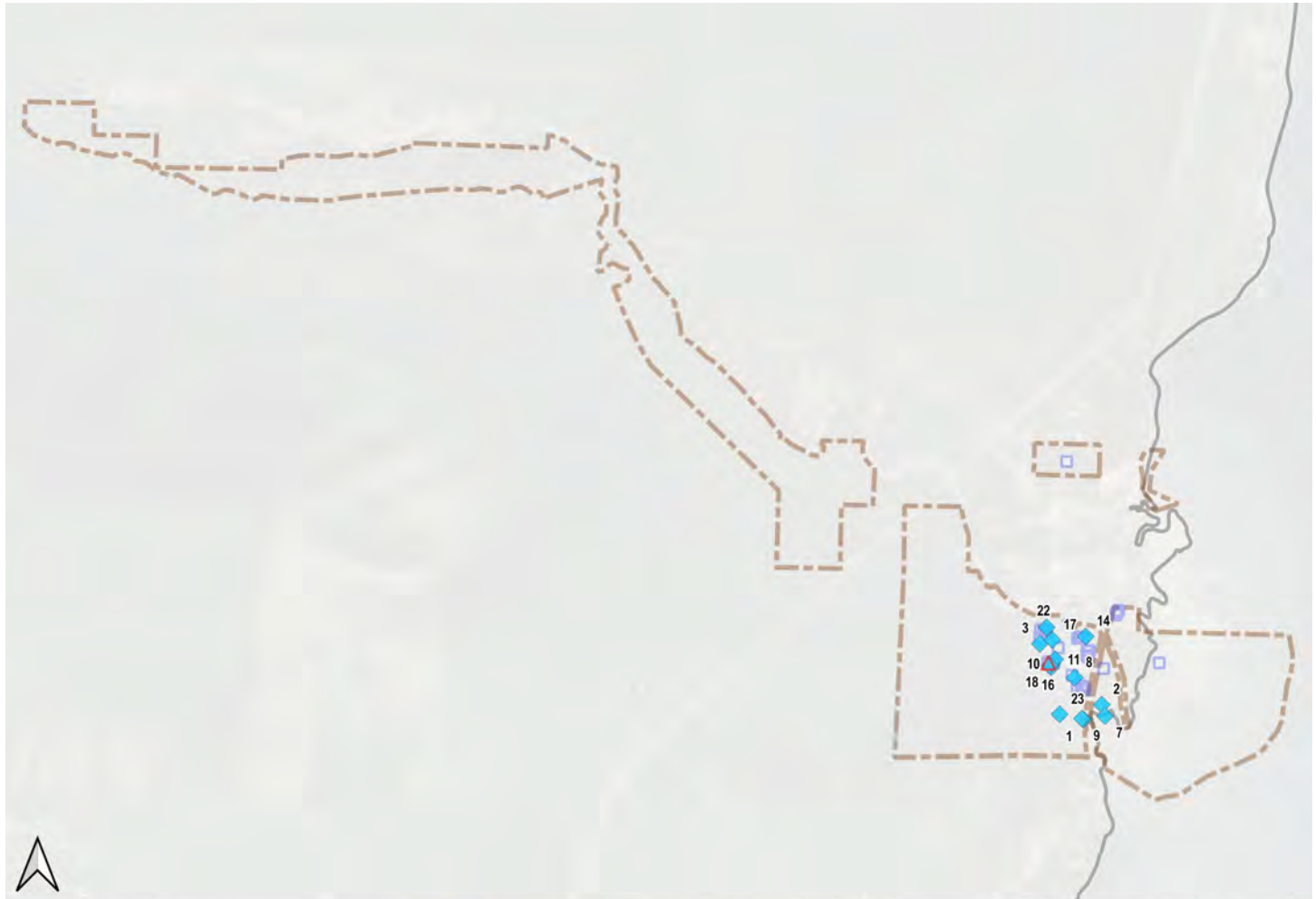
DAHP review under project 2022-05-02831 determined not eligible 13 of the study period resources in the southeast portion of the park adjacent to the three individually listed properties (see above). Multiple other study period resources at this location lack integrity. Building 59, a lodge/kitchen building, retains a fair level of integrity, though. There is some post-1985 infill development, and the resources were built outside of the MPS period of significance. The area lacks a cohesive concentration of study period resources to support a historic district.



Dosewallips

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources span multiple development periods and do not collectively exhibit a high level of architectural character. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to “**Map 36. Dosewallips**” on **page 336** for a detail map.



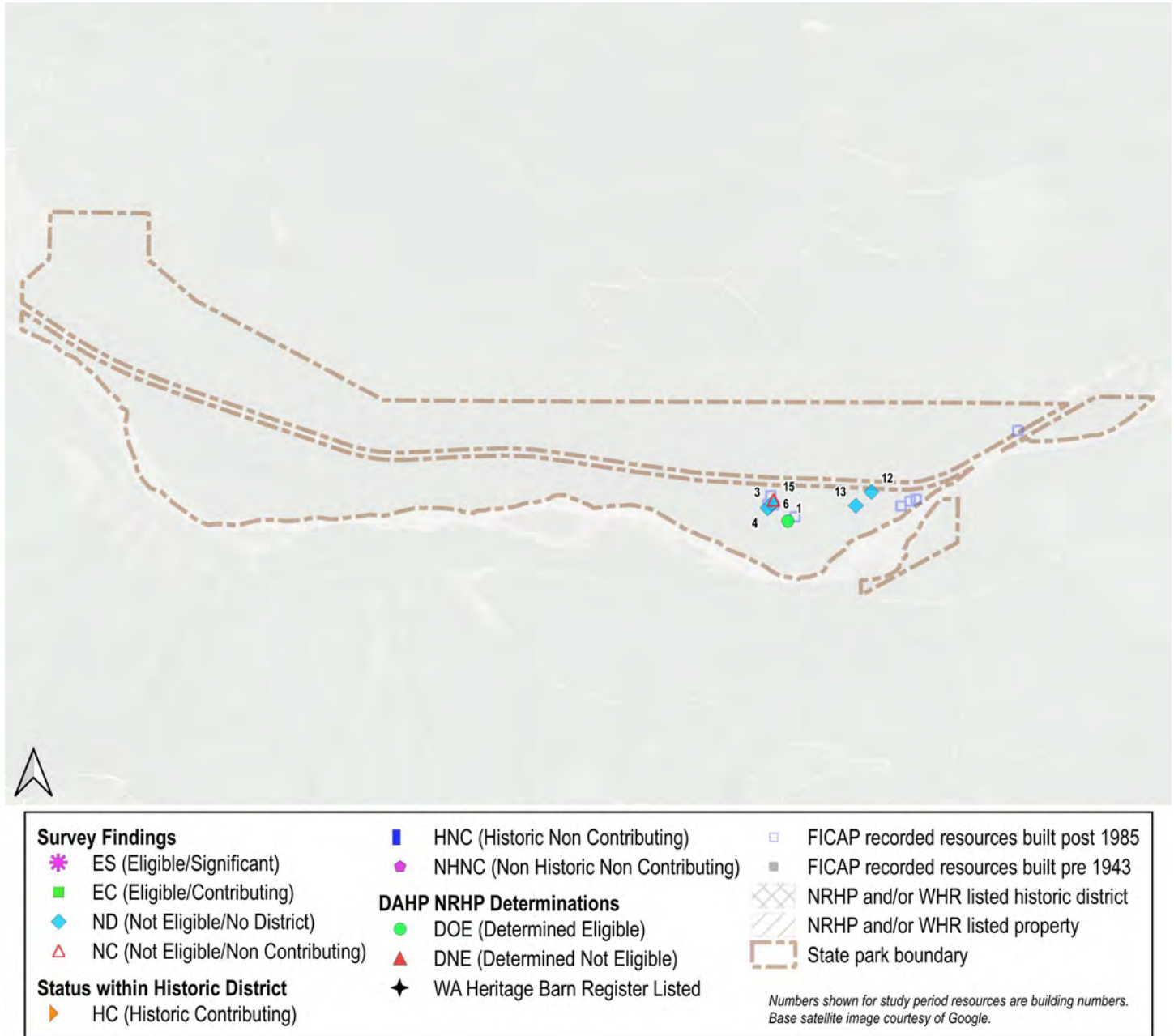
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	◆ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		▨ State park boundary	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Federation Forest

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 090809-14-WSPRC determined eligible building 1 but did not identify an eligible historic district. Other study period resources exhibit utilitarian architectural characteristics that are not distinctive of the study period, have some alterations, with some post-study-period infill construction. As a result, no eligible historic district. No action. Refer to “**Map 37. Federation Forest**” on page 337 for a detail map.

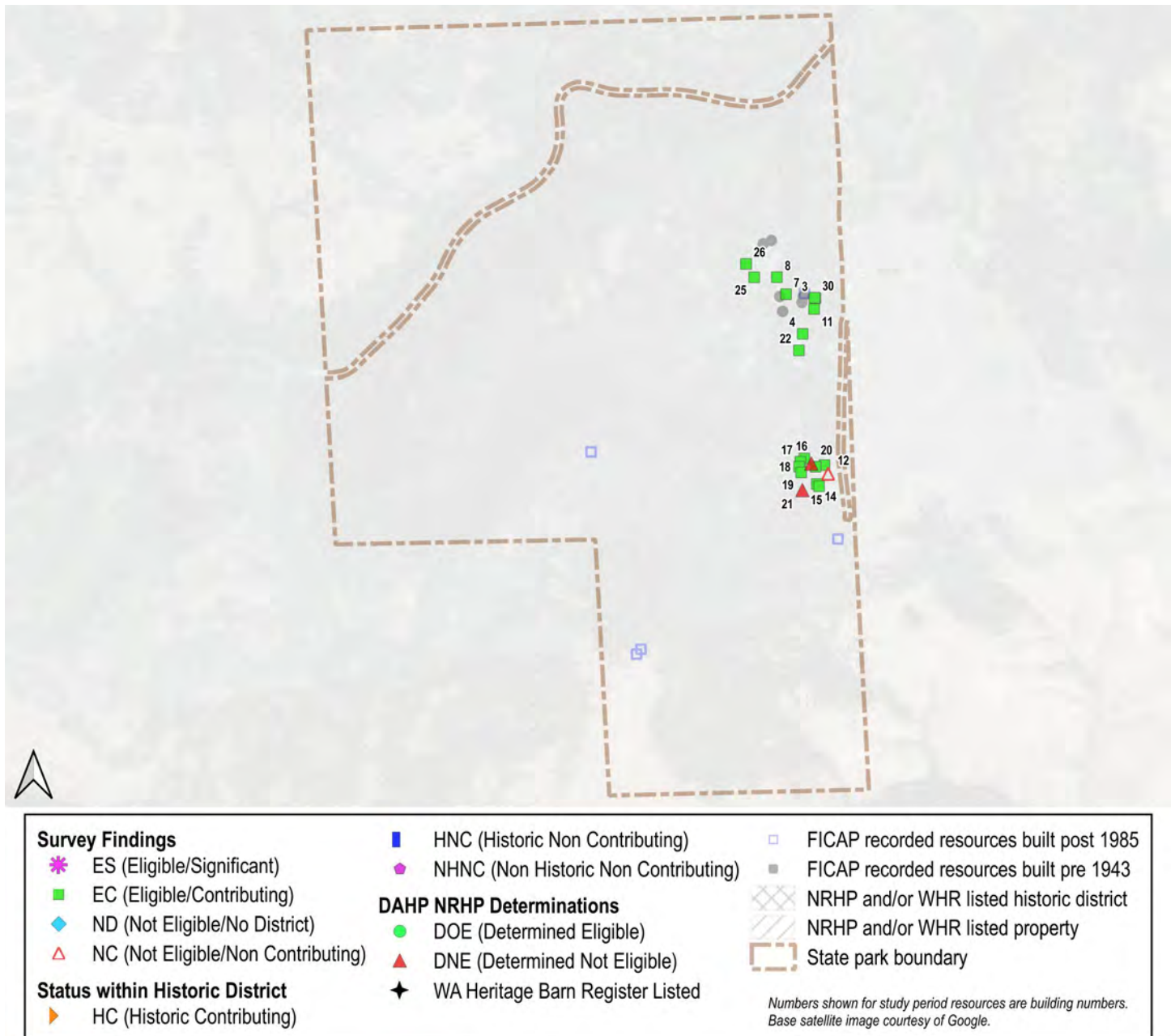


Fields Spring

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2017-10-07403 determined eligible in 2018 buildings 20 and 21, but then determined these buildings not eligible in 2021. This review did not identify an eligible historic district.

Conduct a reconnaissance level survey and historic context to identify significant development periods to understand the significance of pre-1943 Depression-era resources, and study period resources from the 1940s through 1980, including Pan-Abode resources. Refer to Pan-Abode under the Unique Resource Analysis for additional recommendations, see **“Pan-Abode, Ltd.” on page 232**. Refer to **“Map 9. Fields Spring” on page 309** for a detail map.



Fort Casey

The Central Whidbey Island historic district (NRHP, WHR) encompasses most of the park. Listed in 1973 and amended in 1997 and 2017, the areas of significance include agriculture, architecture, commerce, recreation/tourism, ethnic heritage, exploration/settlement, education, religion, politics and government, and military. The period of significance is 1300 to 1945.

All study period resources are within the historic district.

Study period resources are not addressed as part of the original nomination or the amendments. They are utilitarian, have some alterations, do not convey significant study period associations, and are built outside the period of significance for the historic district. One is not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Based on this, no eligible study period historic district and no eligible contributing status to an amended historic district. No action.



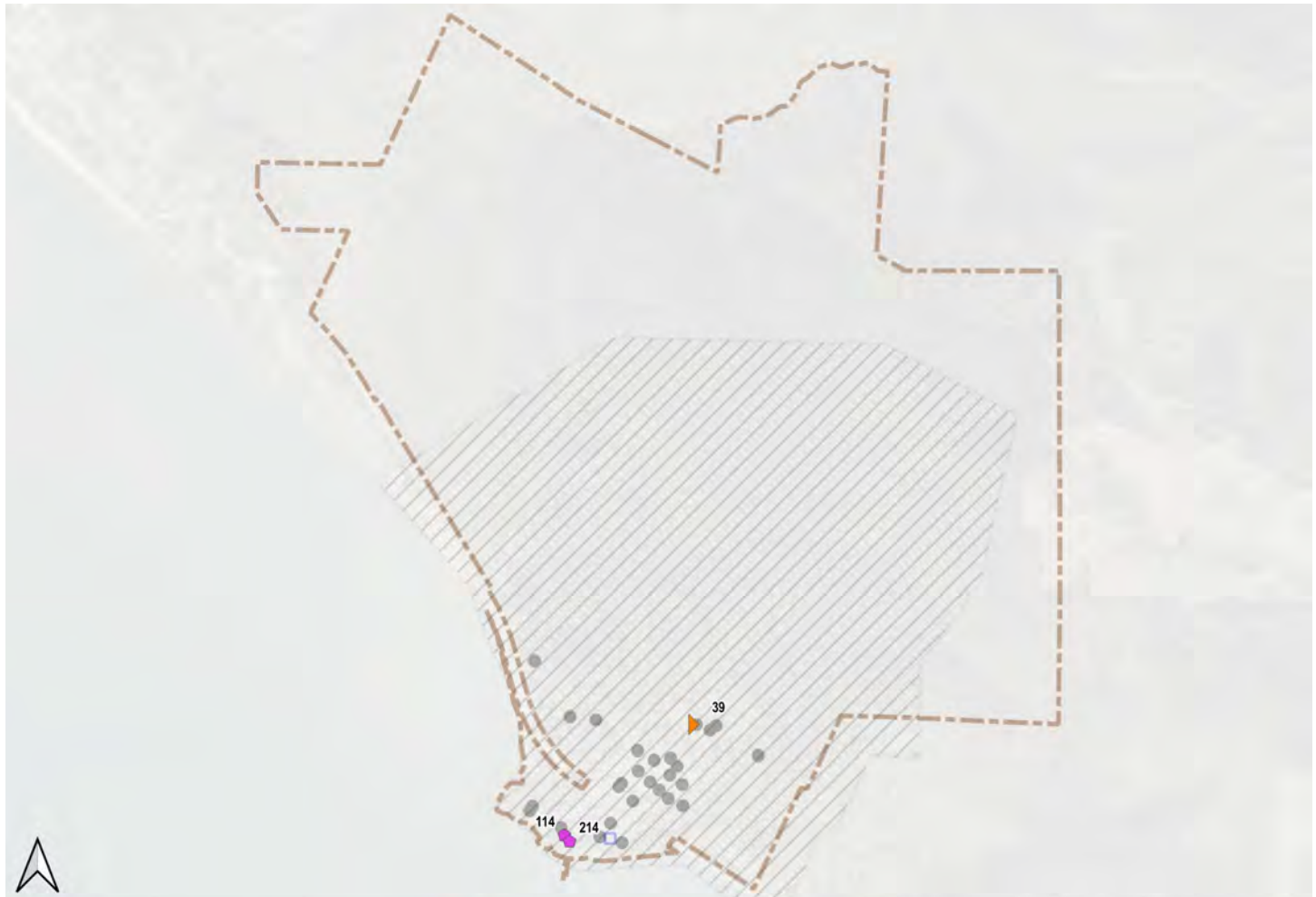
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
			▭ State park boundary
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>			

Fort Columbia

Chinook Point National Historic Landmark (NHL) covers most of the park and all study period resources are within the boundaries of the NHL. The NHL is related to Fort Columbia with areas of significance identified as military and exploration/settlement. The nomination, prepared in 1977, provides no identification of contributing and non-contributing resources. Significant dates associated with coastal defense fortification use extended from 1896 through 1947.

One study period resource (building 39) was built within the significant dates, associated with the areas of significance for the nomination, and classified in FICAP as historic contributing.

The other study period resources are not 50 years old, not exceptionally significant, and do not relate to the areas of significance. They are classified in FICAP as non-historic, non-contributing. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

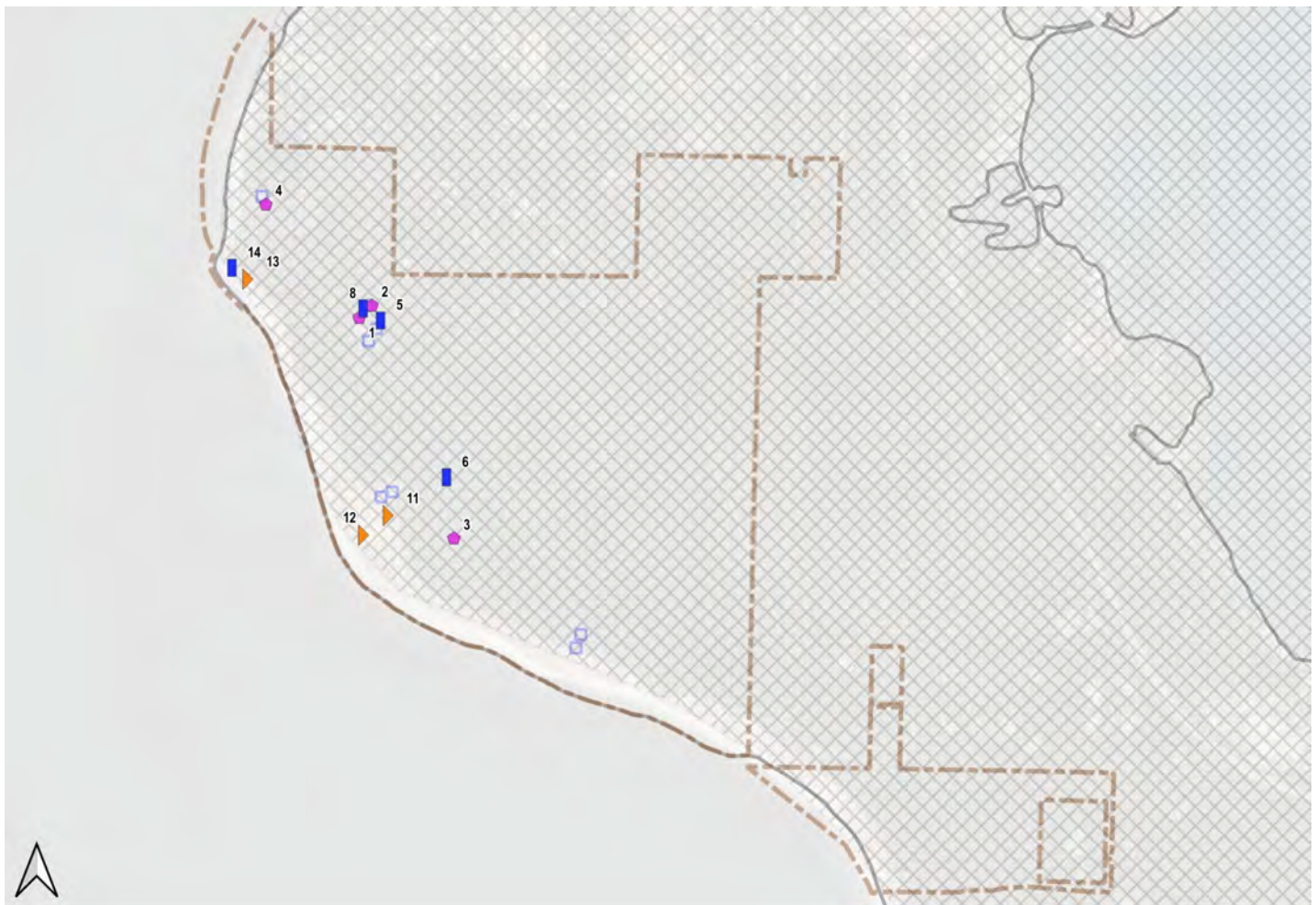
Fort Ebey

The Central Whidbey Island historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers the entire park. Listed in 1973 and amended in 1997 and 2017, the areas of significance include agriculture, architecture, commerce, recreation/tourism, ethnic heritage, exploration/settlement, education, religion, politics and government, and military. The period of significance is 1300 to 1945.

All study period resources are within the historic district.

All military related study period resources built within the period of significance treated as historic contributing in FICAP. The maps and resource lists in nomination were inconclusive on identifying resource status.

Study period resources built between 1965 and 1981 for park use are not addressed as part of the original nomination or the amendment. They are utilitarian, have some alterations, do not convey significant study period associations, and are built outside the period of significance for the historic district. Several are not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Based on this, no eligible study period historic district and no eligible contributing status to an amended historic district. No action.



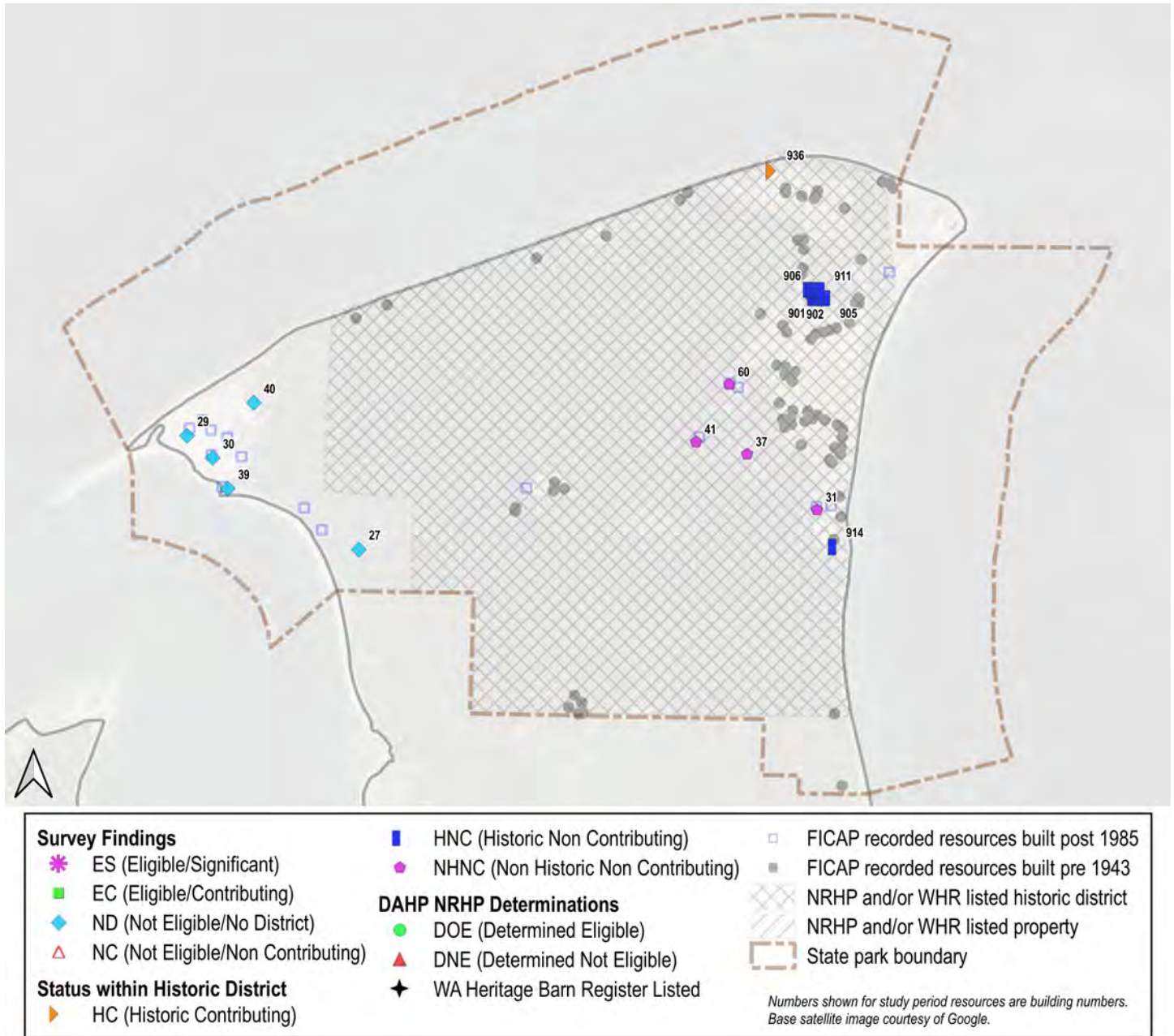
Survey Findings		
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲
Status within Historic District		
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)	◆
■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	■
◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■
DAHP NRHP Determinations		
●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	■
▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	■
✳	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	■
□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985	■
■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943	■
■	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district	■
■	NRHP and/or WHR listed property	■
■	State park boundary	■

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Fort Flagler

Fort Flagler historic district (NRHP, WHR) encompasses most of the park. Listed in 1976, the areas of significance are architecture, engineering, and military. The nomination does not identify a period of significance, but significant dates extend from 1897 to 1905, with alterations and military use through 1952. NPS determined in 1976 that the 1940s-era resources blended with the military installation significance of the historic district and did not diminish integrity. Refer to “**Map 10. Fort Flagler**” on page 310 for a detail map.

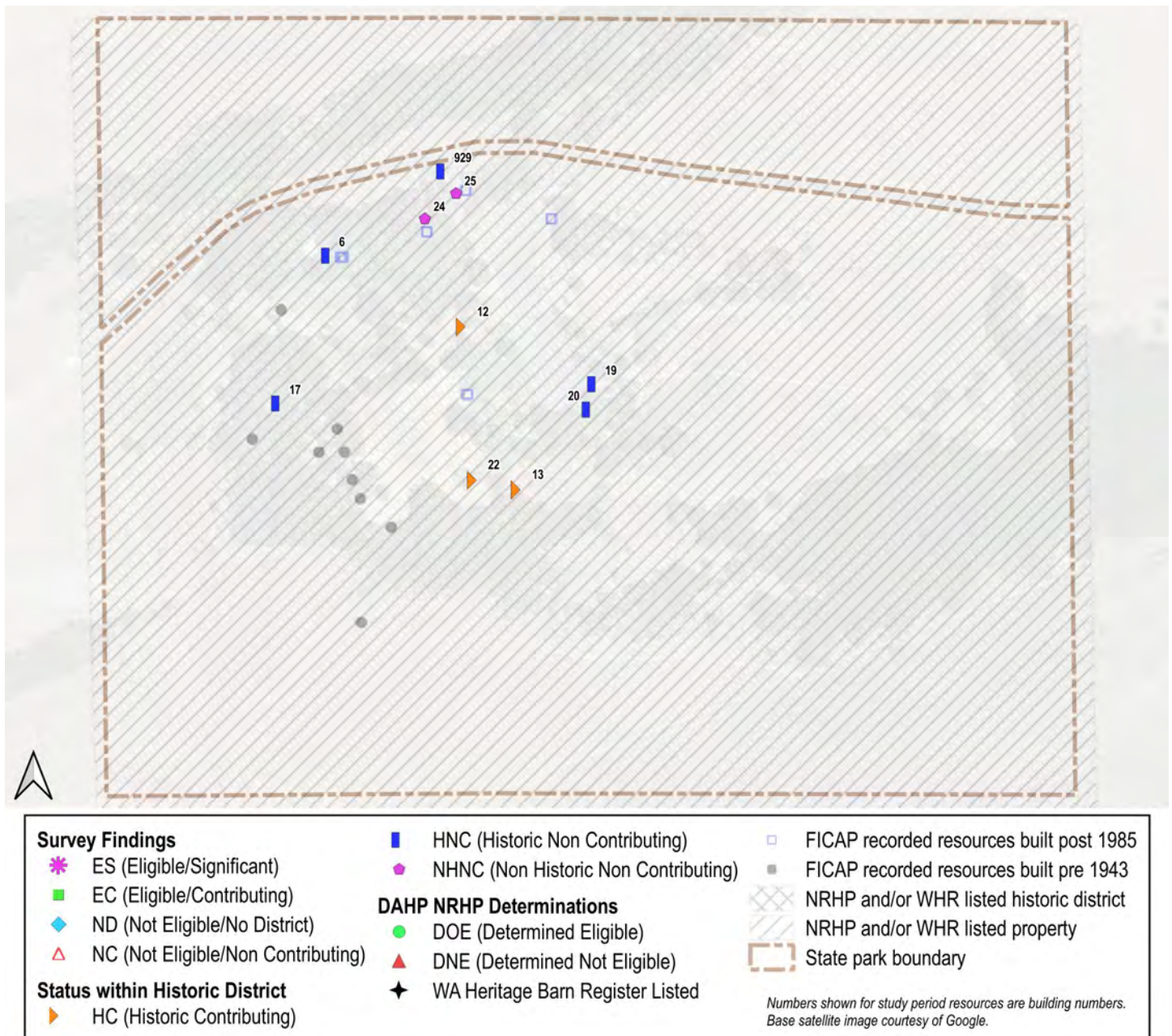
Study period resources occur within and outside the boundaries of the historic district. They are built outside the period of significance and not associated with the military area of significance for the historic district. Buildings 901 through 911 were built in 1970 as a single development to provide practice rooms for music camps; however, they lack notable architectural character and significant study period associations. Based on this, no eligible study period historic district and no eligible contributing status to an amended historic district.



Fort Simcoe

The Fort Simcoe historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers the entire park. It was listed in 1974 with extant reconstructions. The nomination identifies the areas of significance as Aboriginal/historic, architecture, and military. The nomination does not include a period of significance, but specific dates of significance identified in the nomination are 1856 to 1859, and 1859 to 1923. Reconstructions at original locations consist of a barracks (building 22, 1955) and two blockhouses (building 13, 1955, and building 12, 1956). Based on inclusion of the reconstructions in the nomination and their association with the specific dates of significance, these are identified in FICAP as historic contributing.

Study period resources built after the 1950s State Park reconstruction work serve a supporting role related to park use but are not associated with historic uses. They are compatible infill construction and identified as non-contributing. No eligible study period district or contributing status under an amended historic district. No action.



Fort Townsend

Old Fort Townsend State Park (WHR) covers most of the park. Prepared in 1970, the nomination notes that only the site remains, but then includes photos of buildings, including a brick building attributed as a torpedo shop. The nomination addresses contributing and non-contributing resources.

All study period resources are within the boundaries of the listed property. A reconnaissance level survey and historic context is needed to sort out what exists and what the significance is to evaluate study period resources.



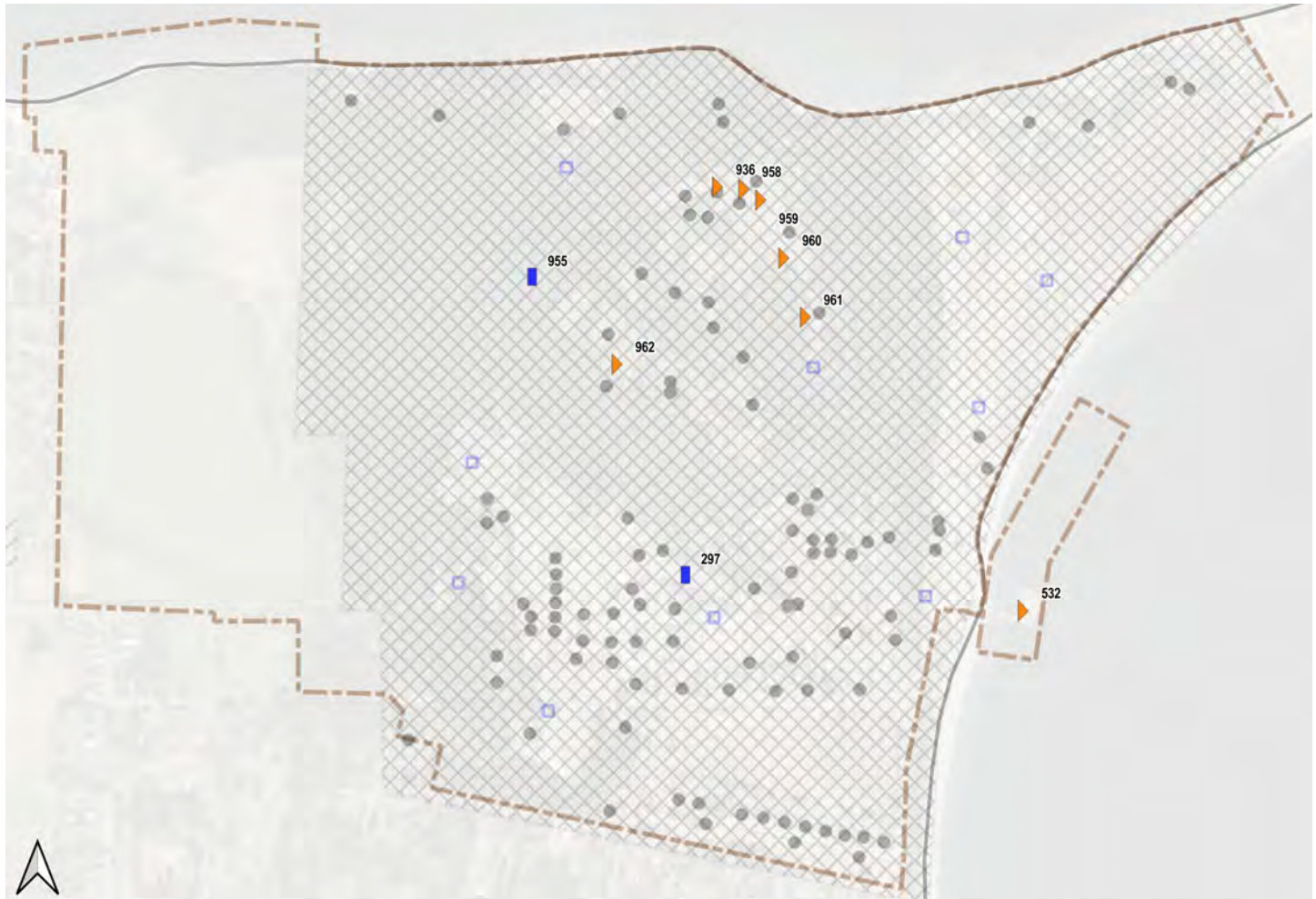
Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳️ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Fort Worden

Fort Worden National Historic Landmark historic district (NHL, NRHP, WHR) covers most of the park. Listed in 1974 the nomination identifies the areas of significance as architecture, engineering, and military. The nomination does not identify a period of significance, but significant dates include 1898 through 1953.

Study period resources were mostly built by the military in 1943. The World War II resources were found by NPS to not contribute to the historic district, but could be eligible as a separate district-within-a-district. The resources built by state parks are not related to the military area of significance. They are not specifically addressed in the nomination but classified in FICAP as historic non-contributing infill development. No listing criteria, eligible study period district, or contributing status under an amended historic district. Consultation with NPS and DAHP is needed to determine the approach to clarifying listing criteria and the role of resources within the park. No action.



Survey Findings		DAHP NRHP Determinations		FICAP recorded resources	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		✦	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

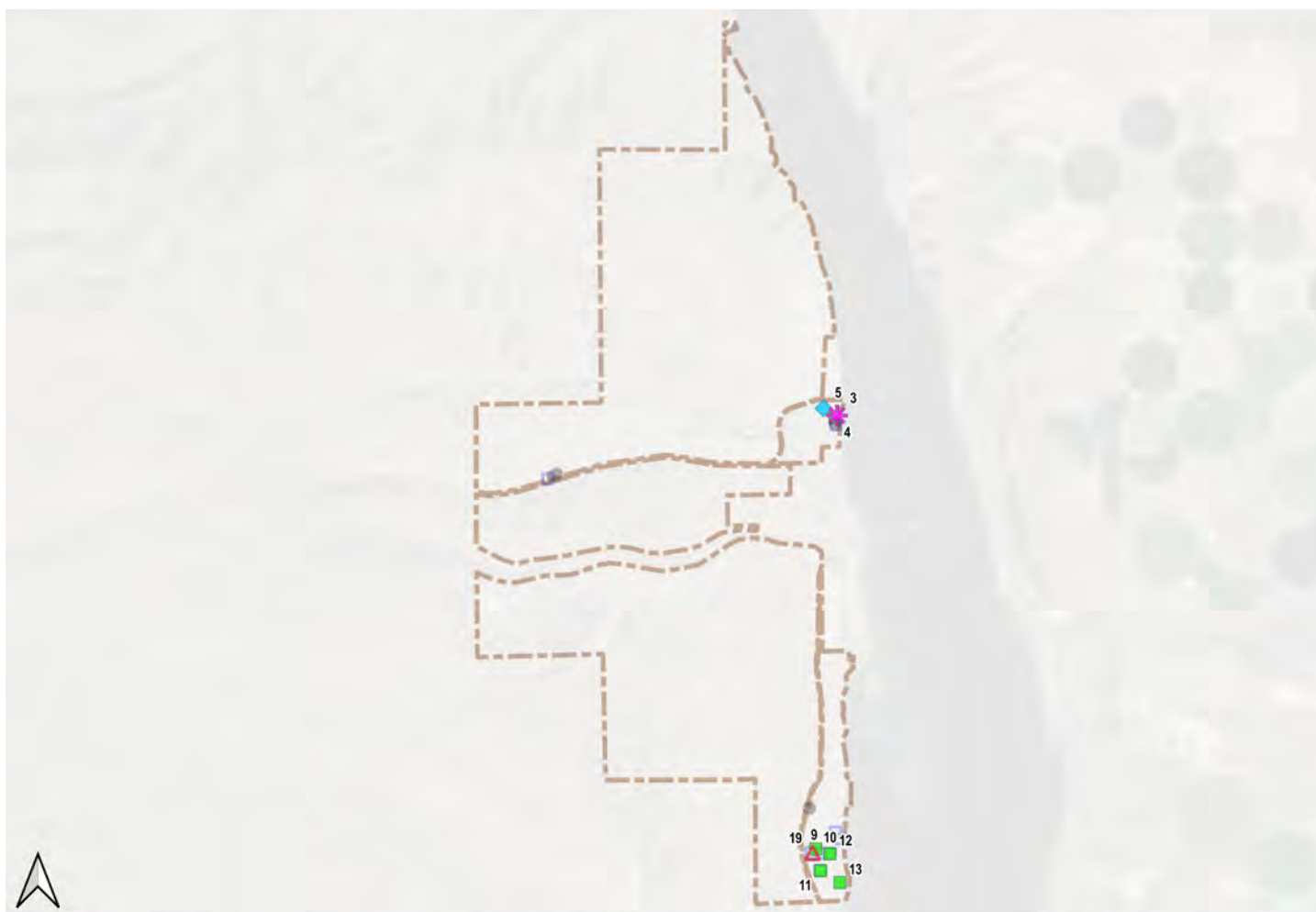
Ginkgo

The park is designated a National Natural Landmark, listed to the National Registry of Natural Landmarks in October of 1965 by the National Park Service.

Study period resources consist of two clusters.

The central cluster consists of the interpretive center (building 3), built ca. 1937 and remodeled in 1952, and the associated comfort station (building 4). See “**Ginkgo, Interpretive Center**” on page 226. Building 2, built in 1937, should also be evaluated as part of this historic district. Conduct a reconnaissance level survey to evaluate the resources and interpretive landscape for historic district eligibility. Refer to “**Map 11. Ginkgo Petrified Forest**” on page 311 for a detail map.

The south cluster consists of the Wanapum recreation area development. A reconnaissance level survey is needed to evaluate the site design and landscaping, as well as the resources to determine if there is an eligible historic district.



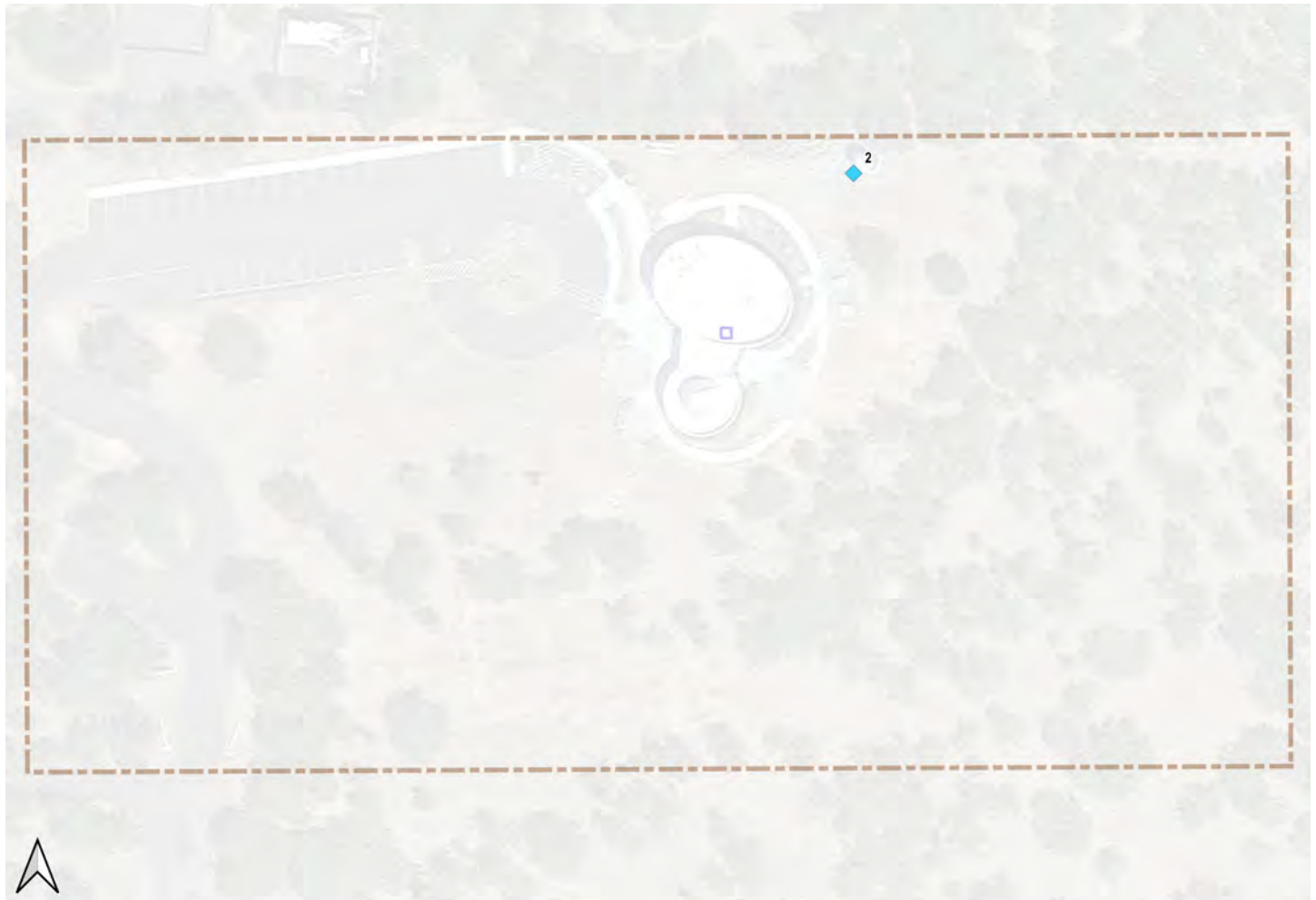
Survey Findings		DAHP NRHP Determinations		FICAP recorded resources	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		✦	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Goldendale Observatory

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources consist of a single building that is not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. The observatory is post-1985 construction and was rebuilt nearly completely, except of the room with the telescope. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Grayland Beach

No listed resources within the park.

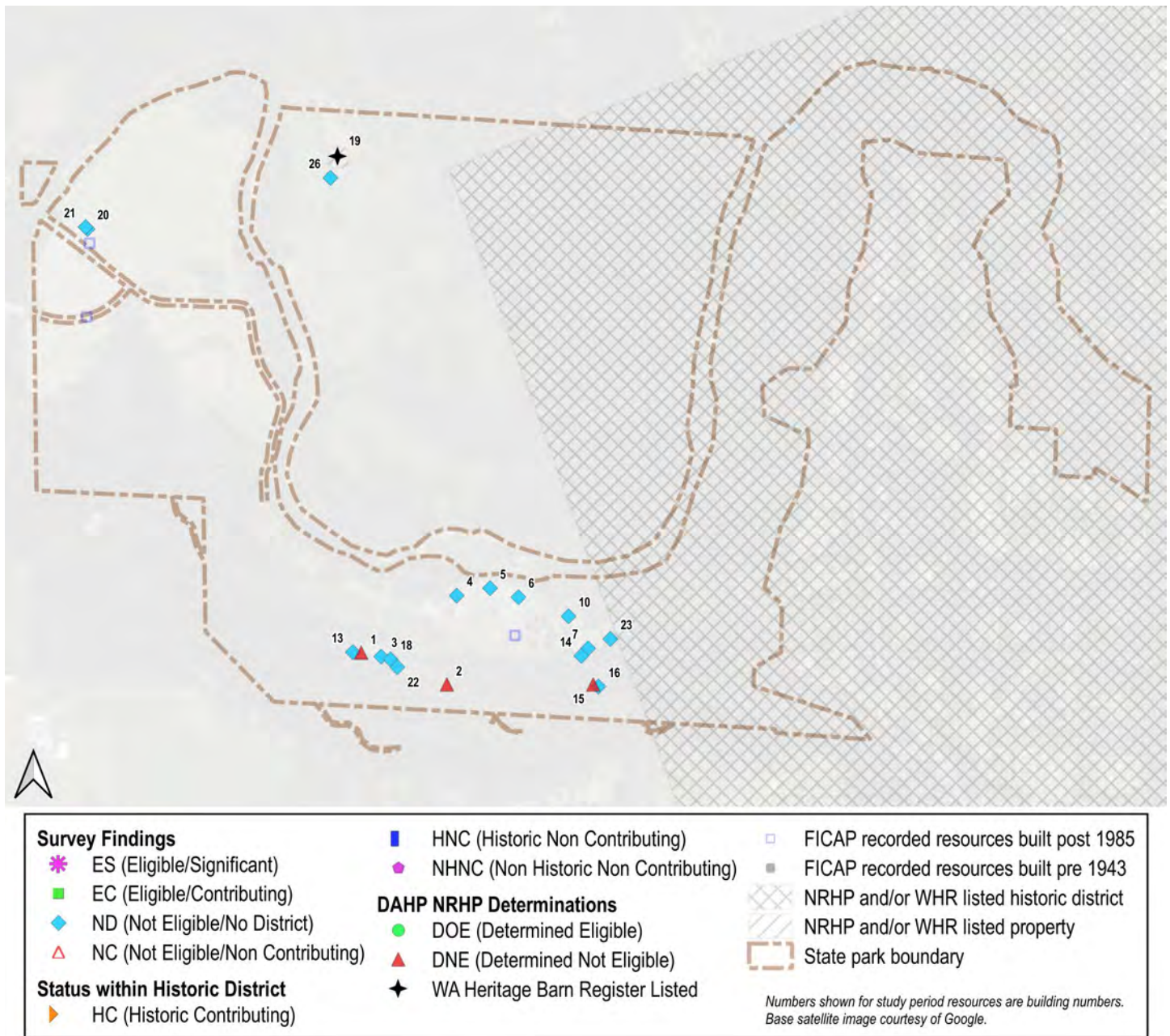
There are three study period resources and extensive post-1985 infill construction. One of the study period resources lacks integrity, and the other two are spatially distant with different functions that do not convey significant associations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Green River Gorge–Flaming Geyser

Green River Gorge historic district (NRHP, WHR) overlaps the park’s east portion. There are no study period resources within the historic district. The Stark, Allen, Barn is within the park and listed to the Washington Heritage Barn Register. The outbuilding adjacent to the barn is extensively altered, no eligible historic district.

DAHP review under projects 2019-11-08956, 2022-02-00860, and 052609-34-WSPRC did not identify an eligible historic district and identified that, beyond the Flaming Geyser Water Tank, no other resources associated with the Flaming Geyser Resort remain intact. Study period resources exhibit a variety of utilitarian architectural character that do not convey significant associations with the study period and have been altered. Based on this, no eligible historic district. No action.

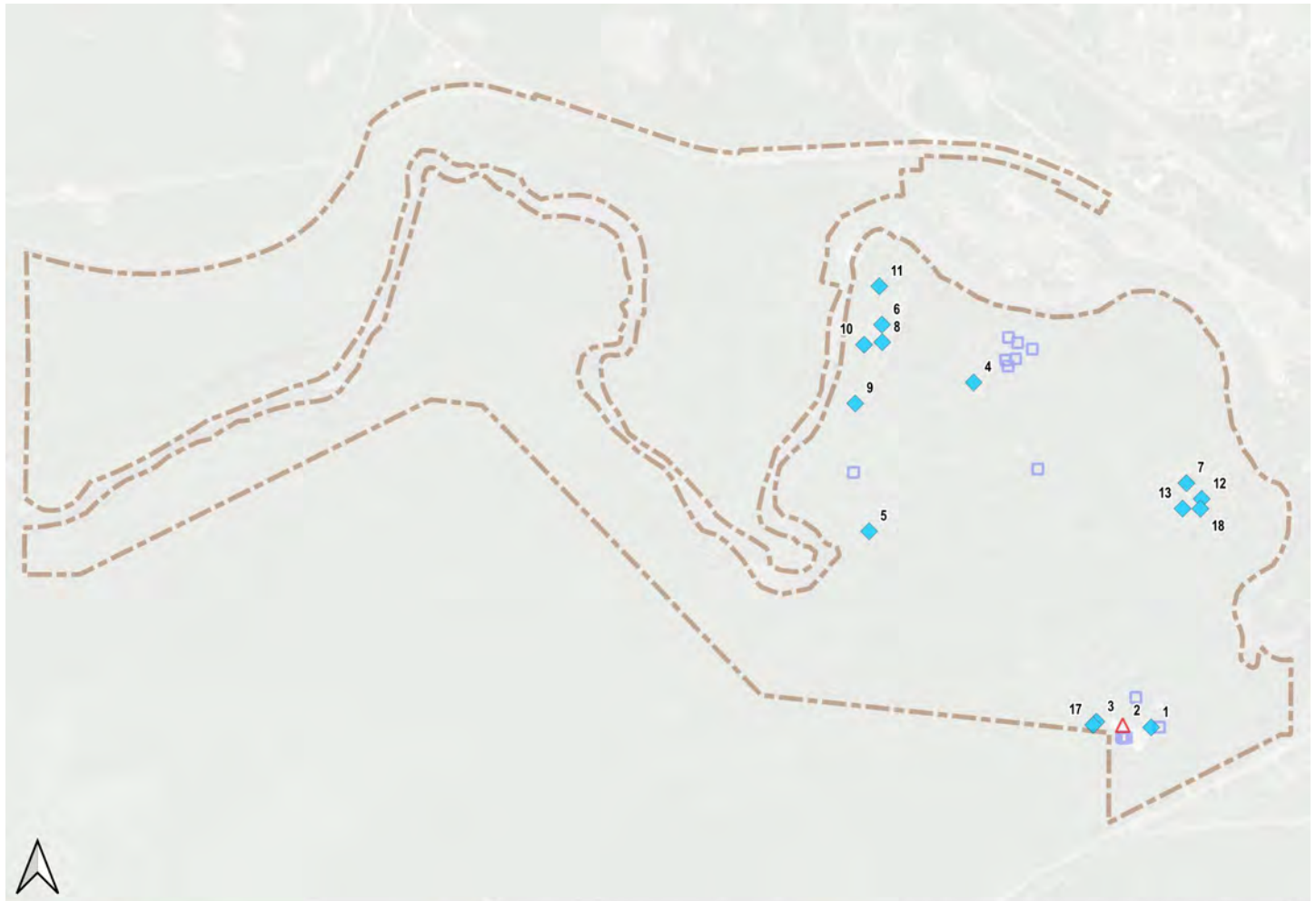


Green River Gorge–Kanaskat–Palmer

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are not yet 50 years old, or on the cusp of this threshold, and are not exceptionally significant.

The resources stem from a single 1982–1983 development period and exhibit a cohesive architectural character and should be re-evaluated through a reconnaissance level survey of the park, including a historic context, when they reach 50 years old to evaluate the resources relative to the park’s development periods.



Survey Findings						
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985	
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943	
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations			▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property	
Status within Historic District			▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)	★	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed			

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Griffith-Priday

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are not yet 50 years old or on the cusp, and are not exceptionally significant. No eligible study period historic district. The resources stem from a single 1985 development period, but do not exhibit a cohesive or notable architectural character that could support an eligible historic district once they reach 50 years old. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		◆ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)			

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Hoko River/Cowan Ranch

The Lamb, George, Barn listed to the Washington Heritage Barn Register is within the park. The listed property consists of pre-1943 resources and is significant for ongoing use as a dairy farm and then ranch through 1984. The only study period building within this site is building 4 (1971) which is extensively altered and not identified in the heritage barn form.

A separate group of study period resources occurs at the former Warnock Property along the Strait of Juan de Fuca Highway (SR 112). These resources relate to the Warnock property development. The resources exhibit common architectural character and alterations. The former barn has been demolished, resulting in a loss of farmstead context for the house and associated buildings. No eligible historic district. A reconnaissance level survey to verify the age and context for the house and remaining buildings would answer any remaining questions about eligibility.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)		■ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)		DAHP NRHP Determinations	
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)			

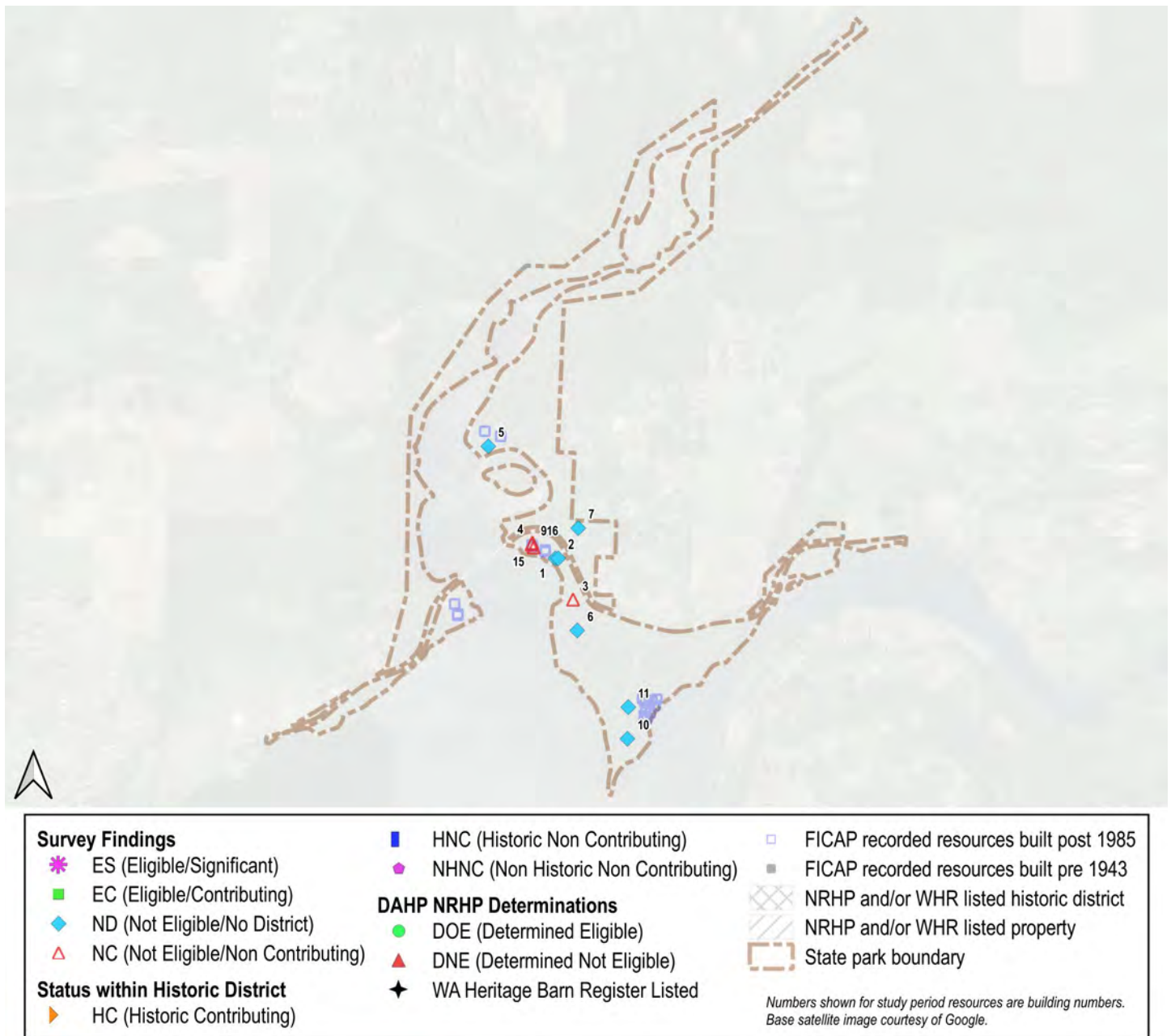
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Ike Kinswa

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 072313-15-FERC evaluated Mayfield Lake State Park at the intensive level and DAHP determined the park not National Register eligible. The form (Property ID 669470) did not identify or evaluate resources within the park. Refer to **“Map 12. Ike Kinswa” on page 312** for a detail map.

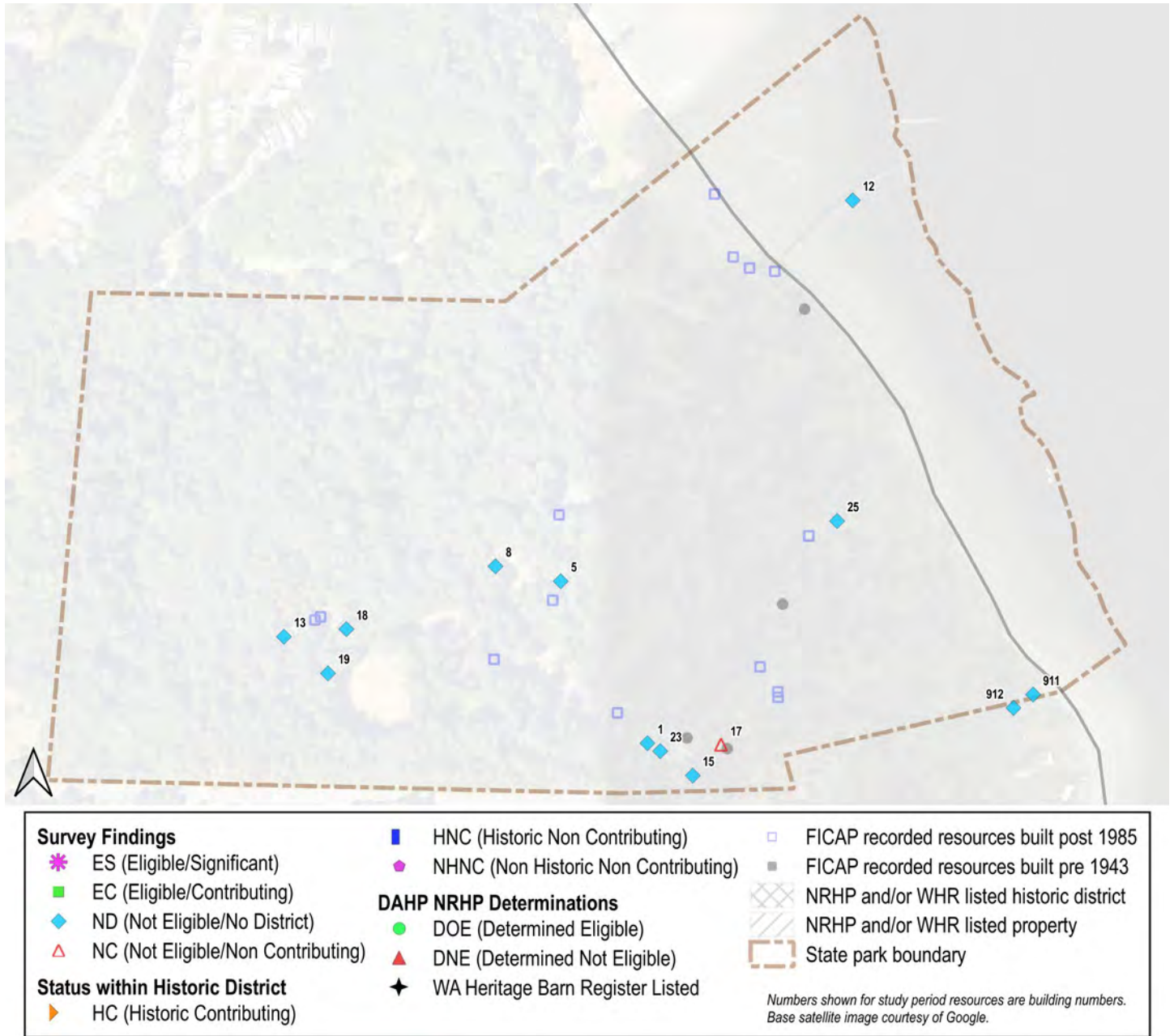
Study period resources stem from three phases of park development, with a couple of the buildings (5, 6, and 7) from the first 1971 phase exhibiting architectural features characteristic of the study period (i.e., comfort station design and decorative concrete blocks). The residence and garage from this period have been altered, resources from the 1974 phase exhibit a different architectural character, and resources from the 1980s development lack integrity. Based on the lack of a cohesive concentration of resources, there is no district. No action.



Illahee

No listed resources.

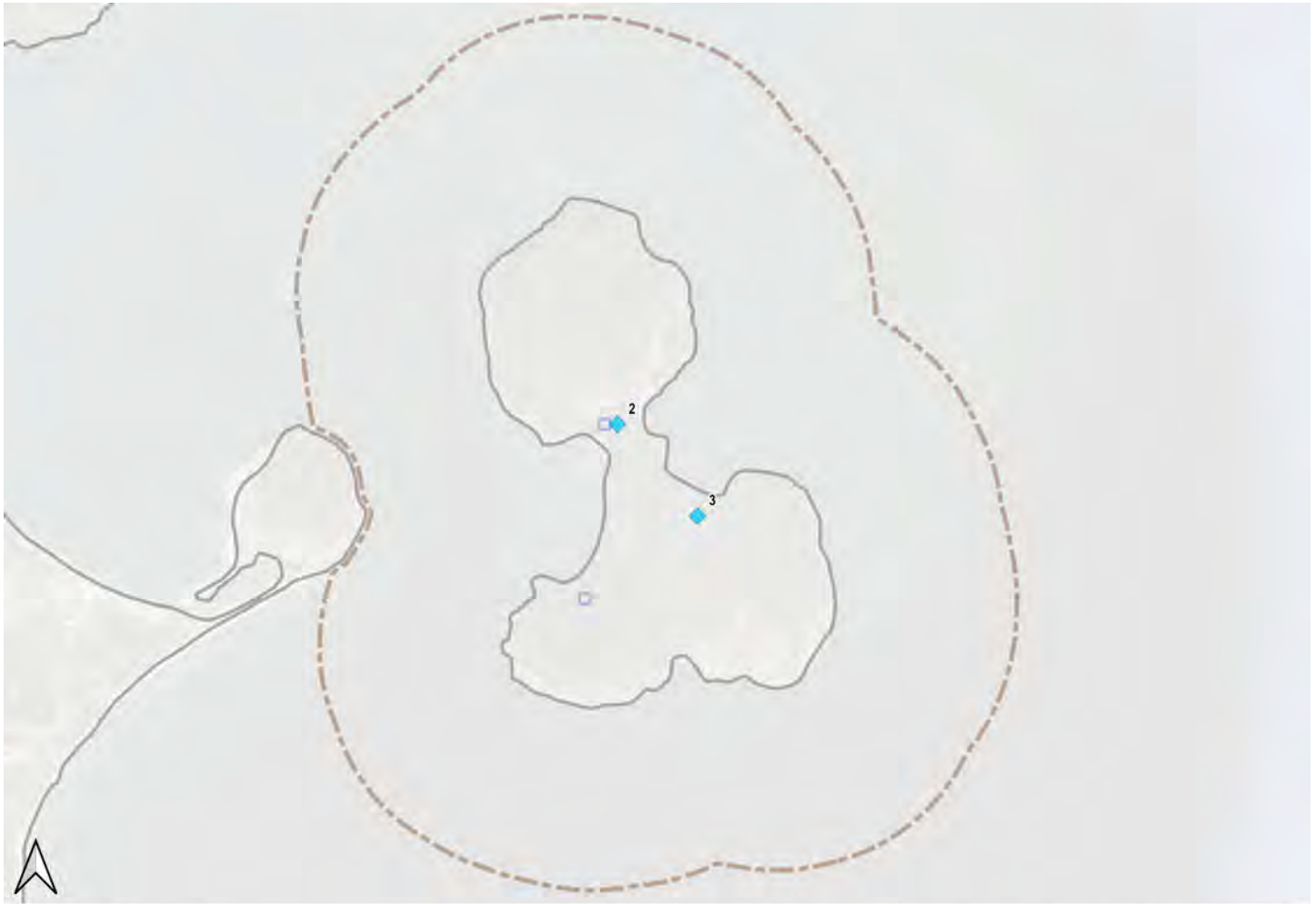
Study period resources include a range of architectural characteristics from timber, prefabricated plank resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company, and platform frame. The buildings do not have a cohesive architectural character and span multiple development periods from 1955 through 1985. Most of the study period resources are not yet 50 years old. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



James Island

No listed resources within the park.

The two study period resources stem from different development periods, neither are 50 years old as of 2023 or exceptionally significant, and do not convey a significant association. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- ✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

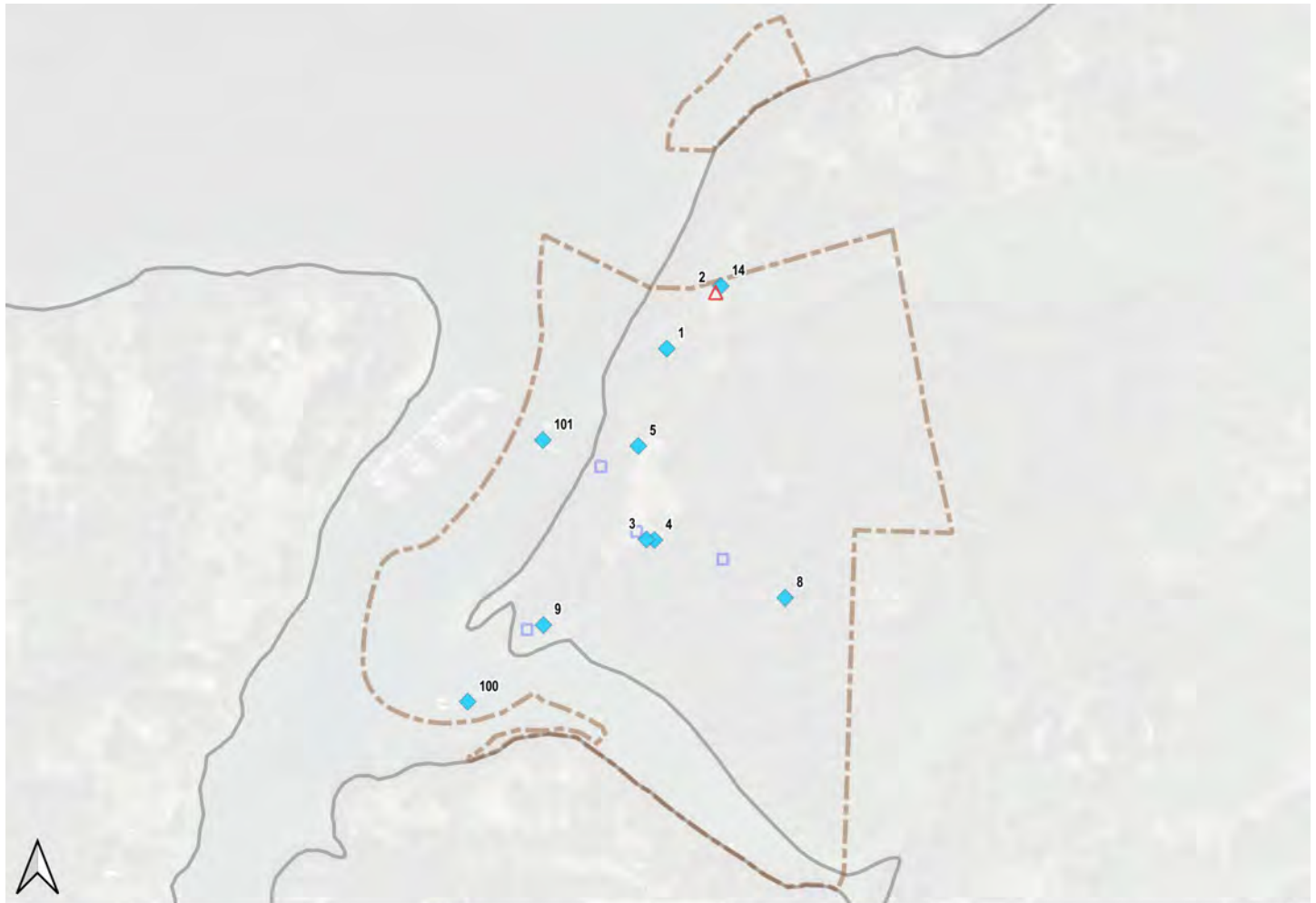
- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Jarrell Cove

No listed resources within the park.

Only three of the study period resources are 50 years old and do not convey significant study period associations. Most study period resources are not 50 years old, are not exceptionally significant, and do not convey significant study period associations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



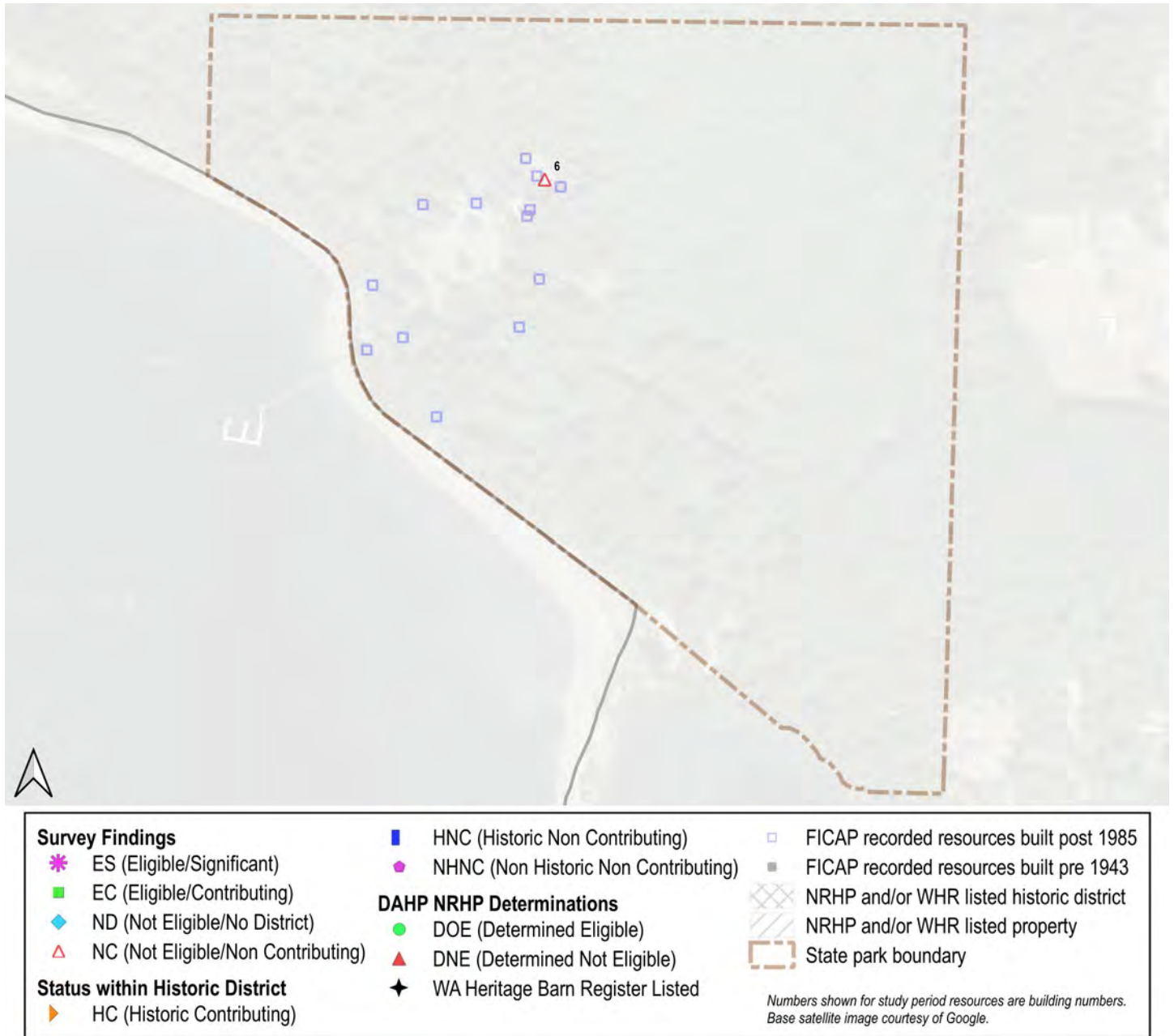
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✱ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
			▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Joemma Beach

No listed resources within the park.

The only study period resource in this park lacks integrity and there is extensive post-1985 infill development. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Jones Island

No listed resources within the park.

The only study period resource in this park is not 50 years old, does not have exceptional significance, lacks integrity, and there is extensive post-1985 infill development. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳️ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

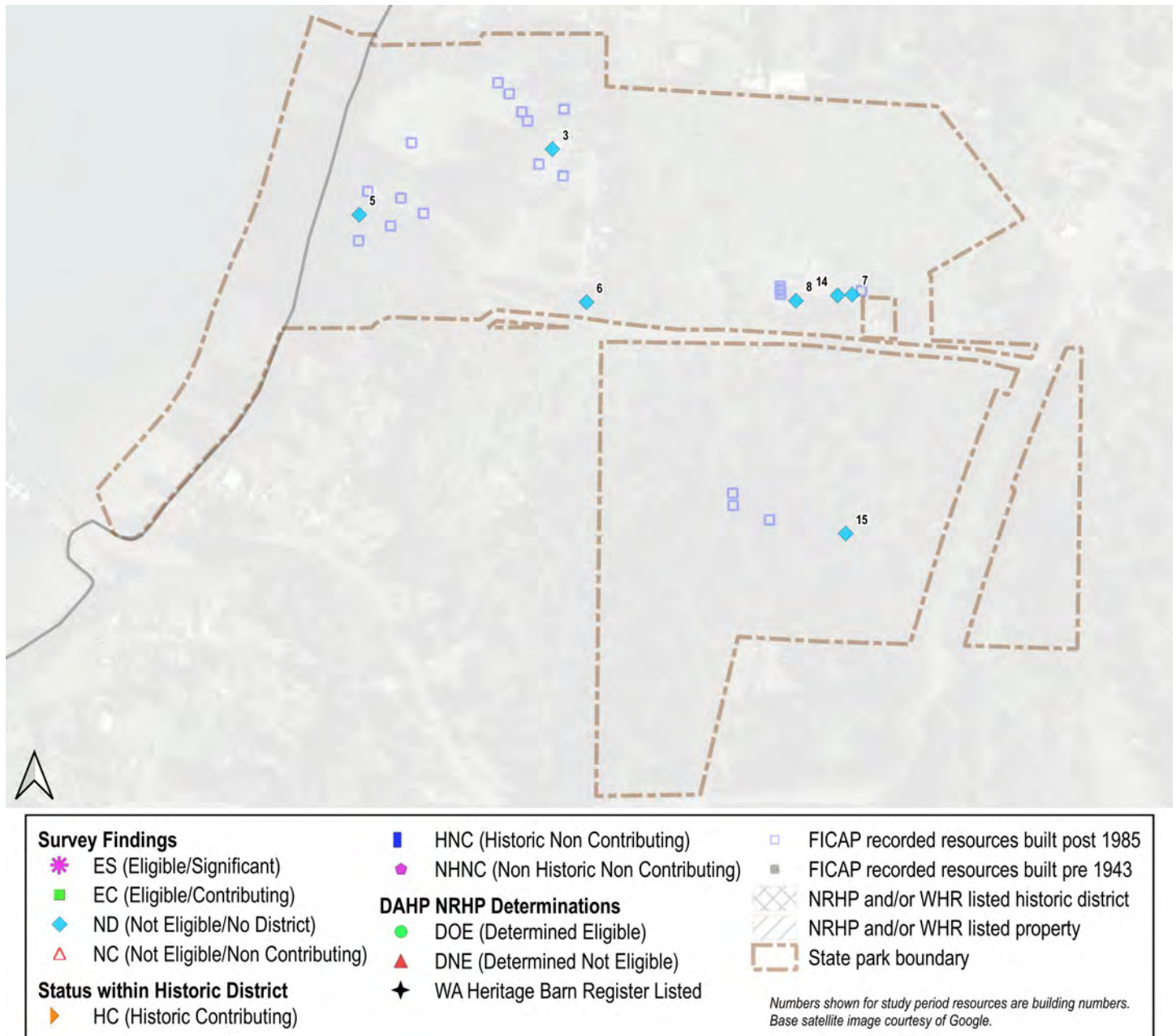
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Kitsap Memorial

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under projects 030512-12-WSPRC and 2010-08-00082 identified an eligible historic district associated with the three late 1930s WPA funded, rustic style, community built resources prior to the park's transfer to state parks in 1949.

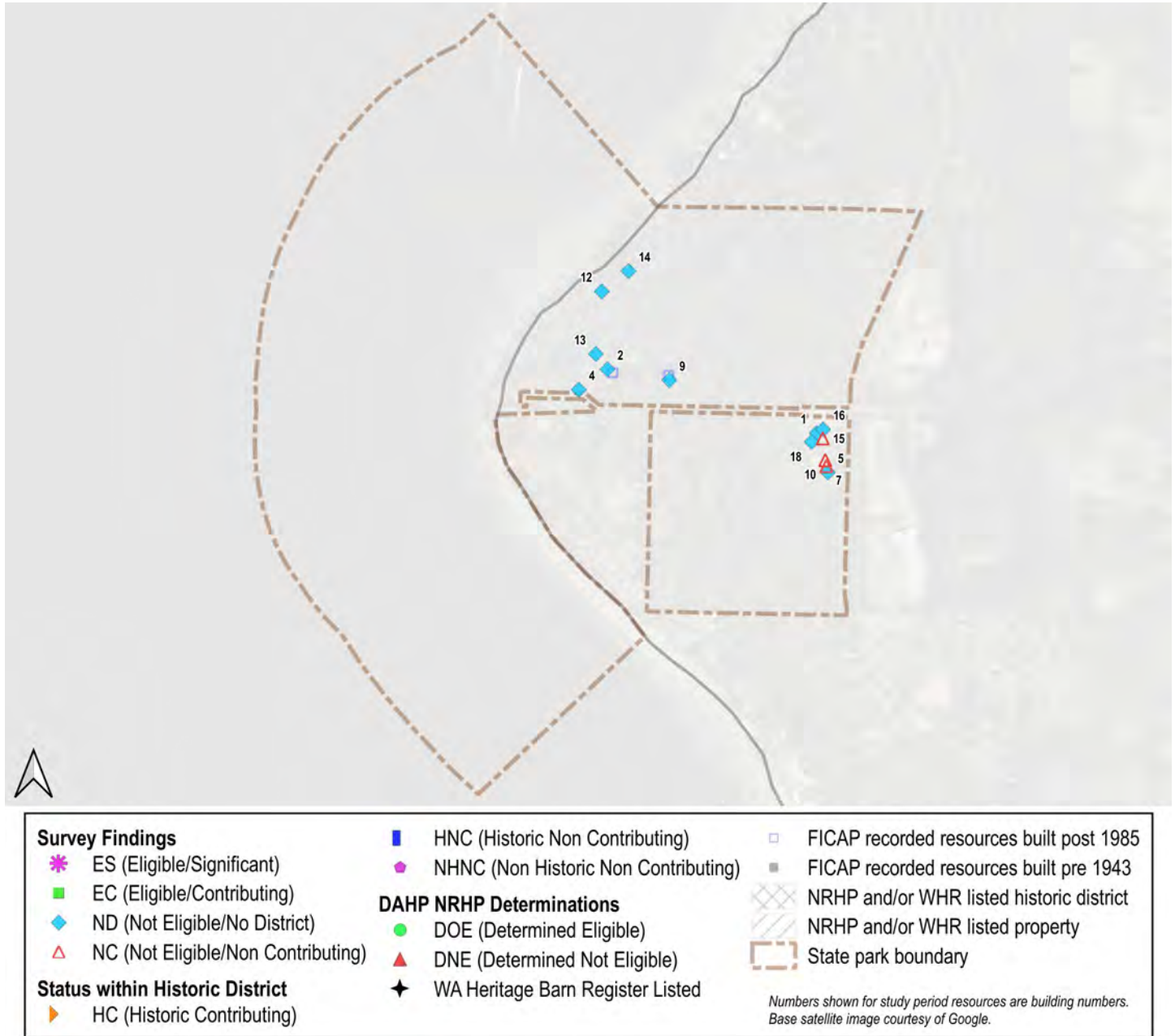
Study period development departed from the rustic style and does not convey significant study period associations or notable architectural character. No eligible study period district and no eligible study period resources contributing to the 1930s-eligible historic district. No action.



Kopachuck

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources do not convey a high level of architectural character or associations significant to the study period. They are cohesive in character (picnic shelters and comfort station), but several lack integrity. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 13. Kopachuck” on page 313** for a detail map.



Kukutali Preserve

The Dunlap Residence, determined eligible by DAHP is within the park and was demolished following the determination due to Tribal requests .

The two study period resources within the park do not convey significant study period associations or notable architectural characteristics. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- ✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ✱ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

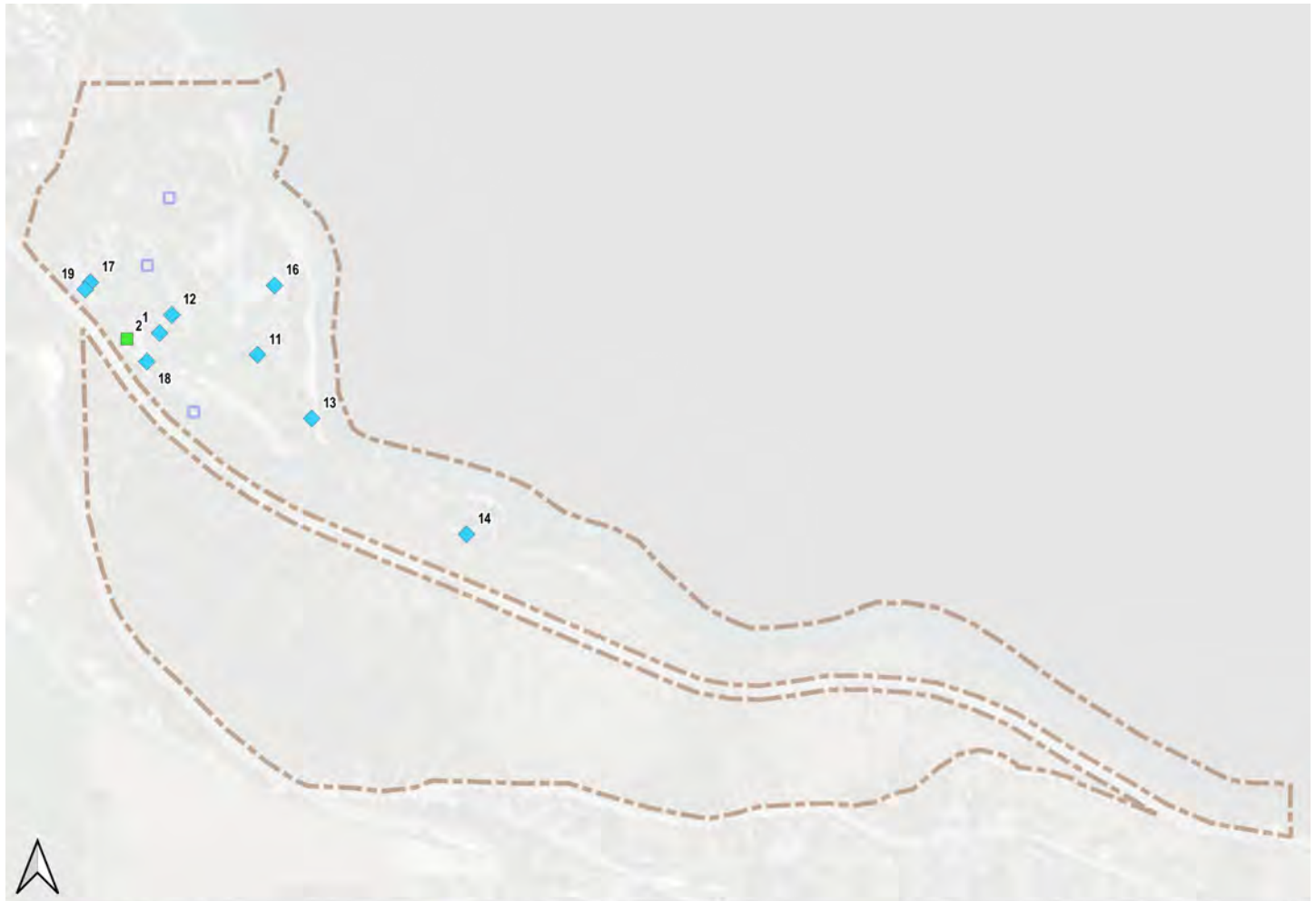
- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Lake Chelan

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources stem from several development periods and vary in architectural character by development period. Most are utilitarian in character without notable architectural features and do not convey significant study period events or patterns. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		DHP NRHP Determinations			
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		◆	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

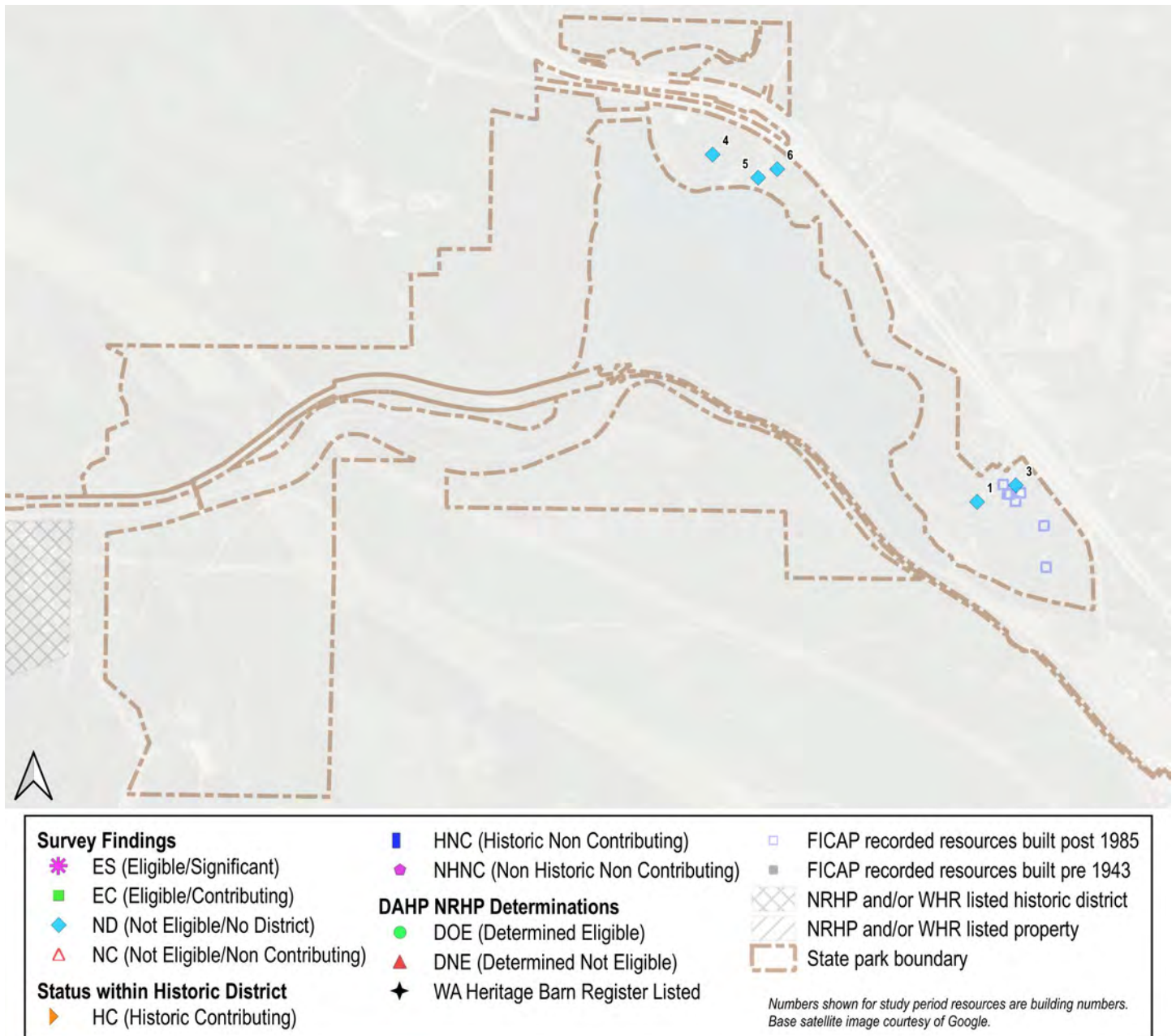
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Lake Easton

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 090314-56-WSPRC determined not eligible a former Lower Campground Comfort Station (1964) and did not identify an eligible historic district. Easton Diversion Dam Caretaker Residence (1931) reviewed under DAHP project 2011-02-00021 identified an eligible historic district associated with the Yakima Project developed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. This district is not related to study period resources.

Study period resources convey utilitarian architectural characteristics and some have been altered. They stem from two development periods (1960s and 1970s) and exhibit different architectural characteristics. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Lake Isabella

No listed resources within the park.

One of the two study period resources lacks integrity, the other is utilitarian in character and does not convey significant study period associations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

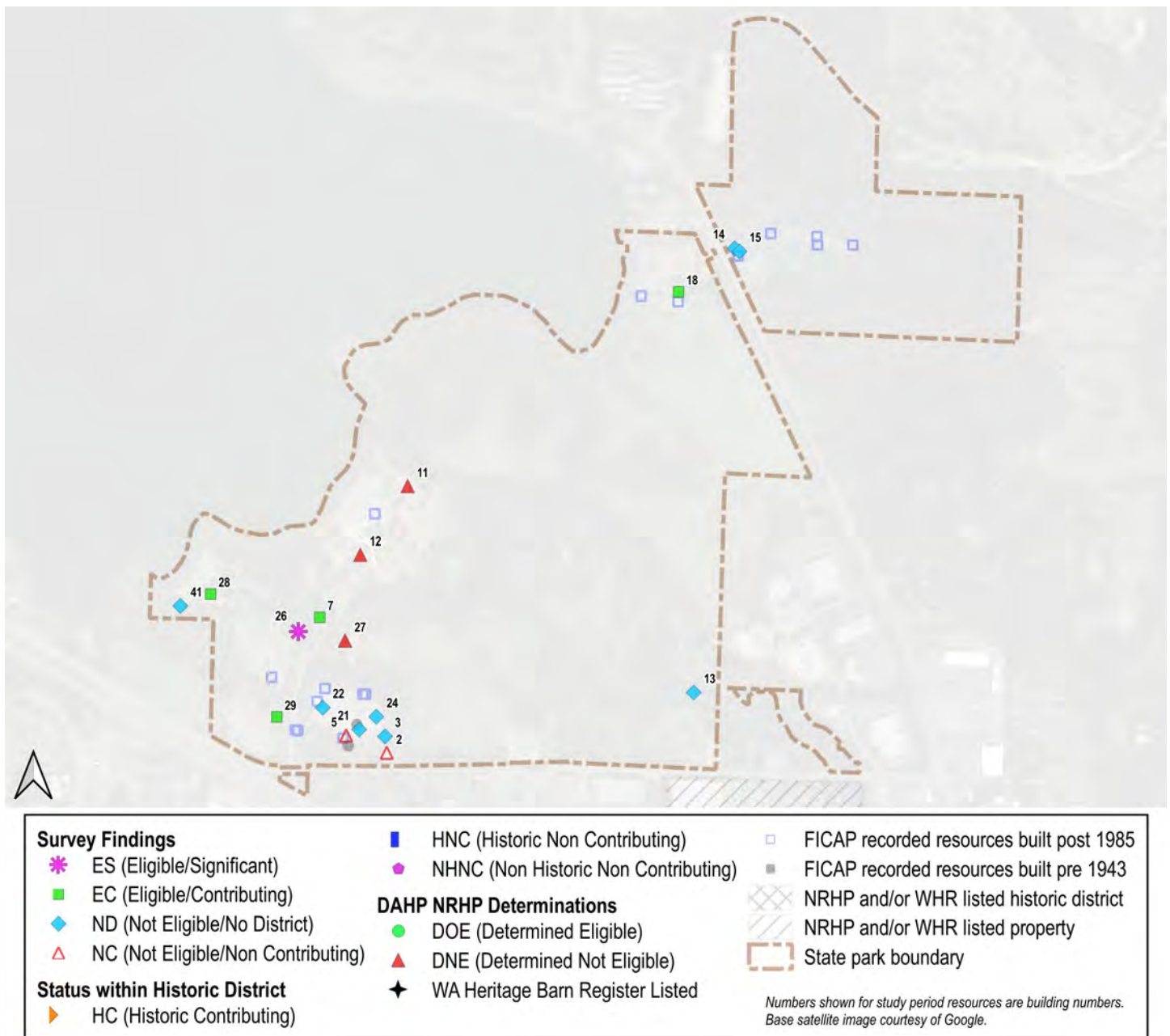
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Lake Sammamish

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2021-08-05084 determined not eligible building 11 (1958), building 12 (1955), and building 27 (1975). This review did not identify an eligible historic district. DAHP review under project 2020-09-05590 determined not eligible building 27 (1975) and did not identify an eligible historic district. See “**Lake Sammamish, Picnic Shelter**” on page 227 under Unique Resources for additional information.

Administrative areas within the park have utilitarian resources, many with alterations, and substantial post-1985 infill. The public areas have less post-1985 infill, and the architectural character of the resources could support an eligible historic district, depending on the period of significance and extent of original site and landscaping to convey the park’s historic development patterns. A reconnaissance level survey is needed to provide a historic context to identify development periods, period of significance, and how extant resources relate.

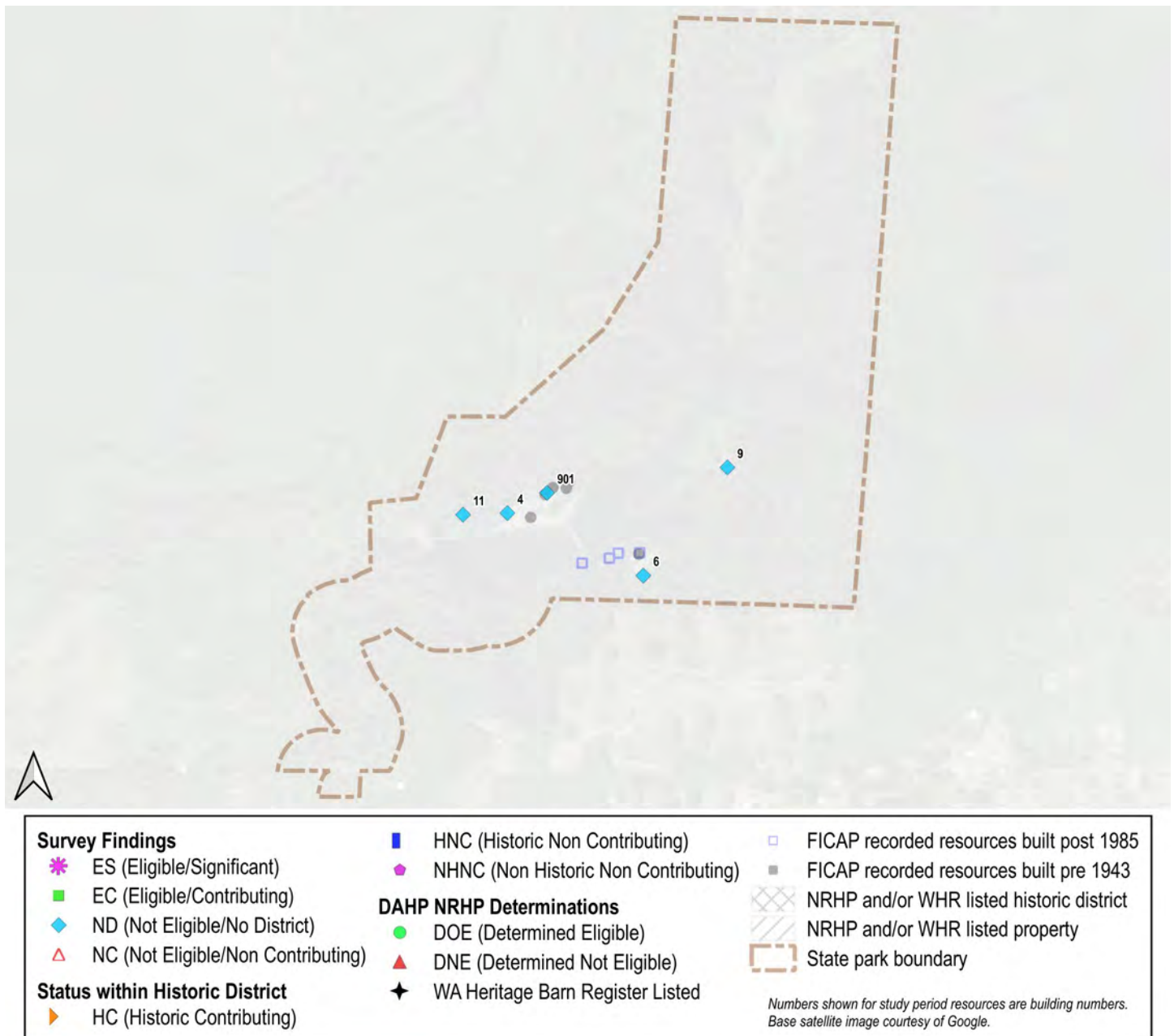


Lake Sylvania

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2018-05003792 determined not eligible Lake Sylvania Dam. DAHP review under project 2010-08-00082 made no determination for building 9 (1964) and building 6 (1975). WPA-funded work constructed multiple buildings in 1935 and 1940.

Study period resources date from 1964 to 1985. The architectural character varies and is different from the 1935 and 1940 resources. The resources are utilitarian in character with some alterations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.

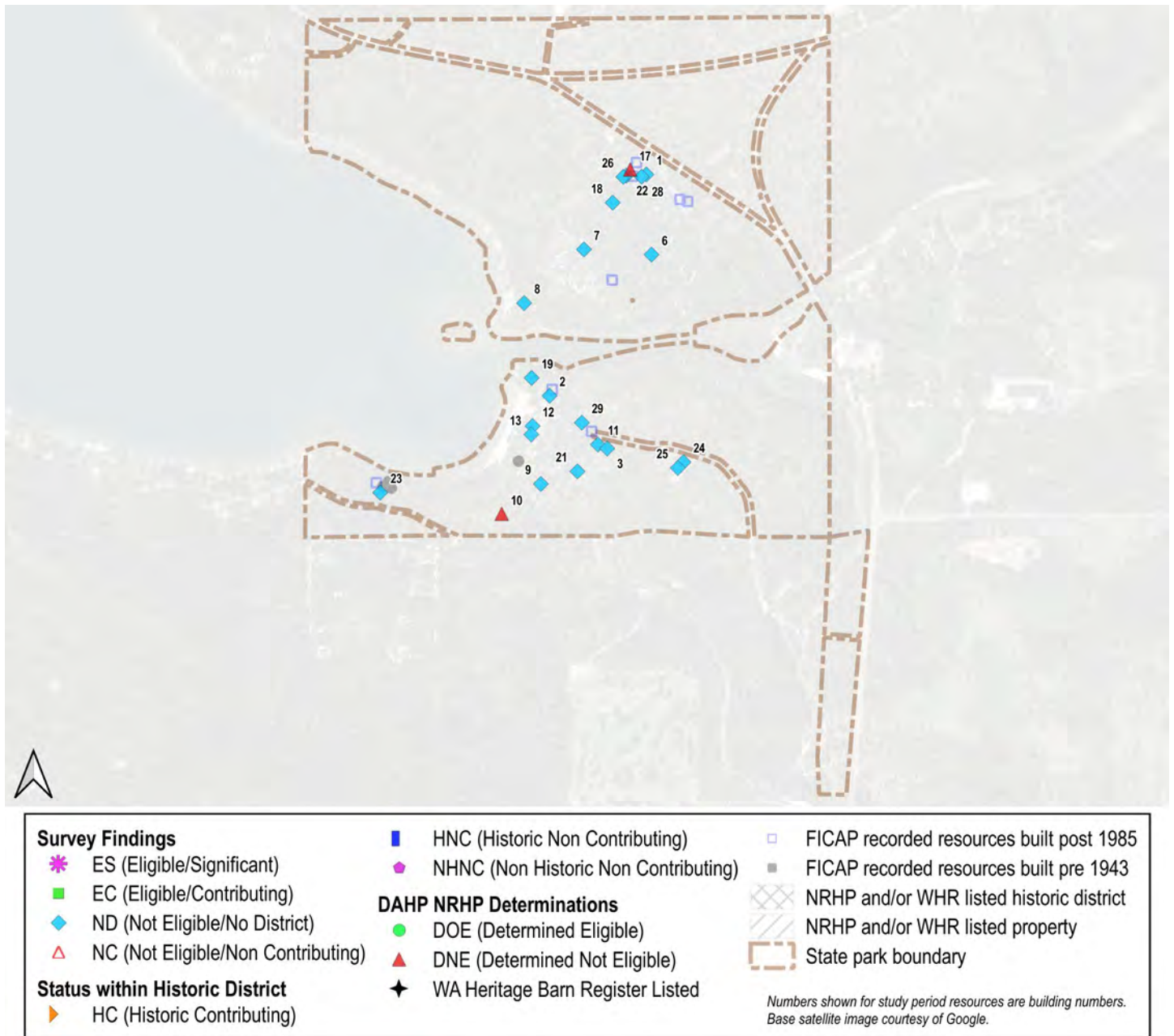


Lake Wenatchee

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 080414-20-WSPRC determined not eligible building 10 (1960). Building 17 (1976) was reviewed by DAHP under project 2021-12-08303 but no determination was made.

Study period resources do not exhibit a cohesive architectural character. They utilize standard plans from multiple periods. There is no cohesion between the study period and pre-1943 resources. No eligible historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 14. Lake Wenatchee” on page 314** for a detail map. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235**.



Larrabee

No listed resources within the park.

There is a mix of study period resources that do not function as a cohesive unit, with two that are not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Most of the park's resources were built in 1935, and the study period resources depart from the rustic style characteristic of these resources. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **"Map 15. Larrabee"** on page 315 for a detail map.



Survey Findings

- ✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ◆ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

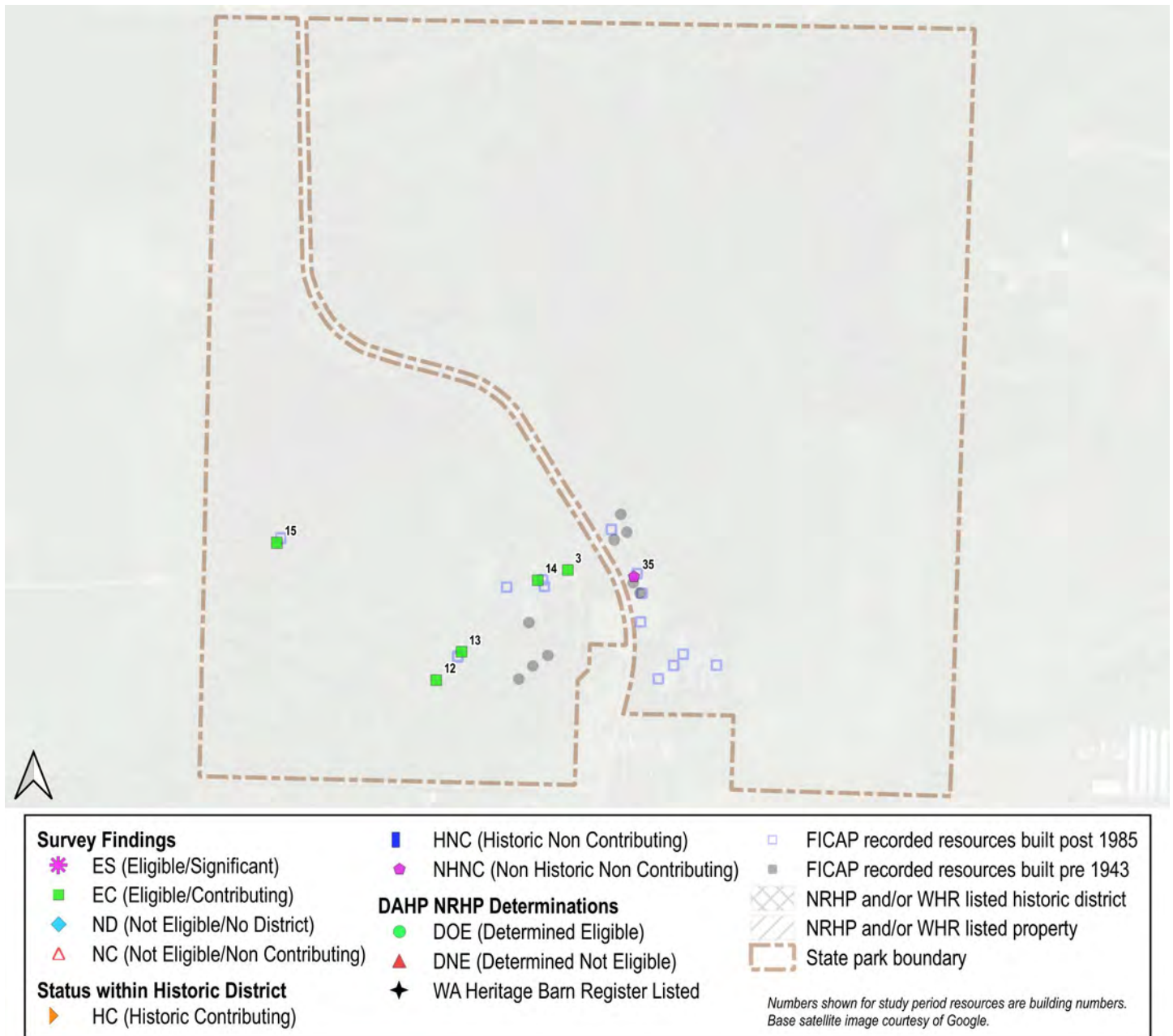
Lewis & Clark

No listed resources within the park.

The park has a high concentration of resources built in 1935 in the rustic architectural style. Study period resources are a mix of prefabricated resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company and rustic architectural style resources.

Building 35 (1985) is the exception, but is not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant.

A reconnaissance level survey is needed to evaluate the rest of the study period resources in the context of park development periods, including the pre-1943 resources, due to the continuity of architectural character and function to determine if there is an eligible historic district. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans”** on page 235.

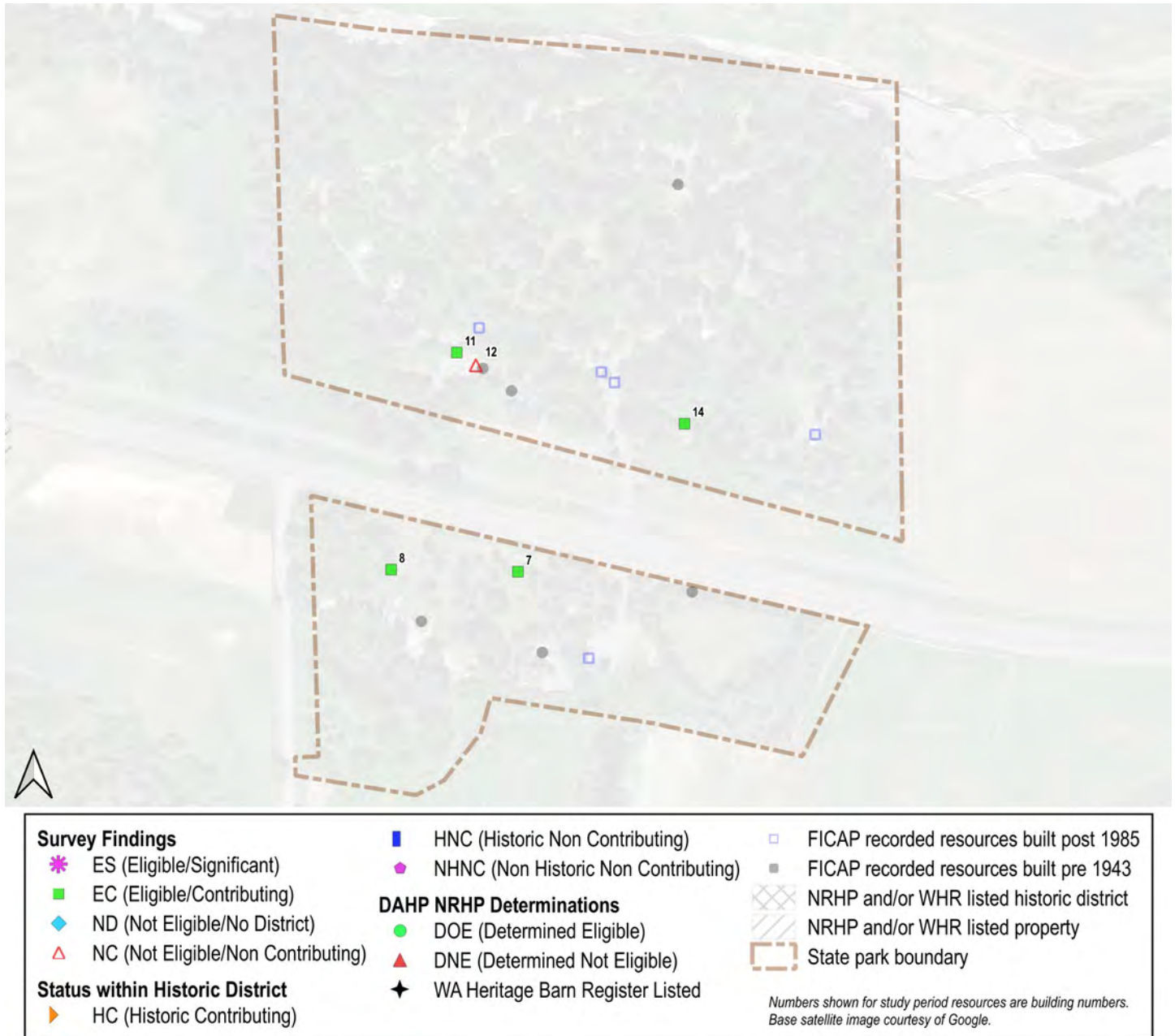


Lewis & Clark Trail

No listed resources within the park.

The park has a high concentration of resources built in 1935 in the rustic architectural style. Study period resources are a mix of architectural styles.

A reconnaissance level survey is needed to evaluate the rest of the study period resources in the context of park development periods including the pre-1943 resources due to the continuity of architectural character and function to determine if there is an eligible historic district. See also “4.C.6. Similar Buildings Without Standard Plans” on page 238.

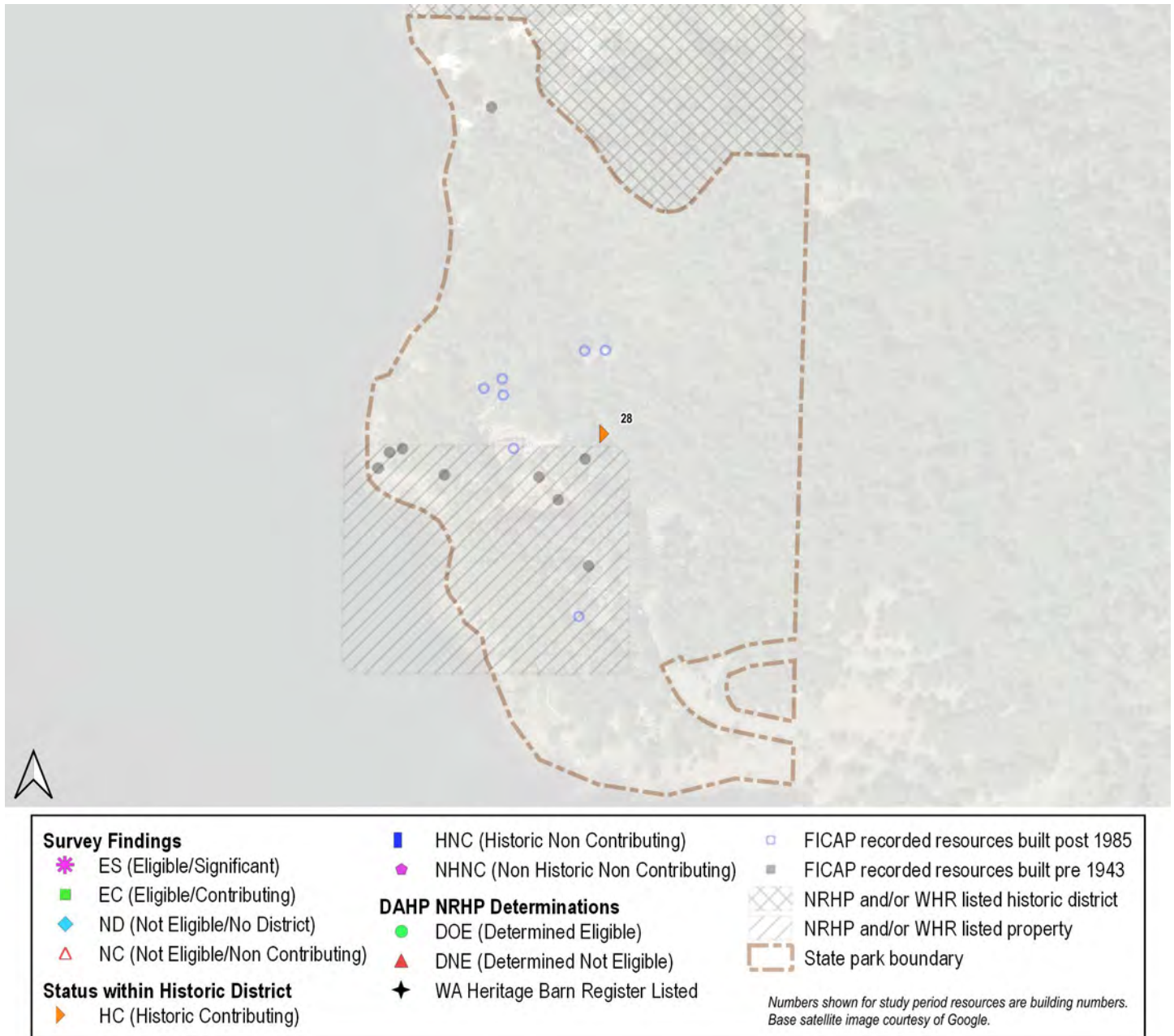


Limekiln Point

The San Juan Island, Lime Kiln Light Station (NRHP, WHR) overlaps the park. Listed in 1978, NPS records indicate difficulty in establishing the boundary with the Coast Guard.

State Parks do not own the lighthouse.

There is one study period resource, the water tank (building 28), that appears just outside the nominated property boundary. Based on its functional relationship with the lighthouse facility and that it was extant at the time of listing, the resource should be considered historic contributing until confirmed with DAHP and NPS. The nomination was inconclusive, as it lists some buildings and then just generally references other associated buildings.

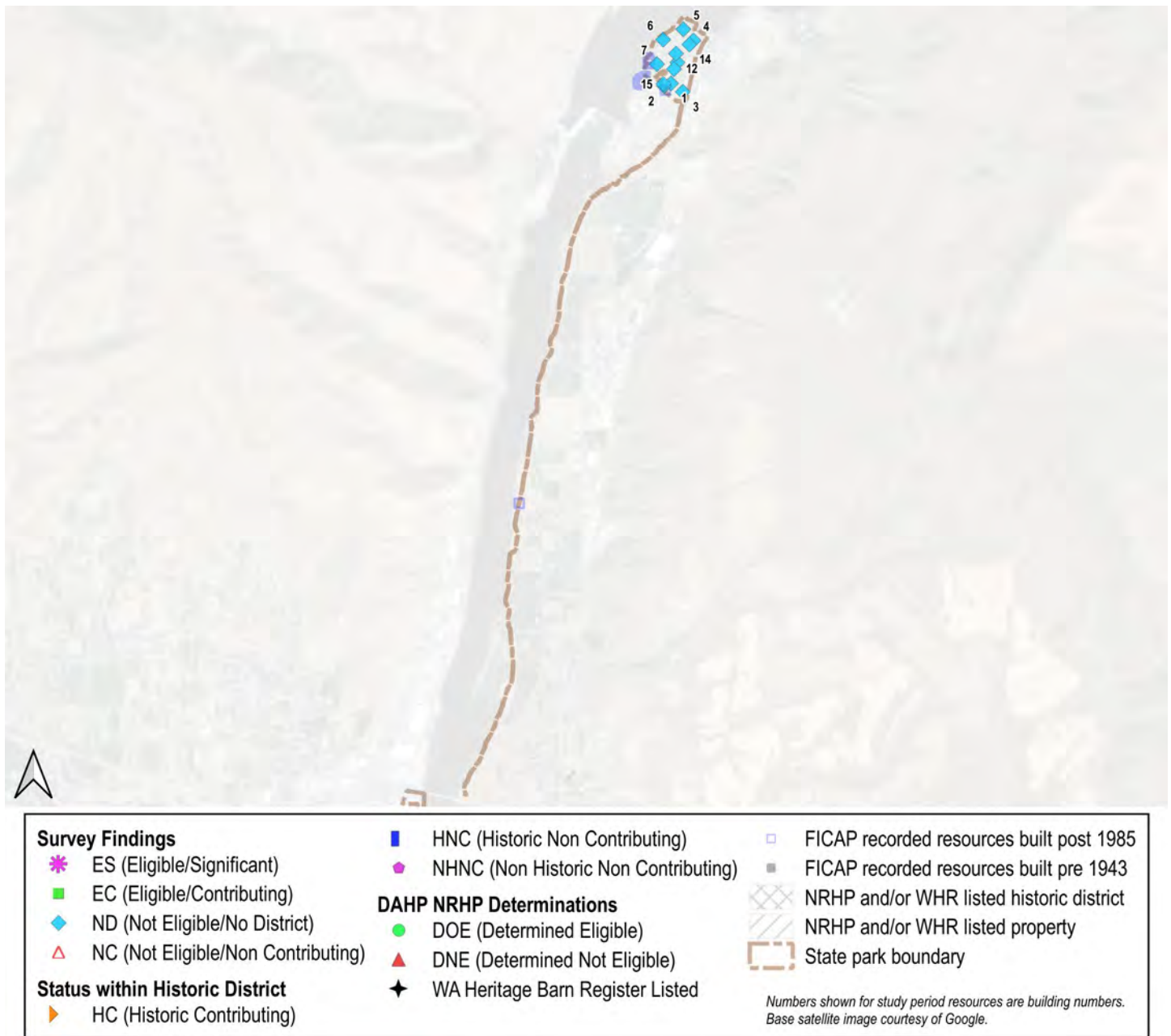


Lincoln Rock

No listed resources within the park.

The land within the park is not owned by State Parks but managed by State Parks for the Chelan County PUD. The buildings in the park were designed outside the agency to support recreation improvements associated with the Rocky Reach Dam FERC licensing and are not associated with State Park study period resources.

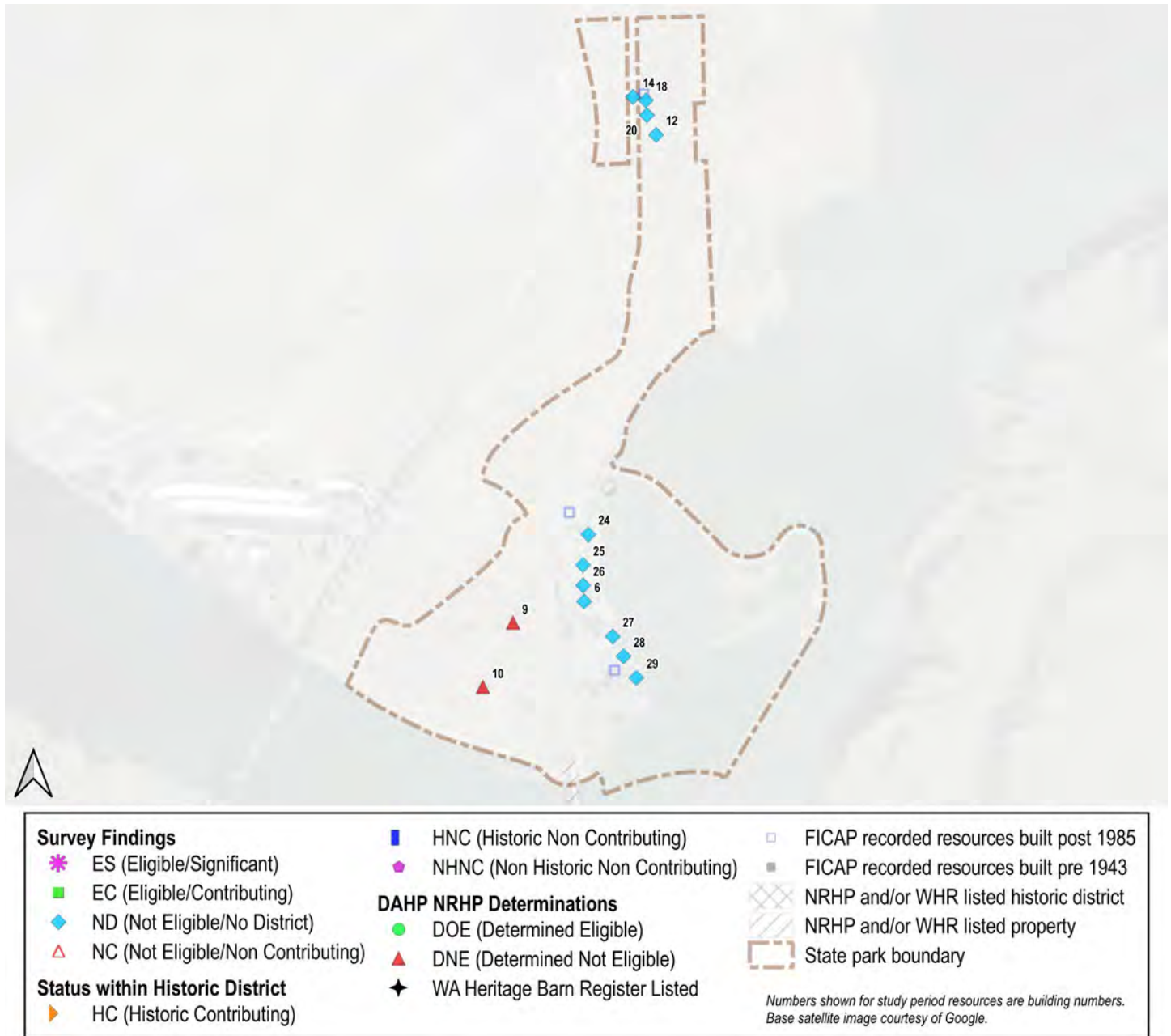
All resources within the park were built in 1980, are not 50 years old or on the cusp, or of exceptional significance. No eligible historic district. The resources do have a cohesive architectural character that is utilitarian but specific to this park and its ownership and development and should be re-evaluated when they are 50 years old. Refer to “**Map 16. Lincoln Rock**” on page 316 for a detail map.



Lyons Ferry

Listed resources within the park include Lyons Ferry Boat (WHR) and the Snake River Bridge (NRHP, WHR). Review under DAHP project 2021-11-07666 determined the park not eligible as a historic district. The land within the park is not owned by State Parks.

Study period resources at the south end of the park stem from a single development period just prior to the park opening for public use and exhibit a cohesive mid-20th century architectural character. Buildings 12, 14, 18, and 20 at the north end, built between 1969–1970, relate to administrative use, are altered, and do not have notable architectural characteristics. No action.



Manchester

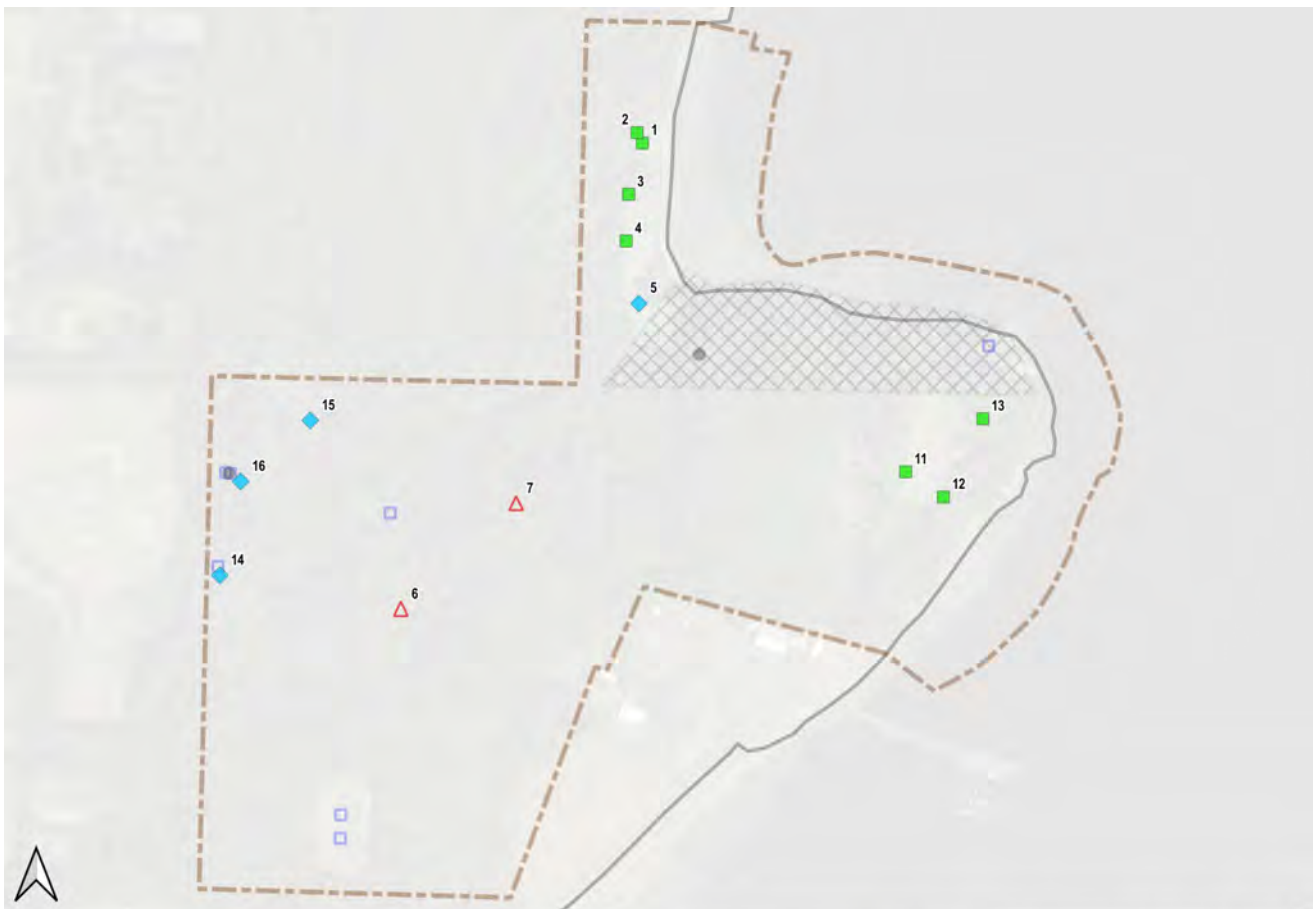
The park is within the Fort Ward historic district and expansion historic district (NRHP, WHR, listed 1976, updated 1996). The updates addressed U.S. Navy WWII and Korean War use. The areas of significance are defense, naval facilities, and radio communications.

There are no study period resources within the historic district.

Study period buildings 1 through 4, and 11 through 13 are outside of the historic district, but appear to be from the Navy use era, which would change their date of construction from 1970 to ca. 1940s. Buildings 3 and 4 appear to be former garages converted to picnic shelters.

A reconnaissance level survey will sort out when the above buildings were built, if there is any connection to the military use of Middle Point, how and if they relate to the historic district, and then, based on that, a determination of eligible or not eligible from DAHP can be made and FICAP updated.

Study period resources relate to the state parks period of use and are not related to military use. They were built between 1979 and 1981. They are not 50 years old or on the cusp, or exceptionally significant. They are consistent with board and batten cladding with one A-frame. Two are extensively altered and their design is not notable. No eligible study period historic district.



Survey Findings	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	✳ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
Status within Historic District	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		

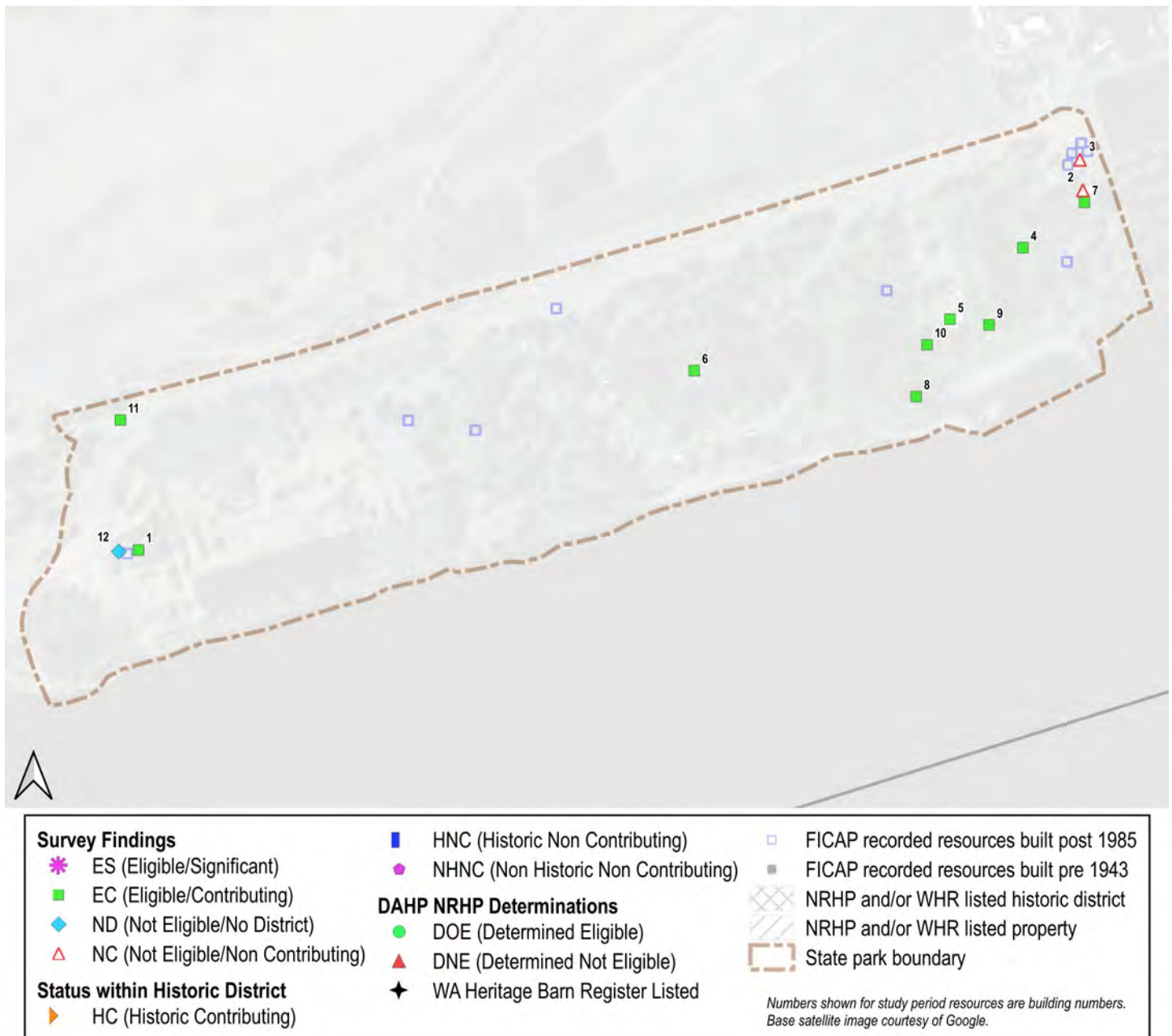
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Maryhill

No listed resources within the park.

The land within the park is not owned by State Parks.

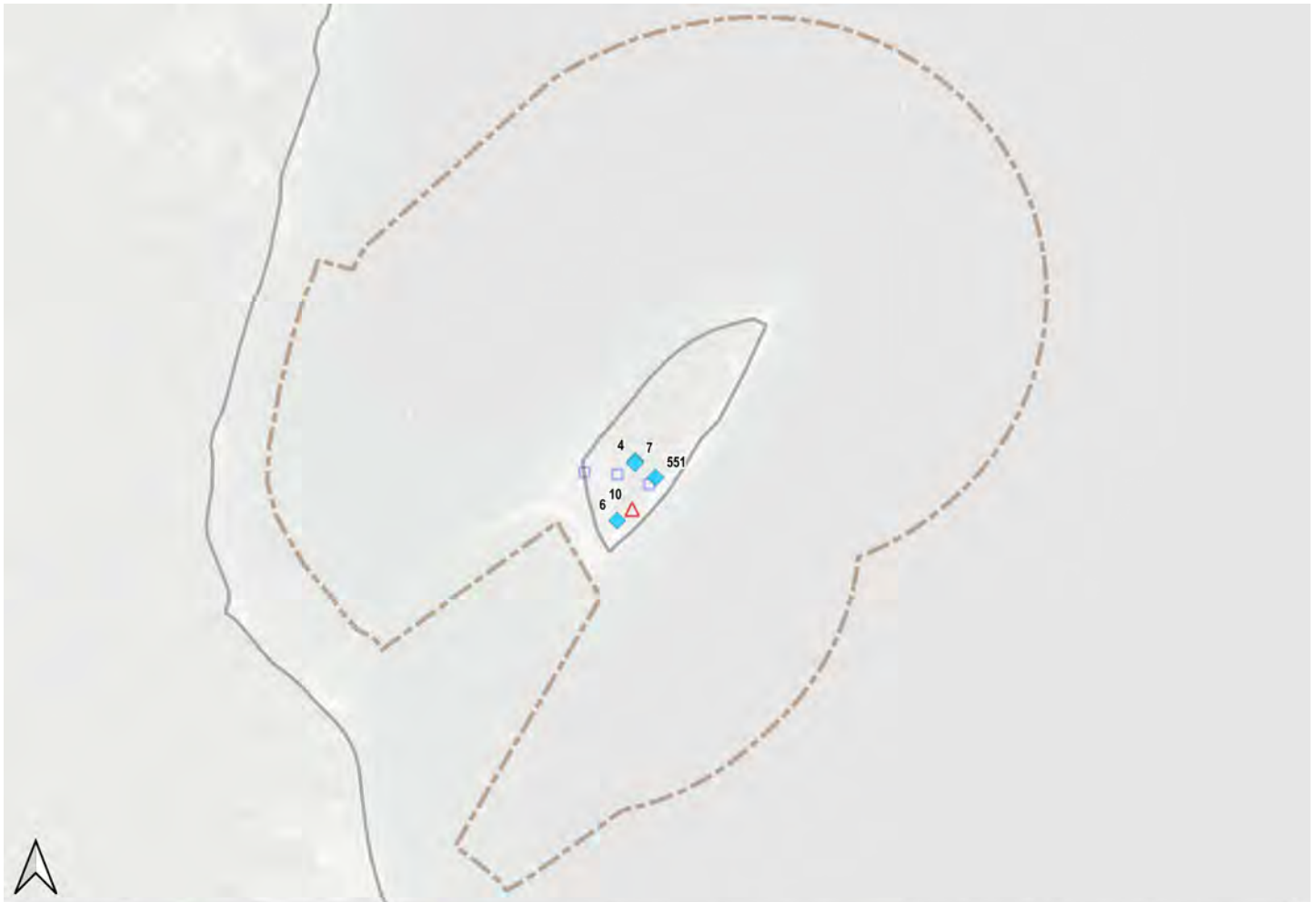
Park resources exhibit a cohesive, utilitarian architectural character and were developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, but do use some of the State Parks standard designs. These include BS126, BS044, BS108, and BS119. A reconnaissance level survey should be completed with a historic context addressing what role State Parks had in the park development, and providing the development periods and period of significance to evaluate the resources, understand the extent of site changes, and determine study period historic district eligibility.



McMicken Island

No listed resources within the park.

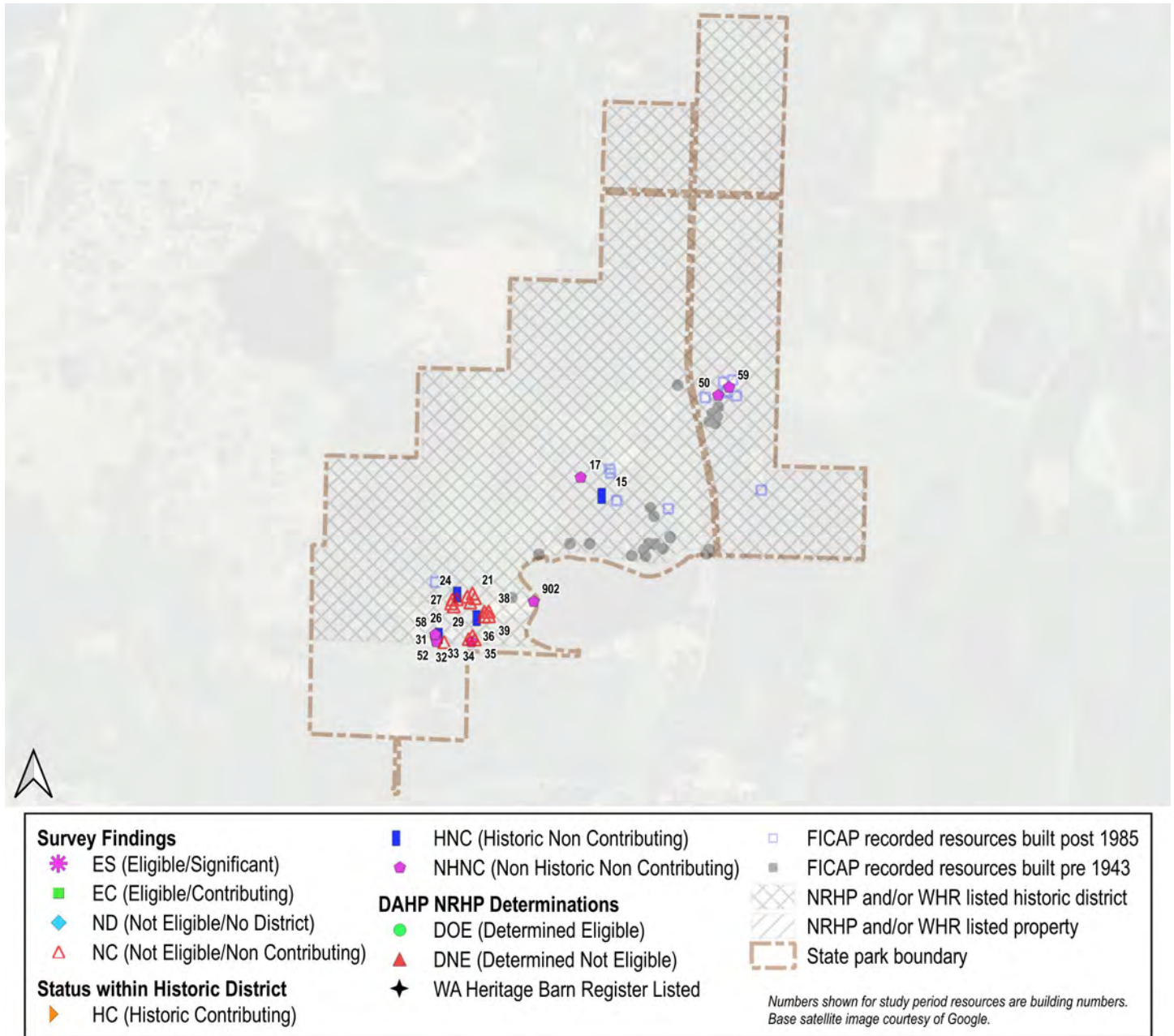
Study period resources are utilitarian in character, lack a cohesive architectural character, and do not convey associations significant to the study period. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳️ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
Status within Historic District		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	⬜ State park boundary
	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>		

Millersylvania

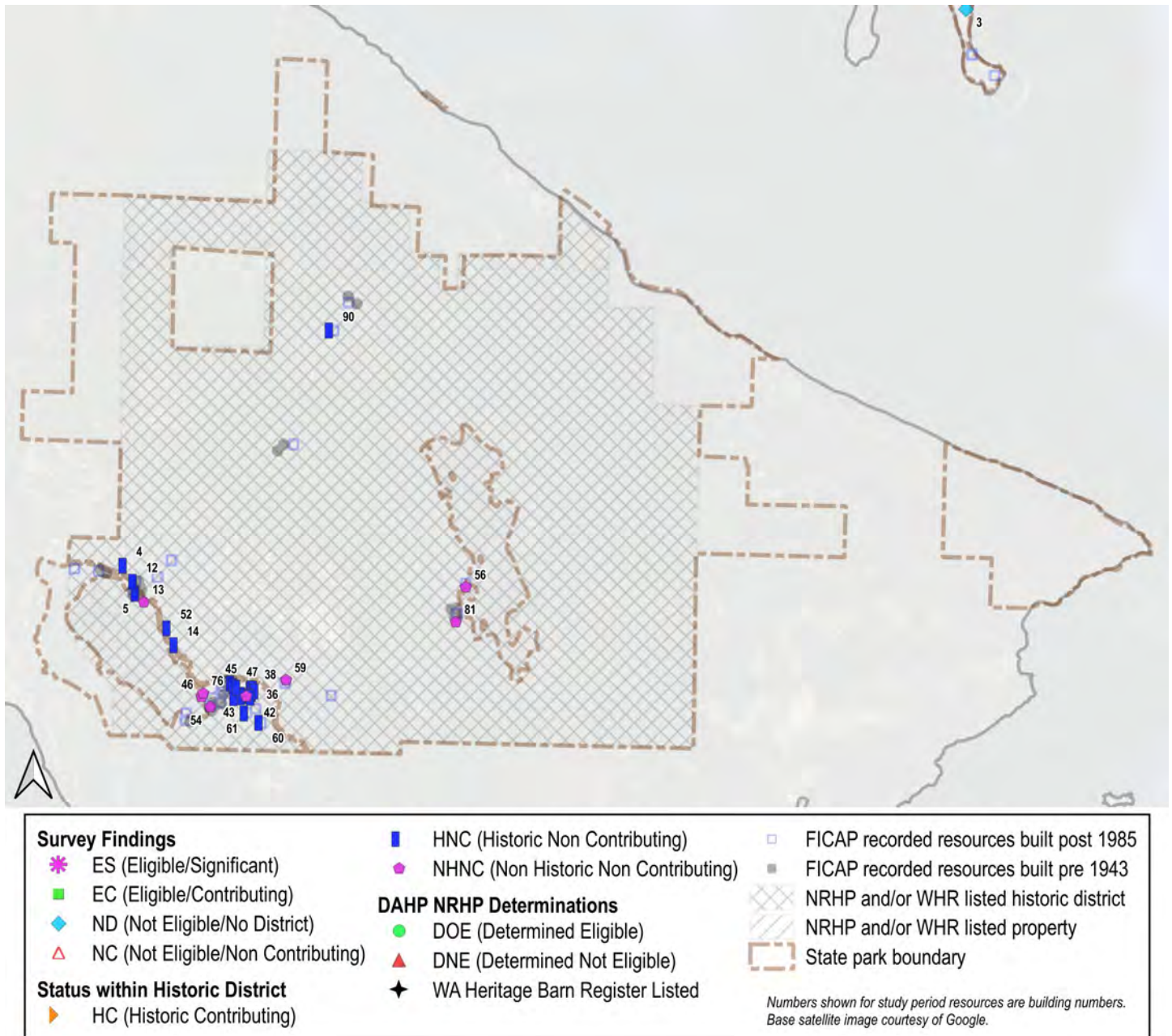
Millersylvania State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers most of the park. Architectural classification is NPS Rustic Architecture. The period of significance is 1933–1939. All study period resources are identified as non-historic, non-contributing in the 2009 nomination. Based on the 50 year threshold of 1959 as of 2009, the resources should have been classified as “historic, non-contributing.” All study period resources are within the historic district and the majority are extensively altered. Refer to “**Pan-Abode, Ltd.**” on page 232 under the Unique Resource Analysis for additional recommendations. Refer to “**Map 17. Millersylvania**” on page 317 for a detail map. See also “**4.C.5. Standard Plans**” on page 235.



Moran

Moran State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers most of park. Architectural classification is Arts and Crafts-Rustic; Depression-era New Deal relief programs for distinctive characteristics of NPS Rustic Style. The period of significance is 1920 to 1946.

All study period resources are within the historic district and are historic, non-contributing based on the period of significance. Refer to “**Pan-Abode, Ltd.**” on page 232 under the Unique Resource Analysis for additional recommendations regarding specific resource eligibility. Refer to “**Map 18. Moran**” on page 318 for a detail map.



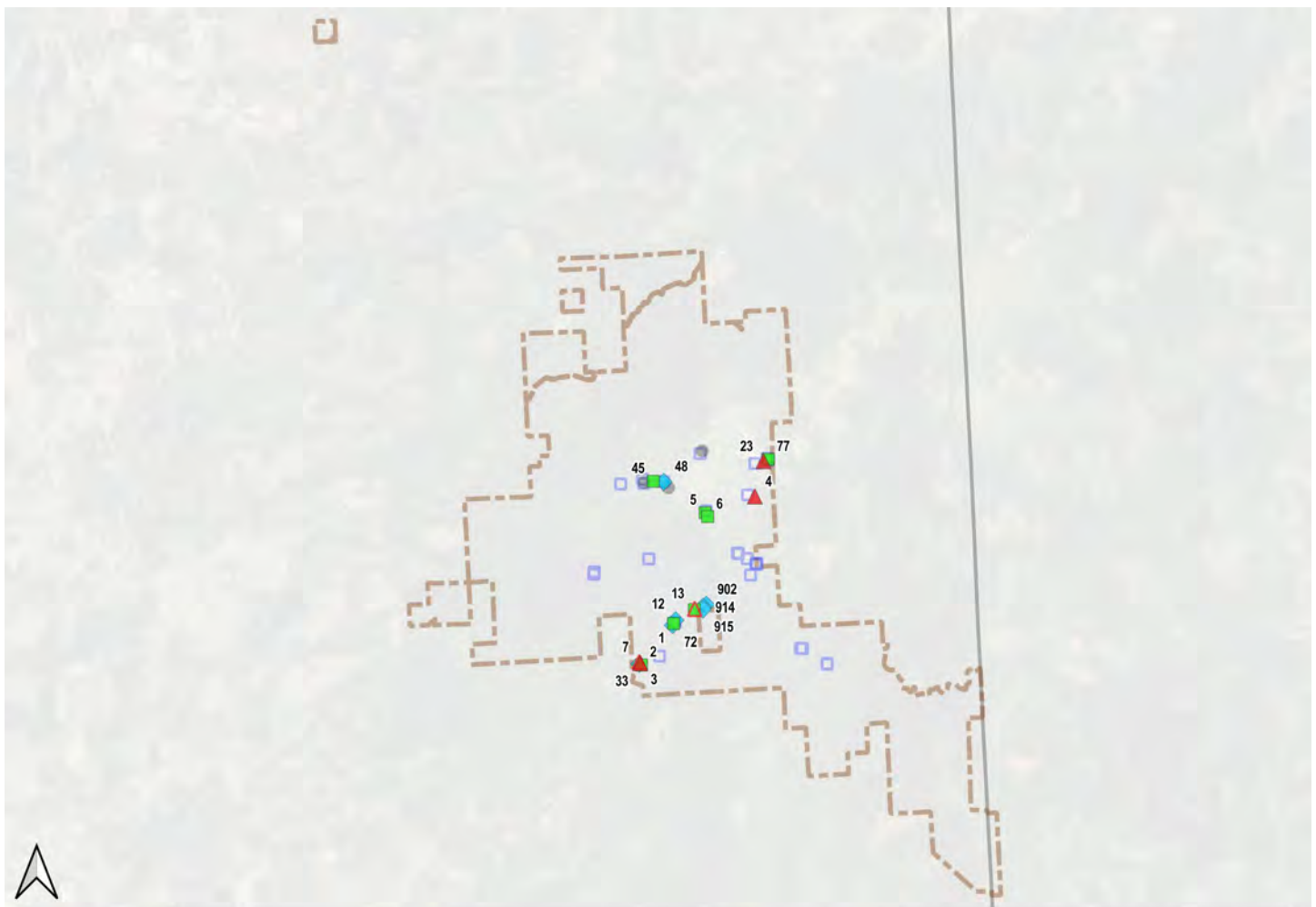
Mount Spokane

The listed resource within the park is Mount Spokane Vista House (WHR, NRHP) built 1933.

DAHP review under project 122012-02-WSPRC determined an eligible historic district related to CCC-era resources built at the park. Refer to **“Map 20. Mount Spokane” on page 320** for a detail map.

Study period facilities resources consist mostly of small buildings that are utilitarian in architectural character and from multiple development periods such that they do not convey a cohesive architectural character. These would be non-contributing to an eligible CCC-era district. No eligible study period historic district.

Study period resources utilized by the public, such as comfort stations and picnic shelters, are architecturally compatible with the CCC-era resources, convey a transitional period of development for state parks, and contribute to an eligible historic district. An RLS with a historic context addressing development periods and when skiing became a significant part of the park is needed to evaluate the eligible historic district and the status of study period resources within an eligible historic district.



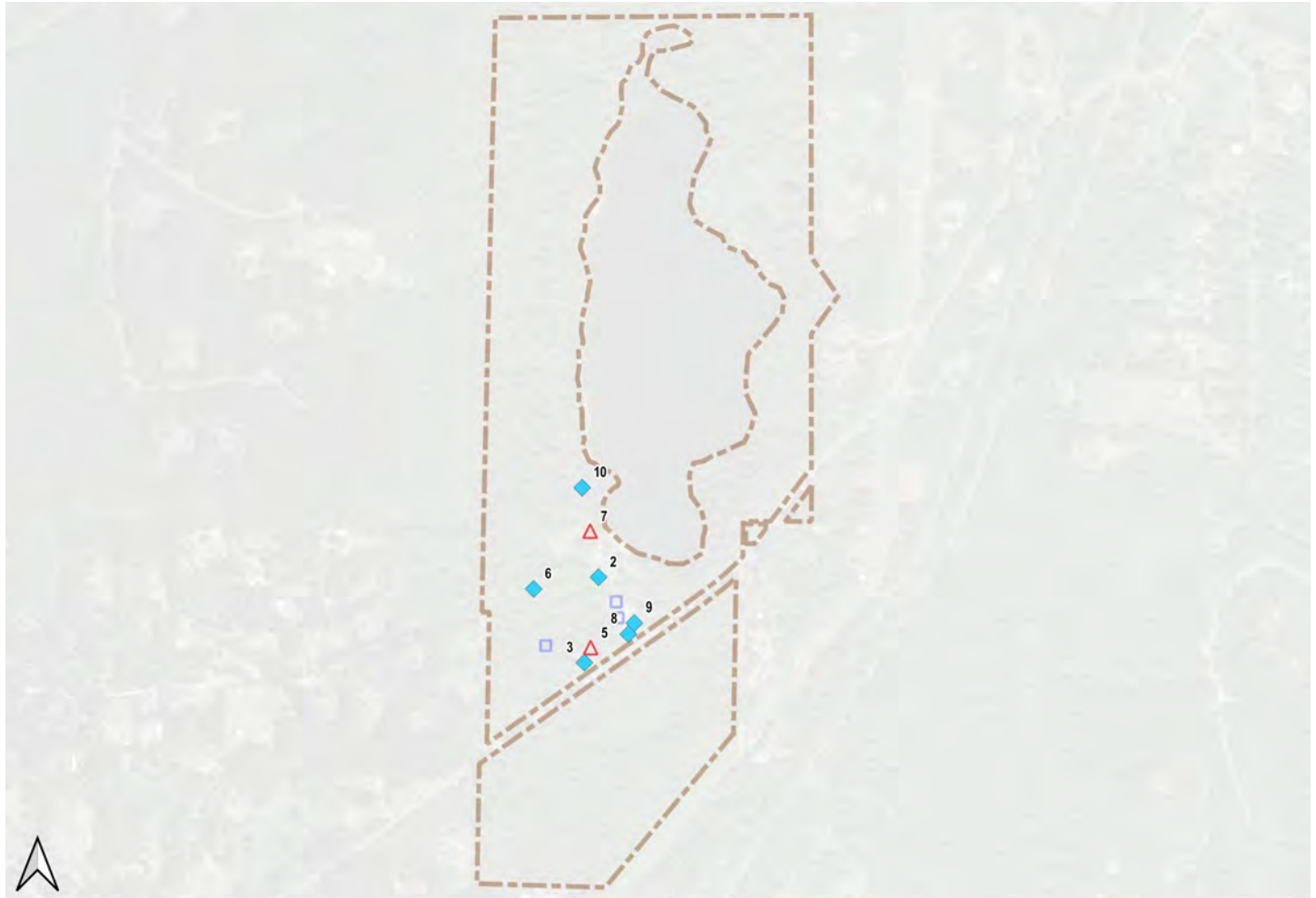
Survey Findings					
✱	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	●	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭	State park boundary
Status within Historic District			★	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Nolte

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are mostly not 50 years old, not exceptionally significant, utilitarian in character, and not good examples of resources built by State Parks within the study period. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		▨ State park boundary	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

O'Brien Riggs

No listed resources within the park.

One study period resource lacks integrity, the other has alterations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



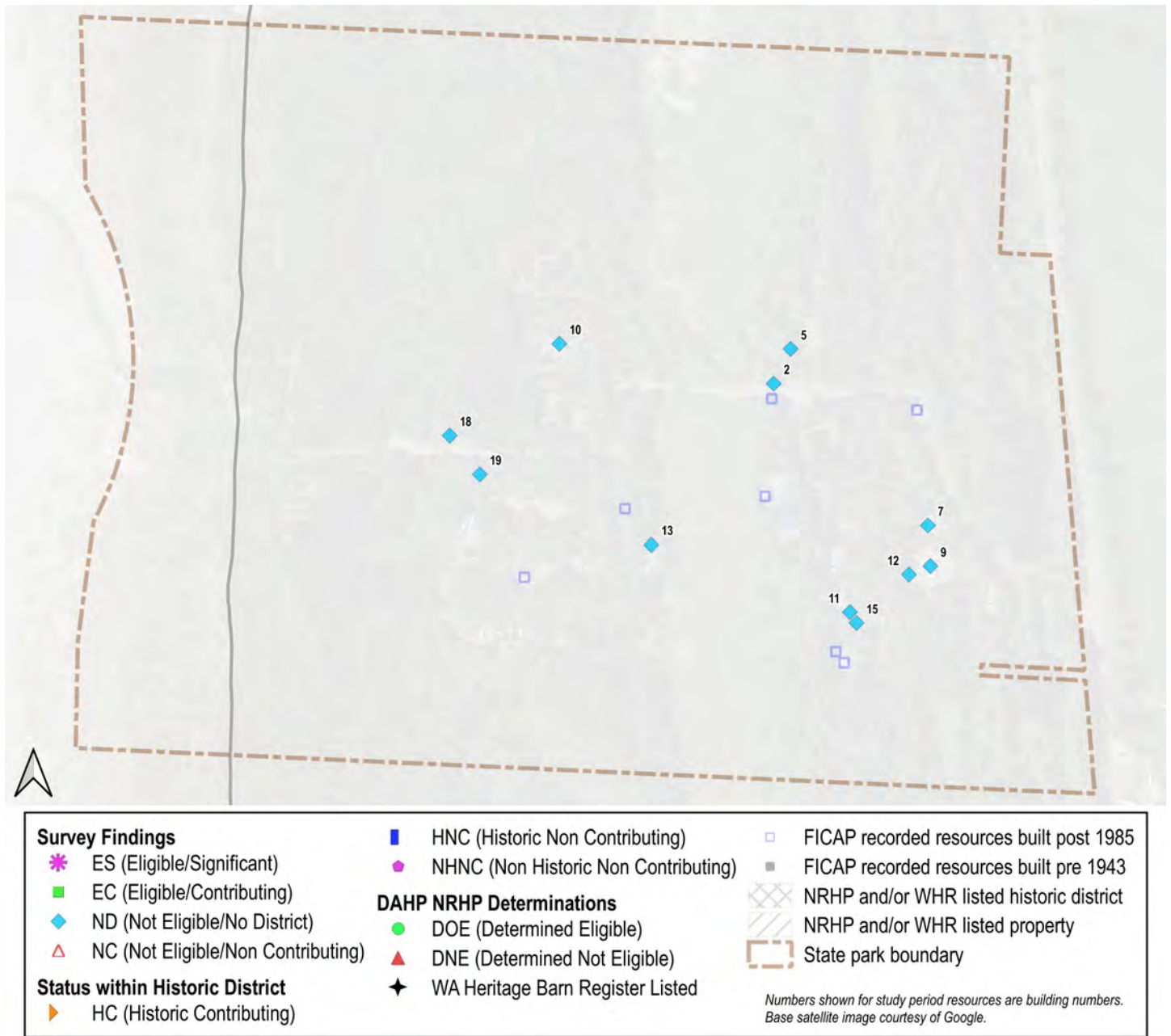
Survey Findings		DHP NRHP Determinations		FICAP recorded resources	
✿	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▧	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		◆	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Ocean City

No listed resources within the park.

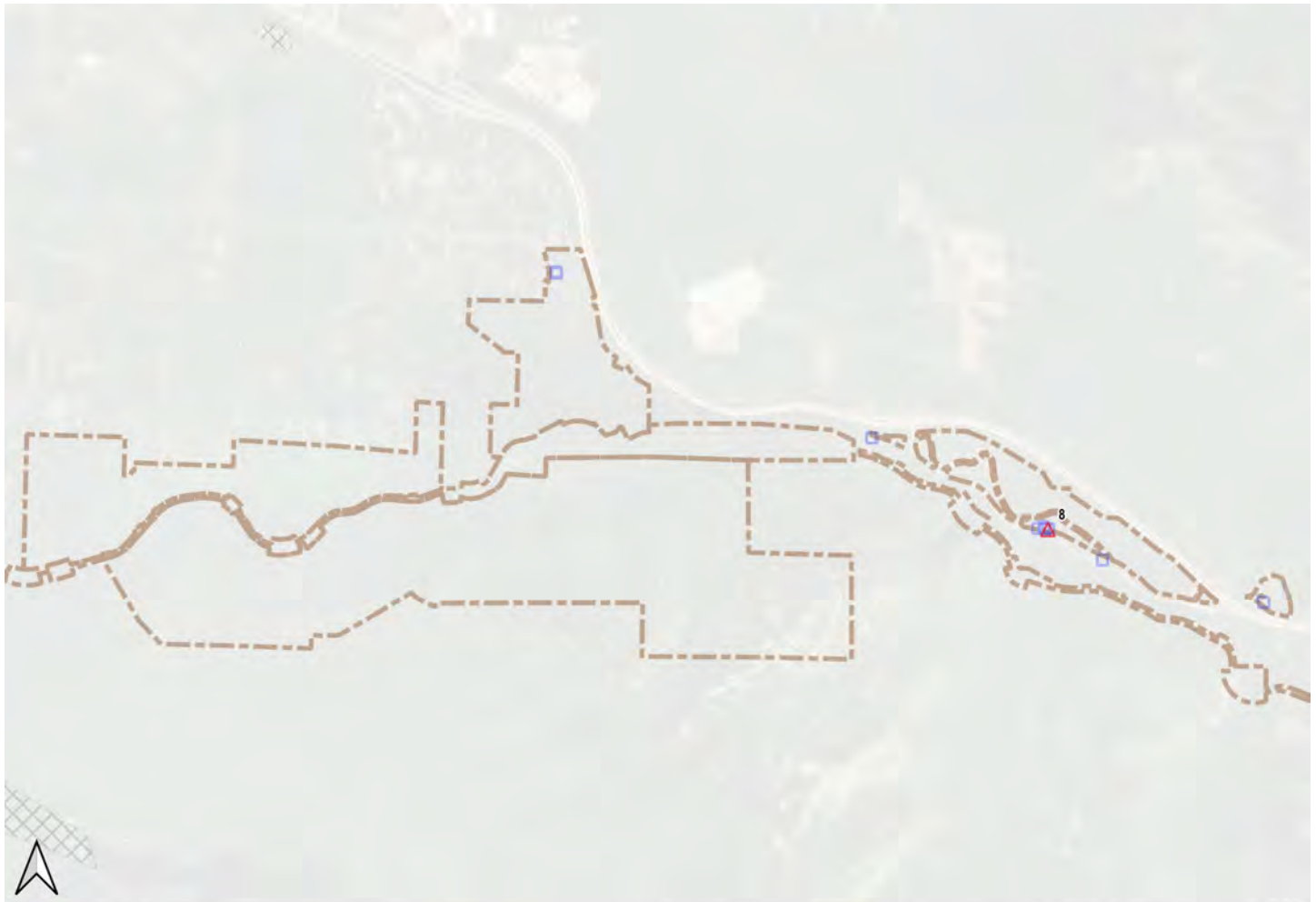
The study period resources consist of a variety of types that lack a cohesive architectural character. No eligible historic district. No action.



Olallie

No listed resources within the park.

The only study period resource lacks integrity. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



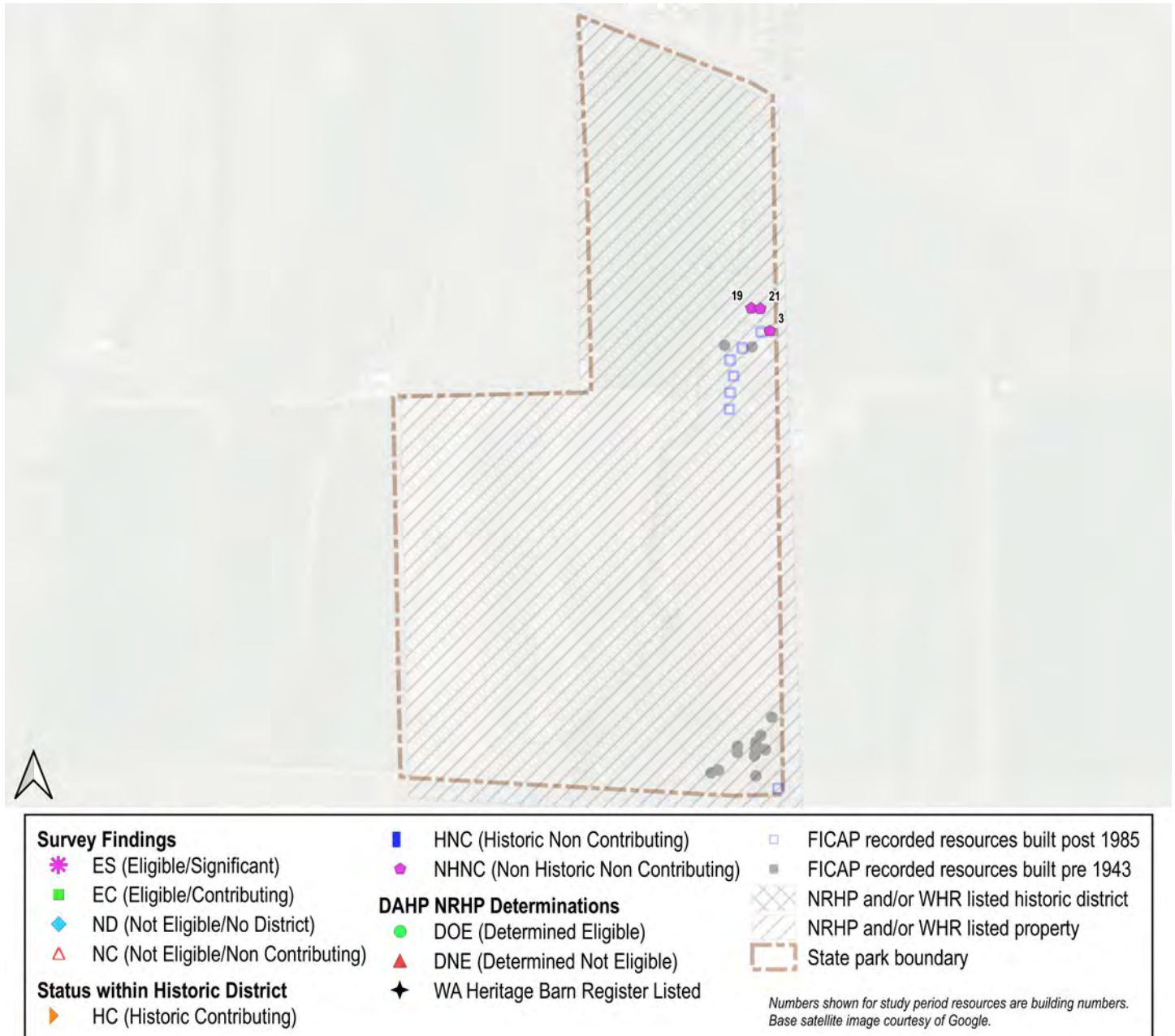
Survey Findings	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
Status within Historic District	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Olmstead Place

Olmstead Place State Park (WHR, NR) encompasses the entire park. Listed in 1971, the area of significance for the listed property is agriculture for its association with the Olmstead family. There is no period of significance, but significant dates are 1875 to 1908.

Study period resources were built after listing and not related to the historic significance of the listed property. The study period resources are not 50 years old, not exceptionally significant, and not notable resources relative to interpretation, site use, or architectural character. Based on this they are classified as non-historic, non-contributing. No action.



Oyhut Oba

No listed resources within the park.

There is only a single study period resource within the park. The park consists of the access road to the beach and a parking lot; it lacks site features that could support a historic district based on architectural character or significant associations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

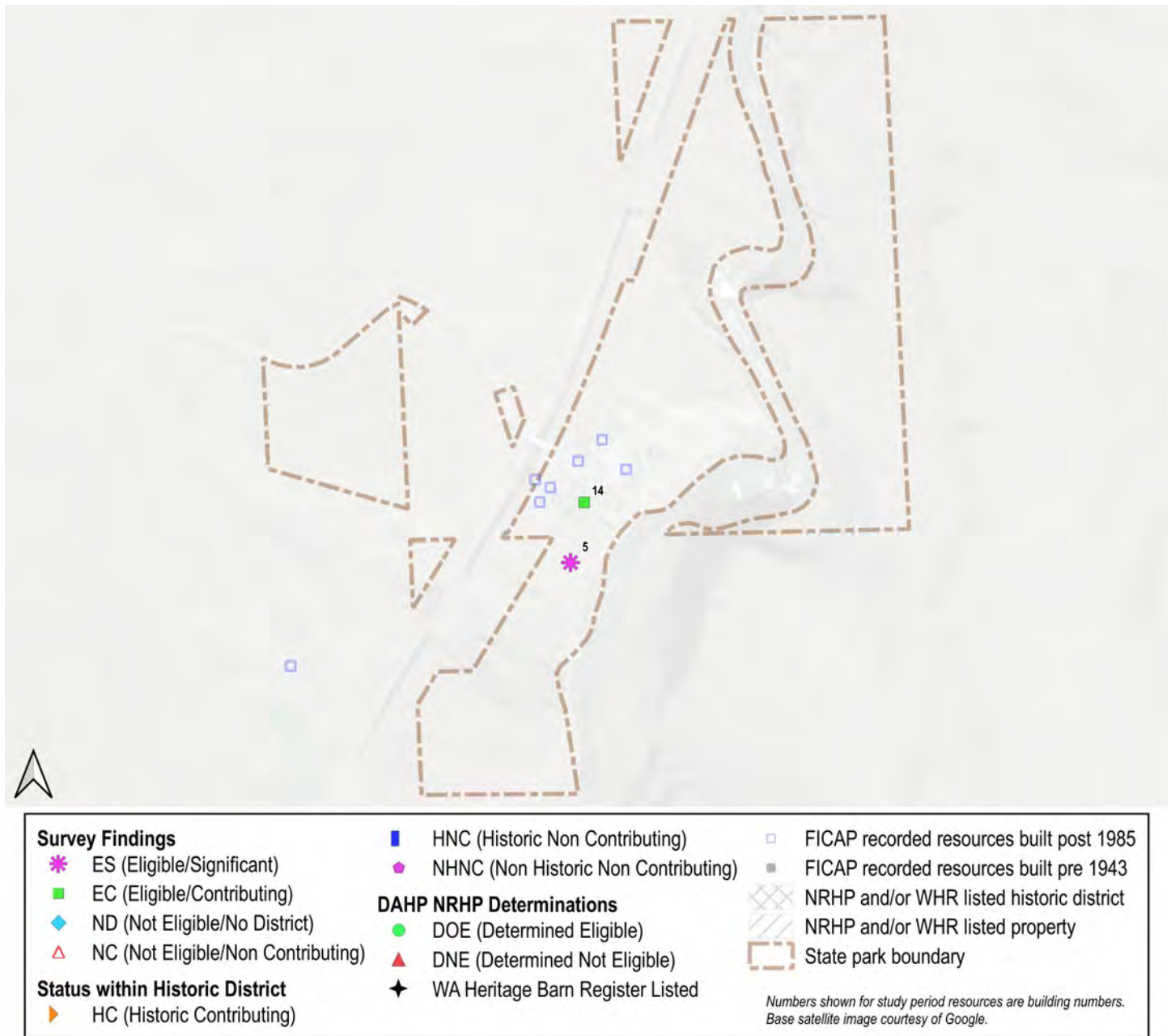
- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Palouse Falls

No listed resources within the park.

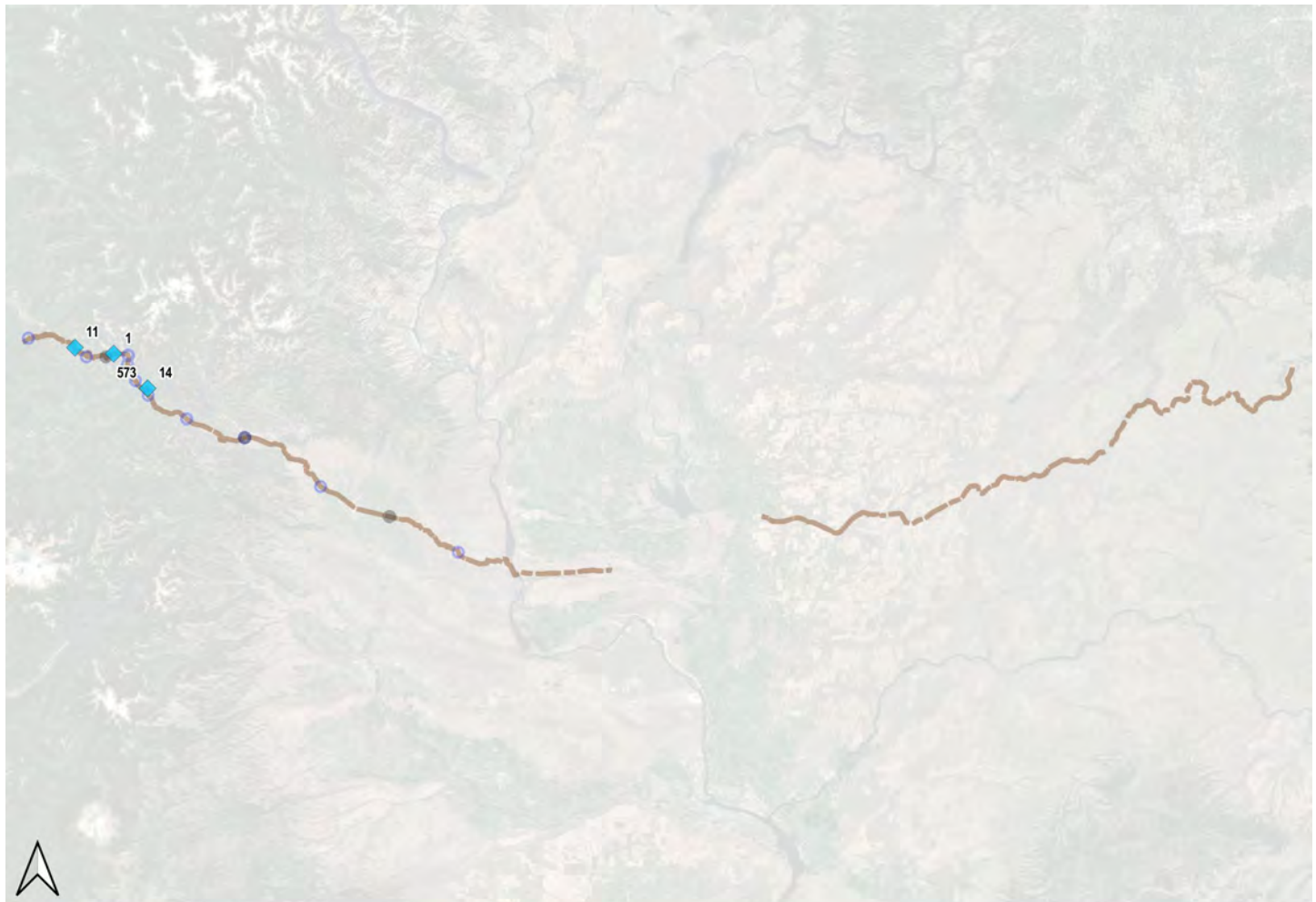
Refer to Individual Resources, “Palouse Falls, Vista House” on page 228 for building eligibility. No action. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.



Palouse To Cascades State Park Trail

The park is within the *Historic Resources of the Milwaukee Road in Washington State, 1909–1945* multiple property listing. The listed resources under this multiple property listing and within the park are the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Railroad: South Cle Elum Yard (NRHP, WHR, listed 2003), the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad—Kittitas Depot (NRHP, WHR, listed 1992), and the Milwaukee Railroad—Beverly Bridge (NRHP, WHR, listed 1982). Refer to “**Map 21. Palouse to Cascades**” on page 321 for a detail map.

Study period resources are not related to the area of significance of the multiple property listing. As such, they are not contributing and there is no eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	
Status within Historic District		
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)	
■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□
◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■
DAHP NRHP Determinations		
●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨
▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨
✦	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭
		▭

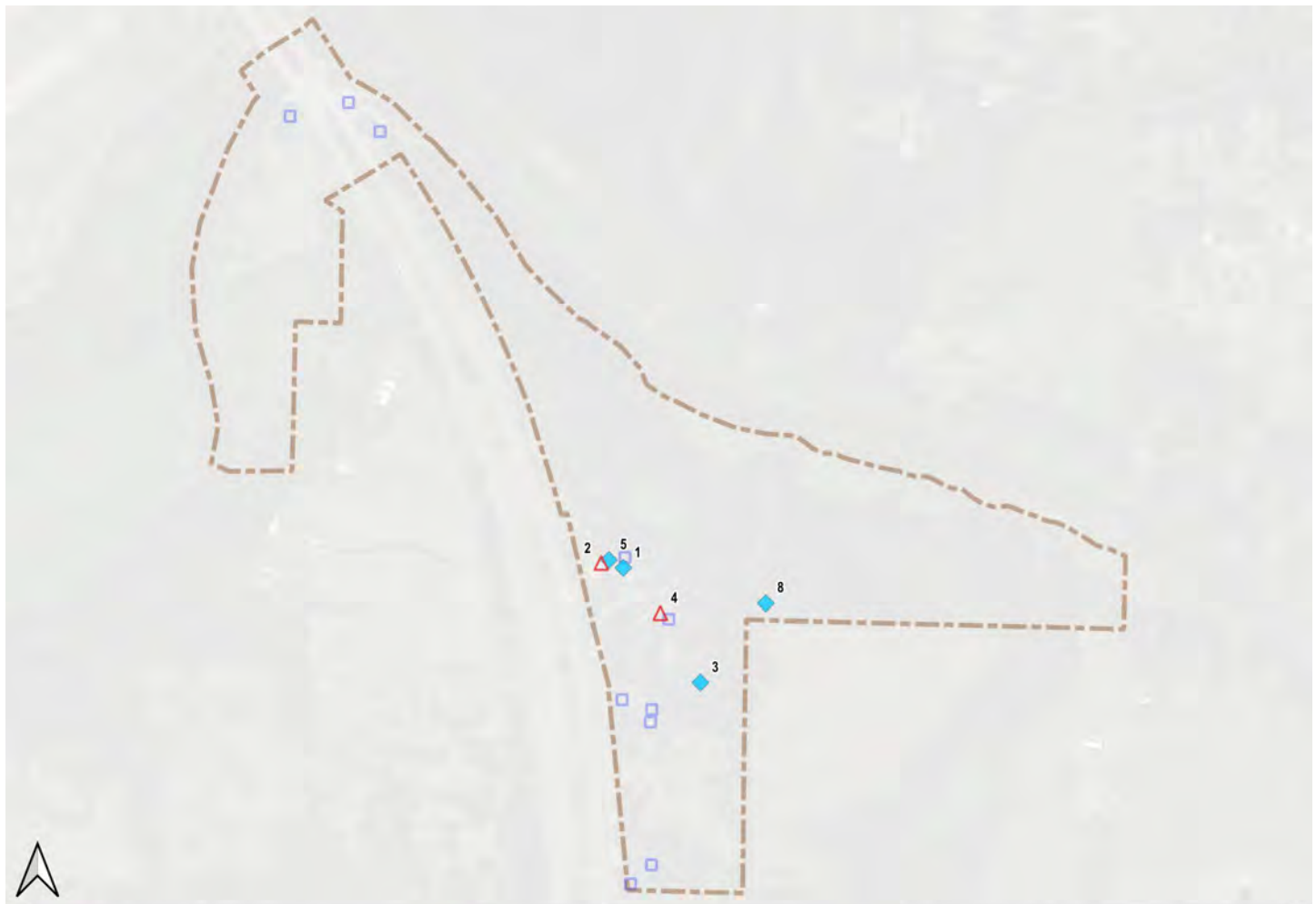
FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
 FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
 NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
 NRHP and/or WHR listed property
 State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
 Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Paradise Point

No listed resources within the park.

No eligible historic district due to the extent of alterations, extent of post-1985 infill construction, and lack of architectural character of study period resources. No action.



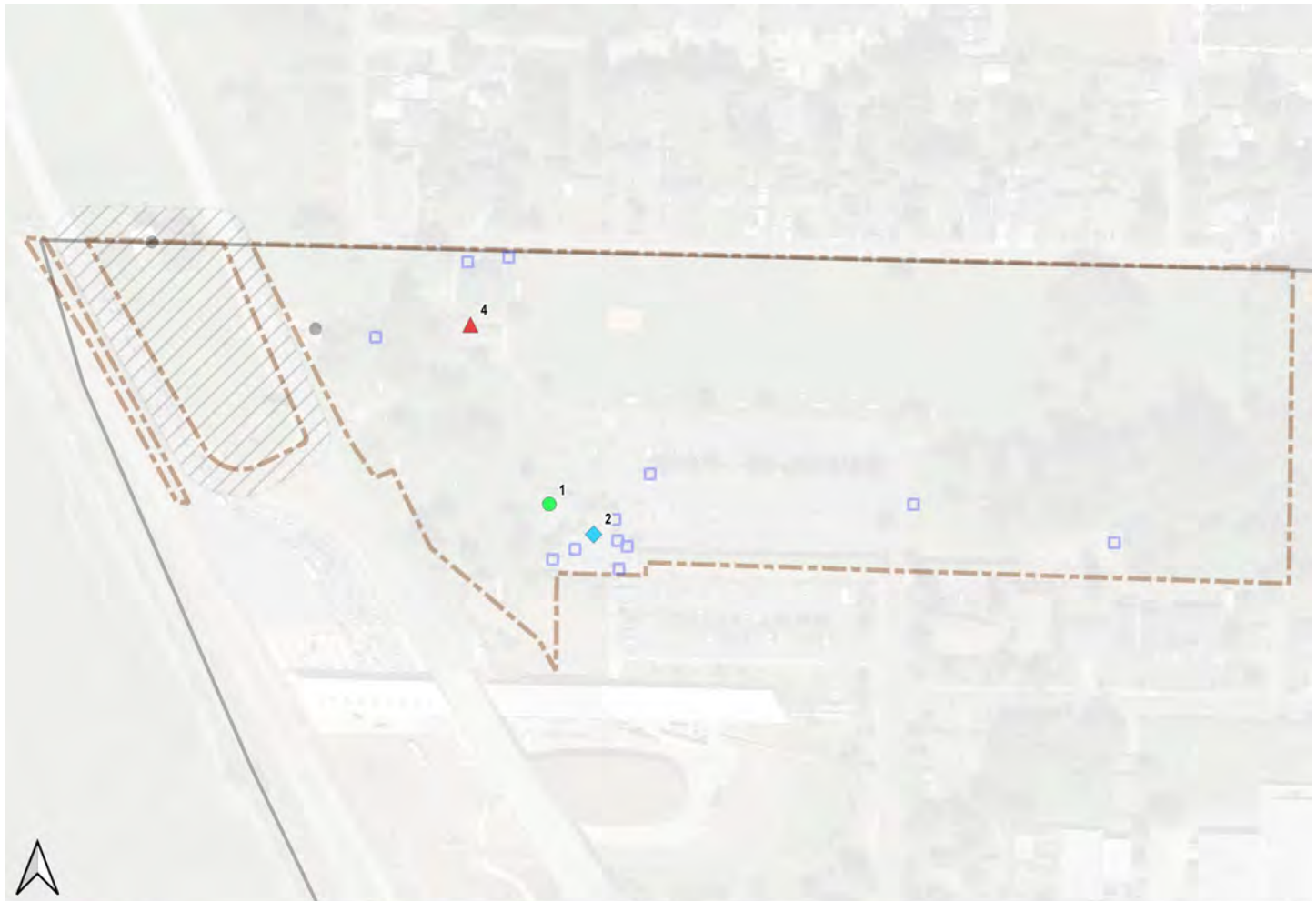
Survey Findings		DHP NRHP Determinations		FICAP recorded resources	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		✦	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭	State park boundary
▶	HC (Historic Contributing)				

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Peace Arch

Peace Arch historic site (NRHP, WHR) is within the park. No study period resources are within the nominated property boundary.

DAHP review under project 120805-05-GSA in 2006 determined eligible building 1 (1951) and determined not eligible building 4 (1942). The only study period resource not reviewed by DAHP, building 2 (1961), is altered and there is significant post-1985 infill development within the park (the areas not within the historic site). No eligible study period historic district. No action.



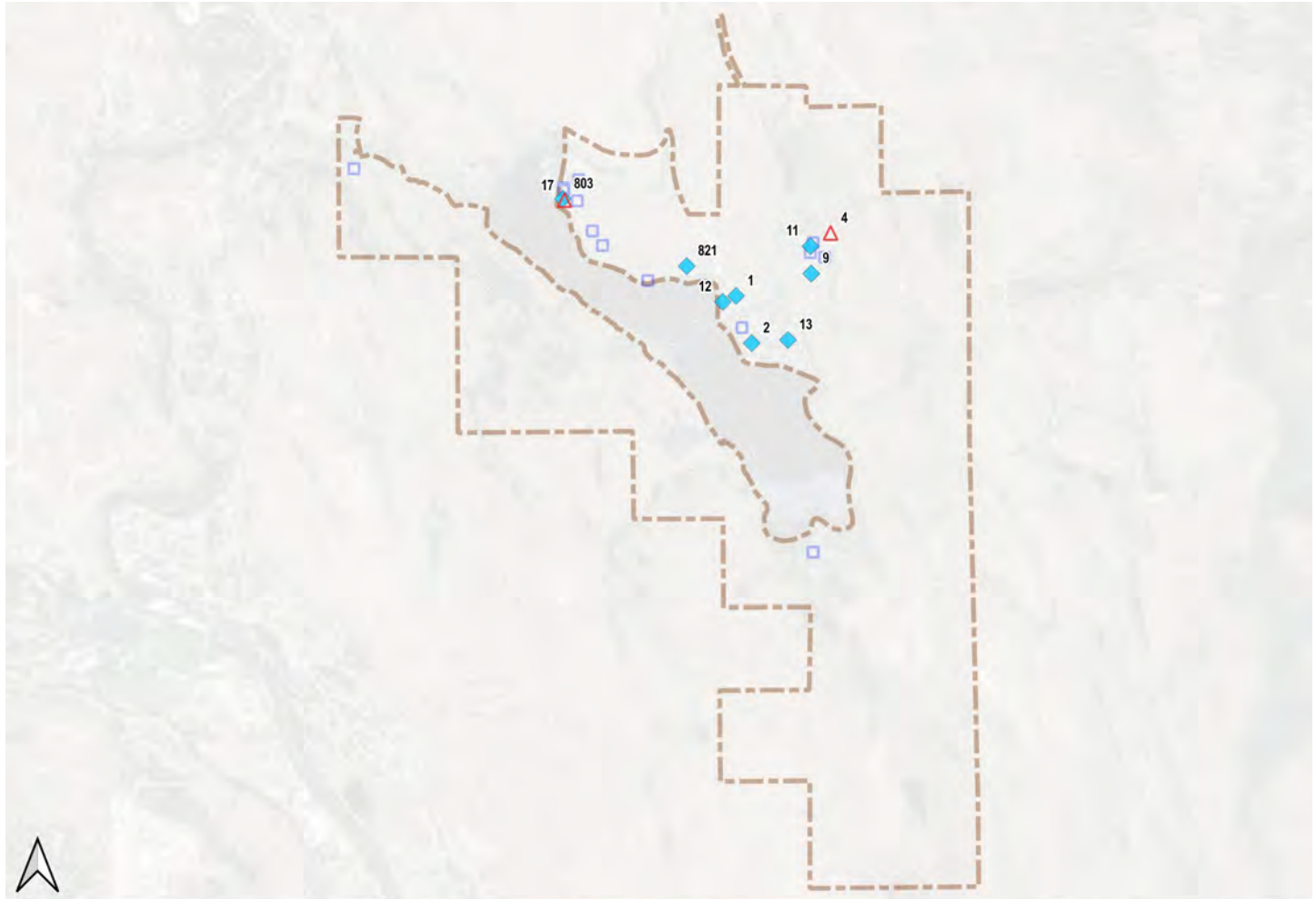
Survey Findings		
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Pearrygin Lake

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources have diminished integrity, lack architectural character conveying study period associations, and do not convey notable architectural character. There is a moderate level of post-1985 infill within the park. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 22. Pearrygin” on page 322** for a detail map.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

▭ State park boundary

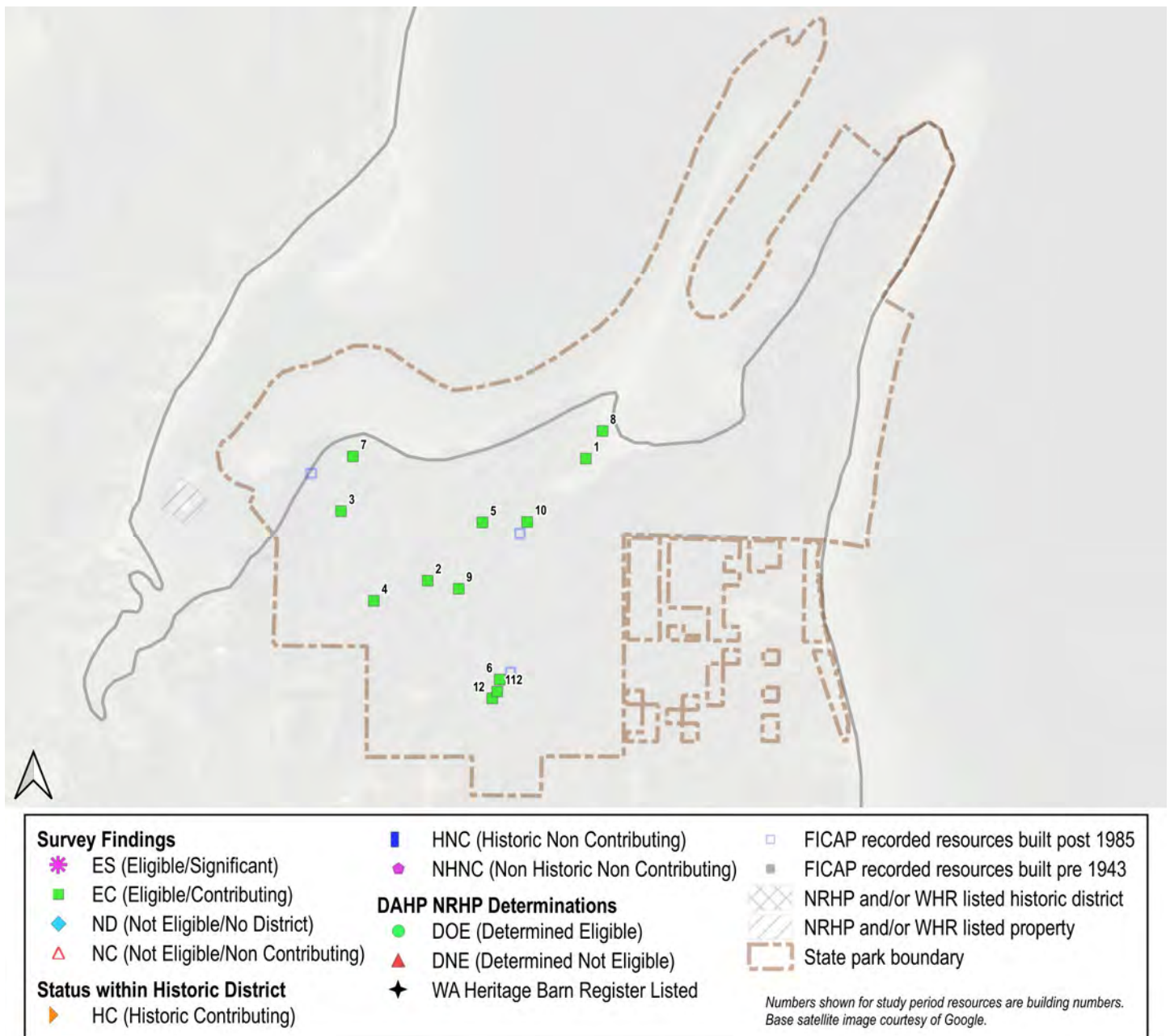
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Penrose Point

No listed resources within the park.

State Parks do not own all the land within the park; however, the parcels not owned by State Parks are tidelands and do not contain buildings.

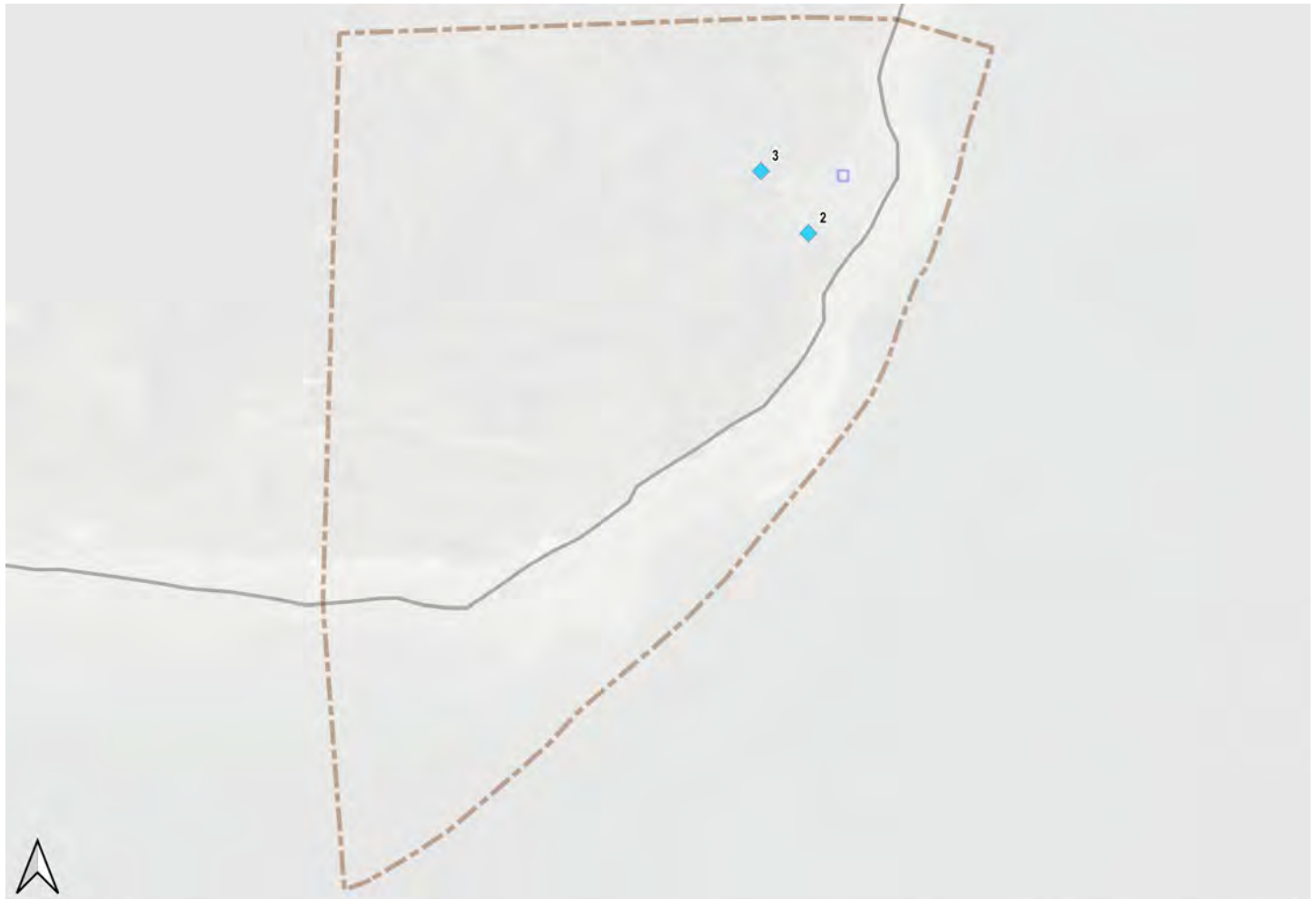
Study period resources convey a cohesive architectural character and multiple functions supporting the park operation. There is minimal post-1985 infill. A reconnaissance level survey and historic context are needed to address development periods and period of significance to evaluate resources for historic district eligibility. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.



Possession Point

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources have been altered and do not convey notable architectural character or associations with study period significance. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



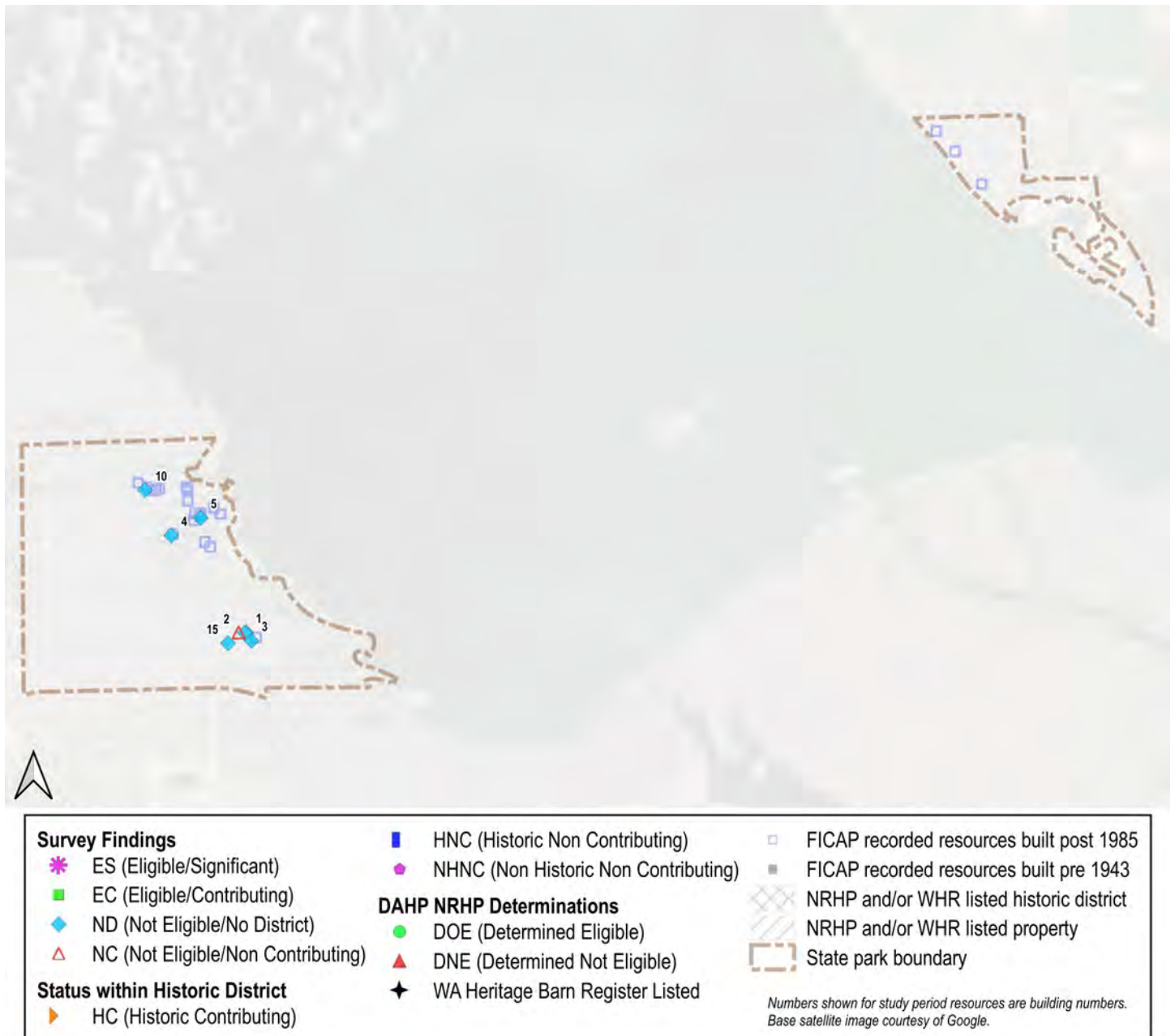
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property	▭ State park boundary
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)			
Status within Historic District			
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)			

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Potholes

No listed resources within the park. The park is owned by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

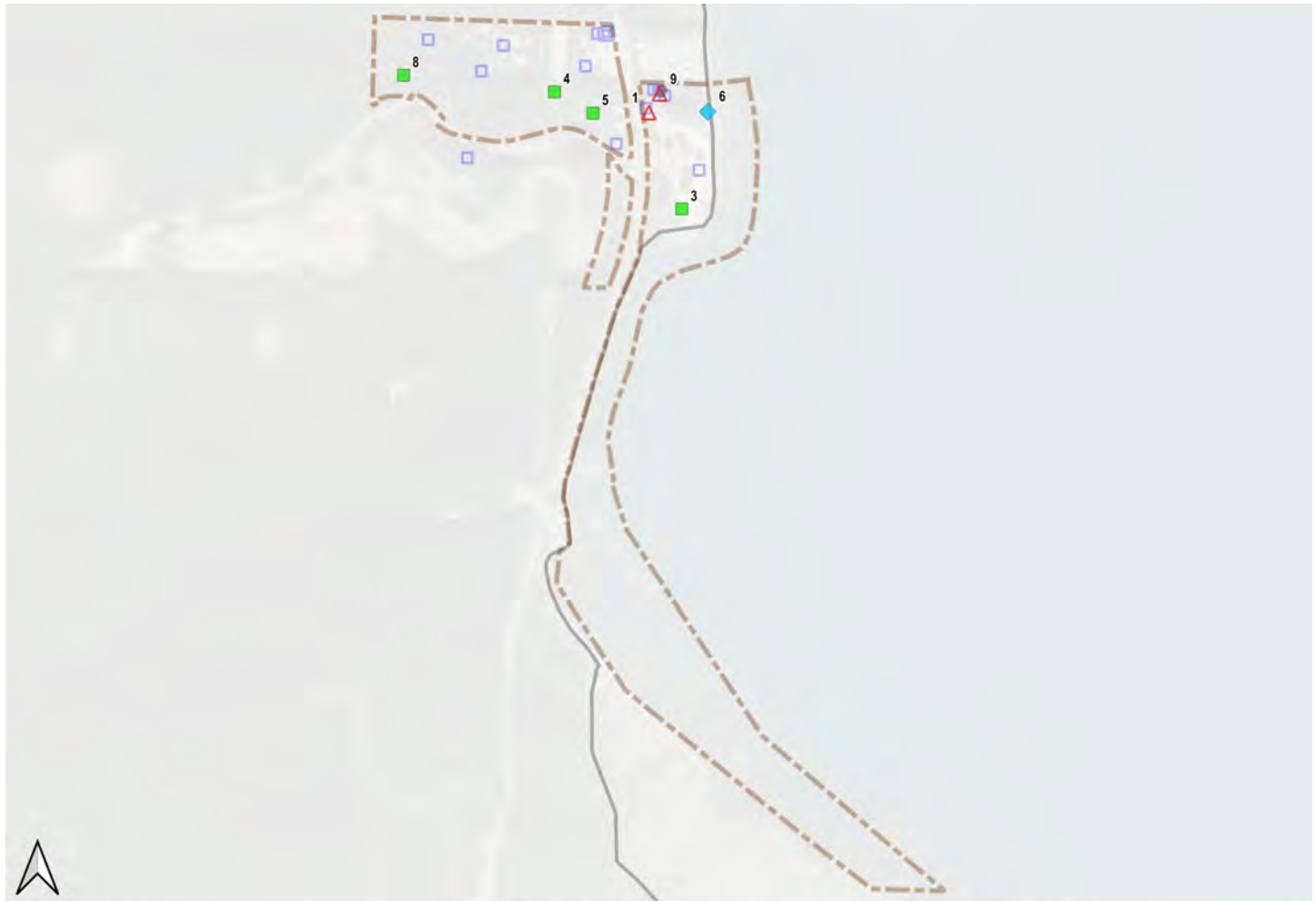
Study period resources convey utilitarian architectural character and there is a high level of post-1985 infill within the park. The park design uses a distinctive pinwheel pattern, prepared in 1966, that creates an efficient layout of campsites around a round, paved center that were easy for vehicles with camper trailers to back into. Only one of the six planned pinwheel clusters was developed, leaving an incomplete build-out of the original design. The pinwheel design was also used at Cape Disappointment, Steamboat Rock (two clusters), and Grayland Beach (multiple clusters). No eligible historic district. No action.



Potlatch

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources including buildings 5 (1965), 3 (1961), 4 (1961), and 8 (1961) remain intact. This concentration of study period resources conveys architectural and historical development patterns characteristic of the study period; however there is significant post-1985 infill development. A reconnaissance level survey with a historic context is needed to address development periods and evaluate the eligible historic district resources.



Survey Findings		
✳️ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

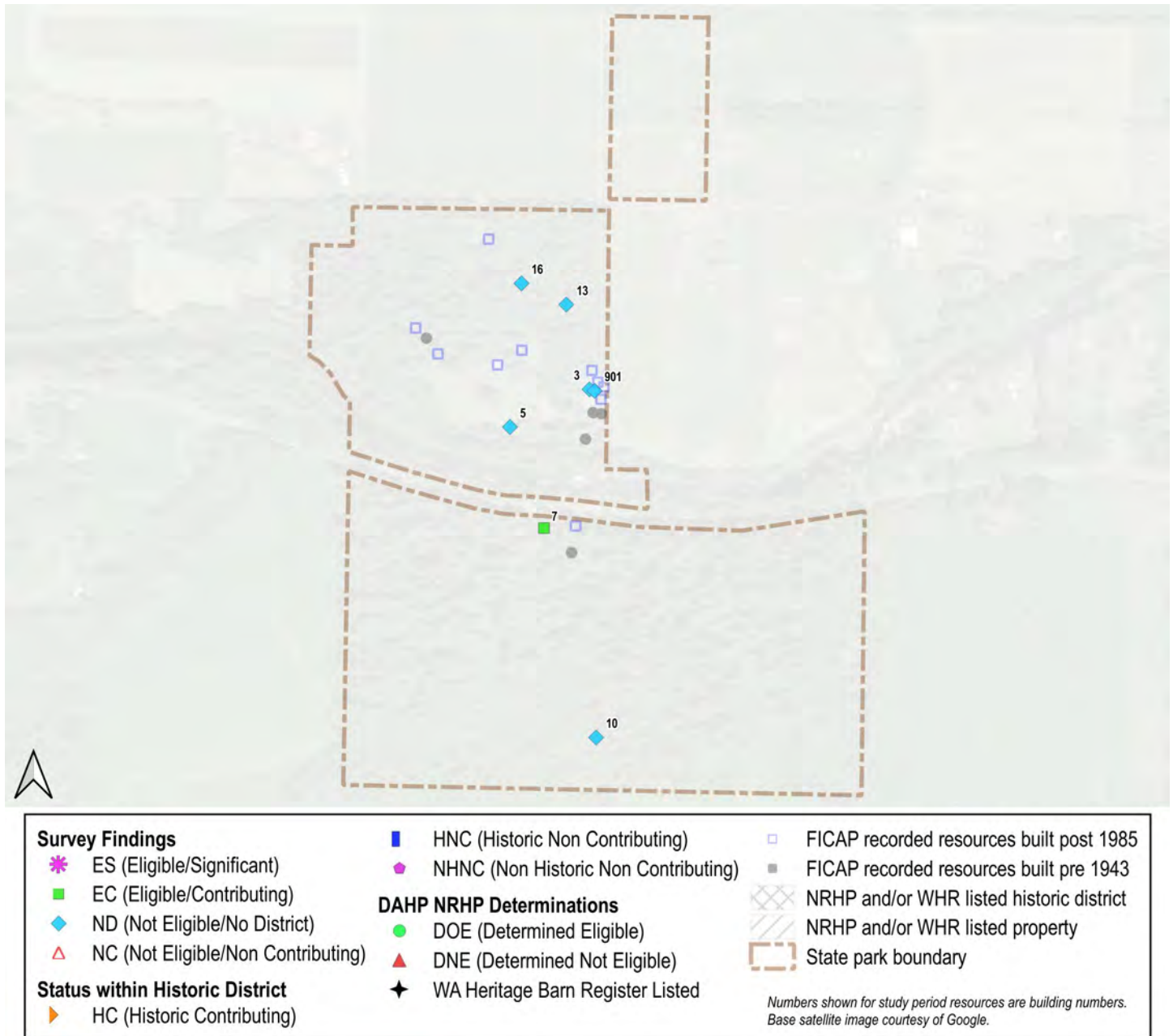
*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Rainbow Falls

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 2021-03-01650 determined eligible the Caretaker's Residence (building 1) and identified an eligible historic district north of the highway. DAHP review under project 2010-08-00082 WA Parks made no determination in the survey of several pre-1943 resources and study period buildings 5 and 7.

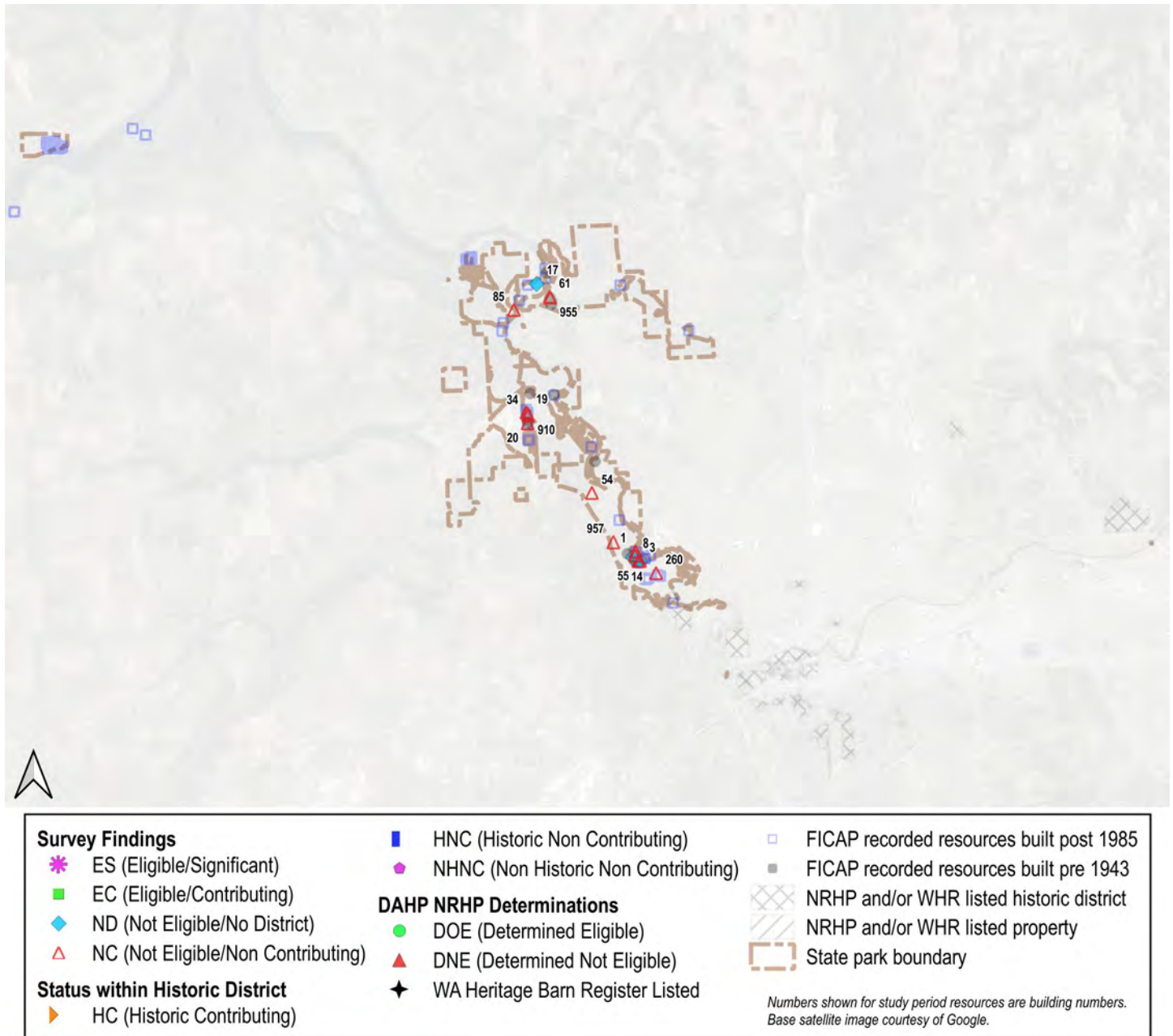
Based on architectural character and the rustic style of the resources built in 1935, there is an eligible historic district. Based on its architectural character, study period building 7 (1950) could contribute to eligibility. The 1980s picnic shelters are compatible, but not exceptionally significant and would not contribute. The 1976 study period resources depart from the rustic style architectural character of the 1935 resources. A reconnaissance level survey with a historic context is needed to address development periods and evaluate the eligible historic district resources.



Riverside

There are two listed resources within the park. The Fort George Wright historic district (NRHP, WHR) at the south end of the park and the Nine Mile Hydroelectric Power Plant historic district (NRHP, WHR) at the north end of the park. There are no study period resources within either historic district.

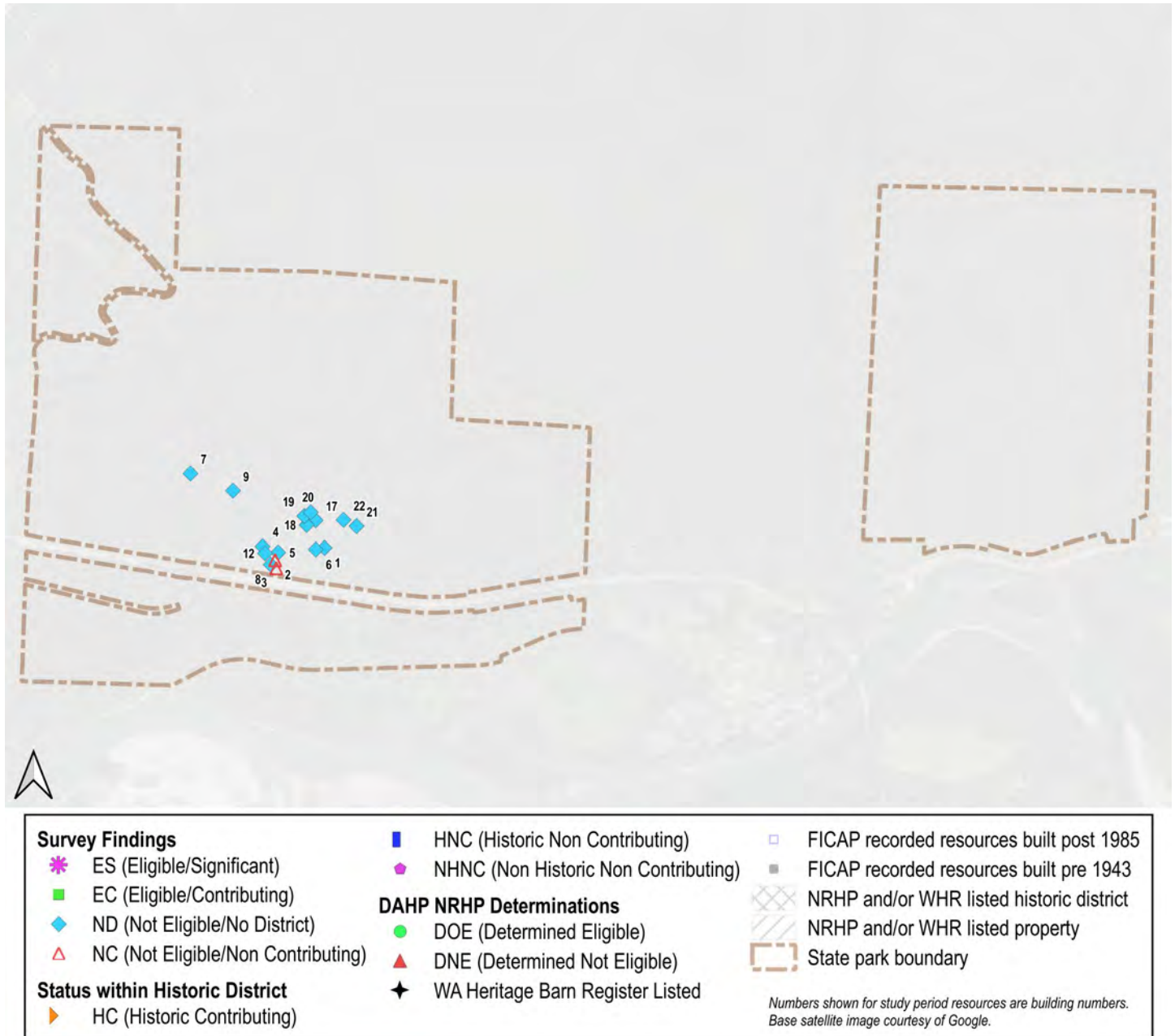
Study period resources occur in three principal clusters within the park: south, middle, and north. The south cluster is not a cohesive group, has been altered, and lacks distinctive architectural characteristics. The middle cluster has some alterations and lacks distinctive architectural characteristics and a functional role. The north cluster has been altered and lacks distinctive architectural characteristics. The Spokane House Museum (1966), designed by Trogdon Smith, is also present in the park. No eligible study period district. No action. Refer to “**Map 23. Riverside**” on page 323 for a detail map.



Rockport

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources stem from two main development periods and exhibit utilitarian architectural character and some alterations. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 24. Rockport”** on page 324 for a detail map. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans”** on page 235.



Sacajawea

Sacajawea State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers the south end of the park. Listed in 2007, the nomination identifies recreation and culture, museum, outdoor recreation, and monument/marker as the areas of significance. The park's significance is tied to the design of the historic district buildings by the same person. The period of significance is 1927 to 1953. Architectural classification is Modern movement (Art Moderne/PWA Moderne).

Study period resources were not 50 years old when the nomination was prepared. One study period resource, a picnic shelter (building 11, 1959) is within the boundaries of the district but not identified in the nomination and built outside the period of significance. Based on this, the resource is identified in FICAP as historic, non-contributing. The study period resources are outside of the historic district and are different in architectural character and function from the historic district resources; as such, they have no eligible study period or amended historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

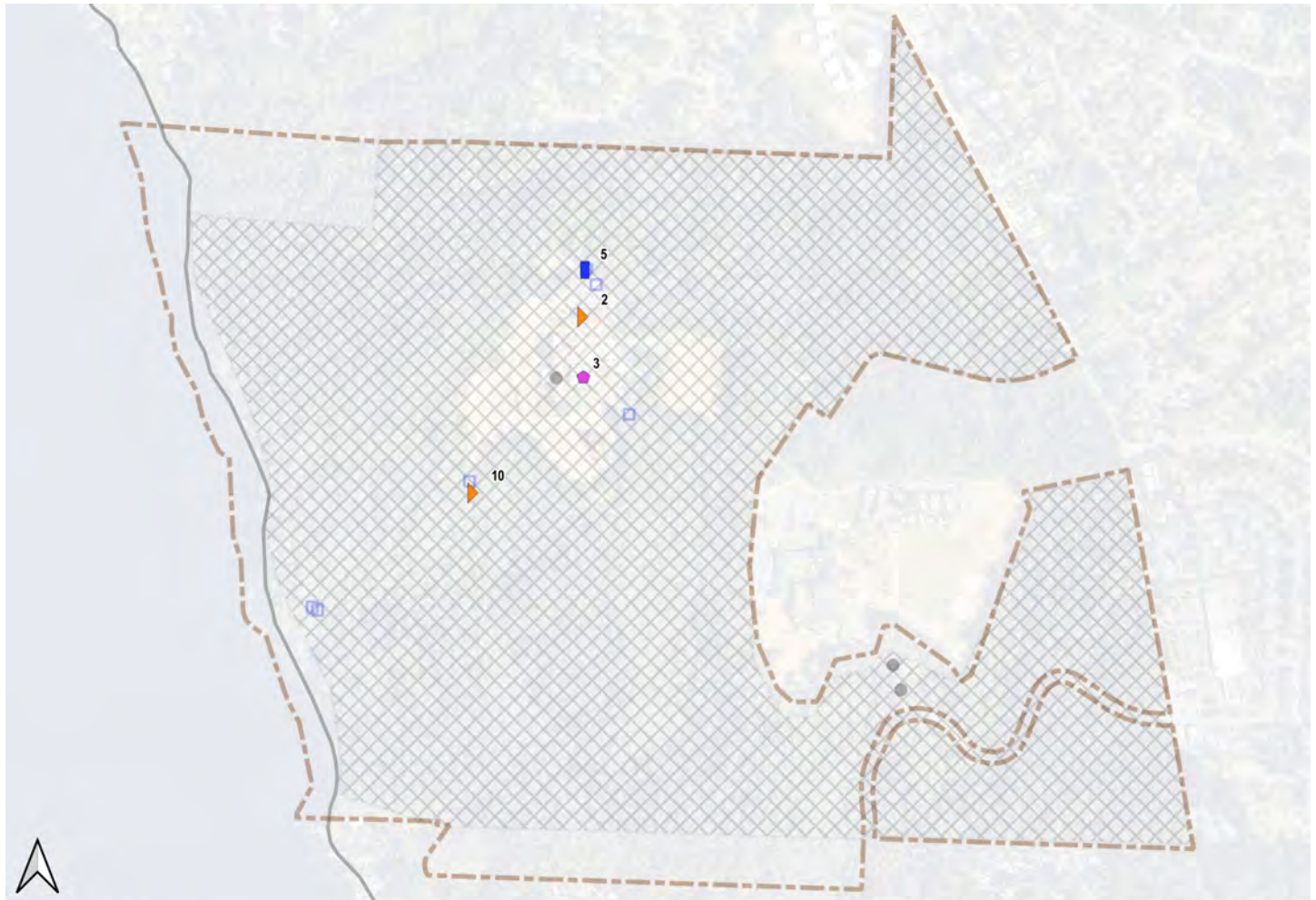
- ▩ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

- State park boundary

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

Saint Edward

Saint Edward Seminary historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers most of the park. All study period resources are within the boundaries of the historic district and addressed in the 2006 nomination. Staff updated the Excel inventory eligibility relative to each resource's status within the historic district. Buildings 2 and 10 contribute to the historic district. No action.



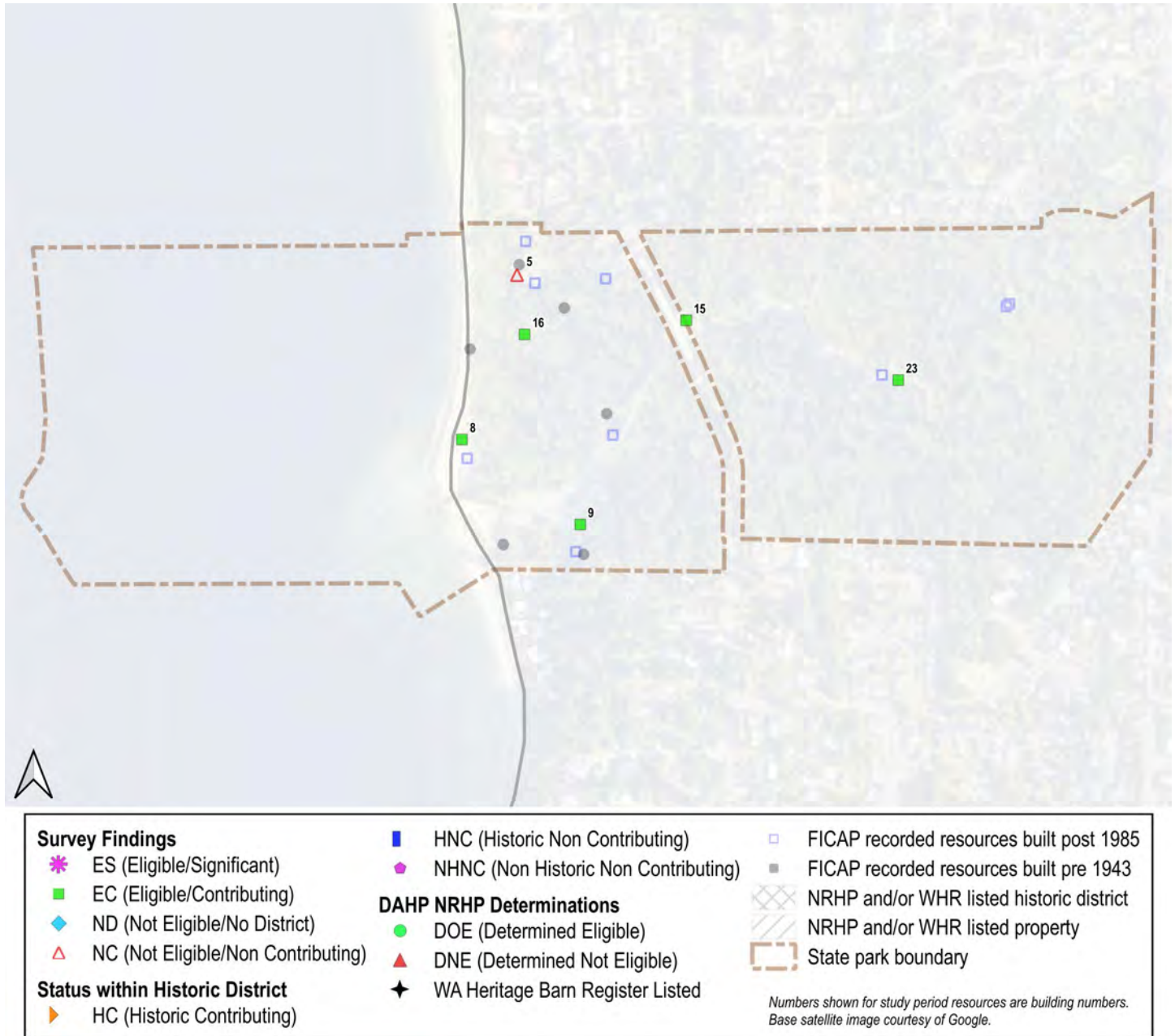
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Saltwater

A restoration project is underway for the park.

A cultural resource survey for the park was submitted on 7/11/2022 with eligibility recommendations for resources; however, no DAHP determination has been made. This information should be updated once the DAHP determination is made. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.

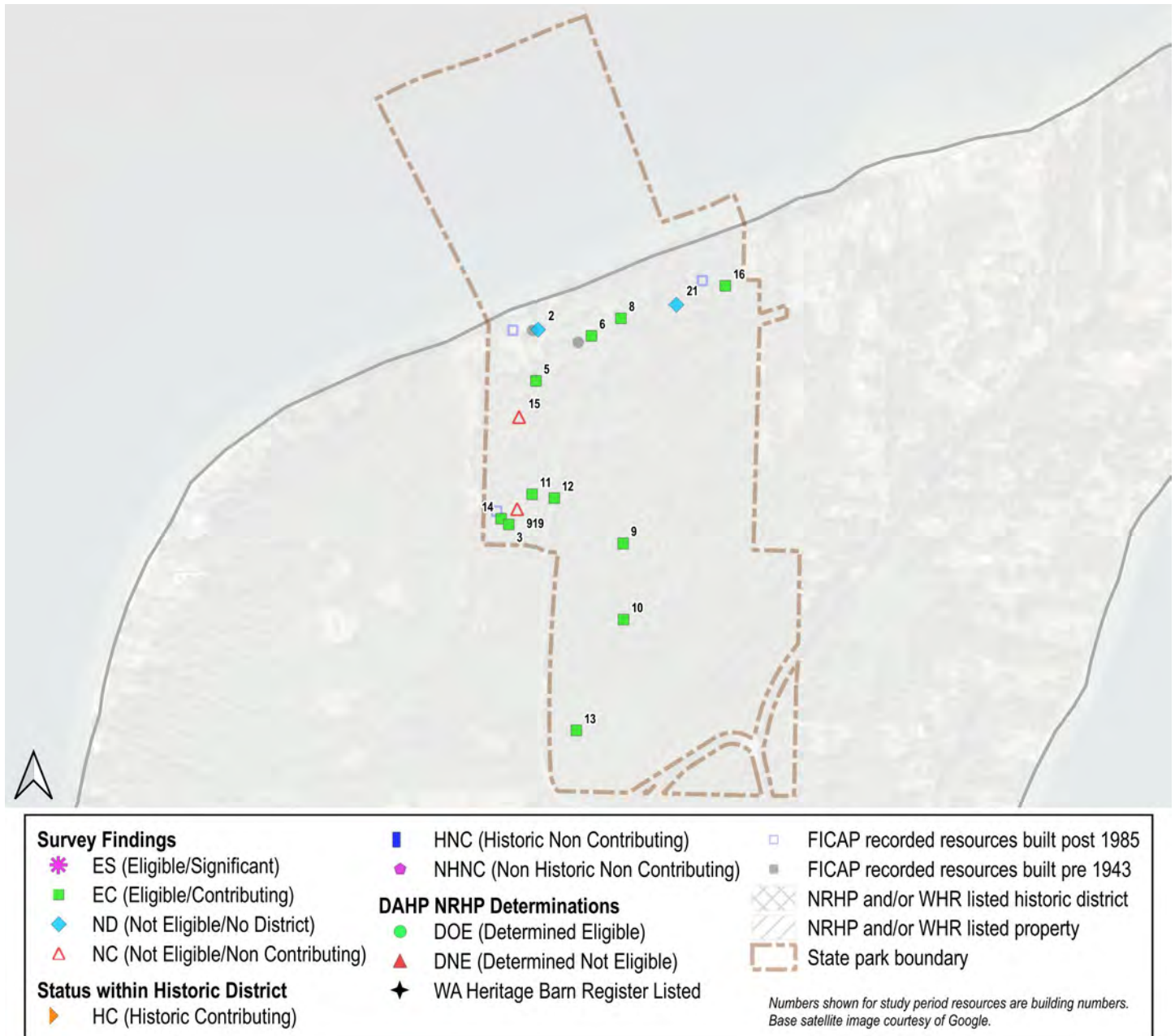


Scenic Beach

No listed resources within the park.

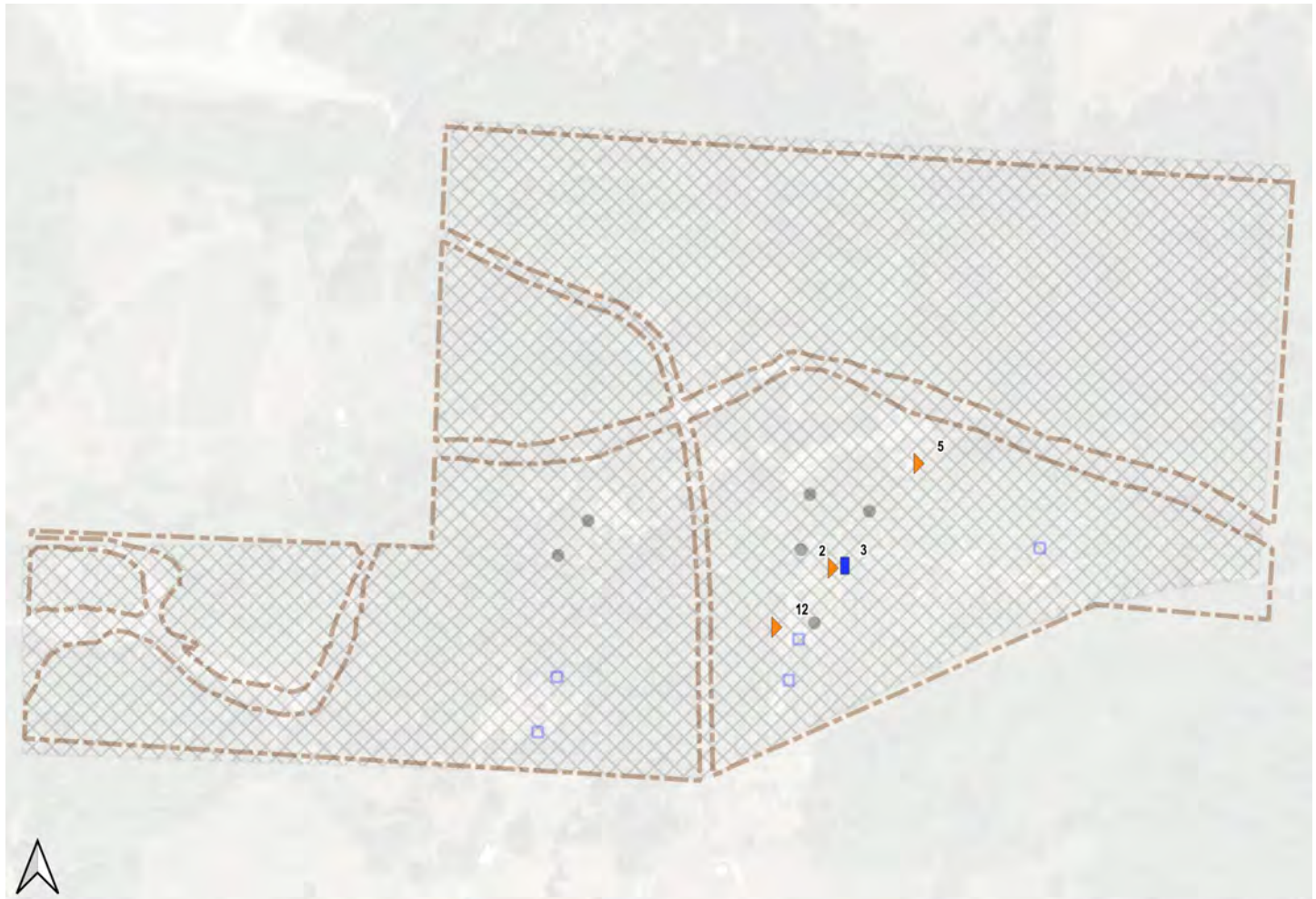
State Parks do not own all the land within the park; however, the parcels not owned by State Parks are tidelands and do not contain buildings.

Study period resources exhibit a cohesive architectural character and many are on the cusp of 50 years old. A reconnaissance level survey with a historic context addressing park development periods, including the prior autocamp function, is needed to evaluate the park as an eligible historic district. See also “4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235.



Schafer

Schafer State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) covers most of the park. The areas of significance are recreation and culture. The architectural classification is NPS rustic architecture. The period of significance is 1924 to 1960. All study period resources are within the district and addressed in the nomination. Staff updated the Excel inventory eligibility relative to each resource's status within the historic district. Buildings 2, 5, and 12 contribute to the historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- ✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

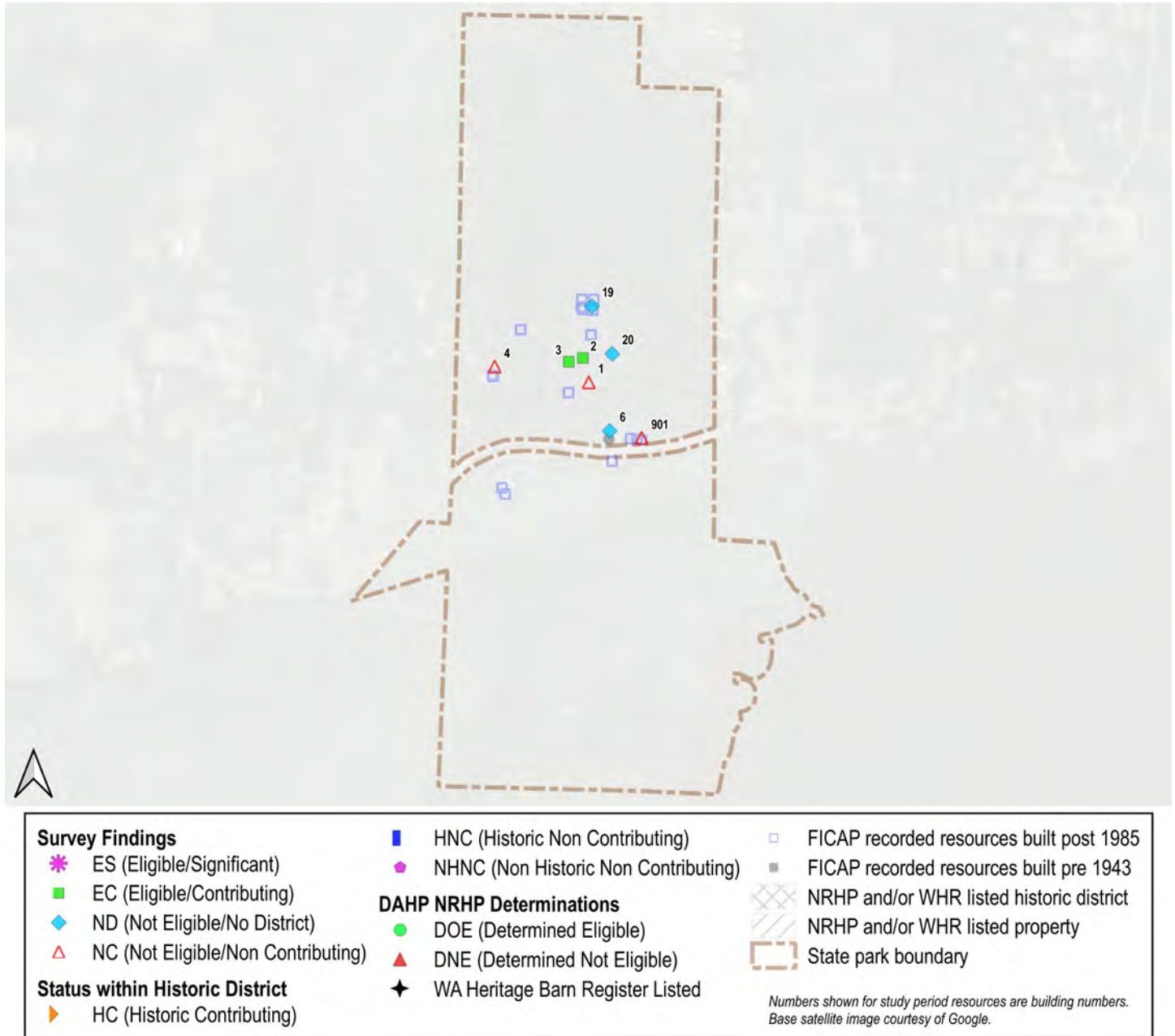
- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Sequest

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources have mostly lost integrity or are not yet 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Buildings 2 and 3 were both built in 1953. Sequest State Park was dedicated and opened for public use in July of 1953 and was the first developed state park in Cowlitz county. A reconnaissance level survey with a historic context addressing park development is needed to evaluate the park as an eligible historic district.

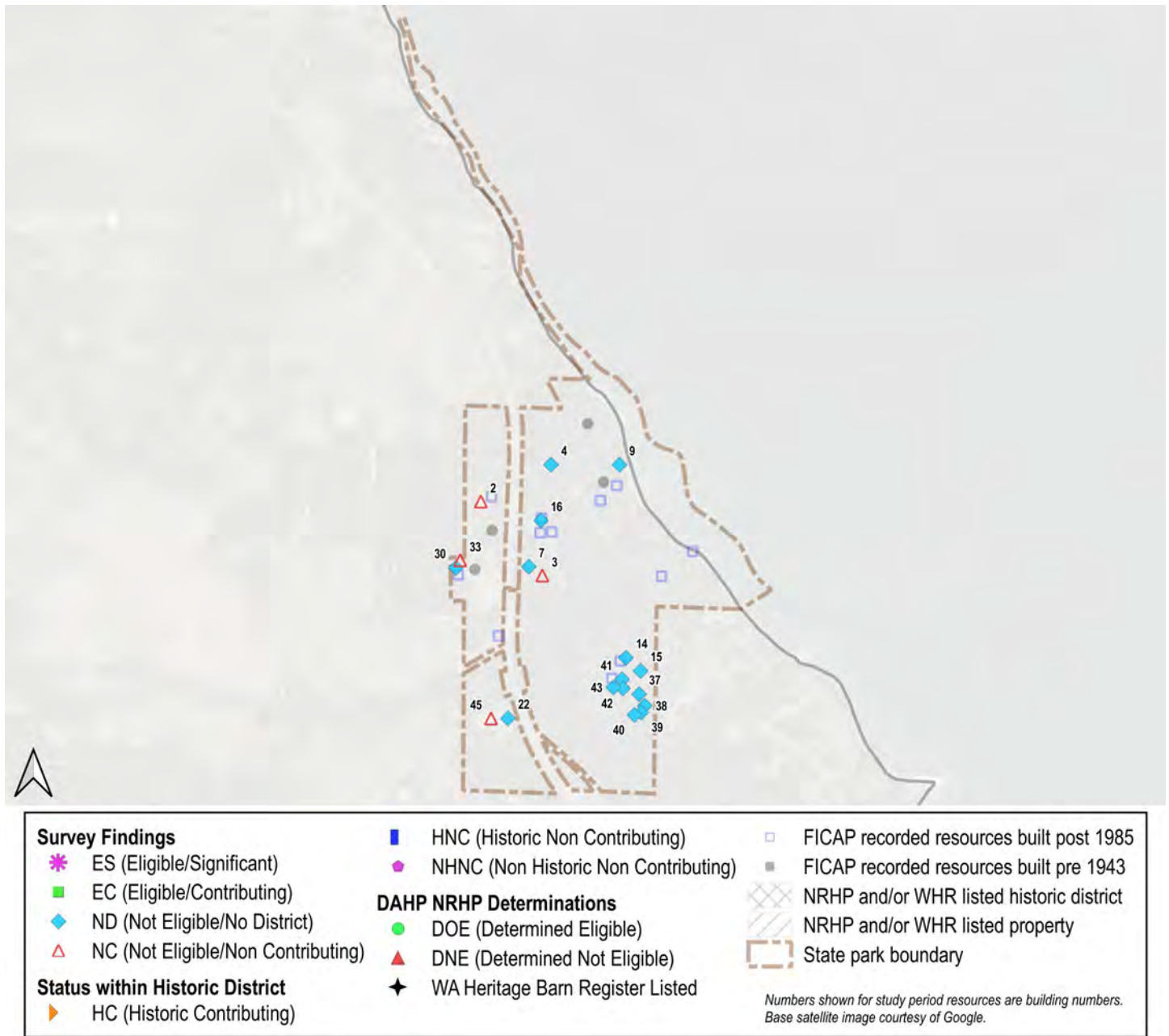


Sequim Bay

No listed resources within the park.

Pre-1943 resources consist of CCC-era facilities, but trend towards more utilitarian architectural character versus rustic style, making a district unlikely as they are not good examples of this period of architectural development within state parks. Refer to **“Map 25. Sequim Bay” on page 325** for a detail map.

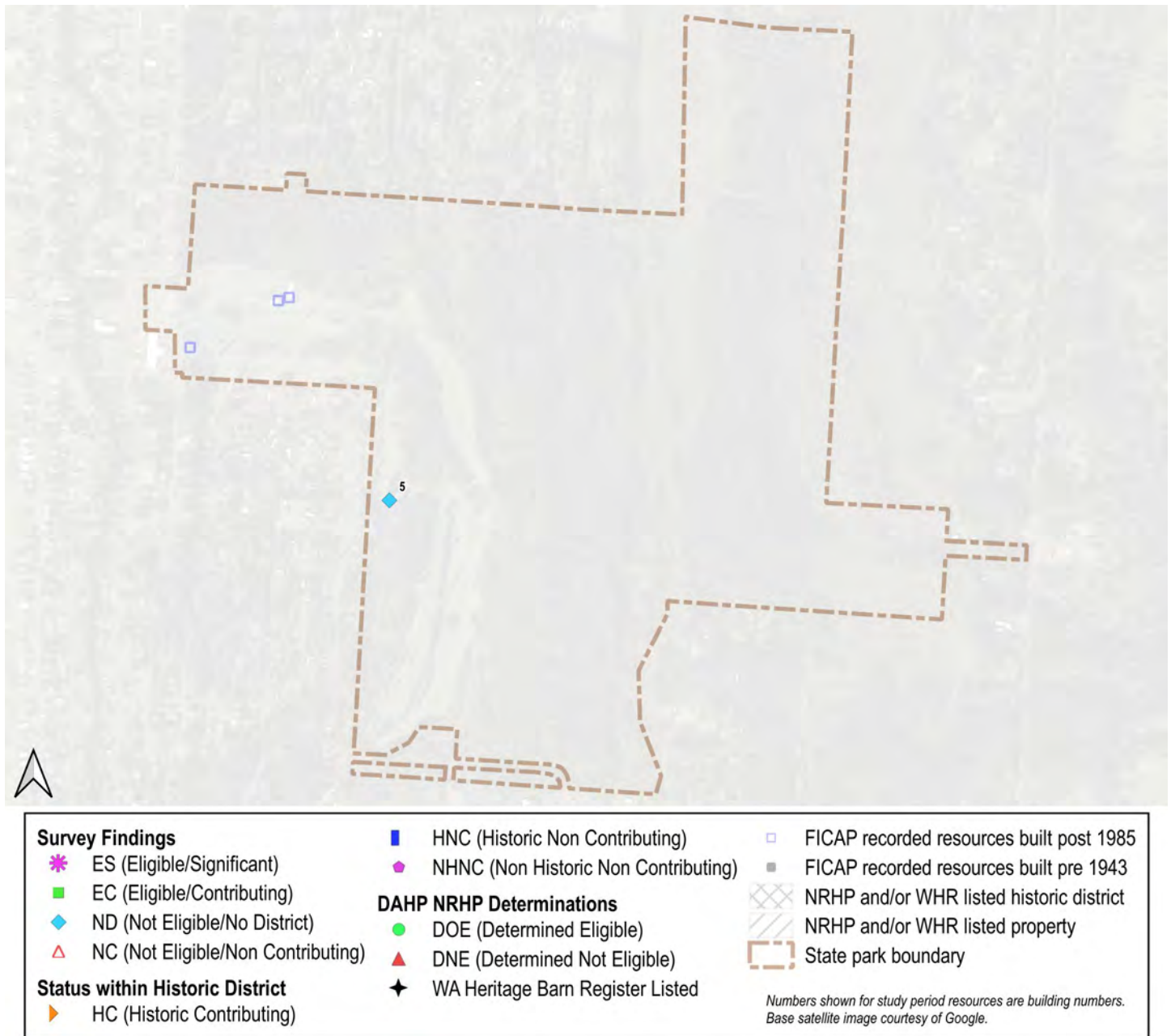
Study period resources east of SR 101 and mostly clustered in the south portion of the park convey two development periods, the 1950s and 1970s. Resources have diminished integrity, lack architectural cohesion, and/or relate to subsequent development periods. No eligible study period historic district. No action. See also **“4.C.5. Standard Plans” on page 235**.



Skating Lake

No listed resources within the park.

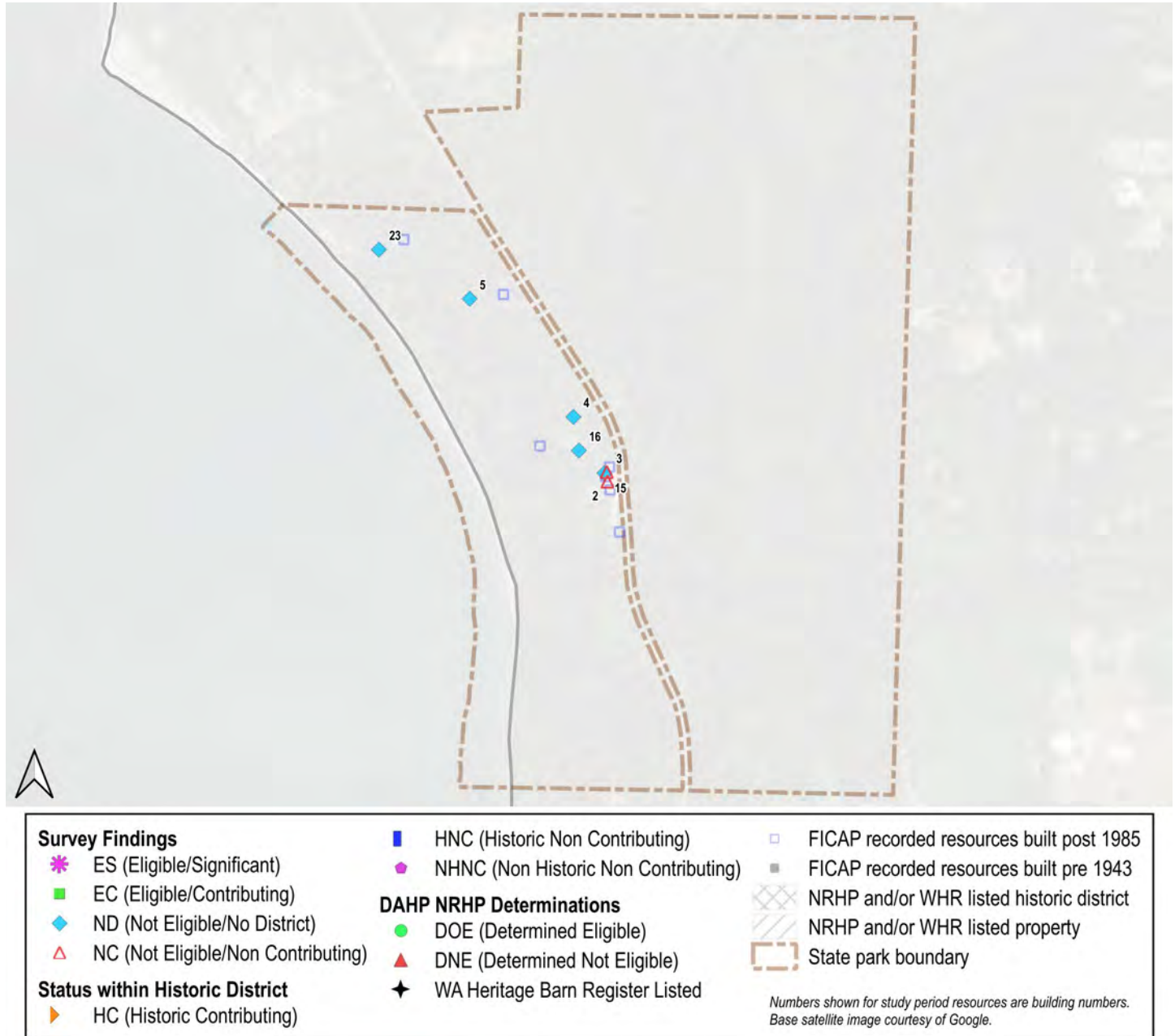
There is only one study period resource that is not individually eligible or a significant site design. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



South Whidbey

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources exhibit a cohesive architectural character; however, due to their limited numbers and extent of post-1985 infill development they do not comprise an eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 26. South Whidbey” on page 326** for a detail map.

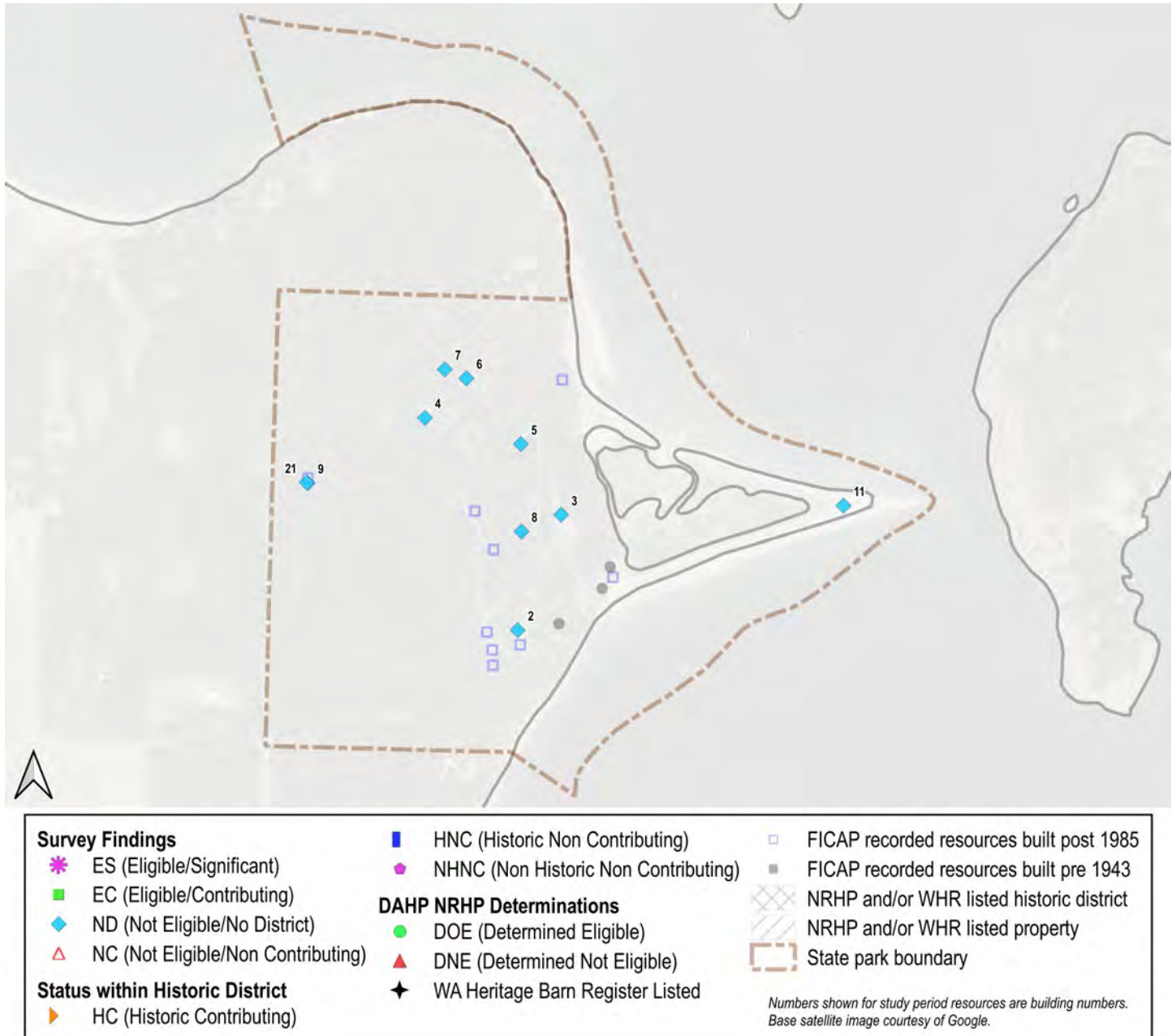


Spencer Spit

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 101215-05-WSPRC in 2015 determined not eligible building 10 (1940) and did not identify an eligible historic district.

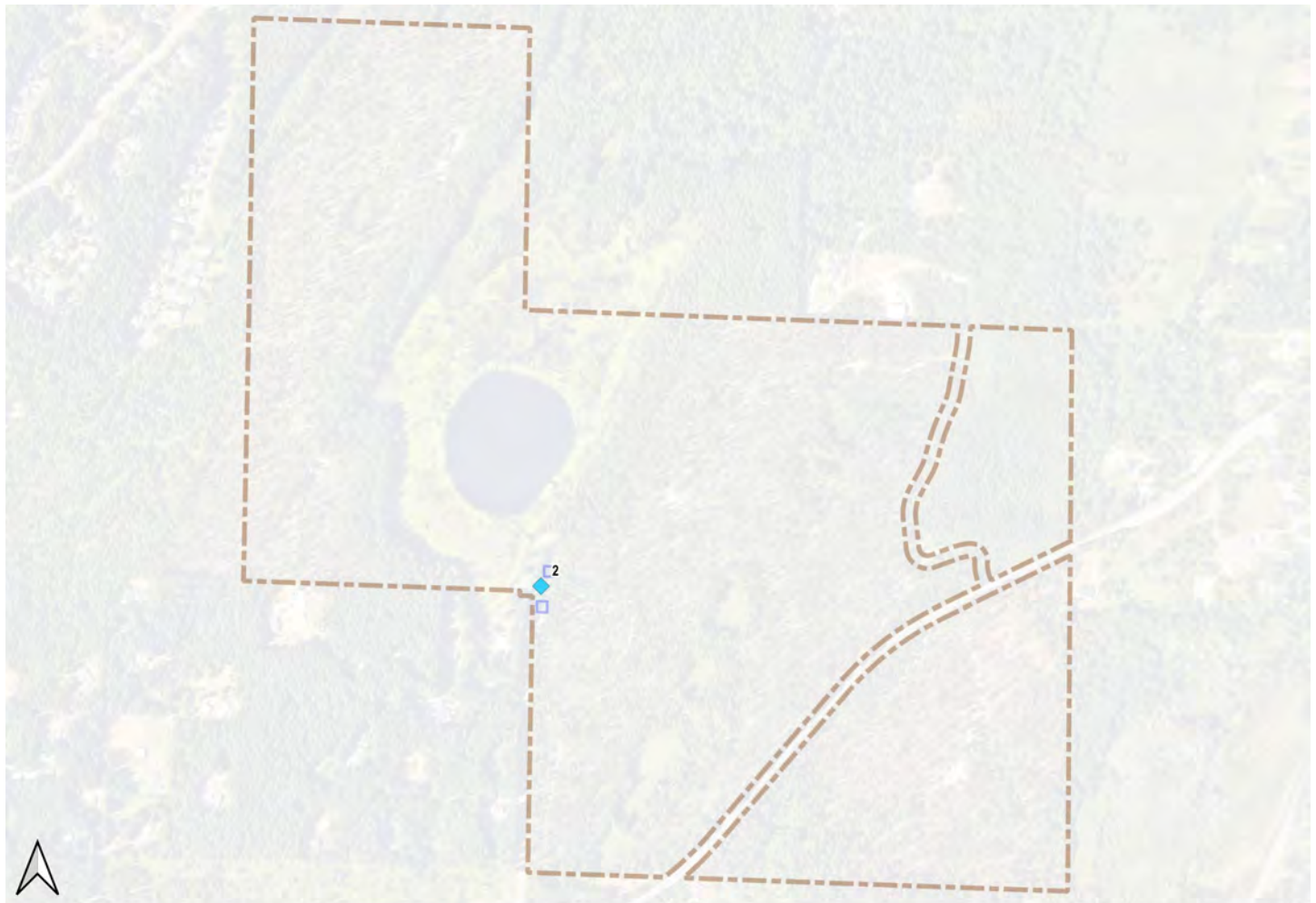
Study period resources comprise most of the park's resources; however, none are 50 years old. None are exceptionally significant. The log construction of picnic shelters and platform frame, board-and-batten-clad Adirondack shelters and comfort stations defines the architectural character of study period resources utilized by the public. When the resources reach 50 years old, they should be re-evaluated.



Square Lake

No listed resources within the park.

There is only one study period resource, and it is not individually eligible or a significant site design. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



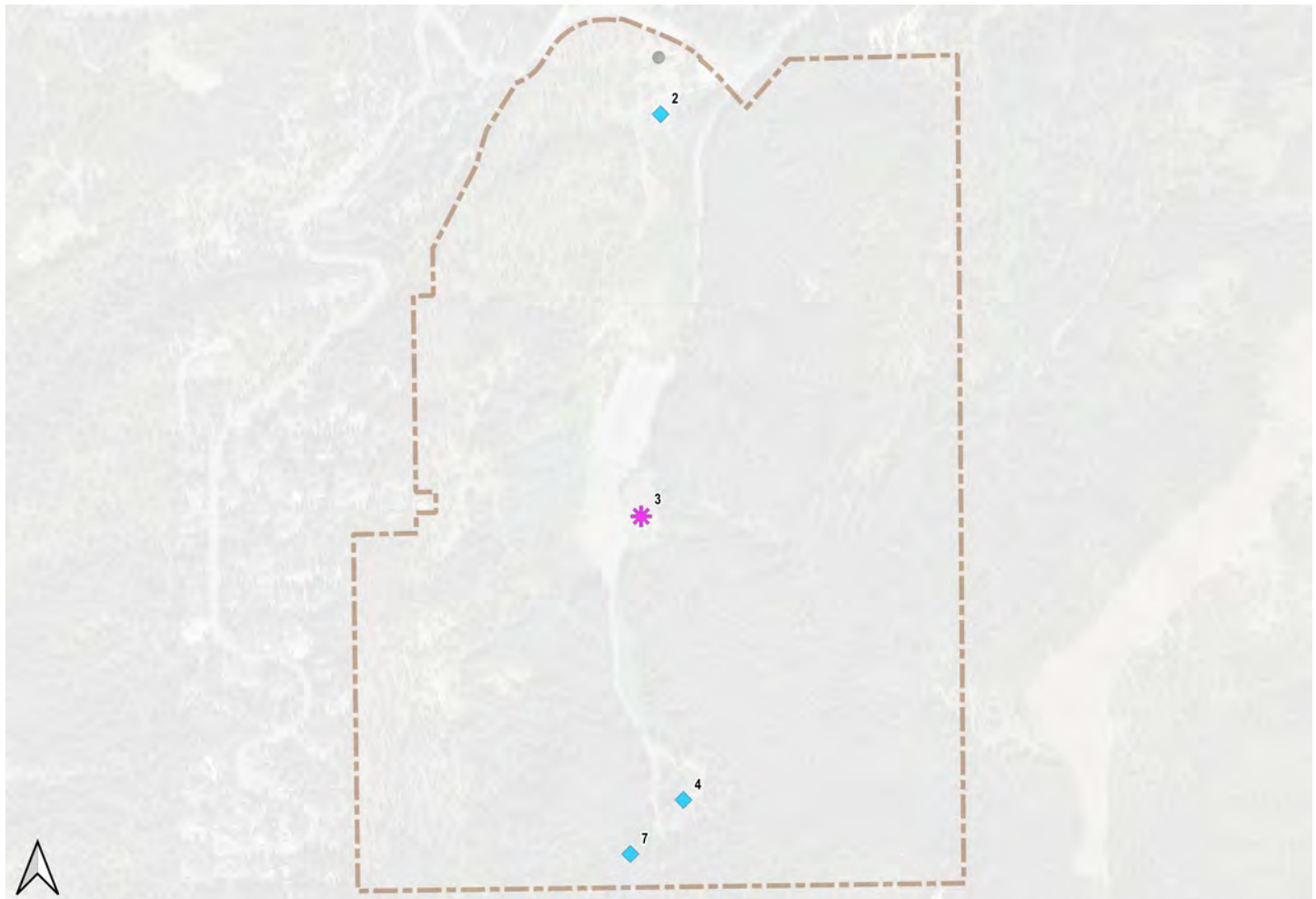
Survey Findings		
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
Status within Historic District		▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Squilchuck

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are mostly utilitarian in architectural character. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- NRHP and/or WHR listed property

- State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

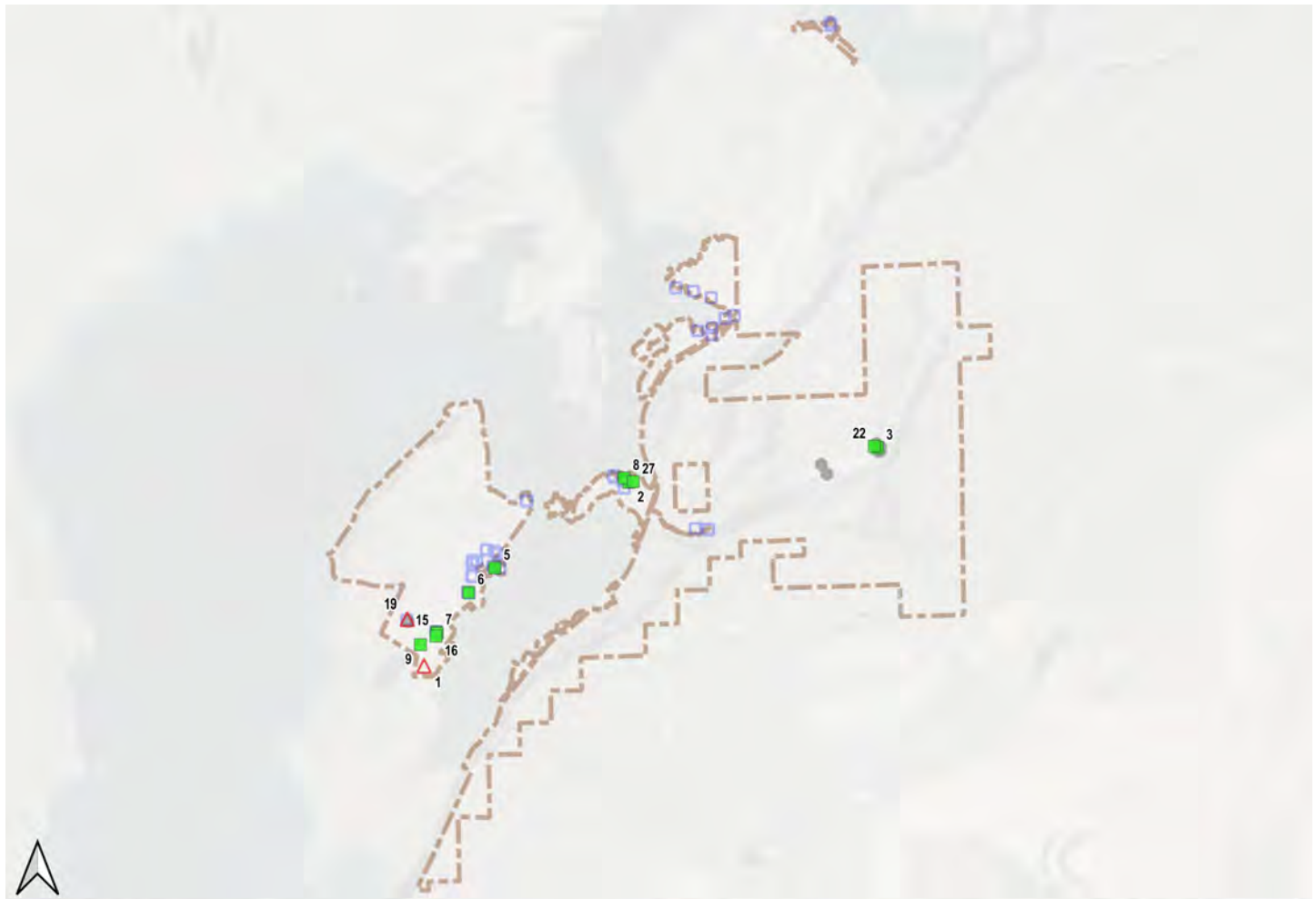
Steamboat Rock

No listed resources within the park.

The land within the park is not owned by State Parks.

Study period resources built between 1962 and 1979. They have a cohesive architectural character. Most resources are not yet 50 years old as of 2023 and based on function and architectural character do not rise to the level of exceptional significance. No eligible study period historic district. Re-evaluate when the resources reach 50 years old. Refer to **“Map 27. Steamboat Rock” on page 327** for a detail map.

Study period resources at the northeast corner of the park were built ca. 1943, are related to a former land use, and associated with pre-1943 resources (1890s to 1935) in the same area. Conduct a reconnaissance level survey and historic context to address their development history.



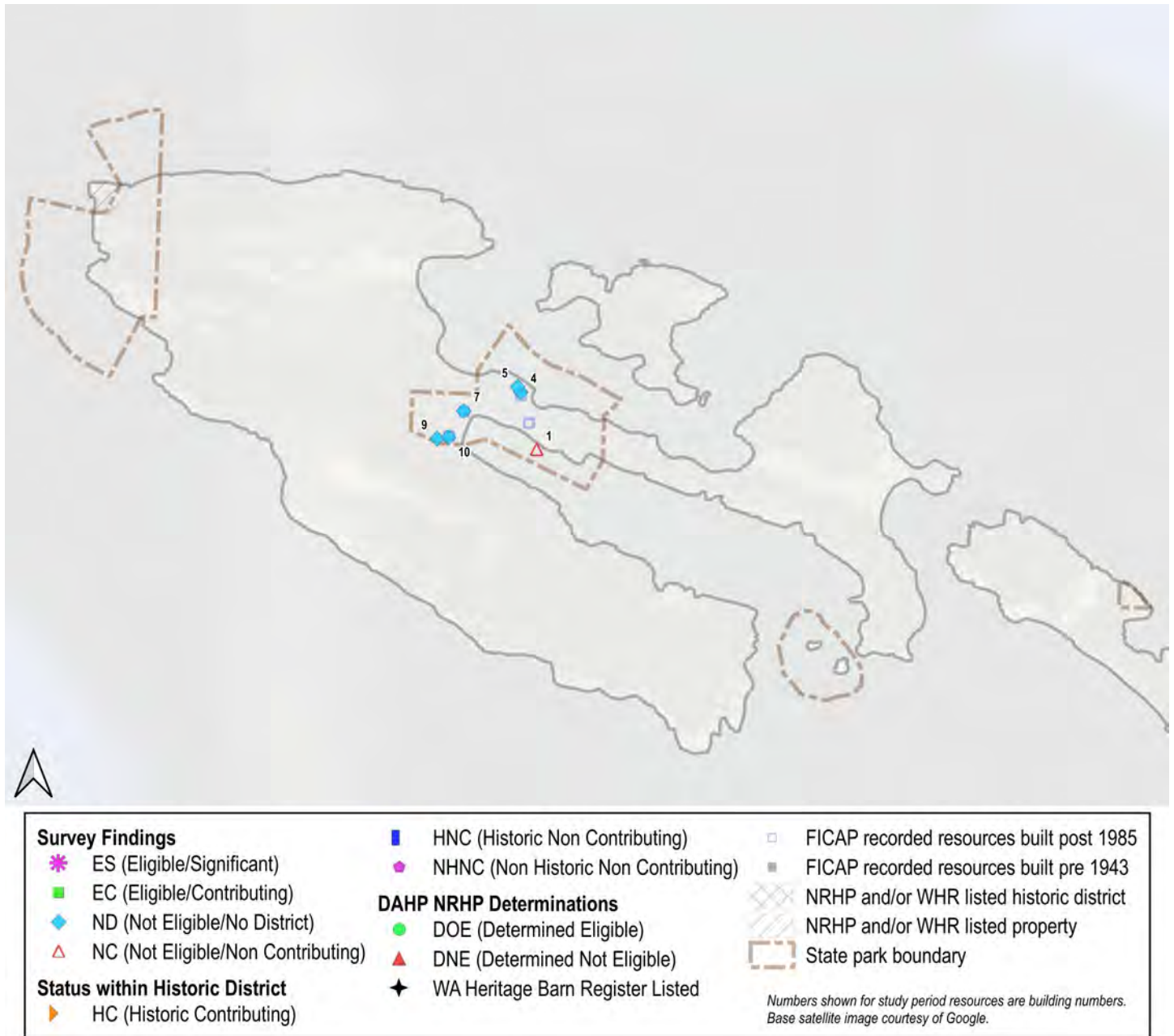
Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)		✳ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)		DAHP NRHP Determinations	
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)			

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Stuart Island

No listed resources within the park.

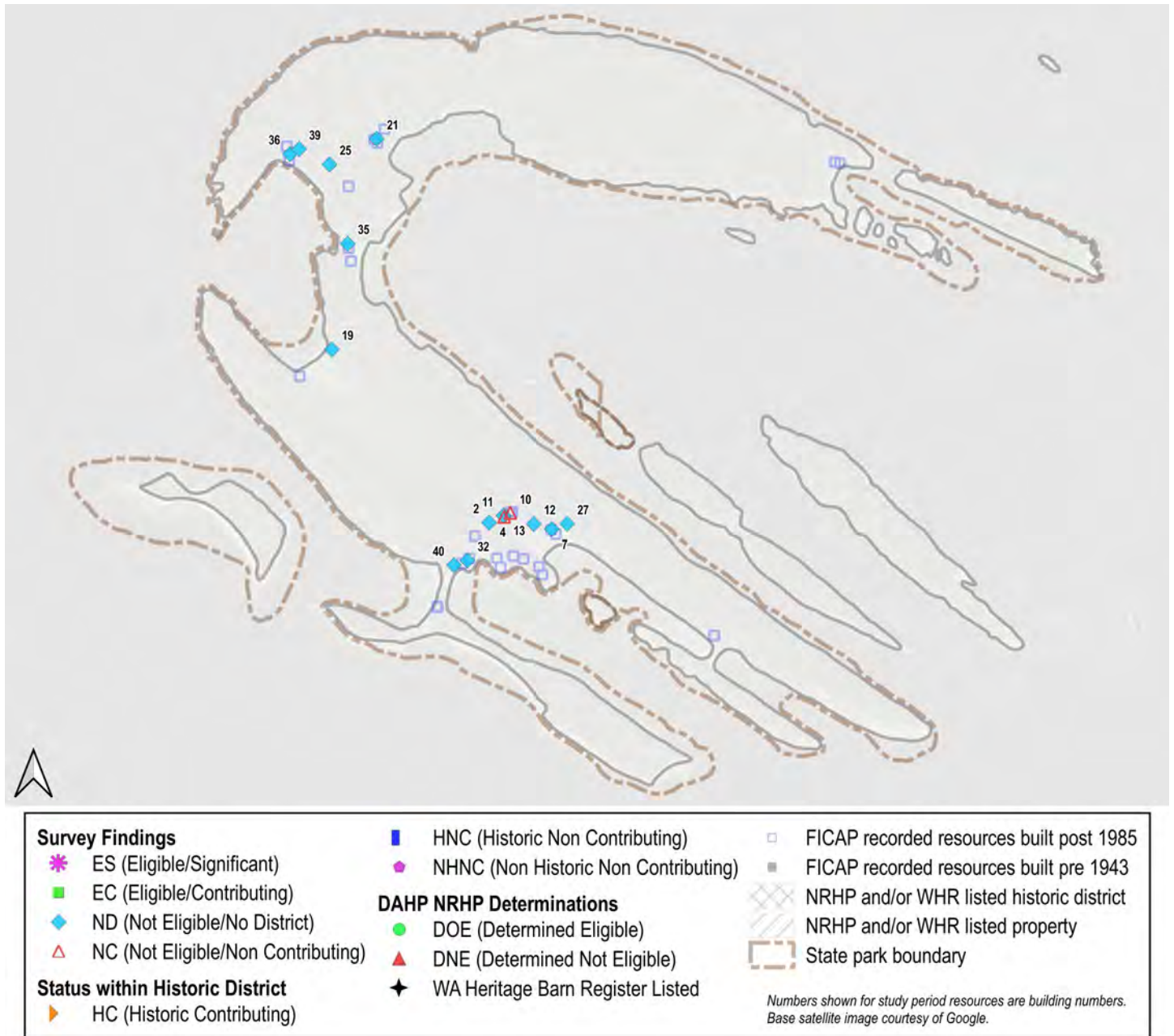
Study period resources are not 50 years old, not exceptionally significant, and do not convey architectural characteristics significant to the study period. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Sucia Island

No listed resources within the park.

Most study period resources are not 50 years old, not exceptionally significant, and study period resources do not convey architectural characteristics significant to the study period. No eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to **“Map 28. Sucia Island”** on page 328 for a detail map.



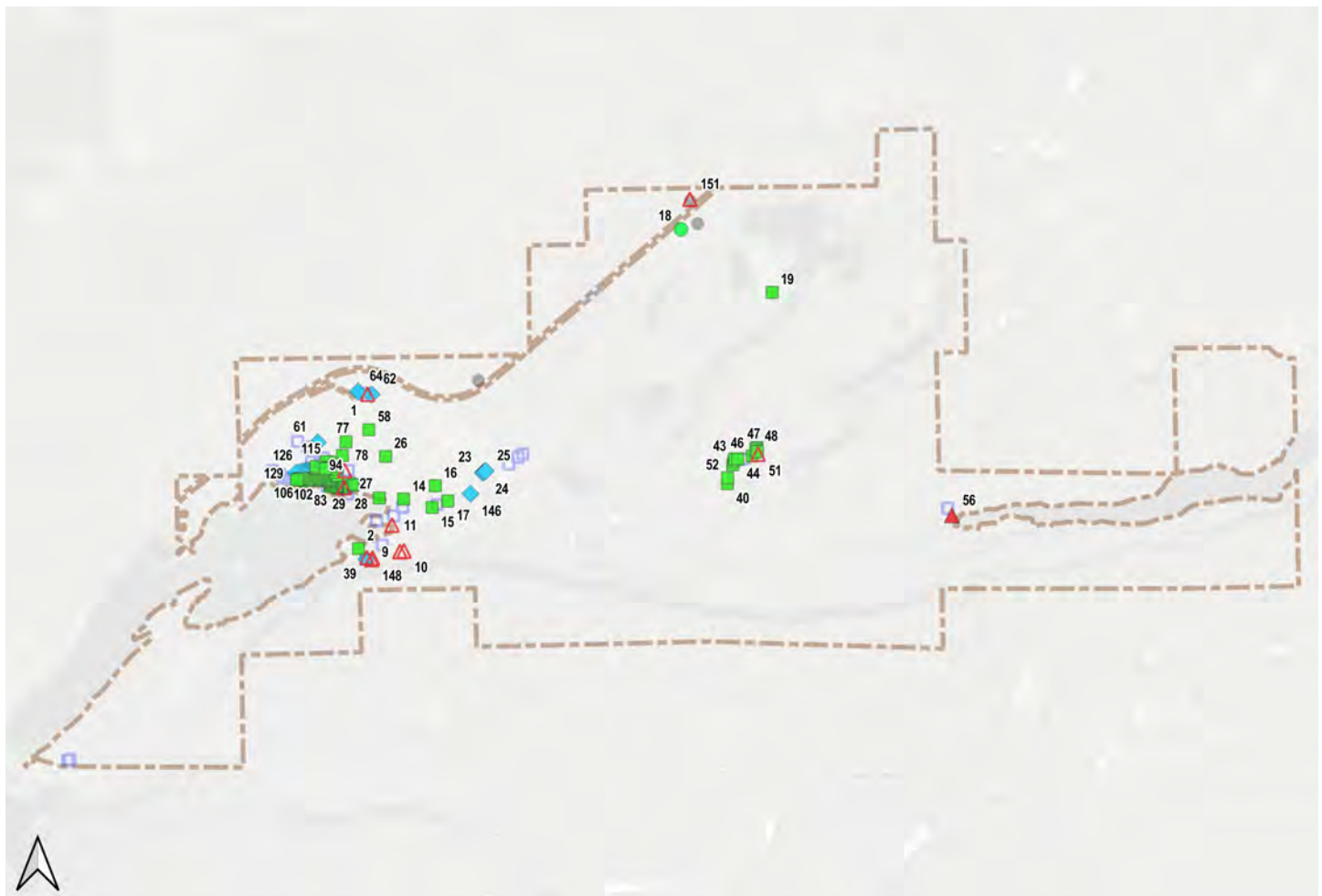
Sun Lakes–Dry Falls

No listed resources within the park.

State Parks do not own all the land within the park; however the parcel not owned by State Parks was vacant in 2023.

DAHP review under project 111208-14-FHWA determined eligible the Dry Falls Visitor Center (1965, building 18) and the Dry Falls Vista House (1936, building 54), but did not identify an eligible historic district. DAHP review under project 2008-10-00086 made no determination on the recommendation of eligible for the Caretaker's Cottage (1935, building 55). DAHP review under project 2019-11-08975 determined building 56 (ca. 1954) not eligible. Refer to **"Map 29. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls"** on page 329 for a detail map.

Study period development along Sun Lake comprises an eligible historic district. A reconnaissance level survey and historic context are needed to identify park development periods and patterns, and the extent to which the landscape and site design link resources further northeast from the shoreline cluster, in order to evaluate the eligible historic district. See also **"4.C.6. Similar Buildings Without Standard Plans"** on page 238.



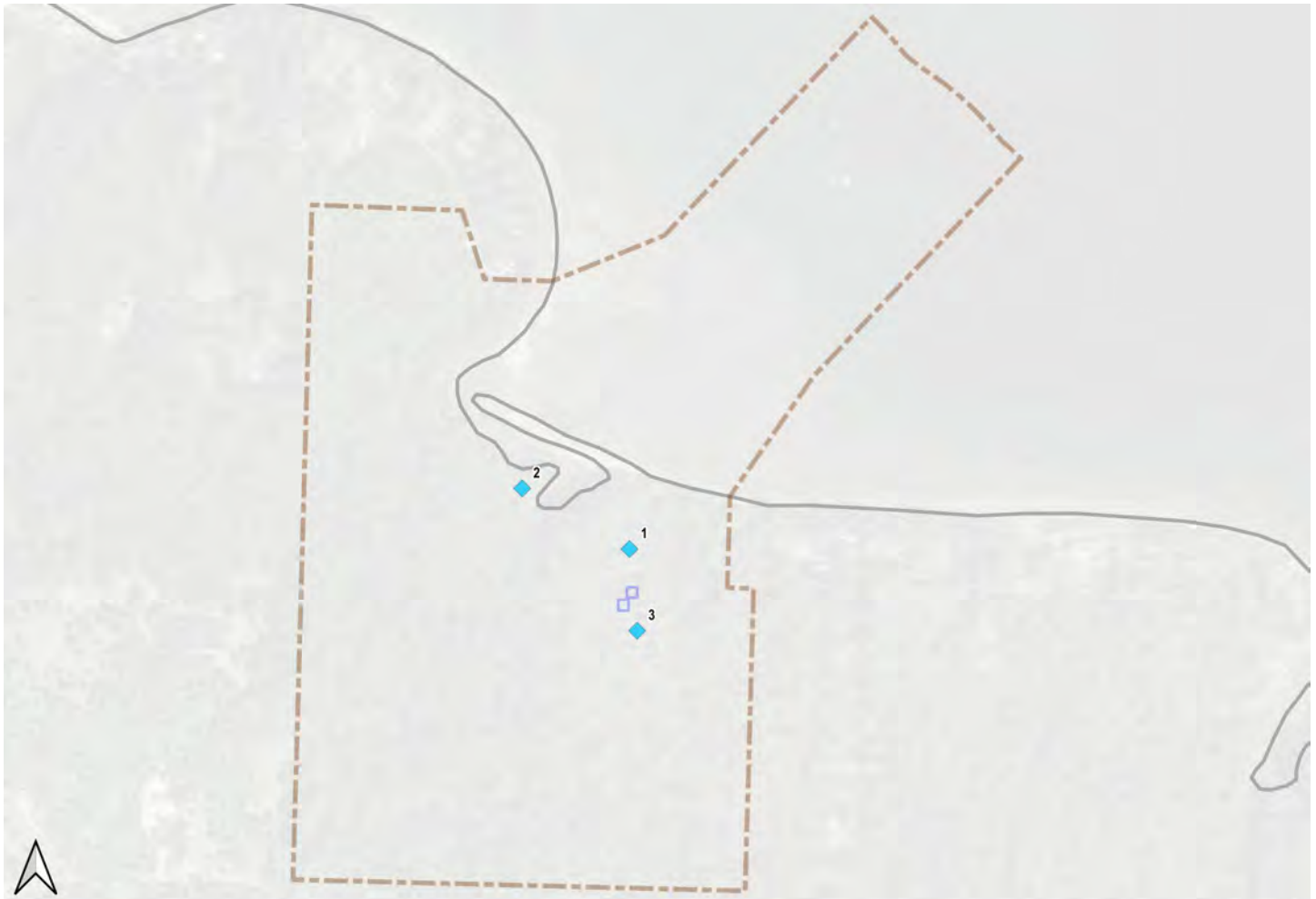
Survey Findings		DAHP NRHP Determinations		Status within Historic District	
✳	ES (Eligible/Significant)	■	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	▶	HC (Historic Contributing)
■	EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)		
◆	ND (Not Eligible/No District)	●	DOE (Determined Eligible)		
△	NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)		
		★	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed		
		□	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985		
		■	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943		
		▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district		
		▨	NRHP and/or WHR listed property		
		▭	State park boundary		

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Tolmie

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources are on the cusp of 50 years old, and altered. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	◆ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
			▨ State park boundary
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>			

Turn Island

No listed resources within the park.

Only one study period resource that is utilitarian and does not convey significant study period associations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

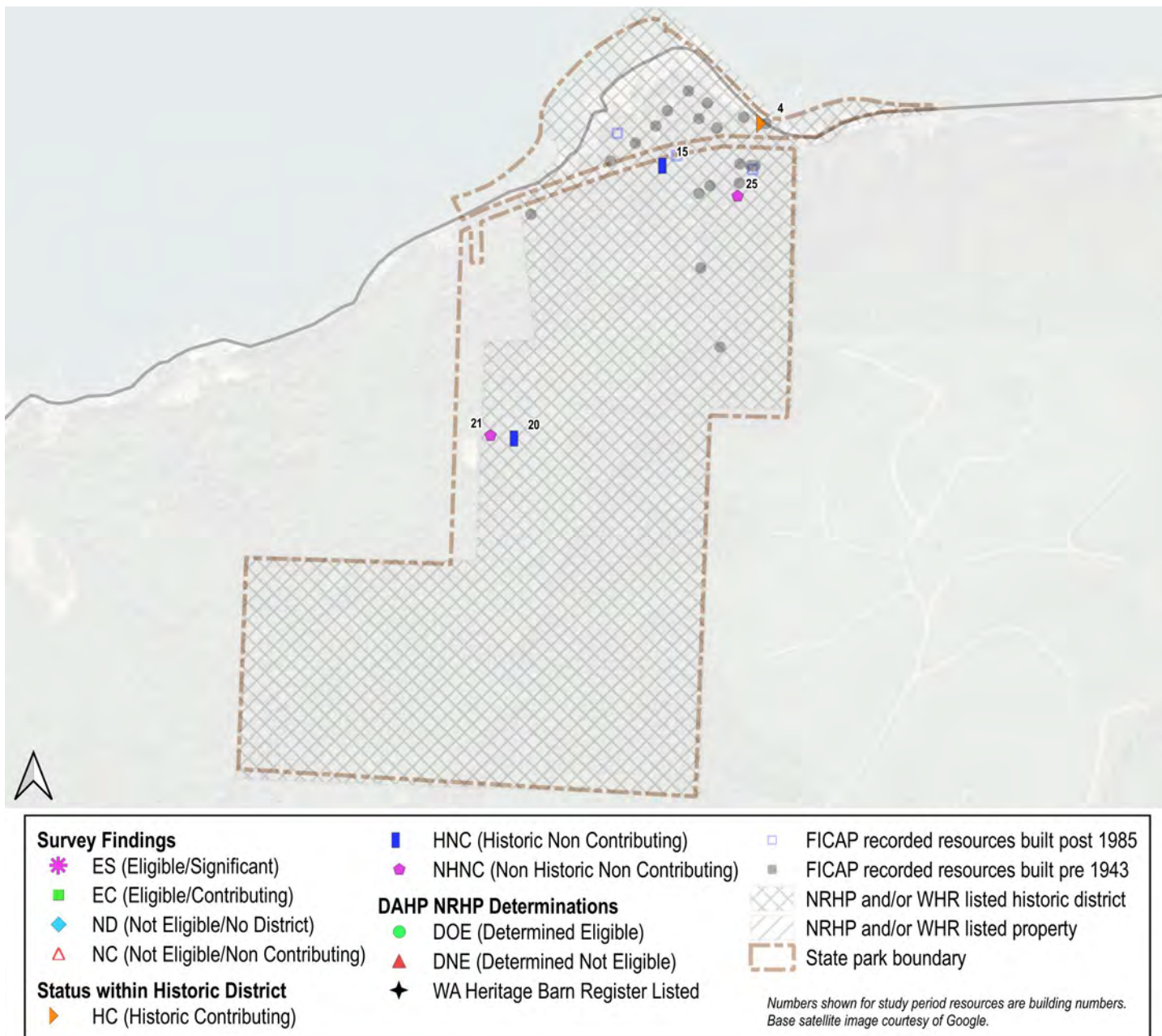
- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Twanoh

Twanoh State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) encompasses most of the park. Listed in 2014, the nomination identifies entertainment/recreation, architecture, and politics/government as the areas of significance. The period of significance is 1934 to 1950. The period ends with the construction of Bathhouse #1 (building 4) in 1950. This building is historic, contributing.

All study period resources are within the historic district and built outside of the period of significance. Two are not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Based on the nomination the resources are non-contributing. No action.



Twenty-Five Mile Creek

No listed resources within the park.

DAHP review under project 020408-09-WSPRC in 2007 determined not eligible a former residence at the south end of the park and did not identify an eligible historic district.

Study period resources consist of single resources from multiple development periods without a cohesive architectural character and utilitarian resources with alterations. No eligible study period historic district. No action.

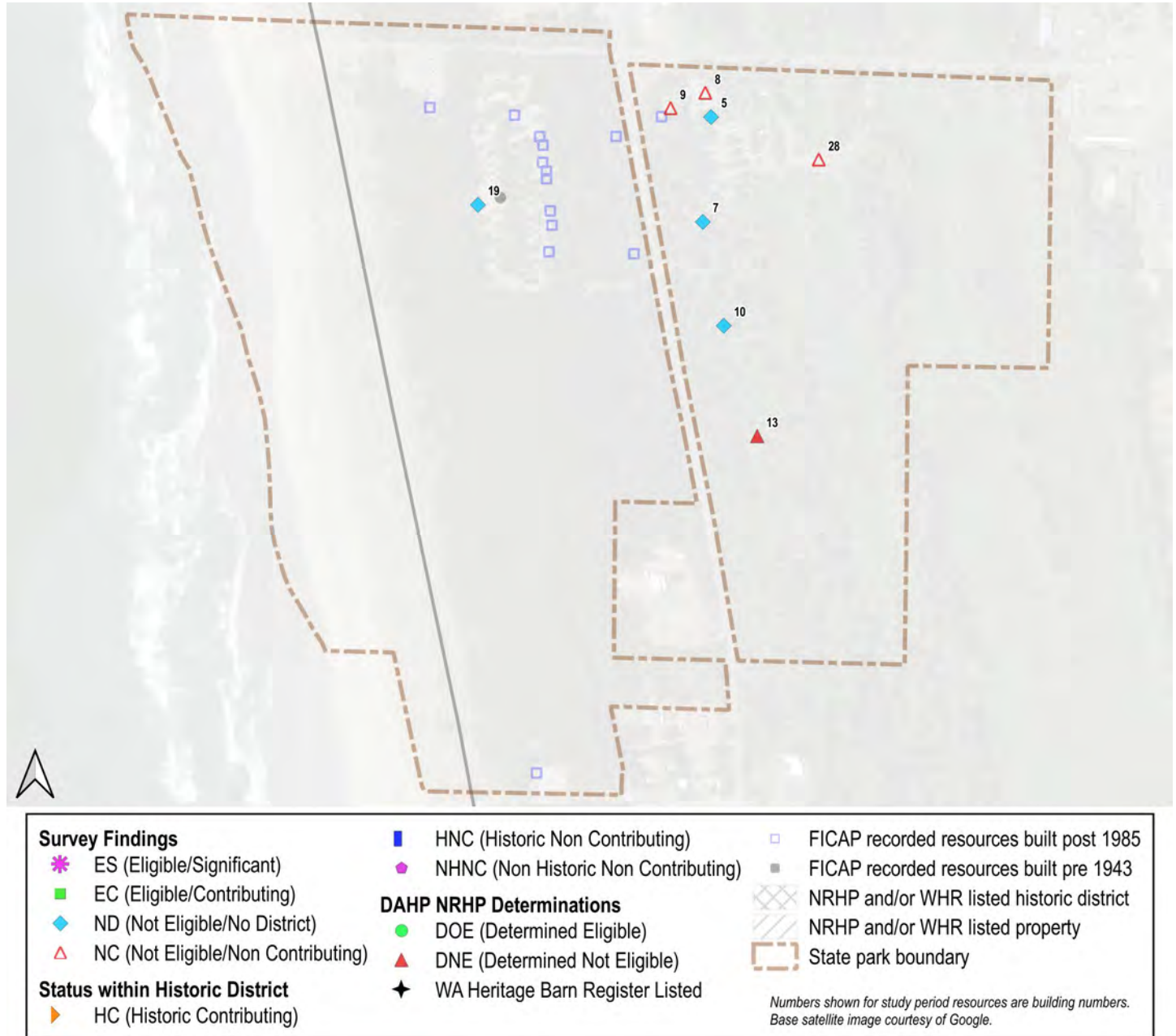


Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	◆ DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property	▭ State park boundary
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>			

Twin Harbors

No listed resources within the park.

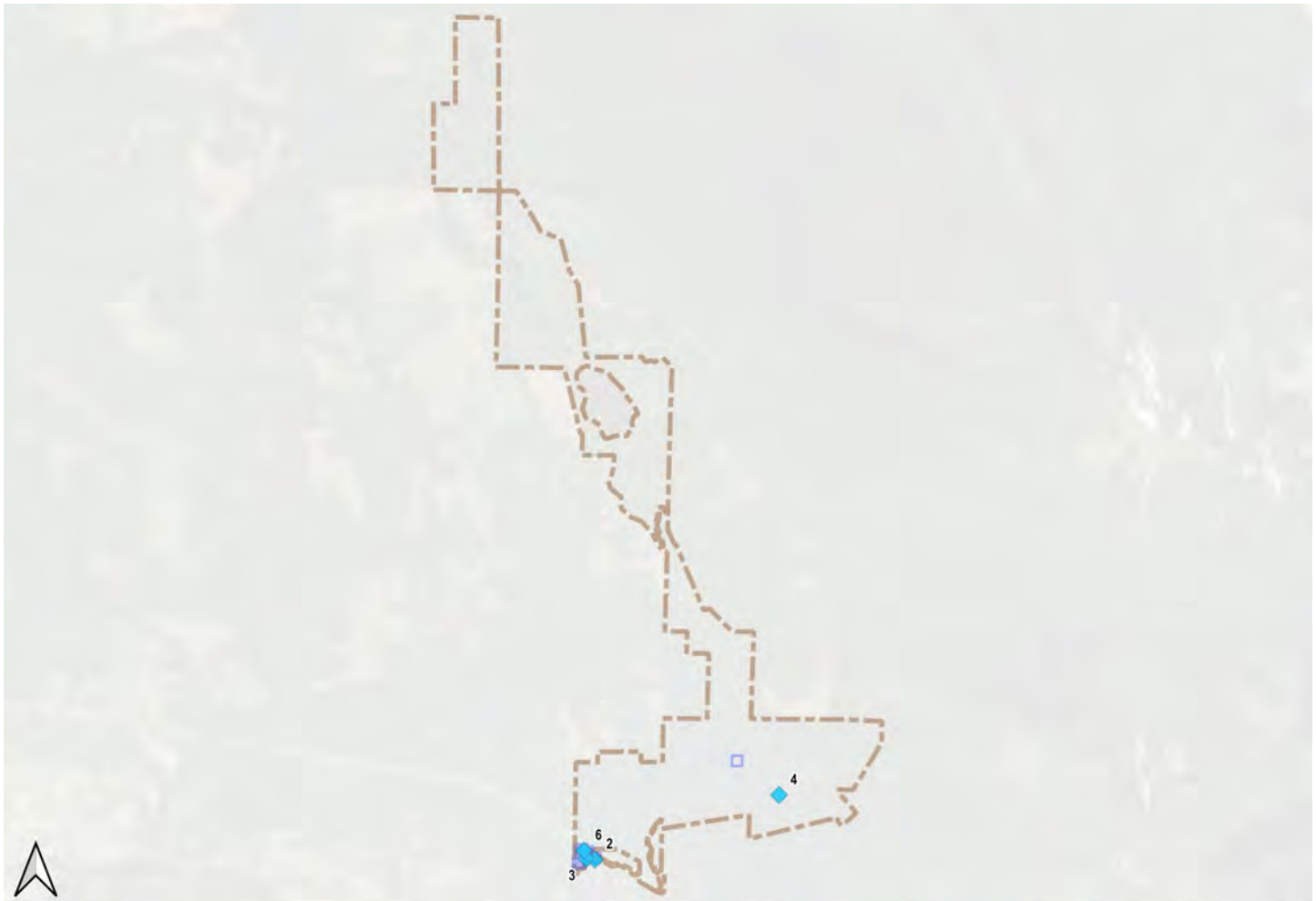
DAHP review under project 2020-11-06913 determined not eligible building 13 (1964) and the former building 11 (1956). The review did not identify an eligible historic district. Due to the extent of study period resources lacking integrity, substantial post-1985 infill construction there is No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Wallace Falls

No listed resources within the park.

Due to the extent of post-1985 infill, alterations to study period resources, and that study period buildings lack a cohesive architectural character and do not convey associations significant to the study period, there is no eligible study period historic district. No action. Refer to “**Map 31. Wallace Falls**” on page 331 for a detail map.

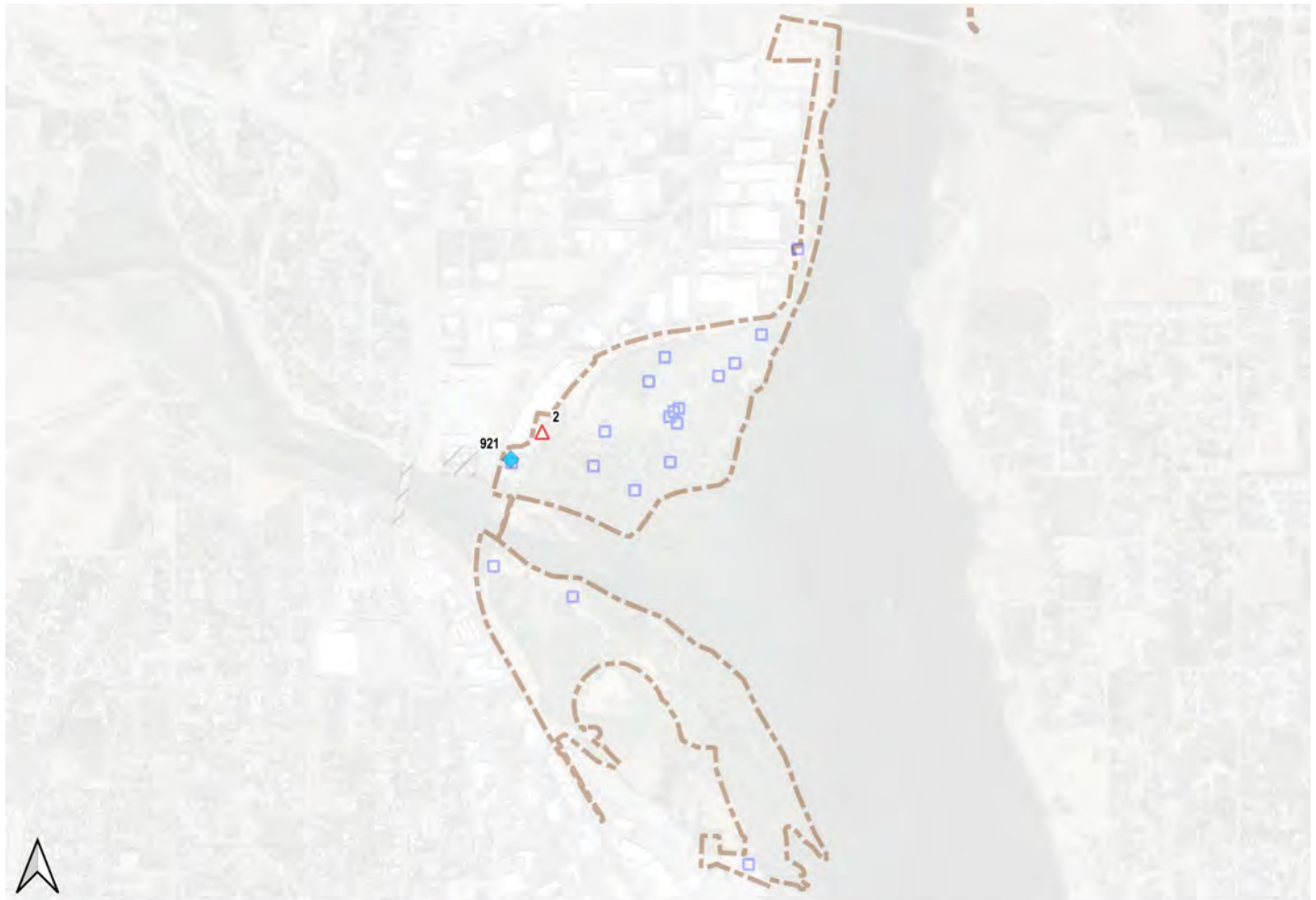


Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✱ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary
<p><i>Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.</i></p>			

Wenatchee Confluence

No listed resources within the park.

One study period resource lacks integrity and the other is not 50 years old, lacks architectural character, and is not exceptionally significant. There is extensive post-1985 infill development. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

- HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

- ◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

- FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

- FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

- ▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

- ▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Westport Light

Listed resources consist of the Grays Harbor Light Station (NRHP, WHR) that abuts and possibly overlaps the park.

Study period resources lack a cohesive architectural character and do not convey associations significant to the study period. No eligible study period historic district. No action.



Survey Findings

- * ES (Eligible/Significant)
- EC (Eligible/Contributing)
- ◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)
- △ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)

Status within Historic District

- ▶ HC (Historic Contributing)

■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)

◆ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)

DAHP NRHP Determinations

- DOE (Determined Eligible)
- ▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)
- ✦ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed

□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985

■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district

▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property

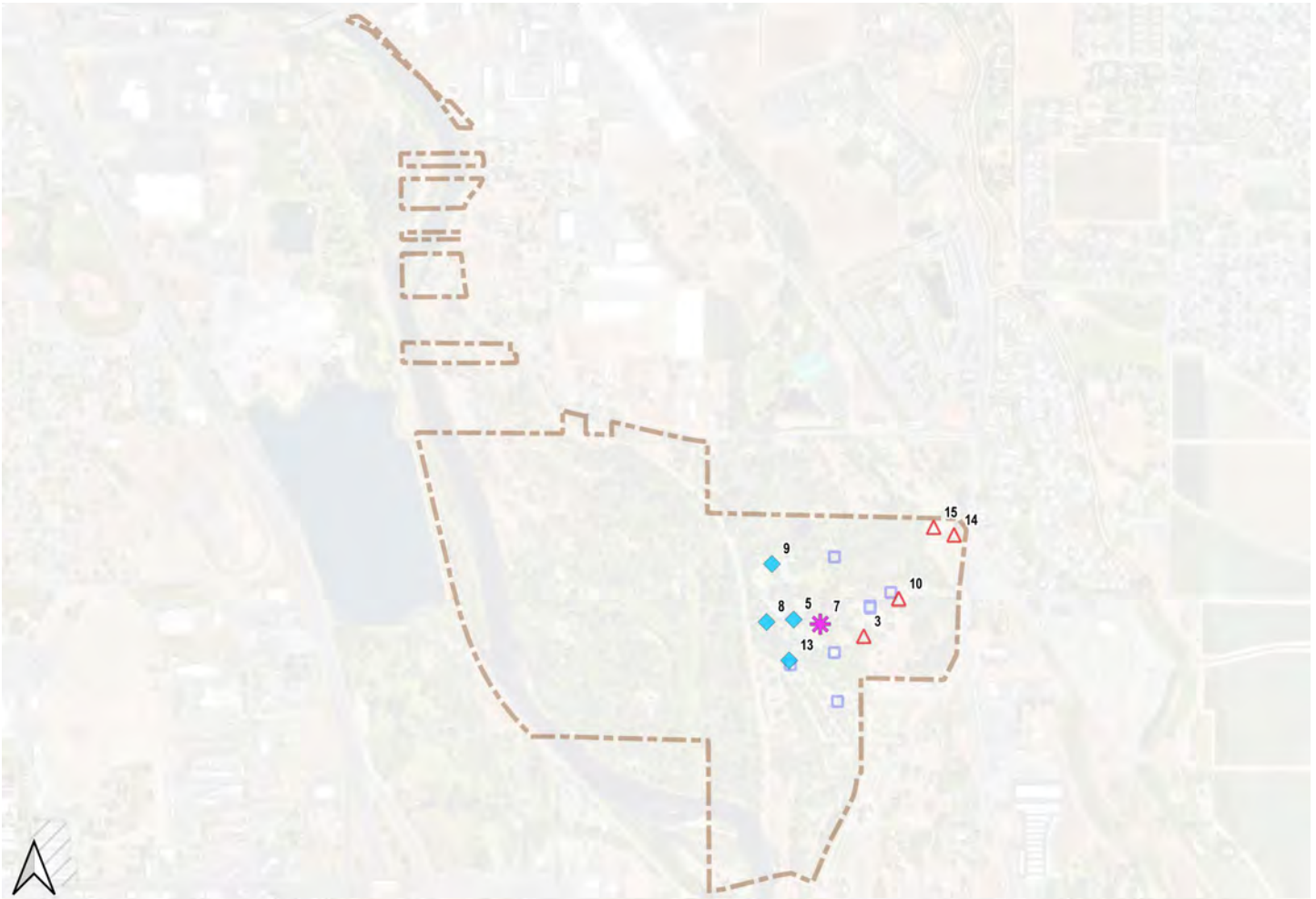
▨ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

Yakima Sportsman

No listed resources within the park.

Study period resources have been altered, and do not exhibit a cohesive architectural character and study period characteristics. Refer to “**Yakima Sportsman, Kitchen Shelter**” on page 230 under Unique Resources for additional details. No eligible historic district. No action. See also “**4.C.6. Similar Buildings Without Standard Plans**” on page 238.



Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985
✳ ES (Eligible/Significant)	■ EC (Eligible/Contributing)	✳ NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
Status within Historic District		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed historic district
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	▭ State park boundary

*Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.*

4.C. Unique Resource Analysis

This section identifies unique individual resources and resource types from the study period and conveys the analysis and findings that result after applying the evaluation framework to them.

Unique resources are those that have architectural design/high artistic value and integrity (ES) or are significant within the standard design chronology and have integrity. Resource types are groups of related resources.

The following table lists resources for which DAHP determined individual National Register eligibility based on a reconnaissance level historic property inventory form.

Table 12. DAHP Determined Individually Eligible

PARK	BUILDING NO.	YEAR BUILT	ROLE	DAHP PROJECT No.
Brooks Memorial	4	1951	Station–Comfort	2021-10-07395
Deception Pass	103/104	1947	Dwelling–Duplex	020613-42-WSPRC
Federation Forest	1	1964	Interpretive Center	090809-14-WSPRC
Peace Arch	1	1951	Dwelling–Single Family	120805-05-GSA
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	18	1965	Interpretive Center	111208-14-FHWA

4.C.1. Findings

The following section conveys a summary of findings based on the analysis of eligibility using the evaluation framework. Summaries below provide a narrative for each resource that address the basis for the finding and recommended action.

A historic resource is either eligible or not. The finding for each resource remains a recommendation of this study based on the best available information. It can change based on new research and is formalized by either a nomination and listing or a formal determination by DAHP.

- Individually National Register eligible was assigned based on the architectural integrity and analysis for each resource identifying applicable National Register Criteria for Evaluation.
- Not individually National Register eligible was assigned based on the architectural integrity and analysis for each resource identifying applicable National Register Criteria for Evaluation.
- Re-evaluate when 50 years old was assigned based on the resource not being 50 years old or exceptionally significant but having architectural integrity and a distinctive design that merits re-evaluation when the resource is 50 years old.

4.C.2. Actions

The following recommended actions stem from the park analysis and a review of resources in the above table 9 DAHP Determined Individually Eligible for which DAHP has made a formal determination of eligibility.

- Tribal consult is recommended based on the resource analysis if there is a technical question that could be addressed with interested Tribes. This applies only to the interpretive center at Blake Island.
- Intensive level survey is recommended based on the individual resource analysis laid out in the next section. The intent is to provide an in depth evaluation of National Register criteria through a site visit to evaluate architectural integrity and research into the resource’s design, construction, use, and changes

over time. If the resource is confirmed National Register eligible, this research will provide the foundation for an individual National Register nomination form and/or a formal eligibility determination from DAHP.

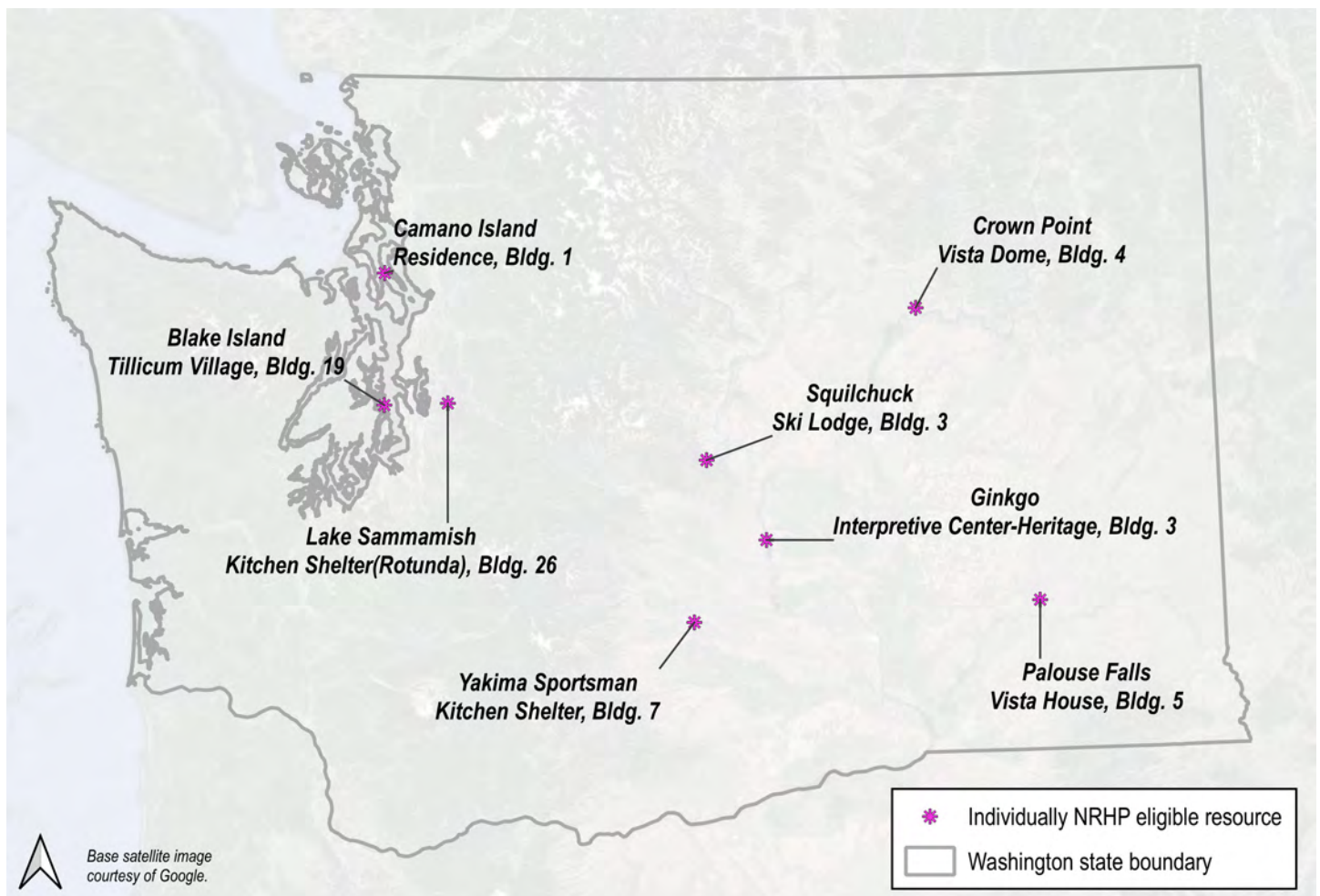
4.C.3. Individual Resources

The inventory analysis identified the following individual resources as ES. This analysis uses the study period historic context (1943–1985), areas of significance of architecture and recreation, and original resource design and role, to determine which National Register Criteria for Evaluation are applicable and if any Criteria Considerations apply. The intent is to identify which resources are individually eligible for National Register listing.

The following analysis focuses on National Register Criteria A and C. Unless otherwise noted, criterion B was found not applicable for the resources, as preliminary research did not identify an association with the productive life of a significant person. Criterion D was found not applicable, as preliminary research did not identify any important information that could be derived from the following resources that can contribute to our understanding of human history.

Based on the inventory analysis, each resource recommended as ES or individually eligible generally retains integrity of setting, feeling, association, location, materials, design, and workmanship.

Map 4. Individually Eligible Resources



Blake Island, Tillicum Village

Consultation with interested Tribes is required to determine eligibility.

Building 19 (1962), Tillicum Village, was designed by architects John Rohrer and Sullam & Aehle Associated Architects of Seattle. Victor O. Gray was the structural engineer and Eckbo Dean & Williams the landscape architects. The building was designed as part of Tillicum Village for Tillicum Enterprises and operated by Hewitt's Catering Service.

The building, based on WISAARD, is within the Tribal Areas of Interest for several Tribes. The building's overall form and massing, multiple exterior architectural features, and original programming identified for interior spaces convey an intent on the part of the architects to associate this building with area Tribes. An April 12, 1962, *Kitsap Sun* article entitled "Blake Indian Village Near Ready" describes the building as a "massive Indian style lodge" on part of the state park leased by William Hewitt, who is described in the article as "a Seattle caterer and student of Indian history." The article indicated the "totem pole and huge outside wall carvings" were carved by "Vashon Island Indians." The above information suggests a design based on cultural appropriation that may have no relation to area Tribes and, as such, would not be appropriate for National Register listing. This needs to be confirmed through consultation with interested Tribes, along with the evaluation of eligibility for building 24 (1970) and building 1 (1970) in conjunction with Tillicum Village.



Camano Island, Residence

Building 1 (1954) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource; this should be coordinated with the recommendations in Parks Analysis.

Criterion C is applicable. The building's Modern style design is characteristic of the 1950s transition from the Rustic style to Modernism in the design of state park facilities. The building was designed by Donn Sibold and is one of the best residential designs by State Parks staff from the era.



Cape Disappointment, Interpretive Center

Building 28 (1976) **is not** individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. The building is not yet 50 years old and is not exceptionally significant such that it could be eligible under criterion consideration G **However, the building should be re-evaluated through an intensive level survey when it is 50 years old.**

Criterion A is not applicable, as the building is used as the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at Cape Disappointment, providing a venue for interpreting historic events. It is not associated with development patterns for which the Cape Disappointment historic district is listed. The state park development does not contribute to the historic significance of Cape Disappointment.

Criterion C may be applicable when the building reaches 50 years old, relative to the body of work of architect Robert Jones. The Modern style building is located at one of the former military-era gun emplacements overlooking the water. The building's architectural character is distinctive, but not an important example within the context of Modern style architecture or state park interpretive centers. Based on the building's design, it does not convey significant technical or aesthetic achievements (work of a master) or convey the expression of significant aesthetic ideals or preferences (high artistic value). A July 20, 1975, article in *The News Tribune*, "Lewis and Clark interpretive center rising," identified the design by Tacoma architect Robert Jones of Architectural Dynamics, Inc., with Evans Company of Bellevue as the general contractor and KETA Construction Company of Marysville as the building contractor.



Crown Point, Vista Dome

Building 4 (1953) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated with the interpretation of Grand Coulee Dam (1942) for tourism purposes. Although not directly associated with the dam construction, the vista dome is associated with the transitional period of state park development and the park was developed specifically for this vista house. A May 29, 1951, article "State Building Eyed for Point" in *The Spokesman-Review* identified the intent to provide park visitors "with a thrilling scene contrasting the placid Lake Roosevelt and the turbulent flood-season downstream Columbia." The original intent had been for a larger interpretive facility.

Criterion C is applicable. The New Formalist style building is distinctive within the post-World War II transitional period of architectural development within state parks. Based on the building's in-house drawing by C. L. Brown, a State Parks employee, and attribution to Donn Sibold as the designing architect, it does convey the expression of significant aesthetic ideals or preferences (high artistic value). A February 13, 1953, article, "Foundling Road May Receive a Father from Legislature" in the *Spokane Chronicle* noted that, "within a few days, the parks officials announce, a lookout will be built on the point for tourists at a cost of \$13,000 to \$14,000." An October 31, 1953, *Spokane Chronicle* article entitled, "Hearing is Set" noted that "the state has recently completed construction of a vista house on Crown Point above Coulee Dam, which is reported to have cost approximately \$75,000." Further research is recommended to determine the relationship and roles of architect Donn Sibold and C. L. Brown.



Ginkgo, Interpretive Center

Building 3 (ca. 1938, 1952) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource; this should be coordinated with the recommendations in Parks Analysis.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated with the interpretation of the Ginkgo Petrified Forest, the expanded exhibit space to include the collection of Frank Bobo of Cle Elum, and as an early state park resource reflecting the influence of the Mission 66 Program. During the C.C.C. tenure of the park, expansion of the museum was considered; however, not implemented.

Criterion C is applicable. Based on the building's PNW Modern design and materials, it is unique and distinctive, and does convey significant technical or aesthetic achievements (work of a master) and the expression of significant aesthetic ideals or preferences (high artistic value) characteristic of state parks architecture during the 1950s, transitioning from the Rustic style to Modernism. Designed by the significant architect Robert Billsbrough Price, the addition more than doubled the original building's size and completely redesigned the exterior of the original building into a single cohesive design. Carver Lowell Baker was the state park architect working on the project and stamped the drawings.



Lake Sammamish, Picnic Shelter

Building 27 (1975) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource; this should be coordinated with the recommendations in Parks Analysis.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated in an important way with the 1950s development of Lake Sammamish Park.

Criterion C is applicable. The building's PNW Modern style design and material usage (stone and glulam) are characteristic of the 1950s transition from the Rustic style to Modernism in the design of state park facilities. The building's unique design and form convey significant aesthetic achievements (work of a master) and convey the expression of significant aesthetic ideals and preferences (high artistic value).



Palouse Falls, Vista House

Building 5 (1955) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource and include building 14 (1955), built concurrent with building 5.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated with the interpretation of the natural feature Palouse Falls and development of the state park as part of post-World War II growth in state park facilities.

Criterion C is applicable. The shelter's PNW Modern, almost Goochie, design with parabolic roof and material usage—local stone and logs—are characteristic of the 1950s transition from the Rustic style to Modernism in the design of state park facilities. The building's unique design and form convey the expression of significant aesthetic ideals and preferences (high artistic value).



Squilchuck, Ski Lodge

Building 3 (1953) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated with the pattern of events contributing to the development of Squilchuck State Park, including the ski bowl and location of the Squilchuck ski jumping tournament. The building is the only extant resource built immediately after the 1952 establishment of the state park.

Criterion C is applicable. The building's materials and assembly, including a visible post-and-beam structure, wood sheet cladding, rough log corner posts, and distinctive corner windows are characteristic of the PNW Modern style and the transition from Rustic style to Modernism in state park facilities during the 1950s.



Yakima Sportsman, Kitchen Shelter

Building 7 (1950) is individually eligible for National Register of Historic Places listing. Conduct an intensive level survey of the resource.

Criterion A is applicable. The building is associated in an important way with the development of the state park.

Criterion C is applicable. The building's PNW Modern style design is an early example of the style use during a transitional period in state park architecture from the Rustic style to Modernism. The large diameter steel posts, exposed timber purlins, and distinctive roof form set this resource apart for its notable interpretation of Rustic style characteristics (log posts and purlins, and gable roofs) in a modern vocabulary.

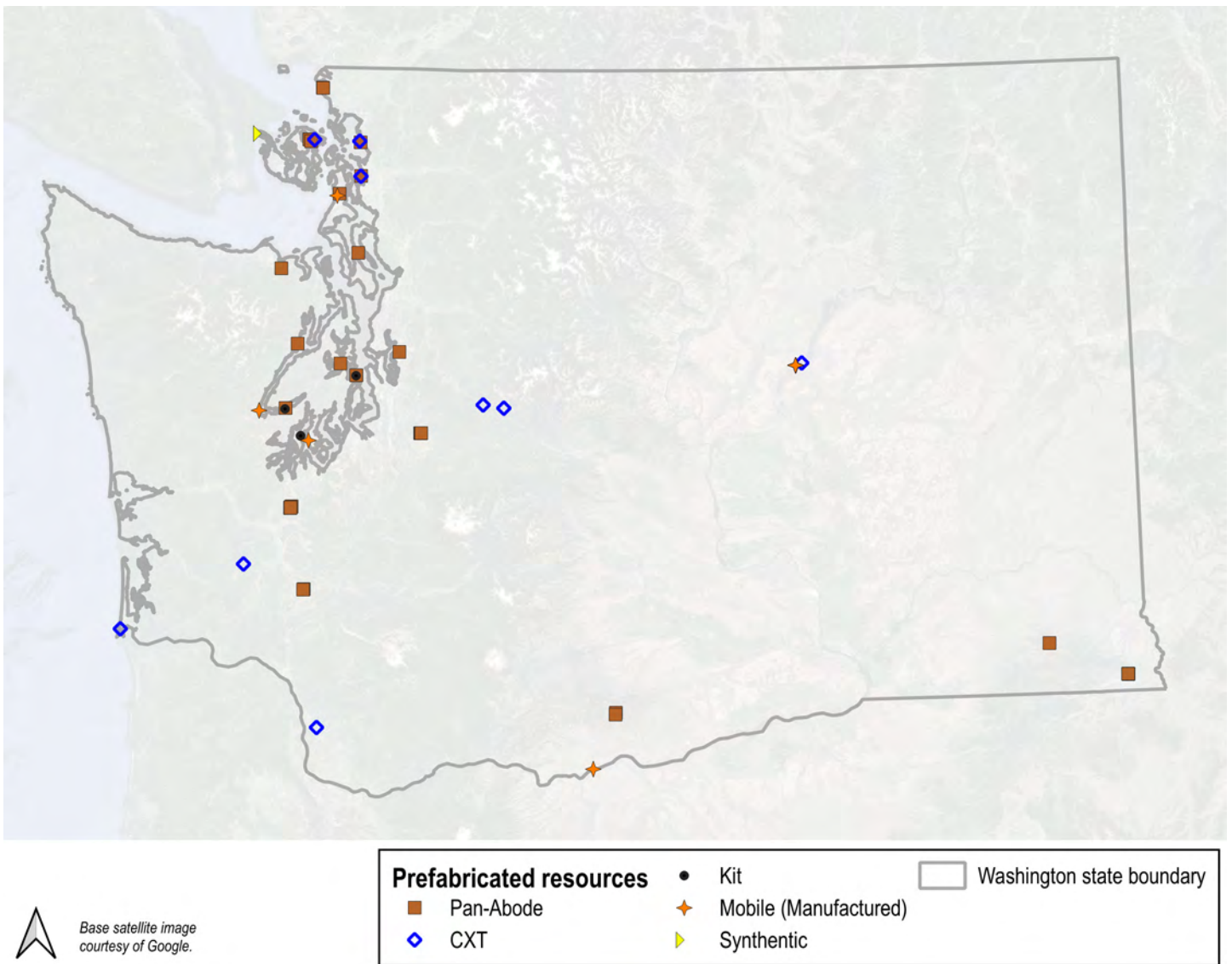


4.C.4. Prefabricated Types

The inventory analysis provided the background data necessary to identify prefabricated and manufactured building types. This analysis uses the study period historic context (1943–1985), areas of significance of architecture and recreation, and original resource design and role to determine which National Register Criteria for Evaluation are applicable and if any Criteria Considerations apply. The intent is to identify individual or groupings of prefabricated types that are National Register eligible.

The following analysis focuses on National Register Criteria A and C. Unless otherwise noted, criterion B was found not applicable for the following resources, as preliminary research did not identify an association with the productive life of a significant person. Criterion D was found not applicable, as preliminary research did not identify any important information that could be derived from the following resources that can contribute to our understanding of human history.

Map 5. Prefabricated Resources



Pan-Abode, Ltd.

As with other construction methods, a resource being a representative of a structure manufactured by the Pan-Abode company as a prefabricated kit does not imply automatic National Register eligibility. There is limited research on the number and type of buildings manufactured by the Pan-Abode company and used in Washington. Additional research is necessary to understand the significance of buildings manufactured by the Pan-Abode company in comparison to other similar companies as well as the range of building plans designed by the company.

The prefabricated kits manufactured by the Pan-Abode company represent a variation on construction types employed in recreation related buildings within the United States starting ca. 1952 when Aage Jensen founded Pan-Abode, Ltd. near Renton. Pan-Abode construction consists of cedar logs milled to tongue and groove planks having a 3-by-6-inch oval cross section, and without heart wood to reduce shrinkage. The planks stack and interlock using a single tongue and groove joint. Double corner notches connect intersecting walls and corners. A double tongue and groove design was developed earlier in Canada but not used in the U.S.³

Within the state parks system, there are just over 30 known extant resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company. They are not evenly distributed across the state. Most are in western Washington, near the population centers along the north-south path of the Interstate 5 corridor and including the San Juan Islands. Within the central and eastern portion of the state, there is a single resource and a group of resources in the southeast corner, and a group in the south central portion of the state. Within the state park system, there are no resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company in the central and northern portions of the state.

Use of prefabricated Pan-Abode kits within state parks span from ca. 1952 through ca. 1980. The oldest known resource manufactured by the Pan-Abode company within the state park system is building 4 (ca. 1952) a comfort station at Moran State Park. Most were built in the mid to late 1950s (23 built), which corresponded to the transitional character of this period that shifted from the Rustic style to Modernism. The prefabricated kits by the Pan-Abode company provided an inexpensive building option compatible in character with then-predominant Rustic style CCC-era resources. The pace of use of prefabricated kits manufactured by the Pan-Abode company declined in the 1960s (eight built) as the use of standard plans designed by State Parks staff and the use of the Modern style in the design of state park resources increased. Only two resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company were built in the 1970s, and one ca. 1980. Most of the resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company and used in the state parks system are small, rectangular plan structures. The larger, more complex lodges, mess halls, and interpretive centers are less common.

The assembly method and materials are distinctive to prefabricated resources manufactured by the Pan-Abode company. None of the resource designs convey significant technical or aesthetic achievements (work of a master) or convey the expression of significant aesthetic ideals or preferences (high artistic value). It is not known if state parks staff worked with the Pan-Abode company to commission specific building types, such as comfort stations and lodges, or if these were already part of the Pan-Abode company's design inventory. This would inform if any of the resources are unique or distinctive within the context of prefabricated kits manufactured by the Pan-Abode company.

The use of prefabricated kits manufactured by the Pan-Abode company in the context of each park provides the main basis for evaluating the historic significance. In the context of prefabricated kits manufactured by the Pan-Abode company within the state park system, the following parks provide the highest concentration of these resources that retain architectural integrity and include a range of resource types fulfilling important roles within the park.

- **Millersylvania State Park.** This group includes comfort stations, lodge and a storage building all built in 1957. They are within the Millersylvania State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR) listed in 2009. The period of significance for the historic district is 1933–1939. An intensive level survey should be conducted

³ Ann Sharley, "Mid-Twentieth Century Pan-Abode Log Cabins," March 28 2014, paper presented to the 67th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Bellingham, WA.

to evaluate these prefabricated resources and their development context. The development patterns fit the need for rapid post-World War II development to accommodate growing park use with an inexpensive construction type that is also compatible with the Rustic style of extant pre-World War II resources. This survey would inform if there is a basis for (and provide the information to prepare) an amendment to the historic district extending the period of significance to 1957.

- **Moran State Park.** This group includes a comfort station, mess hall, and a small interpretive building, all built between 1952 and 1958 and retaining integrity. They are within the Moran State Park historic district (NRHP, WHR), listed in 2013. The period of significance for the historic district is 1920–1946. An intensive level survey should be conducted to evaluate these prefabricated resources and their development context. The development patterns fit the need for rapid post-World War II development to accommodate growing park use with an inexpensive construction type that is also compatible with the Rustic style of extant pre-World War II resources. This survey would inform if there is a basis for (and provide the information to prepare) an amendment to the historic district extending the period of significance to 1958.
- **Fields Springs Park.** This group is notable for its location in eastern Washington. These prefabricated resources were built between 1955 and 1957. They include a lodge and cabins; however, the resources have diminished integrity. Inclusion of the resources as part of the reconnaissance level survey of the park (see “**Fields Spring**” on page 135) is the first step for evaluating integrity and understanding the role of the resources within the park’s development.

NA-44

This group of resources consist of toilets with a precast concrete vault and base with fiberglass or similar for the walls and roof. They were used in Blake Island, McMicken Island, and Twanoh between 1974 and 1980. As with other construction methods, a resource being precast concrete does not imply automatic National Register eligibility. The majority of these are not yet 50 years old. None of these would be individually eligible for National Register listing but should be evaluated in the context of the state park.



Prefab, Building 4 (1974) at McMicken Island.

CXT, Inc.

As with other construction methods, a resource being prefabricated by the CXT company does not imply automatic National Register eligibility. CXT, Incorporated is a company that specializes in precast concrete buildings and structures. State Parks prepares the site and buys the building after selecting the model from the manufacturer. These are used exclusively for comfort stations. The majority of these are not yet 50 years old. None of these would be individually eligible for National Register listing but should be evaluated in the context of the state park. Standard plans utilized include Cascadian, used at Larrabee, Palouse to Cascades, Rainbow Falls, and Moran and Double Cascadian used at Bay View.



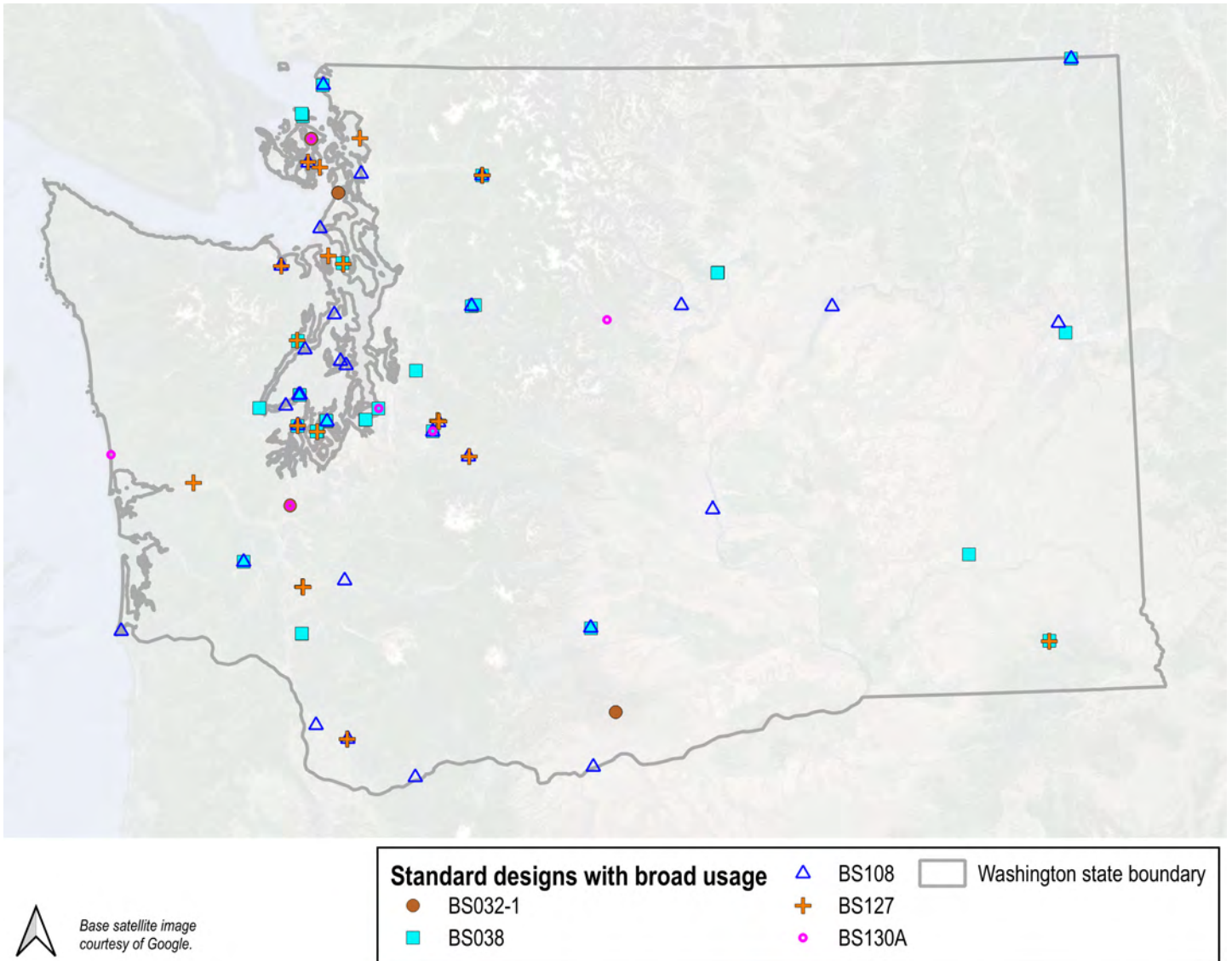
Clockwise from upper left: Building 15 (1984) at Larrabee; Building 8 (1954) at Paradise Point; and Building 19 (1980) at Bay View.

4.C.5. Standard Plans

A standard building design is intended for use in constructing multiples of the same building, using the same set of drawings, within the same or across multiple state parks. It is a complete design providing the information necessary for site selection, materials acquisition, and construction.

Most standard plans never realized broad usage across multiple parks or had more than a handful of resources built using the stand. The exceptions to this, based on extant resources in FICAP, are the following standard plans.

Map 6. Standard Designs with Broad Usage



- BS032-1 Standard Squad Hut Group Camp Facilities (ca. 1950) had the highest volume of use, with at least 44 resources built statewide between 1950 and 1964 across five parks. Most have diminished integrity due to plan and window alterations. They were not developed as a unique resource, but as a supporting component for group gatherings within a park. Resource examples were identified as EC in the inventory analysis for ELC Camp Wooten (with the largest concentration of these resources) and Brooks Memorial. Refer to Park Analysis for recommendations on the overall park eligibility analysis. The oldest extant examples are ELC Camp Wooten buildings 11 and 12, built in 1950. DAHP determined ELC Camp Wooten buildings 105 (1951) and 117 (1964) contributing to an eligible National Register historic district (DAHP 2020-05-03376).
- BS038 Cooking Shelter Standard Design (1954) saw usage from 1954 through 1985, with at least 36 resources built statewide using this design across 24 parks. Most retain integrity. They were not developed as a unique resource, but as a supporting component within a park. Resource examples were identified as EC in the inventory analysis for Palouse Falls, ELC Camp Wooten, Penrose Point, and Saltwater. Refer to Park Analysis for recommendations on the overall park eligibility analysis. The oldest extant example is Alta Lake building 12, built in 1954. There are no individual resources recommended as National Register eligible.



Building 3 (1974) at Scenic Beach



Building 7 (1970) at Penrose Point.

- BS108 Shop Building (ca. 1964) saw usage from 1964 through 1984, with at least 32 resources built statewide using this design across 31 parks. Most have diminished integrity due to plan, window, and cladding alterations. They were not developed as a unique resource, but as a supporting component within a park. Resource examples were identified as EC in the inventory analysis for Battle Ground Lake, Scenic Beach, and Beacon Rock. The resources in Scenic Beach and Beacon Rock remain intact. Refer to Park Analysis for recommendations on the overall park eligibility analysis. The oldest extant example is Rockport building 2, built in 1964, with extensive plan and slight cladding alterations. There are no individual resources recommended as National Register eligible.
- BS127 Cooking Shelter (ca. 1950, 1976) saw usage from 1950 through 1985, with at least 22 resources built statewide using this design across 16 parks. All are intact. They were not developed as a unique resource, but as a supporting component within a park. Resource examples were identified as EC in the inventory analysis for ELC Camp Wooten, Lewis & Clark, Penrose Point, and Battle Ground Lake. Refer to Park Analysis for recommendations on the overall park eligibility analysis. The oldest extant example is Sequim Bay building 7, built in 1950. There are no individual resources recommended as National Register eligible.
- BS130A Log Kitchen Shelter Intermediate Size (ca. 1956) saw usage from 1956 through 1985, with seven resources built in western and central Washington across six parks. All are intact. They were not developed as a unique resource, but as a supporting component within a park. Resource examples were identified as EC in the inventory analysis for Lake Wenatchee; however, this resource (building 15, built 1983) is not 50 years old and not exceptionally significant. Refer to Park Analysis for recommendations on the overall park eligibility analysis. The oldest extant example is Millersylvania building 58, built in 1956. There are no individual resources recommended as National Register eligible.



Building 23 (1985) at Battle Ground Lake



Building 108 (1951) at Camp Wooten

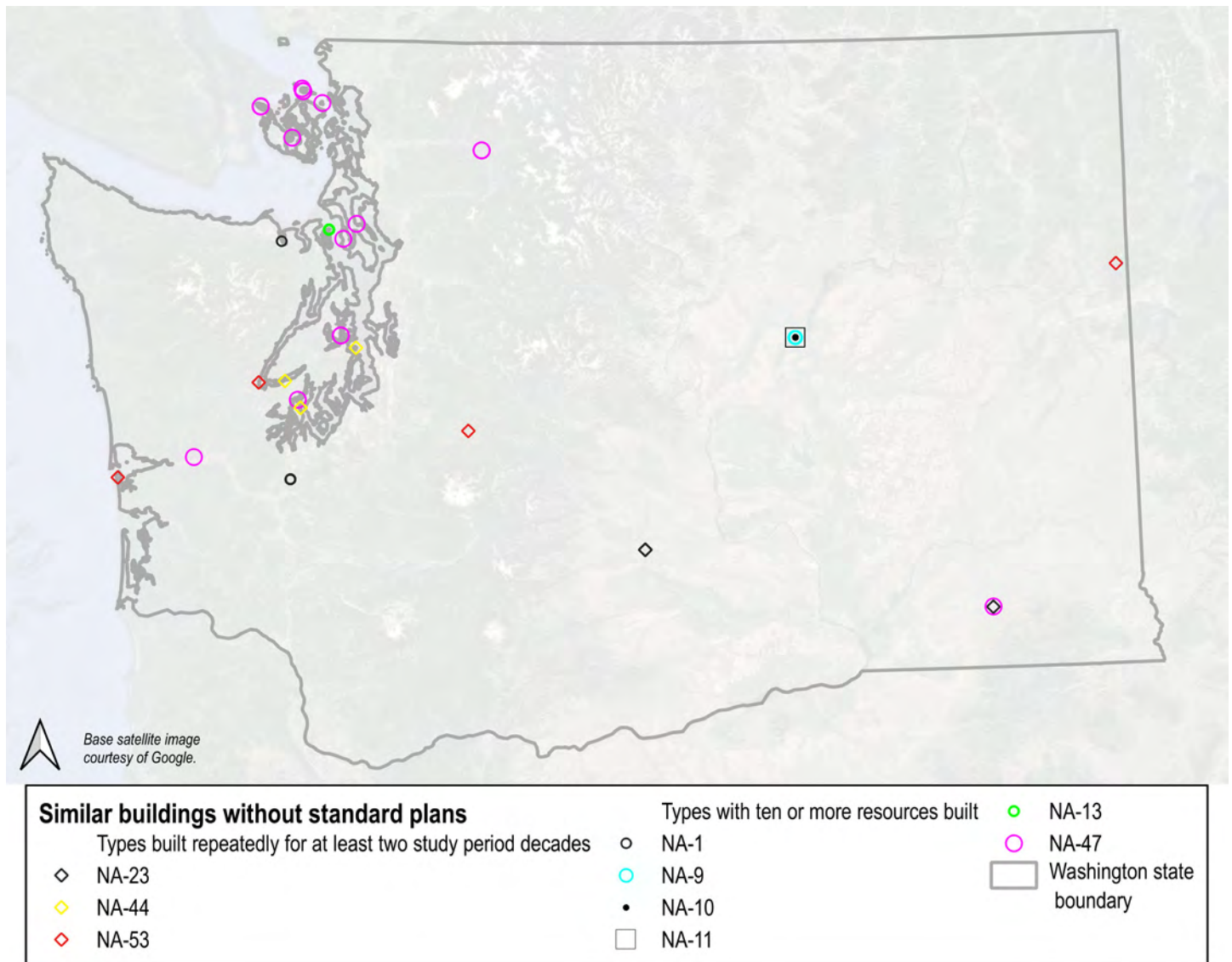
4.C.6. Similar Buildings Without Standard Plans

Not all the standard plans remain, were recorded as standard plans, or were filed with the other standard plans. Comparison of standard plans with extant resources also identified multiple instances where resources predate known plans. This underscored the potential for other resources within the study period to have been the product of standard plans, even though those plans may not exist or have been found.

During the inventory analysis, NWV identified all resources without a standard plan as “NA” in the Standard Drawing column. Within this category, two or more resources sharing a design were assigned a group ID using a “NA-#”. This identified 42 groups and enabled a comparative analysis of these groups to better understand their significance. Standard types among the groups consisted mainly of cabins and single family houses, picnic shelters, comfort stations, shops, and storage buildings.

Most (36) of the groups contained only two to seven resources. The resources within each group were typically built in the same year or within a year or two of one another. The following groups were used across at least two decades within the study period.

Map 7. Similar Buildings Without Standard Plans



- NA-23, three resources built between 1950 and 1965. This group is distinct for the Modern style design and was used in Yakima Sportsman (buildings 8–9, 1950) and Lewis & Clark Trail (building 8, 1965). The resources are not individually eligible. Refer to Parks Analysis for additional information.
- NA-44, four resources built between 1974 and 1980. These precast concrete vault toilets were used at McMicken Island, Blake Island, and Twanoh. These are not 50 years old and none were identified within an eligible historic district.
- NA-53, four resources built between 1960 and 1974. These storage sheds occur as both concrete block and wood frame versions. They have both mechanical and storage functions. They were used at Mount Spokane, Potlatch, Federation Forest, and Westport Light. These are not individually eligible, and none were identified within an eligible historic district.



Clockwise from upper left: Building 8 an NA-23 (1950) at Yakima Sportsman; Building 4 an NA-44 (1974) at McMicken Island; and Building 4 an NA-53 (1961) at Potlatch.

Of the six groups with 10 or more resources, the resources in each group were typically built in the same year, except for NA-47.

- NA-1, 11 resources built in 1956 at Millersylvania and Sequim Bay as clusters of cabins. At Millersylvania these have all lost integrity due to extensive alterations and were recorded as NC in the inventory analysis. Those at Sequim Bay have extensive window alterations and under the Park Analysis no eligible historic district was identified.
- NA-9, 29 resources built in 1947, at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, these cabins are arranged in a series of half circles along the shoreline and part of the early development of the park. These should be evaluated as part of the broader park survey, refer to Park Analysis for additional information.
- NA-10, 10 resources built in 1959, at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, these cabins are part of a later wave of development with a landscaped setting. They are further inland behind NA-9. These should be evaluated as part of the broader park survey, refer to Park Analysis for additional information.
- NA-11, 10 resources built in 1959, at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls, these cabins are part of a later wave of development. They are further inland behind NA-9. These should be evaluated as part of the broader park survey, refer to Park Analysis for additional information.
- NA-13, 11 resources built in 1970, as music rehearsal buildings at Fort Flagler. Refer to the Park Analysis for additional information. None are individually eligible and there is no eligible historic district.
- NA-47, 17 resources built from 1964 to 1985, built at 11 parks statewide, including Rockport, Camano Island, Turn Island, Clark Island, Jarrell Cove, Lake Sylvia, Sucia Island, South Whidbey, Illahee, Stuart Island, and Lewis & Clark Trail. These are a simple shed roofed pit toilet structure. Some are also used for storage. They are EC at Lewis & Clark Trail, refer to the Parks Analysis for additional information. None are individually eligible.



Clockwise from lower left: Building 111 an NA-10 (1959) at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls; Building 83 an NA-9 (1947) at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls; Building 906 an NA-13 (1970) at Fort Flagler; Building 911 an NA-47 (1980) at Illahee; and Building 120 an NA-11 (1959) at Sun Lakes-Dry Falls.

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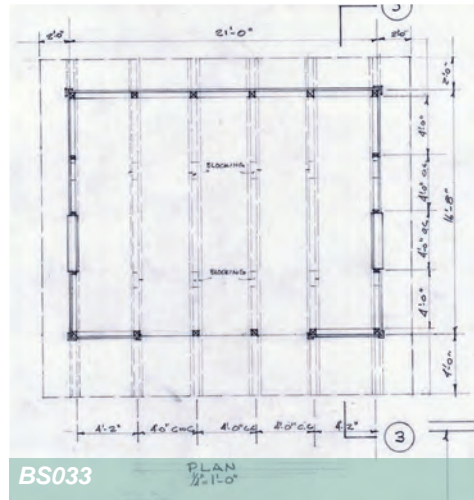
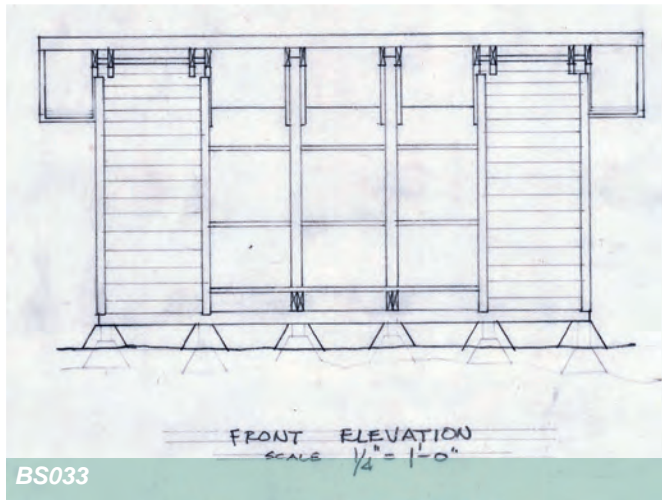
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APPENDIX A. STANDARD DESIGNS, NO EXTANT RESOURCES

Dwelling-Cabin

BS033 Adirondack Shelter (1957)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1957 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a 21-foot-by-16-foot 8-inch rectangular plan.

A concrete pier foundation supports 4-by-6-inch girders carrying paired 2-by-8-inch beams supporting the 2-by-6-inch wood plank floor. The platform frame structure is clad with wood 16-inch shingles laid with a 5-inch exposure and narrow corner boards. The front and rear facade have 4-by-4-inch posts on just over 4 foot centers supporting the roof framing.

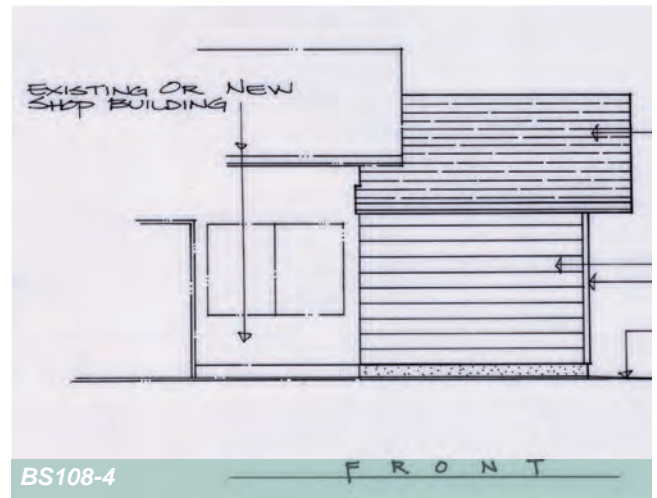
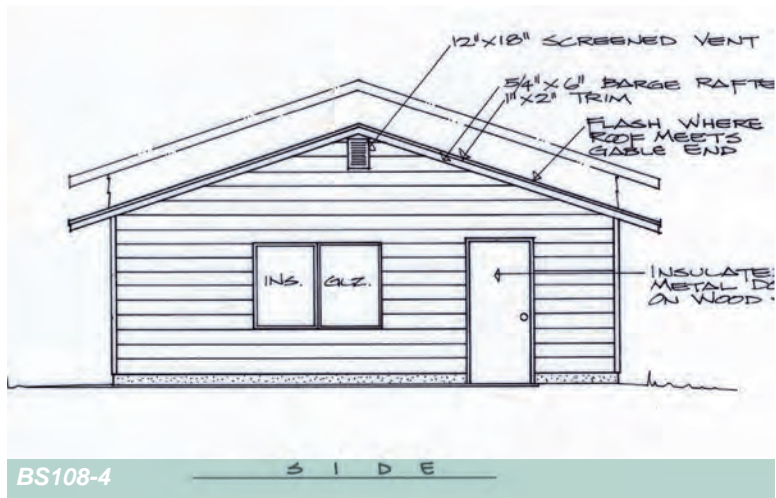
The design features a standard-pitch, shed roof with asphalt composition roll roofing. Eaves and gables are open with a wide front (4 foot) and moderate side and rear (2 foot) overhangs. A 2-by-6-inch fascia extends along the eaves. Roof framing consist of 2-by-10-inch rafters.

The design does not have windows. Vertical wood louver screens occur on the side facades. The main entrance is centered on the front facade and consists of three open bays between 4-by-4-inch posts.

Internal organization consists of a single open volume for sleeping.

Dwelling–Dormitory

BS108-4 Seasonal Employee Quarters (1981)



Designed to be an addition to the standard shop design BS108 to provide seasonal living quarters on-site, either adding to an existing building or built as part of a new shop.

Physical Characteristics

The 1981 design established a one-story utilitarian addition with a rectangular 10-by-24-foot plan. A concrete sidewalk extends along the end and side to provide access to the main entrance.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. Beveled cedar siding (8-inch exposure) with 4-inch-wide corner boards clad the addition.

The building design features a standard pitch, side gable roof with roofing to match the shop roof. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs. A 6-inch fascia extends along the eaves with a matching bargeboard at the gable end.

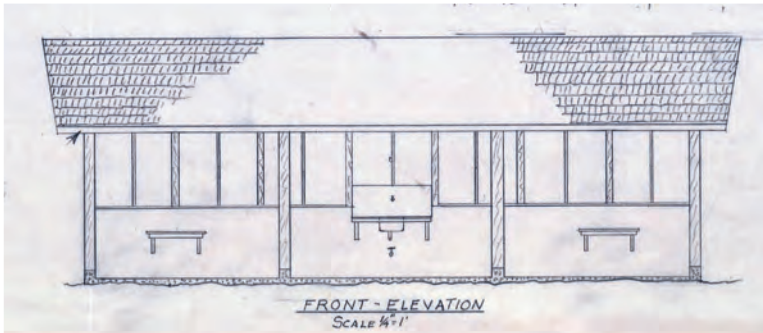
Fenestration consists of a two-light window with insulated glazing on the side facade.

The main entrance is on the side facade and consists of an insulated flush-panel metal door.

Internal organization consists of an open volume studio space with closets on one end wall and a small kitchenette on the other. A doorway provides access to the toilet room in the shop.

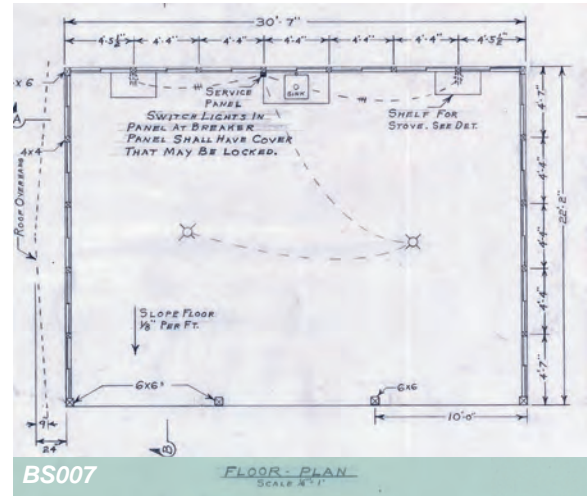
Shelter—Picnic

BS007 Standard Picnic Shelter (1966)



BS007

Variations include the use of a cedar gutter along the eaves. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.



BS007

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 3/4\"/>

Physical Characteristics

The 1966 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 30-foot 7-inch-by-22-foot 2-inch plan.

A concrete foundation supports the post and beam structure. Larger 6-by-6-inch posts support the open front façade with 4-by-6-inch posts at the back outer corners and 4-by-4-inch posts on just over 4 foot centers along the three enclosing walls of the building. The posts support beams composed of paired 2-by-8-inch boards with a 3/8-inch plywood spacer. Panels below the windows at each bay consist of 2-by-4-inch studs clad with plywood on the interior and 5/8-inch T1-11 plywood on the exterior. Gable ends are clad with T1-11 plywood with galvanized metal vents at the peaks.

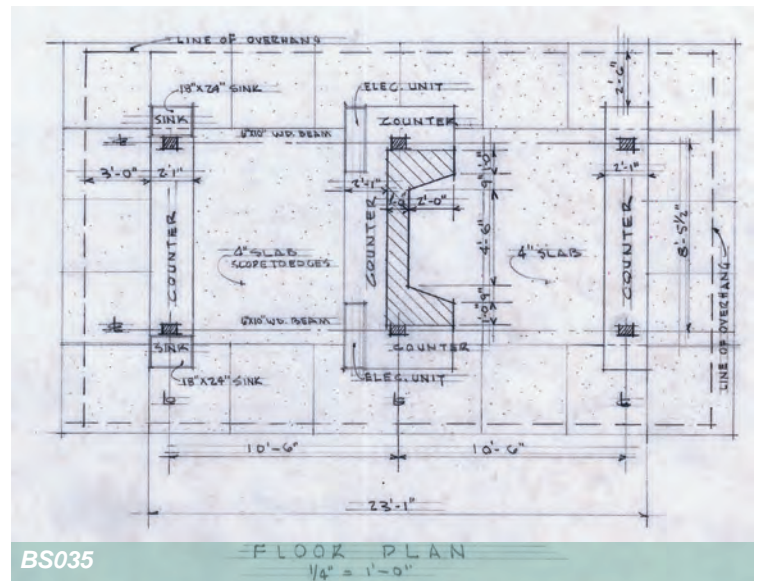
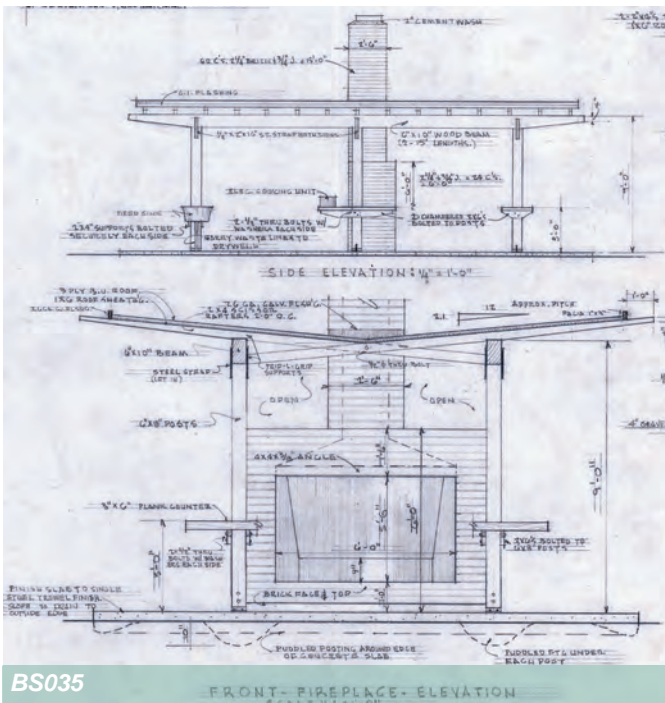
The building design features a standard-pitch (5:12), side gable roof with hand-split, resawn cedar shake roofing (8-inch exposure) laid on 1-by-4-inch battens. Eaves and gables are closed with plywood soffits, a 1-by-6-inch fascia, and with moderate (24 inch) overhangs. Roof framing consists of 2-by-4-inch trusses with plywood gusset connections.

Fenestration consists of a pair of single-light sash with one sash fixed and the other a horizontal slider. Glazing in the original drawings was specified as plastic Filon 180 flat clear. Window openings feature projecting sills and casings.

The main entrance is on the front and consist of three 10-foot-wide open bays to the interior.

Internal organization consists of a large open volume enclosed by window walls on three sides with a sink and shelves for portable stoves located along the back wall. Plywood encloses the ceiling.

BS035 Standard Type Picnic Shelter (1954)



BS035

FRONT-FIREPLACE-ELEVATION

BS035

FLOOR PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1954 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 23-foot 1-inch by just over 16-foot 5-inch plan. A concrete walkway extends around the building and is under the roof overhang.

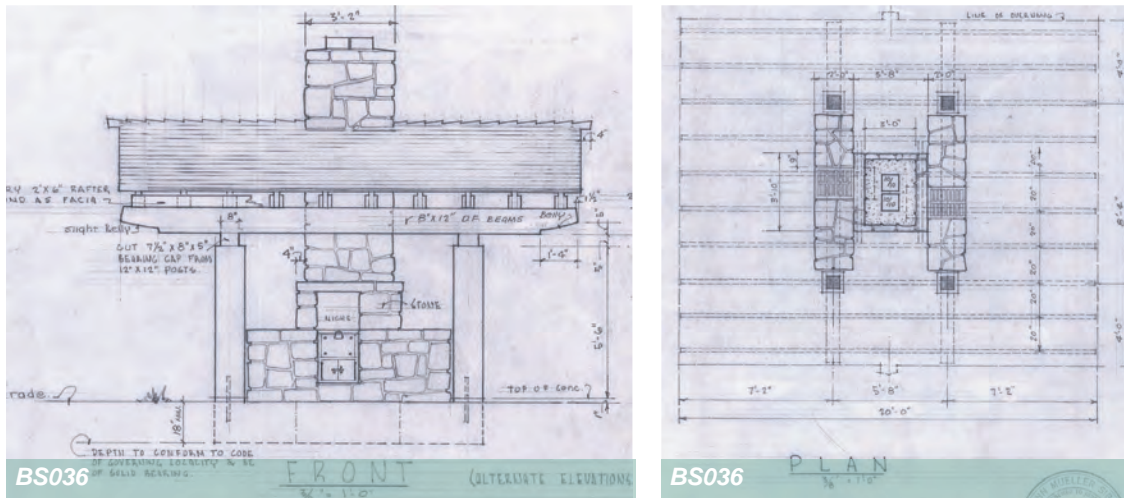
A concrete footing foundation supports the wood post (6 by 8 inch) structure carrying cross beams (6 by 10 inch). Posts occur at the outer four corners and at the middle of the sides. Cross beam ends are tapered to 4 inch ends.

The building design features a low-pitch (2.1:12), butterfly roof (two slopes, each descending inward from the eaves) with built up asphalt composition roofing. Eaves and gables are open with broad overhangs. Rafters are set up in a scissor truss form with a central through-bolt where they cross, and the lower ends set below the cross beams. Rafters are tapered to 2 inch ends at the eaves. The 3-inch fascia at the eaves is held back 1 foot from the rafter ends.

The building is open on all sides and does not have windows or entrances.

Internal organization consist of a central Roman brick fireplace and chimney, flanked, and backed by wood plank (3 by 6 inch) counters bolted to the posts. The counters provide work area and include electric stoves at the outer ends. At either end of the building are long wood counters extending between the outer posts, providing additional food preparation space. One of the counters has deep metal sinks attached to the outer ends.

BS036 Twin Fireplace Kitchen (1951)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1951 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 20-foot-by-16-foot 4-inch plan.

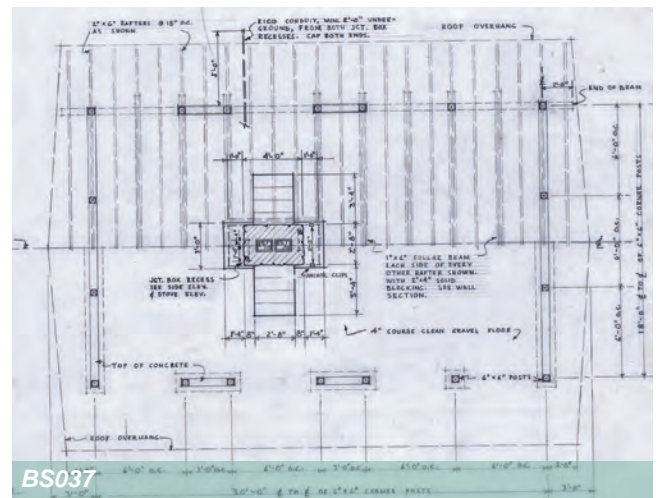
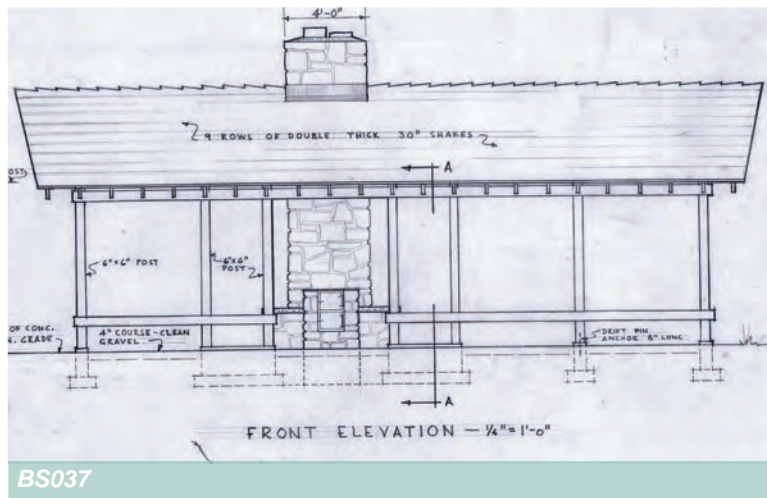
A concrete footing foundation supports the four posts (12 by 12 inch, square or round depending on site) located at the outer ends of the fireplaces. A bearing cap (7 1/2 by 8 by 5 inch) at the top of each post supports the cross beam (8 by 12 inch) ends. Cross beam ends are tapered with a slight belly.

The building design features a low pitch, side gable roof with hand-split shake roofing with a Boston ridge. The shakes were specified as 1 by 12 inch with random lengths. Roof framing consists of rafters (2 by 6 inch) supported on the cross joist ends and vertical posts extending up from the cross beams, with a 2-by-6-inch fascia at the eaves. Eaves and gables are open with broad overhangs.

The building is open on all sides and does not have windows or entrances.

Internal organization consists of a central two-flue chimney with a fireplace on either side. The fireplaces and chimney are stone with fire brick at the fire box sides and a cast iron bar grate cooking surface across the top of each, with a warming niche set behind each cooking area.

BS037 Stove Shelter (1951)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1951 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 30-by-18-foot plan.

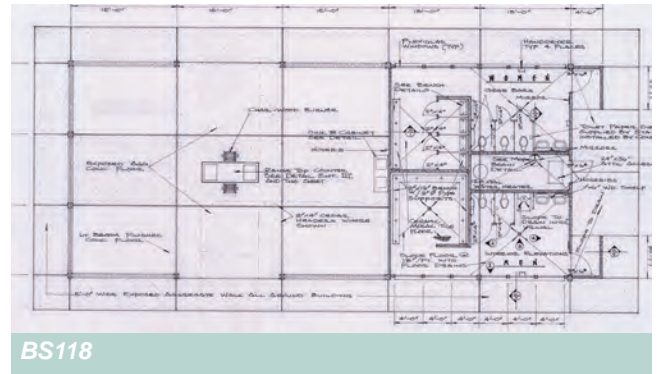
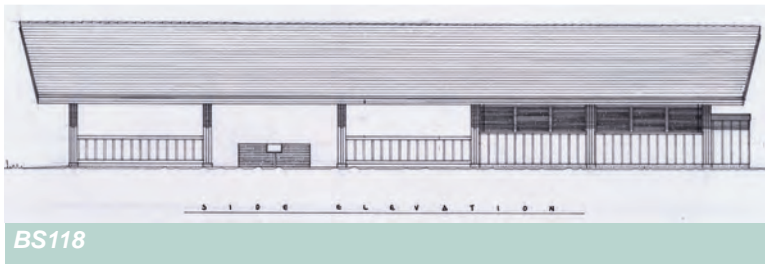
A concrete foundation supports the post (6 by 6 inch) and beam (6 by 8 inch) structure. Later bracing at either end of the building consists of 2-by-6-inch ribbons at the top and bottoms of the posts.

The building design features a low-pitch (4:12) side gable roof with wood shake (18 inch exposure) roofing. Eaves and gables are open with broad (3 foot) overhangs and exposed 2-by-6-inch rafter ends.

The building is open on all four sides and does not have windows or doorways.

Internal organization is arranged around the central two stoves and associated stone chimney. The built-in stoves are on the front and back of the chimney, and each consists of an iron cooking surface, front firebox, and ash pit doors. Stone counters projecting to either side of the chimney and associated electrical outlets provide space for electric stoves. Course gravel extends throughout the shelter for flooring.

BS118 Kitchen Shelter (1972)



There are no extant buildings associated with this base design, but there are extant buildings derived from some of the following variations.

Variations on this design include:

- BS113 Kitchen Shelter (1972) that consisted of only the kitchen portion, without the comfort station, consisting of a rectangular 45-by-30-foot plan with a 5-foot-wide perimeter concrete walkway.
- BS121 Large Day Use Building (1972) variation increased the depth of the comfort station portion from 26 feet to 34 feet, adding ADA-compliant toilet stalls and resulting in an added window in each of the side bays. The design changed all concrete floor finishes in the picnic shelter area to a light broom finish. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.
- BS124 Kitchen Shelter Comfort Station (1972, 1973 revisions) variation reduced the size of the comfort station portion by one bay to a 60-by-30-foot plan and added double doors for the pipe chase access, keeping the restrooms the same size as BS118, but removing the showers.
- BS130 Kitchen Shelter Intermediate Size (1983) follows the same design as BS113, with a slightly smaller footprint of 30 by 20 feet due to 10-foot, rather than 15-foot-wide, side bays. The central fireplace and chimney were reduced by 6 inches in size. Buildings built as early as 1977 (Twin Harbors, building 10) pre-dating the design indicate an earlier variation on this.

Physical Characteristics

The 1972 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 75-foot 6-inch-by-30-foot plan with a 5-foot-wide exposed aggregate, perimeter concrete walkway.

A concrete footing foundation supports the wood posts (8 by 8 inch) carrying the six glulam trusses over both the picnic shelter and comfort station portions. Each truss consists of pitched rafters (3 1/8 by 18 inch) with a horizontal glulam collar tie (3x1 1/8 by 9 inch) and glulam center posts with bolted connections. Post ends bolt to the rafters. Rafter ends are cut parallel to grade with a 10-inch fascia along the outer edge. All exposed posts have mitered 2-by-4-inch boards attached to the outer corners, providing a decorative detail.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame infill enclosing the comfort station portion, including wing walls. Resawn cedar plywood with 1-by-2-inch battens at 12 inch centers clads this portion of the building. A 10-inch-wide board covers the siding joint between the first story and gable end.

The building design features a standard pitch (5:12), front gable roof with glulam purlins (4 by 10 inch) extending between the trusses. Outer trusses are notched to receive the purlins with metal hanger connections at the inner trusses. Sheathing consists of 2-by-6-inch tongue-and-groove, V-groove decking exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are open with broad (5 foot 6 inch) overhangs. Hand-split, resawn cedar shakes laid with a 10-inch exposure clad the roof.

Windows at the comfort station portion occur on the side facades and consist of fixed, Plexiglass glazing separated by wood mullions. The windows have a continuous projecting sill.

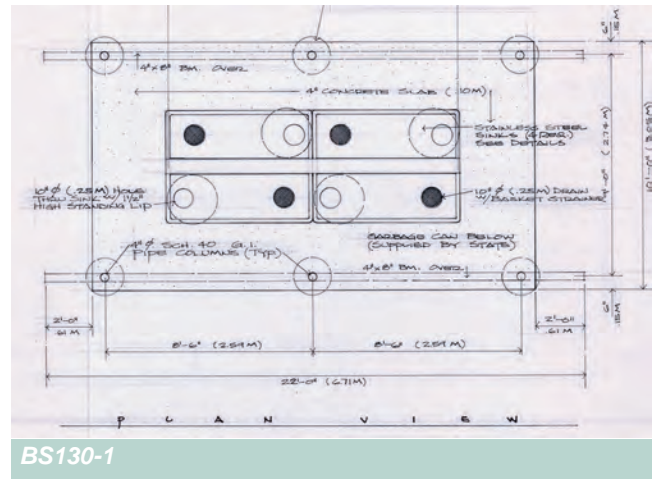
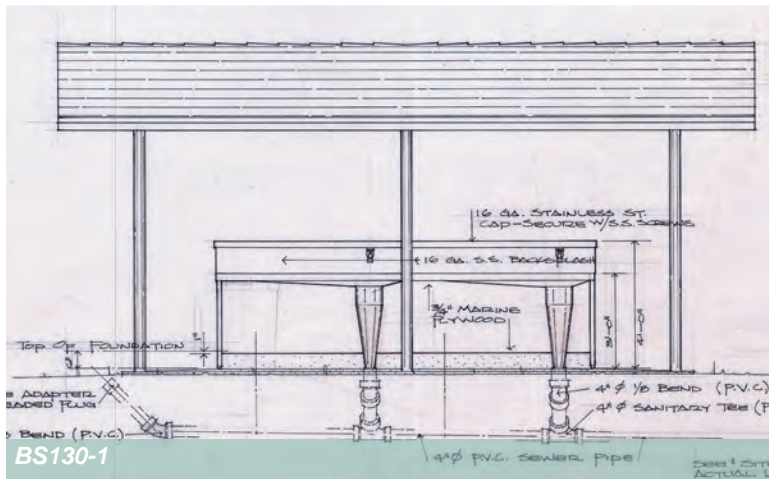
At the picnic shelter portion a closed railing extends across both ends and portions of the sides leaving a single bay opening on each side for building access. The railing has upper and lower 4-by-8-inch rails with cedar resawn plywood panels with 1-by-2-inch battens at 12 inch centers.

The main entrance to the comfort station consists of a vestibule enclosed by wing walls. Doorways at either end lead to the restrooms, with a central door providing service access to the pipe chase.

Internal organization of the picnic shelter portion consists of an open interior volume with a central chimney with burners (Char-wood) on both sides. The chimney and counters for the burners are clad of red Clayburn Giant Brick (4 by 4 by 16 inches) in a stacked bond and set in black mortar, which is raked back 3/8-inch with a square tool and a concrete countertop that is trowel-finished. Sinks and counters with cabinets are located at either end of the comfort station and on the wall that fronts the picnic shelter portion. An exposed aggregate concrete slab extends throughout the interior, with light broom-finished concrete at the outer four corners.

Internal organization of the comfort station portion consists of two restrooms, each with toilet stalls (three women's, two men's), a urinal (men's), two sinks, and a shower room. The men's shower room consists of an enclosed common shower area with shower heads and benches around the perimeter. The women's side consists of four stalls with shower heads and benches and a single bench along the outer wall across from the stalls. Flooring consists of mosaic ceramic tile.

BS130-1 Fish and Clam Cleaning Facility (1976)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1976 design established a one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 22-by-10-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the galvanized post (4 inch diameter) structure carrying 4-by-8-inch beams along the sides. The building is open on all four sides and does not have cladding, entrances, or windows.

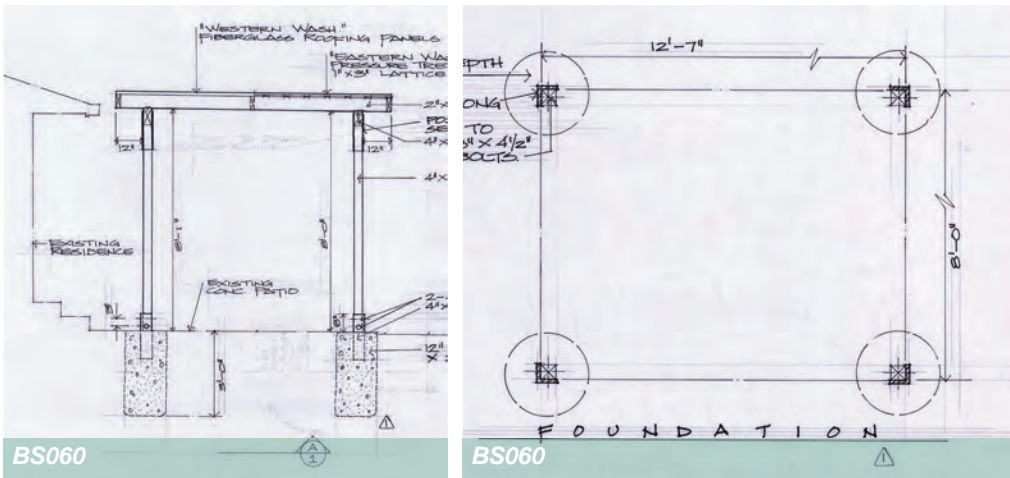
The building design features a low-pitch (4:12) gable roof with wood shake (hand-split, resawn, 10-inch exposure) roofing. Eaves and gables are open with moderate overhangs. Gable ends have a 6-inch bargeboard and 2-inch rake molding.

Internal organization consists of four centrally placed stainless sinks with large drains for cleaning fish and clams. A concrete slab floor extends throughout the interior.

Shelter–Gazebo

Only one standard plan is associated with gazebo construction, BS060. There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

BS060 Standard Patio Roof (1982)



Physical Characteristics

The 1982 design established a one-story utilitarian form structure with a rectangular 12-foot 7-inch-by-8-foot plan for use adjacent to an existing residence.

Concrete footings support the post and beam structure. Four outer 4-by-4-inch posts support 4-by-8-inch beams at each end.

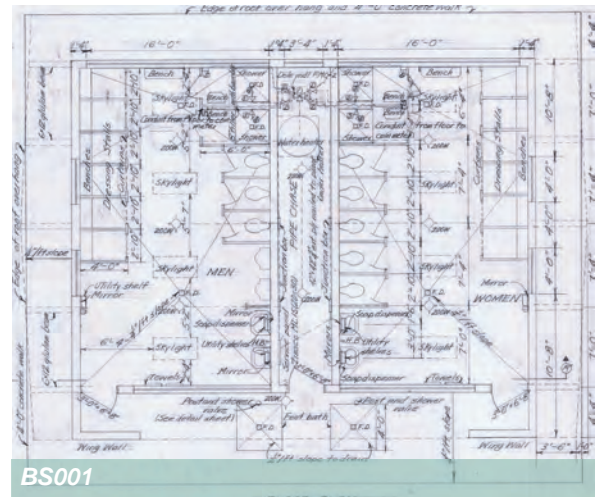
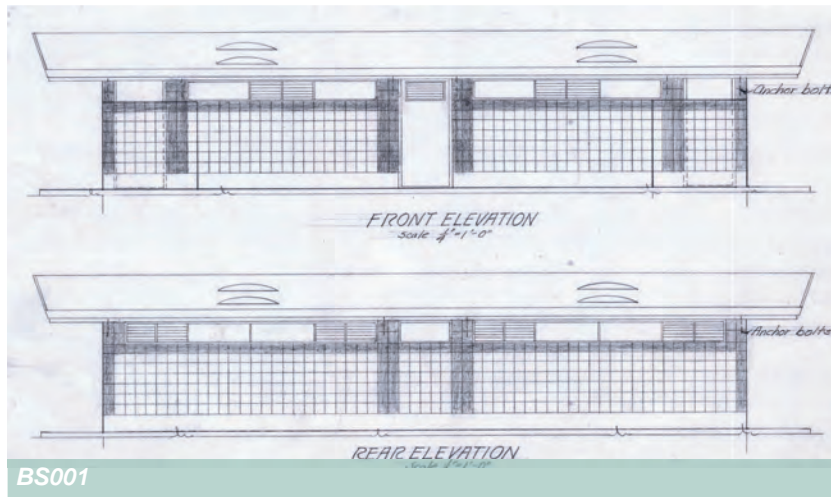
The structure design features a low-pitch shed roof with 12-inch open eave overhangs. Joists (2 by 6 inch) span between the beams; there are two roofing alternatives depending on location. The design indicates utilizing a pressure-treated 1-by-3-inch lattice roof for Eastern Washington locations and corrugated fiberglass roofing panels for Western Washington locations.

The structure is open on all four sides and does not have windows or doorways.

Internal organization consists of an open space with a concrete patio floor.

Station-Comfort

BS001 Standard Bathhouse (1964)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1964 design established a one-story, horizontally massed, utilitarian form building with a rectangular 40-foot 8-inch-by-33-foot 4-inch plan. A concrete sidewalk extends around the building.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block (8 by 8 by 16 inch) structure and wing walls. A variation uses a floating interior slab design. All exterior mortar joints struck with a square tool to match the center score in the blocks. All interior joints finished flush.

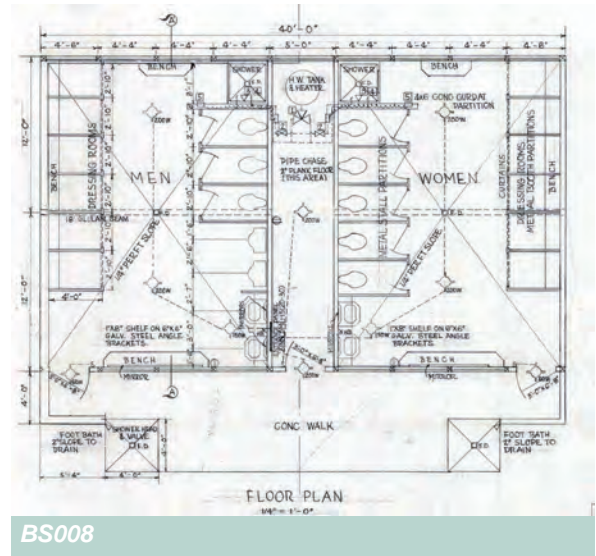
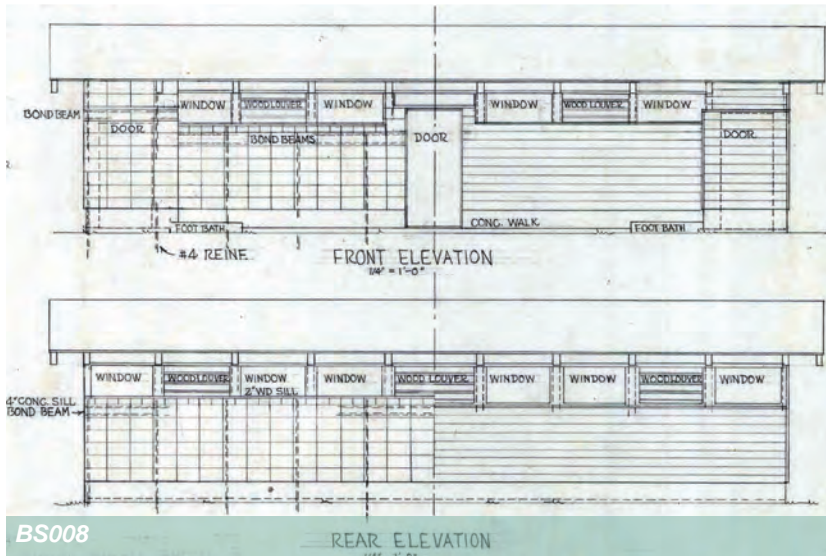
The building design features a low-pitch side gable roof with asphalt composition roofing. Roof framing consists of 6-by-12-inch glulam purlins projecting at the gable ends, with 2-by-6-inch tongue-and-groove, V-groove decking exposed on the interior. Eaves and gables are closed with wide (4 foot) overhangs with a fascia (2 by 6 inch) along the eaves. Internal gutters are set behind the fascia utilizing a roof jack to connect to the external downspouts.

Fenestration consists of narrow fixed single-light windows on the front and rear facades and four dome type skylights per restroom. The skylights were specified as PAM Company, clear acrylic, Model A, set in aluminum curbs with an inner plastic relite. Windows were specified as 1/8-inch L.O.F. Louvrex panels stopped into the openings, with the Sational pattern finish run horizontally. Wood louvers in the upper portion of each facade provide ventilation.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a large central opening leading to an inner vestibule. Doors at either end of the vestibule lead to the women's and men's dressing and toilet rooms. A central flush-panel door off the vestibule leads to the central pipe chase. Exterior foot baths are located at the middle of this vestibule. Each features a 2-foot-high rigid shower head set in a concrete pipe.

Internal organization consist of additional showers (two) and associated dressing rooms at the end of each restroom, dressing rooms (six) with duck curtains along the outer wall, and toilet stalls (five women's, three men's), sinks and mirrors (two), paper towel dispensers, and two urinals. The dressing rooms have a bench around the outer walls. Concrete blocks are exposed at the interior.

BS008 Bathhouse and Comfort Station (1963)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design. The design established the following two variations of the same design:

- Concrete structure
- Frame structure

Physical Characteristics

The 1963 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 28-by-40-foot plan.

A concrete foundation supports the structure, which can be either reinforced concrete block or platform frame. Concrete blocks are 8 by 8 by 16 inch, laid up in a stacked bond, and reinforced. Frame cladding is clapboard. Screens clad the upper portion of the gable ends.

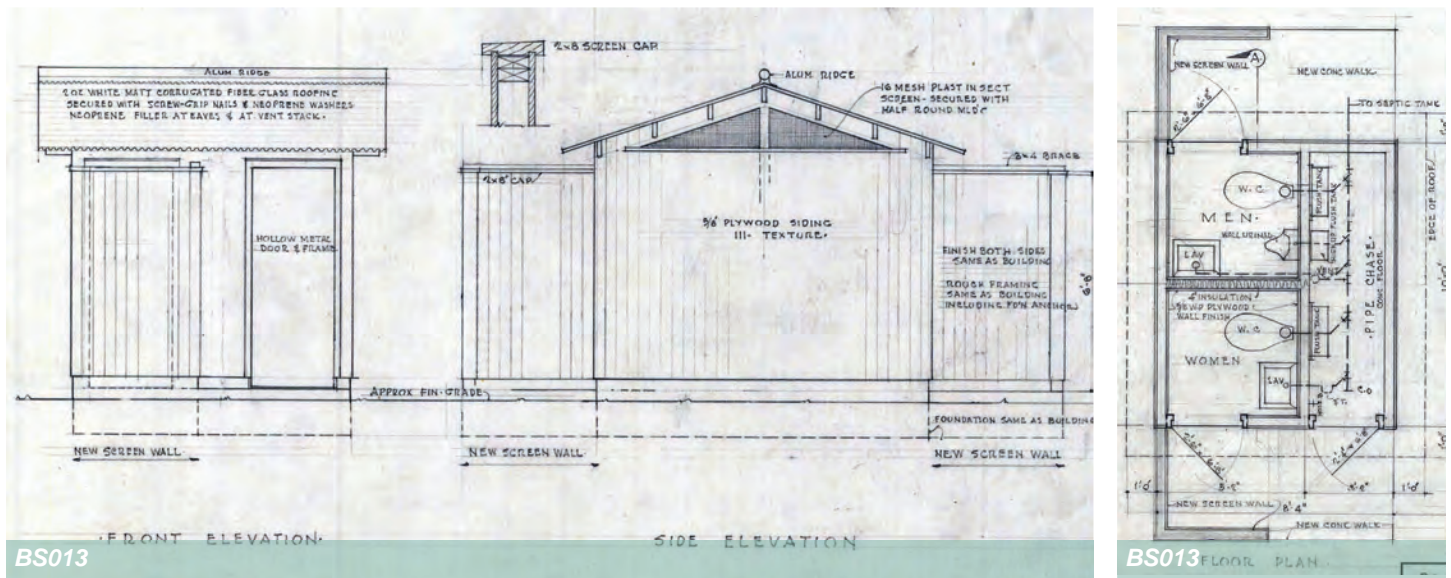
The building design features a low-pitch (2 1/2:12) side gable roof with rolled asphalt composition roofing. A 6-by-14-inch glulam ridge beam supports 4-by-8-inch rafters and 2-by-6-inch tongue-and-groove V-groove sheathing visible on the interior. Eaves and gables are open with modest overhangs and exposed rafter ends.

Fenestration was specified as fixed plastic (Alysynite or equal, .060 inches thick) glazing, in ribbon windows placed along the upper portion of the side facades. Window openings feature projecting sills (wood or concrete depending on structure) and wood mullions. Two wood louvers occur on the side facade, set between the window openings.

The main entrance is centrally placed on the side facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed by outer wing walls. A central flush-panel wood door leads to the central mechanical chase. Flush-panel wood doors at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's restrooms. Exterior showers and foot baths are located at the wing wall adjacent each entrance.

Interior layout is the same for each side with a bench and mirror at the entrance wall and sinks, associated mirrors, toilet stalls (five women's, three men's), and urinals (two) along the inner wall at the central mechanical chase. Dressing rooms, metal booth partitions with curtains, extend along the outer walls. A concrete sidewalk extends around the perimeter.

BS013 and BS014 Small Comfort Station (1961)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design. The base design included the two design options:

- BS013 Small Comfort Station Side-by-Side Model (1961)
- BS014 Small Comfort Station Back-to-Back Model (1961)

Physical Characteristics

The 1961 design established a one-story, compact utilitarian form building. Both models have rectangular plans; the side-to-side, side gable form model is 8 foot 4 inch by 10 foot and the back-to-back, front gable form model is 4 by 21 feet, including the wing walls. The wing (screen) walls and associated concrete walkways were added to both as part of design revisions in 1961.

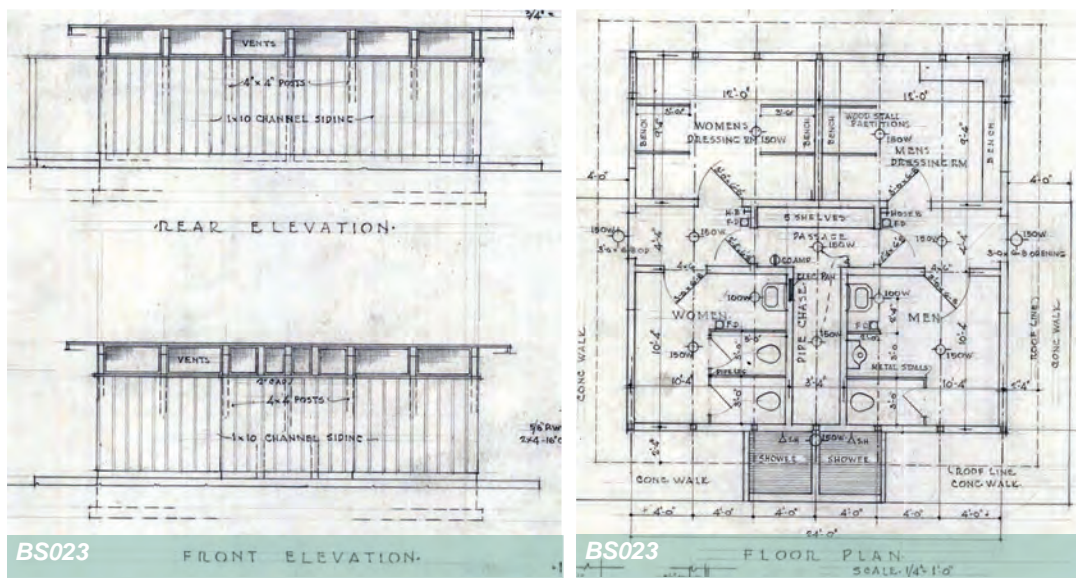
A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure. T1-11 (5/8 inch) clads the building. Plastic insect screen stopped in with half-round molding clads the upper portions of the gable ends. Wing walls with a 2-by-8-inch cap project beyond the roofline and have the same structure and cladding as the building.

The building design features a low-pitch (4:12) gable roof with corrugated fiberglass (specified as 2 ounces white matte) roofing and an aluminum ridge cap. Eaves are closed with just the roof sheathing projecting, and gables are open, with exposed 2-by-6-inch purlins.

The building does not have windows.

The main entrances on the side-to-side model occur on the side facades, and the entrances for the back-to-back model are at the gable ends. Entrances provide separate access to the women's and men's toilet rooms. Doorways are set behind the wing walls and consists of hollow metal flush-panel doors. The secondary entrance on both consists of a service door to the pipe chase behind both toilet rooms.

BS023 Bathhouse Conconully State Park (1961)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The 1961 design established a compact, one-story utilitarian form building with a square 24-by-24-foot plan. The drawings identify the front and rear facades.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure, consisting of 4-by-4-inch posts on 4 foot centers with 2-by-4-inch stud infill. Vertical channel cedar (1 by 10 inch) siding clads the building. A projecting wood cap extends along the top of the siding on the front and rear facades. The projecting showers on the front facade are enclosed with plywood screens supported on 4-by-4-inch posts with a 2-inch cap along the top of the screens.

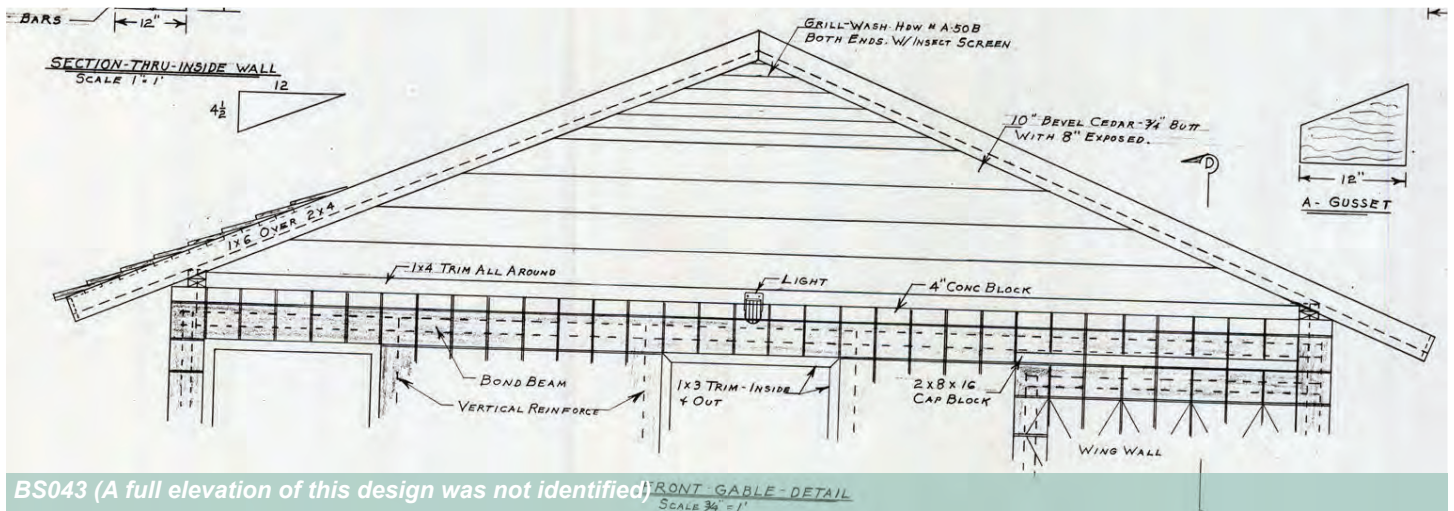
The building design features a flat roof with built up asphalt composition roofing with a metal edge and narrow fascia. Eaves and gables are open with moderate (2 foot) overhangs and exposed rafter (4 by 10 inch) ends. Sheathing consists of 2-by-6-inch V-groove, tongue-and-groove planking exposed on the interior.

Fenestration consists of narrow screens for vents, set in the bays between the rafters along the top edge of the front and rear walls, with a pair of vents at each side facade. The siding cap serves as a continuous sill at the front and rear facades, with sills and narrow casings at the side facades.

The main entrances are on the side facades and consist of a cased opening to the central passageway.

Internal organization consists of women's and men's toilet and dressing rooms on either side of the building with a central through-building open passageway with built in shelves separating the toilet rooms from the dressing rooms. The showers are on the exterior and located off the toilet room side of the building, with a concrete walkway along the outside of the building connecting the showers with the central passageway. The toilet rooms feature toilet stalls (two women's, one men's), a urinal, and a sink and associated mirror. The dressing rooms feature wood stall partitions (six women's and three men's) with benches in each stall, and in the men's dressing room there is an L-shaped bench along the outer walls. Exterior plywood serves as the interior wall finish.

BS043 Standard Comfort Station (1967)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design. A full elevation drawing does not exist for this design.

Variations associated with this standard plan:

- BS050 Standard Comfort Stations detail sheet (1967) provided details used in BS043.
- Variations included a foundation depth of 3 feet minimum for Eastern Washington and 1 foot 6 inches minimum for Western Washington.

Physical Characteristics

The 1967 design established a compact one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular plan.

A concrete foundation supports the concrete block structure and wing walls. Shadow blocks form a decorative diamond pattern at the wing walls, with diamonds located at every other vertical joint. A band of 4-inch concrete block extends along the top of the building walls, with a 2-by-8-by-16 inch cap block along the wing walls. Minimum foundation depths differed between eastern (3 feet) and western (1 foot 6 inches) Washington. Horizontal 10-inch bevel cedar siding with 3/4-inch butts and an 8-inch exposure clads the gable ends with a louver with inset screen at the peak of each gable end.

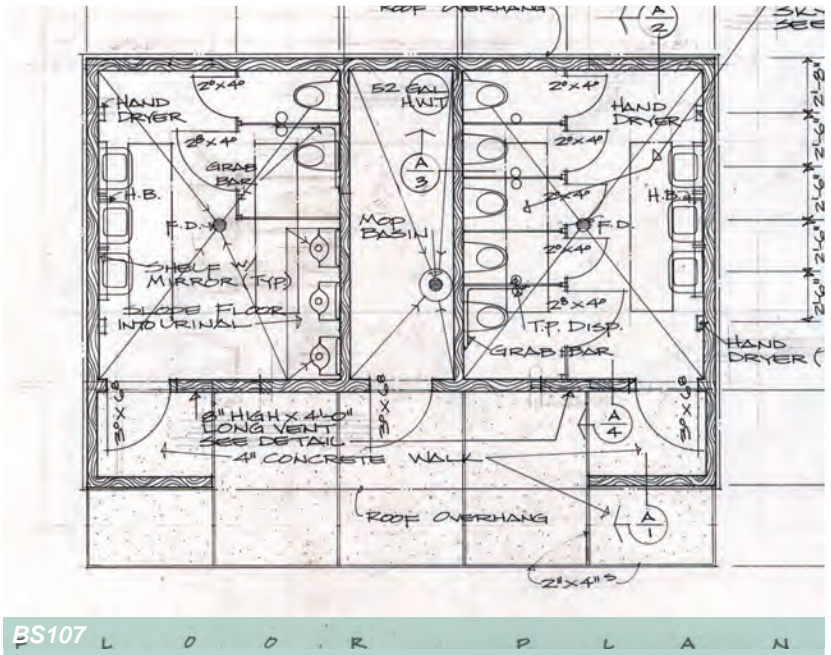
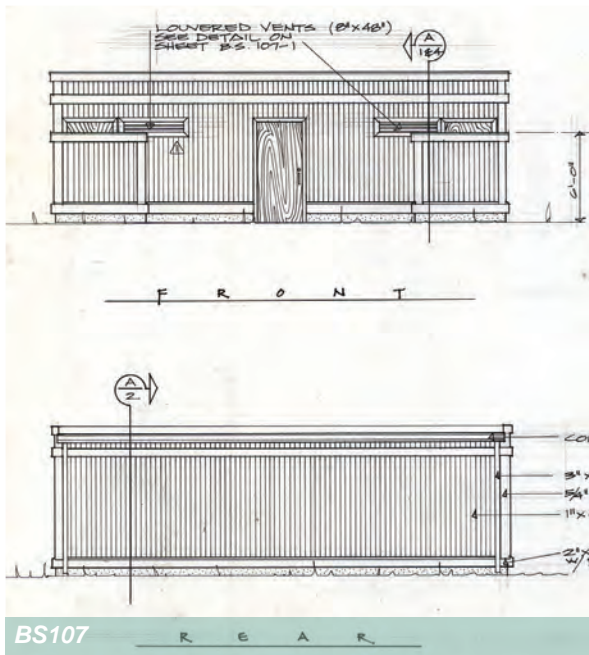
The building design features a low-pitch (4.5:12) front gable roof with wood shake roofing. Shakes are specified as no. 1, 24 inch hand-split and resawn Western red cedar shakes 3/4-inch with 1 1/4-inch butts and laid with 8-inch exposure. The ridgeline received a double layer of 5-by-18-inch shakes. Shakes are laid on 1-by-4-inch battens. Roof structure consisted of pre-fabricated trusses comprised of 2-by-4-inch members, with plywood gussets at joints. Eaves and gables are closed with plywood and have moderate overhangs, with 6-inch bargeboards at the gable ends and a 6-inch fascia at the eaves.

Fenestration was specified as fixed plastic glazing (Filon 180, flat clear, .060 thick) at windows on the side facades. Mullions consist of 4-by-4-inch posts, with projecting concrete sill blocks.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule enclosed with wing walls. Doors at either end of the vestibule lead to the women's and men's restrooms. A central doorway leads to the pipe chase space.

Internal organization was not shown on the drawing, beyond placement of the men's and women's restrooms on either side of a central pipe chase. A plywood ceiling extends throughout the space, attached to the bottom chord of the trusses with insulation in the attic.

BS107 Ocean Beach Comfort Station (undated)



There are no extant buildings associated with this design.

Physical Characteristics

The undated design established a horizontally massed, one-story utilitarian form building with a rectangular 30-foot-by-20-foot 6-inch plan.

A concrete foundation supports the platform frame structure comprised of 2-by-4-inch studs on 24 inch centers. Cedar, 1-by 4-inch tongue-and-groove vertical siding with 6-inch corner boards clads the building. A rough-sawn 2-by-8-inch cedar water table with a 30-degree top slope extends along the base of the wall. The 6-foot-tall wing walls have 6-inch cedar caps and corner boards.

The building design features a shed roof sloped to drain towards the back of the building, flanked by low side parapets, and a continuous gutter along the back edge. Asphalt composition roofing clads the roof. Trusses at 2 foot centers support the roof, running front to back. Tapered (2 feet to 1 foot 6 inches) inner trusses provide the roof slope, with the outermost two trusses rectangular (2 feet at both ends) to form the parapets. The front of the roof projects out over the entrance vestibule. The trusses were specified as Clary Type made by West-Mark Industries in Spanaway, WA, or approved equal.

The building does not have windows. Skylights, two per side, double dome, 2 by 8 feet, each augment the electrical lighting. Louvered, 8-by-48-inch wood vents with insect screens on the front facade flanking the entrances provide ventilation.

The main entrance is on the front facade and consists of a recessed vestibule set behind enclosing wing walls. Doorways (flush-panel, wood) at either end of the vestibule open to the women's and men's toilet rooms with a central doorway opening to the pipe chase.

Internal organization consist of toilet stalls (five women's, two men's) along the pipe chase wall, with a three sinks and associated mirrors and electric hand dryers on the outer wall. Each toilet room has a universally accessible toilet stall, larger than previous versions to accommodate a wheelchair. Ceramic tile (4 1/4 inch square) clads the interior walls with 1-inch square ceramic floor tiles.

APPENDIX B. INVENTORY

Table 13. Inventory

PARK	NUMBER	DATE_ CONST	STANDARD TYPE	STANDARD DRAWING	PLAN	WINDOWS	CLADDING	ELIGIBILITY	HISTORIC	STRUCTURE	CHANGE NOTES
<i>ELIGIBILITY LEGEND: ES (ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT) EC (ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING) NC (NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING) ND (NOT ELIGIBLE/NO DISTRICT) DNE (DAHP DETERMINED NOT NRHP ELIGIBLE) DOE (DAHP DETERMINED NRHP ELIGIBLE) HC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) HNC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) NHNC (LESS THAN 50-YEARS OF AGE AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) LISTED (LISTED TO A HISTORIC REGISTER)</i>											
Alta Lake	1	1963	Dwelling - Single Family	BS027	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows; gazebo off back possibly BS127 picnic shelter used as a gazebo
Alta Lake	2	1963	Garage	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	replacement garage and side doors, vinyl windows
Alta Lake	3	1953	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	Vinyl windows; based on age T-1-11 appears later replacement
Alta Lake	4	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, side deck addition
Alta Lake	5	1953	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	siding changed
Alta Lake	7	1963	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2020-01-00394	concrete block	
Alta Lake	8	1960	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter, slightly steeper roof pitch than standard design
Alta Lake	9	1977	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Alta Lake	12	1954	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Alta Lake	13	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Alta Lake	14	1959	Station - Comfort	NA	Slight	Slight	Intact	DNE	DAHP 092413-03-WSPRC; Replaced in 2014	frame	new wing wall enclosures, new doors
Alta Lake	16	1966	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Alta Lake	17	1968	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Alta Lake	18	1972	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Alta Lake	20	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new siding, possible contact station with front end enclosed
Alta Lake	23	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Anderson Lake	2	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Anderson Lake	7	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Moderate	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	Shed roof side and rear additions, new door
Anderson Lake	8	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Battle Ground Lake	3	1974	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Extensive	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	large front deck addition; vinyl window and sliding door on back
Battle Ground Lake	4	1973	Shop	BS108	Moderate	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	frame	side and rear shed roof additions, new garage and side doors
Battle Ground Lake	5	1973	Station - Contact	BS117	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Battle Ground Lake	6	1965	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	
Battle Ground Lake	7	1973	Station - Comfort	BS103	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	five rather than 6 windows in standard plan
Battle Ground Lake	8	1973	Station - Comfort	BS120	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Battle Ground Lake	9	1973	Shelter - Picnic	BS113	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	post and beam	
Battle Ground Lake	10	1973	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	frame	added diagonal braces at front posts
Battle Ground Lake	11	1973	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Battle Ground Lake	12	1973	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	frame	added diagonal braces at front posts

PARK	NUMBER	DATE_ CONST	STANDARD TYPE	STANDARD DRAWING	PLAN	WINDOWS	CLADDING	ELIGIBILITY	HISTORIC	STRUCTURE	CHANGE NOTES
<i>ELIGIBILITY LEGEND: ES (ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT) EC (ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING) NC (NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING) ND (NOT ELIGIBLE/NO DISTRICT) DNE (DAHP DETERMINED NOT NRHP ELIGIBLE) DOE (DAHP DETERMINED NRHP ELIGIBLE) HC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) HNC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) NHNC (LESS THAN 50-YEARS OF AGE AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) LISTED (LISTED TO A HISTORIC REGISTER)</i>											
Battle Ground Lake	13	1973	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	frame	added diagonal braces at front posts
Battle Ground Lake	14	1973	Concession	NA-4	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Battle Ground Lake	23	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Battle Ground Lake	24	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Bay View	2	1975	Garage	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new garage doors
Bay View	3	1970	Shop	BS108	Slight	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, small rear shed roof addition
Bay View	6	1968	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, siding changes
Bay View	10	1957	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	vinyl windows
Bay View	19	1980	Station - Comfort	Double Cas-cadian	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Bay View	22	1966	Specialized - Bulletin Board	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Bay View	25	1978	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	front gable roof addition, added stoop, side shed roof addition
Beacon Rock	3	1977	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Beacon Rock	4	1956	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	Intact	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	shed roof addition, replacement siding
Beacon Rock	10	1977	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Moderate	Intact	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows at front
Beacon Rock	11	1979	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Moderate	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	older building repurposed, vinyl windows, new siding
Beacon Rock	13	1967	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	new doors
Beacon Rock	15	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Beacon Rock	25	1971	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Beacon Rock	32	1964	Kitchen	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	drawings available, but not scanned, if need
Belfair	1	1945	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	shed roof carport addition on side
Belfair	2	1972	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, appears front windows may have been enclosed, side personnel door filled in
Belfair	4	1952	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Belfair	5	1945	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	hollow clay tile	
Belfair	6	1945	Storage - Building	NA-52	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Belfair	9	1959	Station - Comfort	BS018	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	differences from standard design: gable ends extend out over wing walls, plastic panels instead of horizontal corrugated plastic
Belfair	10	1964	Station - Comfort	BS006	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	roof overhangs wing walls with support posts, not shown in standard plan
Belfair	11	1959	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Belfair	12	1959	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Belfair	17	1980	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, siding does not match standard, new doors
Belfair	22	1980	Station - Comfort	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	shed roof addition, vinyl windows, appears to be a comfort station remodeled for storage

PARK	NUMBER	DATE_CONST	STANDARD TYPE	STANDARD DRAWING	PLAN	WINDOWS	CLADDING	ELIGIBILITY	HISTORIC	STRUCTURE	CHANGE NOTES
<i>ELIGIBILITY LEGEND: ES (ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT) EC (ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING) NC (NOT ELIGIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING) ND (NOT ELIGIBLE/NO DISTRICT) DNE (DAHP DETERMINED NOT NRHP ELIGIBLE) DOE (DAHP DETERMINED NRHP ELIGIBLE) HC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) HNC (50-YEARS OR OLDER AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) NHNC (LESS THAN 50-YEARS OF AGE AND NON-CONTRIBUTING TO EXISTING HISTORIC DISTRICT) LISTED (LISTED TO A HISTORIC REGISTER)</i>											
Birch Bay	1	1960	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	some vinyl windows
Birch Bay	2	1958	Shop	NA	Slight	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	rear shed roof addition
Birch Bay	3	1975	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	new garage doors, one bay infilled, vinyl windows, one garage door built shorter or modified; appears to have been reclad with T1-11
Birch Bay	4	1964	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Birch Bay	5	1959	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter; double size
Birch Bay	7	1959	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Birch Bay	8	1957	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	DNE	Not recorded in WISAARD, confirm or remove DNE	pan-abode	
Birch Bay	9	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors, vinyl windows
Birch Bay	10	1962	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Birch Bay	11	1964	Station - Comfort	NA-39	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 121015-32-WSPRC	concrete block	
Birch Bay	12	1957	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	DNE	DAHP 121015-32-WSPRC	pan-abode	
Birch Bay	13	1959	Station - Contact	BS STD Small	Moderate	Slight	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	open porch enclosed, new doors, added T1-11 vertical siding, added AC unit in gable end window
Birch Bay	14	1962	Station - Comfort	BS020	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Birch Bay	16	1959	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	new siding
Birch Bay	18	1978	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Birch Bay	20	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Birch Bay	22	1979	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Birch Bay	25	1978	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Birch Bay	28	1972	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Birch Bay	29	1978	Utilities - Waste	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Blake Island	1	1970	Office	NA-21	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC		pan-abode	vinyl window at front cross gable
Blake Island	2	1970	Office	NA-21	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	vinyl windows
Blake Island	3	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Extensive	Moderate	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	additions to pan-abode structure; some vinyl windows
Blake Island	5	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Slight	Slight	Slight	NC	NO	concrete block/frame	shed roof side addition, window covered over, new door
Blake Island	6	1976	Shop	NA	Moderate	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof additions, new doors
Blake Island	7	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	replacement siding at front , new doors
Blake Island	8	1980	Station - Comfort	BS133-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	comfort station converted to storage
Blake Island	11	1976	Station - Comfort	NA-44	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	kit	precast concrete, attributed by Alex as kit the agency purchased
Blake Island	12	1980	Utilities - Waste	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	13	1970	Station - Comfort	BS129	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	14	1970	Utilities - Water	NA-56	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	16	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows; design similar to BS032-1

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Blake Island	18	1978	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	updated with 1983 elements of added fascia at eaves, T-1-11 plain face siding
Blake Island	19	1962	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ES	Tribal consultation needed	frame	
Blake Island	20	1980	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-12	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	21	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-12	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl replacement window
Blake Island	22	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-12	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	23	1968	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	carport side addition
Blake Island	24	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC		frame	unique design
Blake Island	27	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	28	1970	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Blake Island	29	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	33	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Blake Island	37	1970	Specialized - Boat- ing	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	wood (deck, bents)	
Blake Island	46	1968	Specialized - Re- search	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new door
Blind Island	2	1980	Station - Comfort	BS132	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Bogachiel	1	1980	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Intact	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	new garage door, T1-11 appears added
Bogachiel	5	1954	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Bogachiel	10	1960	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	vinyl windows at sides
Bogachiel	12	1960	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	infilled from garage door, new doors
Bogachiel	17	1970	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Bridgeport	1	1983	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	variation on the base design using concrete block
Bridgeport	2	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Bridgeport	3	1970	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Bridgeport	8	1980	Station - Comfort	BS122	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/ frame	
Bridgeport	9	1983	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	unique design
Bridgeport	901	1968	Specialized - Hall	NA	Extensive	Moderate	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	vinyl windows, frame gable end addition; includes building 903 the patio roof
Bridgeport	902	1977	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	No	frame	
Bridgeport	904	1965	Shop	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	No	frame	
Bridle Trails	1	1962	Concession	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DOE	contributing to a potential pan- abode MPD, DAHP 2022-01- 00218	pan-abode	
Bridle Trails	12	1969	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Brooks Memorial	1	1965	Dwelling - Single Family	BS026	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	garage door at end variation
Brooks Memorial	3	1946	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Slight	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	
Brooks Memorial	4	1951	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DOE	DAHP 2021-10-07395	concrete block/ frame	

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Brooks Memorial	5	1965	Shelter - Picnic	NA-25	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	notable design
Brooks Memorial	6	1965	Shelter - Picnic	NA-25	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	notable design
Brooks Memorial	8	1957	Station - Contact	NA-49	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	window covered over from exterior
Brooks Memorial	9	1965	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	slight pattern variation at diamond block, screens at gable end replaced with solid plywood
Brooks Memorial	11	1966	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete	
Brooks Memorial	19	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1; corrugated plastic at openings, front stoop and steps rebuilt, new front door
Brooks Memorial	20	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1; corrugated plastic at openings, front stoop and steps rebuilt; new front door
Brooks Memorial	21	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1; corrugated plastic at openings, front stoop and steps rebuilt; new front door
Brooks Memorial	22	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1; corrugated plastic at openings, front stoop and steps rebuilt; new front door
Brooks Memorial	23	1964	Station - Comfort	BS017	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	center louver on sides covered with corrugated plastic, screens in gable end replaced with plywood
Brooks Memorial	24	1960	Lodge	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	front deck may be an alteration; windows appear to be replacement anodized aluminum
Brooks Memorial	25	1964	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Intact	Moderate	Moderate	EC	NO	frame	stairs and railing at front, railing appears original construction, replacement vinyl front windows, original back louvers, new front door; roofing changes removed translucent panels at ridge
Brooks Memorial	26	1964	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Intact	Moderate	Moderate	EC	NO	frame	stairs and railing at front, railing appears original construction, replacement vinyl front windows, original back louvers, new front door; roofing changes removed translucent panels at ridge
Brooks Memorial	27	1964	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Intact	Moderate	Moderate	EC	NO	frame	stairs and railing at front, railing appears original construction, replacement vinyl front windows, original back louvers, new front door; roofing changes removed translucent panels at ridge
Brooks Memorial	28	1965	Station - Comfort	BS016	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Brooks Memorial	29	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	ND	No eligible historic district	pole	Tepee
Brooks Memorial	36	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	new lower siding
Camano Island	1	1954	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ES		frame	
Camano Island	5	1963	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Camano Island	8	1962	Storage - Building	NA-54	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Camano Island	9	1957	Station - Contact	NA-49	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	Shed roof appears original
Camano Island	10	1964	Station - Comfort	NA-39	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Camano Island	11	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Camano Island	12	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	DNE	DAHP 081914-04-WSPRC	concrete/frame	new cladding and windows, reconfigured doorways
Camano Island	13	1951	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows

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Camano Island	15	1951	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Camano Island	17	1952	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Camano Island	18	1956	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Camano Island	26	1977	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Camano Island	27	1973	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Camano Island	33	1970	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Camano Island	34	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Cape Disappointment	8	1967	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Slight	HNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete block	gable end screens replaced with plywood
Cape Disappointment	10	1950	Shop	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	HNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	vinyl windows, front shed roof porch addition; remodel for store use rather than shop
Cape Disappointment	13	1945	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	windows boarded over; older building repurposed for contact station function
Cape Disappointment	19	1945	Station - Observation	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	WWII era shoreline observation facility, evaluate in that context not state parks
Cape Disappointment	20	1945	Dwelling - Dormitory	RUIN	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	collapsed walls and roof, missing windows and doors
Cape Disappointment	21	1945	Station - Observation	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	HNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	railings and deck all rebuilt; ca. 2019, previous date was 1945
Cape Disappointment	22	1945	Storage - Building	NA-52	Intact	None	Moderate	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	missing front door
Cape Disappointment	26	1976	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame/stone	extensively altered
Cape Disappointment	27	1976	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	post and beam	extensively altered, added stone veneer and cladding
Cape Disappointment	28	1976	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Re-eval ES when 50-years of age; Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	
Cape Disappointment	29	1976	Shop	BS108	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	vinyl window at front, new doors, garage door added at side facade, shed roof addition at side facade
Cape Disappointment	30	1976	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	vinyl windows
Cape Disappointment	31	1976	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	sides without watertable reclad
Cape Disappointment	32	1976	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Cape Disappointment	33	1976	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Cape Disappointment	34	1976	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	NHNC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Cape Disappointment	47	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-42	Intact	Intact	Intact	NC	NO	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Cape Disappointment	56	1944	Storage - Building	NA-52	Intact	None	Moderate	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	missing front door

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Cape Disappointment	57	1944	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	
Cape Disappointment	903	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Cape Disappointment Historic District	concrete	WWII era
Chance A La Mer Oba	1	1974	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Clark Island	3	1975	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	1	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows; similar to BS119 but without garage and chimney, siding changed to T1-11; front shed roof addition and entrance enclosure
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	4	1964	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	6	1968	Dwelling - Single Family	Non SP PVT	Moderate	Moderate	Intact	HNC	Homesteads of the Dalles Mountain Ranch WHR Historic District	frame	appears to be more of a lodge, huge residence; fixed windows appear to have been changed; appears multiple additions; privately constructed by Reuter family
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	17	1951	Specialized - Barn	NA	Intact	Intact	Extensive	HC	Homesteads of the Dalles Mountain Ranch WHR Historic District	post and beam	reclad with metal; Alex confirmed signature in concrete "Larry 1951"
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	19	1968	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Homesteads of the Dalles Mountain Ranch WHR Historic District	concrete/frame	
Columbia Hills-Horsethief Lake	113	1968	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Conconully	1	1948	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl and anodized aluminum windows, shed roof addition on two car garage
Conconully	2	1946	Office	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	log	one vinyl window on side facade
Conconully	3	1978	Office	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	YES	log	
Conconully	4	1945	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	log	
Conconully	7	1947	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log/frame	
Crawford	2	1974	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, rear window closed off
Crawford	3	1974	Station - Comfort	BS106	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Crawford	4	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter, steeper pitched roof
Crawford	8	1974	Utilities - Water	NA-56	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	upper portion of staves replaced with screened cap
Crawford	9	1974	Utilities - Waste	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Crawford	10	1974	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	None	None	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	Gardner Cave would be evaluated under a separate historic context. The fencing, stairs, and walkway comprising building 10 do not rise to the level of individual NRHP eligibility
Crown Point	4	1953	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	None	None	ES	Criteria A and C	concrete	
Curlew Lake	1	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vertical T1-11 siding appears added; vinyl windows; shed roof side carport addition; shed roof rear addition
Curlew Lake	5	1963	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	new door, all replacement siding
Curlew Lake	6	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Curlew Lake	8	1967	Shop	NA	Slight	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, rear shed roof addition
Dash Point	1	1961	Dwelling - Single Family	BS029	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	possible vinyl sliding back door; new back and front doors

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Dash Point	2	1972	Shop	NA	Moderate	Moderate	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side addition, vinyl windows, new doors
Dash Point	3	1962	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2018-11-09108	concrete block/frame	vinyl windows
Dash Point	4	1964	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	vinyl windows
Dash Point	5	1961	Specialized - Carport	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Dash Point	7	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new garage and front doors
Dash Point	9	1981	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, siding re clad
Dash Point	10	1981	Station - Comfort	BS129	Slight	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	side addition under eaves
Dash Point	11	1981	Station - Comfort	BS129	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows
Dash Point	12	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	cooking stands at end
Dash Point	13	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	cooking stands at end
Deception Pass	2	1962	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DNE	NO	concrete block/frame	vinyl windows
Deception Pass	6	1961	Station - Comfort	BS005	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	NO	concrete block	pre-dates base design with an additional 2 windows at the back of each side facade
Deception Pass	7	1966	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	gable end screens replaced with plywood
Deception Pass	8	1975	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame/stone	vinyl windows
Deception Pass	10	1955	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl window
Deception Pass	13	1979	Shop	NA	Moderate	Slight	Intact	NHNC	Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area historic district	frame	gable roof addition, some windows appear filled in
Deception Pass	15	1985	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area historic district	log	
Deception Pass	18	1975	Station - Observation	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NHNC	Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Bathing Area historic district	frame	replaced original U-shaped dock
Deception Pass	19	1980	Education	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area historic district	frame	new stairs at front stoop and missing railing
Deception Pass	20	1980	Education	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	NHNC	Deception Pass State Park - Cranberry Lake Caretaker's Area historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	38	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Moderate	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; windows at end facades infilled
Deception Pass	39	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Moderate	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; windows at end facades infilled
Deception Pass	40	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Moderate	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; windows at end facades infilled; new door
Deception Pass	41	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Moderate	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; windows at end facades infilled; new door
Deception Pass	42	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; new door
Deception Pass	43	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	wide and rear windows configured like BS032-1 with corner boards version

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Deception Pass	44	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	no battens at gable end; new door
Deception Pass	46	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	
Deception Pass	47	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	
Deception Pass	48	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	
Deception Pass	49	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	
Deception Pass	50	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	Note, this should have been included in DAHP 2022-05-02831 but is not recorded in WISAARD
Deception Pass	51	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	added stoop at front
Deception Pass	52	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-05-02831	frame	
Deception Pass	55	1975	Station - Comfort	BS114	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	Windows on rear facade infilled or were not constructed
Deception Pass	56	1963	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1, vinyl windows installed at all openings
Deception Pass	57	1962	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	58	1966	Specialized - Hall	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	59	1953	Lodge	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	60	1967	Specialized - Infirmary	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	similar to BS032 with front porch addition and different window placement; vinyl windows, fiber cement board horizontal siding;
Deception Pass	61	1962	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-2	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	similar to BS032 with front porch addition and different window placement; vinyl windows, fiber cement board horizontal siding;
Deception Pass	63	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	88	1946	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Deception Pass	89	1970	Shop	NA	Extensive	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof additions, new doors
Deception Pass	91	1972	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	mobile	vinyl windows, deck addition at back
Deception Pass	92	1976	Station - Comfort	BS133-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	95	1963	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	NO	concrete block	
Deception Pass	104	1985	Utilities - Fuel	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	wood (deck, bents)	
Deception Pass	105	1947	Garage	NA	Moderate	Intact	Extensive	NC		frame	T1-11 appears replacement, shed roof addition on side
Deception Pass	108	1981	Station - Comfort	BS129	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	131	1983	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	132	1984	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	siding changes
Deception Pass	178	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Moderate	Slight	Slight	NC	NO	pan-abode	older building repurposed, gable roof shingle clad addition, new doors, some window changes
Deception Pass	179	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Deception Pass	103/104	1947	Dwelling - Duplex	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DOE	DAHP 020613-42-WSPRC	frame/brick veneer	vinyl and anodized aluminum windows; possible shed roof dormer addition
Dosewallips	1	1961	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-17	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	
Dosewallips	2	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Dosewallips	3	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter

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Dosewallips	7	1980	Station - Comfort	BS046	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Dosewallips	8	1968	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Dosewallips	9	1969	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	log	siding added at one side
Dosewallips	10	1972	Shop	NA	Moderate	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	rear shed roof addition
Dosewallips	11	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new back door
Dosewallips	14	1980	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Dosewallips	16	1980	Office	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl window
Dosewallips	17	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Dosewallips	18	1980	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Dosewallips	21	1980	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	log	added siding along one side
Dosewallips	22	1960	Station - Comfort	BS133-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Dosewallips	23	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
ELC - Camp Wooten	7	1958	Education	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	pan-abode	vinyl windows
ELC - Camp Wooten	10	1980	Specialized - Pool	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NC	Eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	post and beam	NC due to age
ELC - Camp Wooten	11	1950	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1, infilled openings on gable ends and aluminum sliders installed at side facade openings
ELC - Camp Wooten	12	1950	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, side openings reconfigured to single aluminum slider windows; added doorway at back with stoop
ELC - Camp Wooten	15	1957	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	38	1970	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	log	no central counter
ELC - Camp Wooten	39	1970	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	log	no central counter
ELC - Camp Wooten	101	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak and battens at gable ends; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	102	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak and battens at gable ends; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	103	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak and battens at gable ends; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	104	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak and battens at gable ends; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides

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ELC - Camp Wooten	105	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	DOE	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	106	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	ramp at front, corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	107	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	108	1951	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	109	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	110	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	111	1954	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	112	1954	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	corner boards not in standard plan, missing vent at gable peak; plywood or translucent panels at window openings rather than interior sliding panels at front and back, and middle of sides
ELC - Camp Wooten	113	1957	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	114	1957	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	116	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	117	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	DOE	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	frame	has battens at gable ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
ELC - Camp Wooten	904	1960	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	Determined eligible district, DAHP 2020-05-03376	concrete block	
Federation Forest	1	1964	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DOE	DAHP 090809-14-WSPRC	frame/stone veneer	
Federation Forest	3	1974	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors, vertical channel siding is different from standard horizontal siding
Federation Forest	4	1974	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	No vents or windows, seems more like a storage building
Federation Forest	6	1964	Storage - Building	NA-53	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Federation Forest	12	1978	Station - Comfort	BS129	Slight	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	corner addition set under boxed eaves
Federation Forest	13	1978	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	cooking stands at end
Federation Forest	15	1979	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	T1-11 appears added
Fields Spring	3	1948	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fields Spring	4	1950	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fields Spring	7	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	concrete	Some T111 siding changes, unsure on full extent of changes
Fields Spring	8	1948	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	

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Fields Spring	11	1980	Shop	BS128	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, re clad with T1-11
Fields Spring	12	1956	Lodge	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	pan-abode	vinyl windows, roof and gable ends rebuilt
Fields Spring	13	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	electrical connect on side, new door
Fields Spring	14	1955	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-6	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	Aluminum windows appear original
Fields Spring	15	1955	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-6	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	Aluminum windows appear original
Fields Spring	16	1957	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-6	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	Aluminum windows appear original
Fields Spring	17	1957	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-6	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	pan-abode	No photo of side facades, but like others assuming to have aluminum windows, new front door
Fields Spring	18	1963	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Intact	Slight	Moderate	EC	NO	frame	stairs and railing at front, railing appears original construction, glass added over louvered windows, new front door; roofing changes removed translucent panels at ridge
Fields Spring	19	1963	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Intact	Slight	Moderate	EC	NO	frame	stairs and railing at front, railing appears original construction, glass added over louvered windows, new front door; roofing changes removed translucent panels at ridge
Fields Spring	20	1951	Station - Comfort	NA-37	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2017-10-07403	concrete block	
Fields Spring	21	1950	Station - Comfort	NA-37	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2017-10-07403	concrete block	plywood at what appears to be shower portion
Fields Spring	22	1979	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fields Spring	25	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	EC	NO	pole	Tepee
Fields Spring	26	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	EC	NO	pole	Tepee
Fields Spring	30	1948	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fields Spring	31	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fort Casey	1	1962	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Fort Casey	2	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	Central Whidbey Island historic district; 030514-28-WSPRC	precast concrete	
Fort Casey	3	1968	Station - Comfort	BS015	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	concrete block	Matches BS015 CMU design, but has five side windows rather than 2 windows and 2 louvers
Fort Casey	4	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	vinyl windows; oriented with front facing away from road
Fort Casey	10	1979	Station - Comfort	BS122	Slight	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	screen enclosure added at one corner
Fort Columbia	39	1945	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Chinook Point NHL historic district	concrete	NHL does not have a POS or identify contributing and non, but coastal fortification use 1896-1947
Fort Columbia	114	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	NHNC	Chinook Point NHL historic district	frame	new door; built outside of 1896-1947 defense use
Fort Columbia	214	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Moderate	None	Intact	NHNC	Chinook Point NHL historic district	frame	gable roof addition; ; built outside of 1896-1947 defense use
Fort Ebey	1	1980	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Intact	Intact	Slight	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	vinyl back sliding door
Fort Ebey	2	1981	Shop	BS108	Intact	Moderate	Intact	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	vinyl windows, gable roof living quarters appears original, siding does not match standard plan but appears original
Fort Ebey	3	1980	Station - Comfort	BS109	Slight	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	rear screen addition
Fort Ebey	4	1980	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	

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Fort Ebey	5	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	
Fort Ebey	6	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	
Fort Ebey	8	1965	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	None	Intact	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	frame	two shed roof additions on sides
Fort Ebey	11	1944	Specialized - Battery	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	concrete	Date on front entrance in photograph
Fort Ebey	12	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	concrete	military context; year built attributed based on building 11
Fort Ebey	13	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	concrete	military context; year built attributed based on building 11
Fort Ebey	14	1943	Specialized - Boating	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	HNC	Central Whidbey Island historic district	metal	This is the base the beacon is installed on which used to be a searchlight emplacement
Fort Flagler	27	1967	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible district; outside Fort Flagler historic district	concrete block	
Fort Flagler	29	1967	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible district; outside Fort Flagler historic district	concrete block	
Fort Flagler	30	1975	Concession	NA-4	Extensive	Moderate	Slight	ND	Outside Fort Flagler historic district	frame	side addition; some window pane replacement, built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	31	1976	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Fort Flagler historic district	concrete	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	37	1980	Station - Contact	BSxxx	Slight	Intact	Slight	NHNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	set on foundation rather than skids; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	39	1980	Specialized - Clam Cleaning	BS130	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible district; outside Fort Flagler historic district	metal	
Fort Flagler	40	1981	Station - Comfort	BS109	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible district; outside Fort Flagler historic district	frame	
Fort Flagler	41	1981	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Fort Flagler historic district	log	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	60	1980	Station - Comfort	BS133-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	901	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	larger in size than NA-13, but related design; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	902	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	larger in size than NA-13, but related design; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	903	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	larger in size than NA-13, but related design; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	904	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	larger in size than NA-13, but related design; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	905	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	larger in size than NA-13, but related design; built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	906	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	907	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	908	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	909	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	910	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	911	1970	Education	NA-13	Intact	Slight	Intact	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	side window infilled, built outside the POS

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Fort Flagler	914	1955	Specialized - Barn	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	HNC	Fort Flagler historic district	frame	reclad with T1-11, built outside the POS
Fort Flagler	936	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Flagler historic district	concrete	WWII era; potentially outside the POS, but related to military area of significance
Fort Simcoe	6	1959	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	
Fort Simcoe	12	1956	Specialized - Block-house	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Simcoe	log	
Fort Simcoe	13	1955	Specialized - Block-house	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Simcoe	log	
Fort Simcoe	17	1960	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	
Fort Simcoe	19	1960	Station - Comfort	BS020	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	
Fort Simcoe	20	1958	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Fort Simcoe	log	no central counter
Fort Simcoe	22	1955	Dwelling - Dormitory	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Fort Simcoe	log	Reconstruction
Fort Simcoe	24	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Intact	Extensive	NHNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	replacement garage door; vertical T1-11 siding appears added
Fort Simcoe	25	1978	Shop	BS108	Slight	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	shed roof side addition; T1-11 is not standard horizontal siding but appears original
Fort Simcoe	929	1956	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Fort Simcoe	frame	appears to be more recent than 1956 based on plywood
Fort Townsend	3	1957	Station - Comfort	BS010	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Fort Townsend	4	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Fort Townsend	9	1974	Shelter - Picnic	NA-29	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	post and beam	
Fort Townsend	10	1974	Shelter - Picnic	NA-29	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	post and beam	
Fort Worden	297	1960	Specialized - Hall	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Fort Worden historic district	frame	vinyl windows; built as part of development following 1953 surplus of Fort Worden, unrelated to military area of significance for the NHL district
Fort Worden	532	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	frame	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	936	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	YES	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	955	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	HNC	YES	steel	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district, ruin
Fort Worden	958	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	959	1943	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	960	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	961	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Fort Worden	962	1943	Interpretive	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Fort Worden historic district	concrete	WWII era; outside the POS for the NHL district
Ginkgo	3	1952	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ES	DAHP review 8/8/2017, no determination	frame/stone veneer	ca. 1938, 1952 addition
Ginkgo	4	1952	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	frame/stone veneer	vinyl windows
Ginkgo	5	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Ginkgo	9	1973	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, attached garage opens to back, but similar in design, chimney metal rather than brick
Ginkgo	10	1973	Shop	BS108	Slight	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof additions, vinyl windows, new doors

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Ginkgo	11	1973	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	front wing walls wood rather than CMU ; doors on back provide access to showers different from base plan
Ginkgo	12	1973	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	front wing walls wood rather than CMU ; doors on back provide access to showers different from base plan
Ginkgo	13	1971	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Ginkgo	19	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	frame	
Goldendale Observatory	2	1980	Research	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Grayland Beach	21	1974	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Grayland Beach	22	1974	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Grayland Beach	30	1974	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Extensive	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	front and rear shed roof additions, vinyl windows
GRG - Flaming Geyser	1	1969	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Slight	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2019-11-08956	pan-abode	vinyl windows; added back deck
GRG - Flaming Geyser	2	1961	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-17	Intact	Slight	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2022-02-00860	pan-abode	vinyl window
GRG - Flaming Geyser	3	1975	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
GRG - Flaming Geyser	4	1975	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	design does not have a log at ridge
GRG - Flaming Geyser	5	1975	Shelter - Picnic	NA-30	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	6	1975	Shelter - Picnic	NA-30	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	7	1969	Lodge	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	10	1975	Shelter - Picnic	NA-30	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	13	1975	Shop	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	doorway infilled
GRG - Flaming Geyser	14	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	15	1970	Utilities - Water	NA-56	Intact	None	Intact	DNE	DAHP 052609-34-WSPRC	frame	HPI form dates to ca. 1930, but then attributes to during resort operation up through 1960s
GRG - Flaming Geyser	16	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	18	1969	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	19	1947	Specialized - Barn	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	Listed	Stark, Allen, Barn Heritage Barn Register	post and beam	1957 addition related to dairy growth
GRG - Flaming Geyser	20	1969	Specialized - Bulletin Board	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	21	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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GRG - Flaming Geyser	22	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	23	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
GRG - Flaming Geyser	26	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	1	1982	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	metal rather than brick chimney, new garage door
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	2	1982	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	living quarters at end appears original, two garage doors at gable end rather than front facade
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	3	1982	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	new door
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	4	1982	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	5	1982	Station - Comfort	BS129	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	added wing walls not attached
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	6	1982	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	wing walls rebuilt
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	7	1982	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	wing walls rebuilt, added diagonal braces in the gable ends
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	8	1982	Shelter - Picnic	BS113	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	post and beam	brick work at cooking pedestal matches BS113, BS130 appeared to be Roman brick, running bonded
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	9	1982	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	10	1982	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	11	1982	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	12	1982	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	added top hung sliding doors at front, built with 1983 T-1-11 cladding, no skylights
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	13	1982	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	added top hung sliding doors at front, built with 1983 T-1-11 cladding, no skylights
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	17	1982	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	concrete	
GRG - Kanas-kat-Palmer	18	1983	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
Griffith-Priday	3	1985	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Griffith-Priday	4	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Griffith-Priday	5	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	4	1971	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	HNC	Lamb, George, Barn site	frame	OSB siding added, not listed in the heritage barn nomination, extensively altered
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	10	1960	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	shed roof side carport addition
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	12	1960	Specialized - Coop	NA	Slight	Slight	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	attached run partially removed, fiberglass added at window location, added plywood door

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Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	13	1960	Garage	NA	Extensive	Slight	Intact	NC	NO	frame	Large gable roof shed addition
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	14	1958	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Hoko River/Cowan Ranch	15	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Ike Kinswa	1	1971	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Ike Kinswa	2	1971	Garage	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Ike Kinswa	3	1971	Station - Contact	BS117	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new front, one side, and back doors
Ike Kinswa	4	1971	Shop	BS108	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	gable roof end addition, vinyl windows, new doors
Ike Kinswa	5	1971	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Ike Kinswa	6	1971	Station - Comfort	BS102	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Ike Kinswa	7	1971	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	decorative block
Ike Kinswa	10	1974	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	pipe chase access door on opposite side of standard plan
Ike Kinswa	11	1974	Station - Comfort	BS110	Extensive	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	wing walls at gable ends removed
Ike Kinswa	15	1984	Storage - Shed	NA	Slight	None	Moderate	NC	NO	post and beam	added plywood siding
Ike Kinswa	916	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Moderate	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	
Illahee	1	1955	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	added deck off back corner, appear to be storms over wood windows
Illahee	5	1969	Station - Comfort	BS046R	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Illahee	8	1955	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Illahee	12	1975	Specialized - Boating	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	wood (deck, bents)	new metal ramp, metal decking
Illahee	13	1971	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Illahee	15	1974	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Illahee	17	1978	Shop	BS108	Slight	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, appears one bay infilled and replaced with windows, new doors, appears reclad with T1-11, rear shed roof addition
Illahee	18	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Illahee	19	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Illahee	23	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Illahee	25	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS113	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	no cooking pedestal
Illahee	911	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Illahee	912	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
James Island	2	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
James Island	3	1975	Station - Comfort	BS132	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Jarrell Cove	1	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows

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Jarrell Cove	2	1976	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, large shed roof side addition, new garage doors
Jarrell Cove	3	1968	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	building at gable end not attached
Jarrell Cove	4	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Jarrell Cove	5	1968	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Jarrell Cove	8	1978	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Jarrell Cove	9	1978	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	cooking stands at end
Jarrell Cove	14	1975	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Jarrell Cove	100	1985	Specialized - Boating	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	wood (deck, bents)	new metal ramp, metal decking
Jarrell Cove	101	1983	Specialized - Boating	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	ND	No eligible historic district	wood (deck, bents)	new Trex railings and metal stairs
Joemma Beach	6	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	mobile	vinyl windows, front recessed entry enclosed with new door and T1-11
Jones Island	6	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	siding changes
Kitsap Memorial	3	1961	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Kitsap Memorial	5	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	year built is ca. 1980s
Kitsap Memorial	6	1949	Storage - Building	NA	Slight	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	rear electrical equipment additions
Kitsap Memorial	7	1971	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows; rebuilt front and back stoop landing, railing and stairs; sed roof side carport addition
Kitsap Memorial	8	1975	Shop	BS108	Slight	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new personnel door, rear shed roof addition
Kitsap Memorial	14	1949	Specialized - Carport	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Kitsap Memorial	15	1949	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Kopachuck	1	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	BS025	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows; front sidelights and transom altered
Kopachuck	2	1959	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Kopachuck	4	1962	Storage - Building	NA-54	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Kopachuck	5	1962	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Kopachuck	7	1975	Shop	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	post and beam	
Kopachuck	9	1963	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Kopachuck	10	1975	Shop	BS108	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	residential unit at end, vinyl windows, new doors, T1-11 rather than standard horizontal siding; gable end addition
Kopachuck	12	1973	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Kopachuck	13	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Kopachuck	14	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Kopachuck	15	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	replacement siding
Kopachuck	16	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Kopachuck	18	1976	Garage	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Kukulali Preserve	150	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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Kukutali Preserve	152	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete/frame	
Lake Chelan	1	1944	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows; changed casings at some windows, large garage addition, siding appears to be fiber cement board replacement
Lake Chelan	2	1952	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Lake Chelan	11	1959	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Lake Chelan	12	1944	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	appear to be vinyl windows rather than multi lite wood windows difficult to confirm; back window replaced with AC unit
Lake Chelan	13	1960	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Chelan	14	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Lake Chelan	16	1969	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Lake Chelan	17	1970	Specialized - Bulletin Board	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	incised pressure treated posts replacing vertical, rest appears original
Lake Chelan	18	1979	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	T1-11 siding rather than horizontal board per standard plan but appears original
Lake Chelan	19	1983	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Lake Easton	1	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	BS026	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new front and side door; similar to BS026, but different roof pitch
Lake Easton	3	1962	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Easton	4	1973	Station - Comfort	BS102	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Easton	5	1973	Station - Comfort	BS120	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Easton	6	1973	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Isabella	2	1965	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Isabella	3	1965	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	siding changed
Lake Sammamish	2	1953	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows; garage appears to have been enclosed with single personnel door
Lake Sammamish	3	1970	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	
Lake Sammamish	5	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	large garage addition on back, vinyl windows
Lake Sammamish	7	1962	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Lake Sammamish	11	1958	Shelter - Picnic	NA-24	Intact	None	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2021-08-05084	steel	
Lake Sammamish	12	1955	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2021-08-05084	log	no central counter
Lake Sammamish	13	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Sammamish	14	1946	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Sammamish	15	1958	Specialized - Carport	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	

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Lake Sammamish	18	1968	Station - Comfort	BS005	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	if there are two vents on the back facade just above then wall, then BS047
Lake Sammamish	21	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Sammamish	22	1967	Shop	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	one vinyl window
Lake Sammamish	24	1960	Shop	NA	Extensive	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	unclear if shop is the gable roof or the shed roof structure, both connected
Lake Sammamish	26	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS104	Intact	None	Intact	ES	NO	glulam	notable design
Lake Sammamish	27	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS124	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2020-09-05590	frame	vinyl windows, ends of wing walls removed
Lake Sammamish	28	1975	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Lake Sammamish	29	1975	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Lake Sammamish	41	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Sylvia	4	1966	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Sylvia	6	1975	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district, DAHP 01/08/2020, no determination made	frame	pipe chase access door on opposite side of standard plan
Lake Sylvia	9	1964	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district, DAHP 2010-08-00082, no determination made	concrete block	
Lake Sylvia	11	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Lake Sylvia	901	1975	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Wenatchee	1	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Slight	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, shed roof side addition, steeper roof pitch than base design
Lake Wenatchee	2	1961	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Lake Wenatchee	3	1984	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Lake Wenatchee	6	1975	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Wenatchee	7	1975	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	added doors on the side facade
Lake Wenatchee	8	1975	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	Does not have the pipe chase door on the front facade
Lake Wenatchee	9	1965	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	vertical wood at rear gable end appears original, but departs from standard design
Lake Wenatchee	10	1960	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 080414-20-WSPRC	frame	
Lake Wenatchee	11	1968	Station - Comfort	BS046R	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Wenatchee	12	1978	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Lake Wenatchee	13	1965	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	unique design
Lake Wenatchee	17	1976	Shop	BS128	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2021-12-08303, survey/inventory determination made	frame	vinyl windows
Lake Wenatchee	18	1975	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Lake Wenatchee	19	1962	Utilities - Waste	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Lake Wenatchee	21	1970	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Extensive	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	reclad with fiber cement board
Lake Wenatchee	22	1962	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Wenatchee	23	1970	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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Lake Wenatchee	24	1978	Comfort Station	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, doubles as comfort station and storage for horseback riding gear (appears)
Lake Wenatchee	25	1978	Specialized - Barn	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Lake Wenatchee	26	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lake Wenatchee	28	1981	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	log	added siding
Lake Wenatchee	29	1975	Specialized - Amphitheater	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Larrabee	11	1967	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	
Larrabee	13	1978	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	cooking stands at end
Larrabee	15	1984	Station - Comfort	Cascadian	Slight	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	Shed roof side addition; precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Larrabee	31	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Lewis & Clark	3	1963	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Moderate	Slight	EC	NO	pan-abode	replacement aluminum front windows, vinyl side window, new door
Lewis & Clark	12	1956	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	pan-abode	screen added at one end to enclose utility item
Lewis & Clark	13	1978	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Lewis & Clark	14	1980	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	
Lewis & Clark	15	1978	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	cooking stands at end
Lewis & Clark	35	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	No eligible historic district	frame	
Lewis & Clark Trail	7	1965	Specialized - Bulletin Board	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Lewis & Clark Trail	8	1965	Shelter - Luggage	NA-23	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	seems like a luggage shelter, but appears to be in use for picnics
Lewis & Clark Trail	11	1975	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Lewis & Clark Trail	12	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	siding changes
Lewis & Clark Trail	14	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Limekiln Lighthouse	28	1952	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	San Juan Island, Lime Kiln Light Station	frame	Not called out in nomination, but functionally related and extant at time of listing
Lincoln Rock	1	1980	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	roof design appears original but different from usual, 1980s siding and roof design influences
Lincoln Rock	2	1980	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Lincoln Rock	3	1980	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Lincoln Rock	4	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	concrete/frame	
Lincoln Rock	5	1980	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Lincoln Rock	6	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-45	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	added concrete screen wall on site
Lincoln Rock	7	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-45	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	

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Lincoln Rock	8	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-45	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Lincoln Rock	12	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA-32	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	concrete	
Lincoln Rock	13	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA-32	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	concrete	
Lincoln Rock	14	1980	Concession	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Lincoln Rock	15	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No district, re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Lyons Ferry	6	1970	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	concrete block	
Lyons Ferry	9	1969	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2021-11-07666	concrete block	
Lyons Ferry	10	1969	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2021-11-07666	concrete block/ frame	
Lyons Ferry	12	1969	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	frame	vinyl windows; similar to BS125 but without the garage and chimney
Lyons Ferry	14	1969	Shop	NA	Intact	Slight	Slight	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	frame	new doors, some covered over windows
Lyons Ferry	18	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	frame	
Lyons Ferry	20	1970	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	frame	some vinyl windows, new doors
Lyons Ferry	24	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	
Lyons Ferry	25	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	
Lyons Ferry	26	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	
Lyons Ferry	27	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	
Lyons Ferry	28	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	unique design
Lyons Ferry	29	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-26	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2021-11-07666	steel	
Manchester	1	1970	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	added front deck
Manchester	2	1970	Garage	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	materials don't match date
Manchester	3	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-27	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Manchester	4	1970	Shelter - Picnic	NA-27	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Manchester	5	1979	Station - Comfort	BS122	Intact	Intact	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	wing walls rebuilt
Manchester	6	1981	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, wing walls rebuilt, window configuration at end walls is different that the base design
Manchester	7	1981	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, wing walls rebuilt, window configuration at end walls is different that the base design
Manchester	11	1970	Storage - Building	NA-50	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Manchester	12	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	EC	NO	concrete block	missing front garage bay doors
Manchester	13	1970	Storage - Building	NA-50	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Manchester	14	1979	Dwelling - A-Frame	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Manchester	15	1981	Station - Contact	BS117	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Manchester	16	1981	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors

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Maryhill	1	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS119	Slight	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	similar to BS119 but without garage or chimney, shed roof side addition; vertical T1-11 appears original; shed roof rear corner addition
Maryhill	2	1971	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Moderate	Intact	NC	NO	mobile	some vinyl windows; added ramp, added roof structure built over the mobile home
Maryhill	3	1972	Shop	BS108	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	built with one bay as pass through rather than enclosed, vinyl windows, side shed roof addition
Maryhill	4	1963	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Maryhill	5	1972	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Maryhill	6	1972	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Maryhill	7	1972	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Maryhill	8	1972	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Maryhill	9	1972	Shelter - Picnic	NA-28	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Maryhill	10	1972	Shelter - Picnic	NA-28	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Maryhill	11	1978	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Moderate	Slight	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Maryhill	12	1972	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
McMicken Island	4	1974	Station - Comfort	NA-44	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	kit	precast concrete, attributed by Alex as kit the agency purchased
McMicken Island	6	1974	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
McMicken Island	7	1974	Station - Comfort	NA-44	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	kit	precast concrete, attributed by Alex as kit the agency purchased
McMicken Island	10	1974	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	frame building converted to picnic shelter use, alterations relative to original building
McMicken Island	551	1974	Shop	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Millersylvania	15	1957	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Intact	Slight	HNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	pan-abode	replacement doors; in-kind replacement window louvers
Millersylvania	16	1957	Storage - Building	NA	Slight	None	Slight	HNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	pan-abode	rear shed roof addition, added plywood patches at side facade
Millersylvania	17	1968	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	concrete block/frame	
Millersylvania	20	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	21	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	22	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	23	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel

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Millersylvania	24	1957	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Intact	Slight	HNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	pan-abode	new doors
Millersylvania	25	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	26	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	27	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; ramp added at front; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	28	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-3	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows; new front door; based on age the plywood may be a later replacement; concrete stairs and metal railings added at front; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	29	1957	Lodge	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	pan-abode	
Millersylvania	30	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Intact	Slight	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1
Millersylvania	31	1956	Specialized - Infirmary	BS032-3	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	has battens at table ends
Millersylvania	32	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows all; front stoop, concrete landing and ramp appear as additions; plywood siding possible replacement of 1x12 cedar board; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	33	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	34	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Slight	Extensive	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	ramp at front, all vinyl windows
Millersylvania	35	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if missing stoop roof; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	36	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	37	1957	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Moderate	Slight	HNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	pan-abode	windows covered over, new doors
Millersylvania	38	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	39	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	40	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; ramp added at front; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel

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Millersylvania	41	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	vinyl replacement windows at all; unknown if siding is original; new front door; unknown if stoop roof is original or addition; rebuilt 2014, kept only the roof structure to permit as a remodel
Millersylvania	50	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	post and beam	
Millersylvania	52	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	log	
Millersylvania	58	1956	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	log	
Millersylvania	59	1978	Shop	NA	Extensive	Moderate	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	large shed roof addition, vinyl windows
Millersylvania	902	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Millersylvania State Park historic district	frame	
Moran	4	1952	Station - Comfort	BS022	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	pan-abode	
Moran	5	1969	Specialized - Bulletin Board	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	log	
Moran	12	1958	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	pan-abode	
Moran	13	1976	Concession	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	14	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	concrete block	new doors
Moran	35	1958	Specialized - Hall	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	pan-abode	gable roof side addition
Moran	36	1960	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	new doors
Moran	37	1960	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	added stoop at front; vinyl replacement windows
Moran	38	1960	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	added stoop at front; vinyl replacement windows; new door
Moran	39	1964	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	added stoop at front; vinyl replacement windows
Moran	40	1960	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	design appears based on BS032, but has 1:1 wood windows, and lap siding in the gable end
Moran	41	1964	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Slight	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	all vinyl windows; added front landing and stairs
Moran	42	1964	Dwelling - A-Frame	BS031	Slight	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	all vinyl windows; added front landing and stairs
Moran	43	1960	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-1	Slight	Extensive	Slight	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	has battens at table ends, and openings on side facades configured per BS032-1; vinyl windows at openings, front stoop and steps rebuilt; new front door
Moran	45	1971	Specialized - Infirmary	BS116	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	vinyl windows

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Moran	46	1975	Station - Comfort	BS122	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	47	1966	Dwelling-Dormitory	BS030	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	48	1966	Dwelling-Dormitory	BS030	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	49	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	log	
Moran	50	1971	Dwelling - Duplex	BS115	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	52	1966	Station - Comfort	BS006	Intact	Intact	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	concrete block	has 4 windows on sides
Moran	54	1982	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	56	1983	Station - Comfort	Cascadian	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Moran	59	1978	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	
Moran	60	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-18	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	vinyl windows
Moran	61	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-18	Intact	Extensive	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	vinyl windows
Moran	76	1983	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Moderate	Slight	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	new doors, window alterations; 2022: used as a boat storage building
Moran	81	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	NHNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	frame	side shed roof appears original, new doors
Moran	90	1955	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Moran State Park historic district, POS 1920-1946	concrete block	
Mount Spokane	1	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	BS025	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	differs slightly with projecting roof carried on steel supports at front
Mount Spokane	2	1954	Office	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	EC	NO	frame	need more information for eligibility, appears some vinyl windows
Mount Spokane	3	1955	Shop	NA	Slight	Intact	Slight	DNE	DAHP 2019-04-03039	frame	added gable roofs over entrances, new doors
Mount Spokane	4	1971	Lodge	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 090215-24-WSPRC	frame	architect designed? Need more info to confirm ES; side covered stairs appear later addition
Mount Spokane	5	1953	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Mount Spokane	6	1960	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	post and beam	
Mount Spokane	7	1964	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	No record of DAHP review in WISAARD	steel	
Mount Spokane	12	1960	Storage - Building	NA-53	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Mount Spokane	13	1950	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, side addition
Mount Spokane	14	1950	Garage	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Replacement garage and side doors

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Mount Spokane	23	1971	Lodge	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DNE	DAHP 090215-24-WSPRC	frame	architect designed? Need more info to confirm ES; vinyl replacement windows
Mount Spokane	33	1950	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Mount Spokane	45	1950	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	EC	YES	stone	ruin
Mount Spokane	48	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	
Mount Spokane	72	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new door
Mount Spokane	77	1970	Office	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Mount Spokane	902	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Mount Spokane	914	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Mount Spokane	915	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Nolte	2	1976	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Nolte	3	1976	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Nolte	5	1972	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows; plywood cladding at walls appears alteration relative to shingles in gable ends
Nolte	6	1972	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Nolte	7	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	log	no central counter; posts and diagonal bracing replaced
Nolte	8	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Nolte	9	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Nolte	10	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
NW Region Office	1	1965	Office	Non SP PVT	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, need more info on architect and design; per Alex: extensive changes, originally a warehouse for local PUD or electrical contractor, no drawings, but historic photos being scanned and will send
Obrien Riggs	1	1950	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, rear addition connecting to garage
Obrien Riggs	2	1950	Garage	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	Shed and gable roof additions, vinyl windows; stucco and fiber cement board cladding added
Ocean City	2	1963	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	vinyl windows
Ocean City	5	1966	Station - Comfort	BS006	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Ocean City	7	1965	Dwelling - Single Family	BS026	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Ocean City	9	1970	Shop	NA-36	Moderate	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors, shed roof rear addition
Ocean City	10	1970	Station - Comfort	BS102	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Ocean City	11	1974	Station - Comfort	BS106	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Ocean City	12	1965	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	changed door
Ocean City	13	1976	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Ocean City	15	1963	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	replacement doors
Ocean City	18	1985	Shelter - Picnic	NA-35	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Ocean City	19	1985	Shelter - Picnic	NA-35	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Olallie	8	1977	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	new siding

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Olmstead Place	3	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-20	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NHNC	Olmstead Place State Park	frame	form does not match date; appear to be vinyl windows
Olmstead Place	19	1978	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	NHNC	Olmstead Place State Park	frame	vinyl windows, new front door
Olmstead Place	21	1978	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NHNC	Olmstead Place State Park	frame	vinyl windows
Oyhut Oba	1	1969	Station - Comfort	BS055	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Palouse Falls	5	1955	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ES	NO	stone	notable design
Palouse Falls	14	1955	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Palouse To Cascades State Park Trail	1	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-42	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Palouse To Cascades State Park Trail	11	1985	Station - Comfort	Cascadian	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Palouse To Cascades State Park Trail	14	1984	Storage - Building	NA-51	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Palouse To Cascades State Park Trail	573	1984	Storage - Building	NA-51	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Paradise Point	1	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	BS026	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Paradise Point	2	1973	Shop	BS108	Slight	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof addition, new doors, vinyl windows
Paradise Point	3	1961	Station - Comfort	BS018	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	differences from standard design: gable ends extend out over wing walls, plastic panels instead of horizontal corrugated plastic
Paradise Point	4	1975	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, added stone veneer at walls
Paradise Point	5	1973	Storage - Building	NA	Moderate	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	shed roof addition
Paradise Point	8	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-42	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Peace Arch	1	1951	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	DOE	Project # 120805-05-GSA in 2006	frame	vinyl windows
Peace Arch	2	1961	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Peace Arch	4	1942	Kitchen	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	DNE	Project # 120805-05-GSA in 2006	frame	vinyl windows, substantial pre 1956 addition
Pearrygin Lake	1	1962	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	weatherboard cladding at end wall appears original as a frame wall for equipment access
Pearrygin Lake	2	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Pearrygin Lake	4	1980	Station - Contact	NA	Moderate	Slight	Slight	NC	NO	frame	added front and rear stoops, added window and wall AC units
Pearrygin Lake	9	1974	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Pearrygin Lake	11	1967	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Pearrygin Lake	12	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Pearrygin Lake	13	1972	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Pearrygin Lake	17	1985	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	ramps at front and sides, all vinyl windows

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Pearrygin Lake	803	1962	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Pearrygin Lake	821	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Penrose Point	1	1958	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Penrose Point	2	1960	Station - Comfort	BS020	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	plastic panels at windows instead of horizontal corrugated plastic
Penrose Point	3	1965	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Penrose Point	4	1974	Station - Comfort	BS105	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/ frame	vinyl windows
Penrose Point	5	1960	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/ frame	
Penrose Point	6	1970	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	frame	new doors
Penrose Point	7	1970	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Penrose Point	8	1970	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	no central counter
Penrose Point	9	1970	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Penrose Point	10	1979	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	cooking stands at end
Penrose Point	12	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Moderate	Intact	EC	NO	frame	some vinyl windows
Penrose Point	112	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Possession Point	2	1960	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Slight	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Possession Point	3	1960	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Potholes	1	1973	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-19	Slight	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows; mechanical duct attached to gable end; BS but flipped
Potholes	2	1973	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Moderate	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	similar to BS125, no chimney, and different living room window configuration, new siding
Potholes	3	1968	Shop	NA-36	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Potholes	4	1973	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/ frame	
Potholes	5	1973	Station - Comfort	BS103	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/ frame	
Potholes	10	1969	Storage - Building	BS054	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	the building has a steeper pitched roof than the base design, and different cladding at the gable end; appears to be a BS003 or BS045 comfort station plan modified for storage
Potholes	15	1980	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Potholes	101	1973	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Potlatch	1	1966	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Moderate	Intact	NC	NO	mobile	some vinyl windows, front deck addition, rear shed roof addition
Potlatch	3	1961	Station - Comfort	BS024	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC		concrete block	
Potlatch	4	1961	Storage - Building	NA-53	Intact	None	Intact	EC		concrete block/ frame	
Potlatch	5	1965	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC		concrete block	
Potlatch	6	1984	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Potlatch	8	1961	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC		frame	
Potlatch	9	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	

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Rainbow Falls	3	1976	Shop	BS108	Slight	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, rear shed roof addition
Rainbow Falls	5	1980	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	DAHP 2010-08-00082, no determination made	log	reconstruction of original group kitchen, in a different location
Rainbow Falls	7	1950	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	DAHP 2010-08-00082, no determination made	frame	
Rainbow Falls	10	1980	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	
Rainbow Falls	13	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Rainbow Falls	16	1984	Station - Comfort	Cascadian	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model
Rainbow Falls	901	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	shed roof frame addition
Riverside	1	1953	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	NC	NO	frame	some vinyl windows
Riverside	3	1968	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	post and beam	
Riverside	4	1964	Station - Comfort	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	concrete block	wing walls removed, new windows, added stone cladding at walls
Riverside	8	1954	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Riverside	14	1951	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	1951 rebuild of a ca. 1936 building; related to building 13
Riverside	17	1966	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No district	frame	
Riverside	19	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Slight	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, possible side addition; similar to BS125 difficult to confirm from only 1 photo
Riverside	20	1978	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	NC	NO	frame	
Riverside	34	1974	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Slight	NC	NO	frame	new doors, T1-11 is different from standard horizontal siding
Riverside	54	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Moderate	None	Intact	NC	NO	steel	compressed end altered plan
Riverside	55	1965	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	frame	
Riverside	61	1965	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Slight	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows; deck added at back
Riverside	85	1974	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, at least one garage bay infilled
Riverside	260	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	new door
Riverside	910	1974	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	new door
Riverside	955	1974	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	
Riverside	957	1974	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	
Rockport	1	1960	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	2	1964	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Intact	Slight	NC	NO	frame	new doors, gable roof end addition
Rockport	3	1962	Dwelling - Single Family	BS028	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, shed roof rear addition, gable roof at rear doorway; changed front stoop
Rockport	4	1967	Storage - Shed	BS134	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	added plywood at side
Rockport	5	1967	Garage	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	6	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Rockport	7	1972	Station - Comfort	BS103	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Rockport	8	1964	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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Rockport	9	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Rockport	12	1964	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	17	1976	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Rockport	18	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	no overall photographs
Rockport	19	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	20	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	21	1976	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Rockport	22	1976	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sacajawea	1	1963	Dwelling - Single Family	BS028	Intact	Intact	Intact	NC	NO	frame	
Sacajawea	5	1963	Garage	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	NC	NO	frame	replacement garage door; vertical T1-11 siding appears original
Sacajawea	7	1963	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Sacajawea State Park	concrete	per nomination rebuilt in 2001, which had NHNC based on 50-year as of 2007
Sacajawea	10	1959	Shelter - Picnic	NA-24	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	steel	
Sacajawea	11	1959	Shelter - Picnic	NA-24	Intact	None	Intact	NHNC	Sacajawea State Park	steel	
Saint Edward	2	1951	Specialized - Gymnasium	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Saint Edward Seminary historic district	brick	
Saint Edward	3	1968	Specialized - Pool	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Saint Edward Seminary historic district	brick	
Saint Edward	5	1958	Garage	NA	Intact	None	Slight	HNC	Saint Edward Seminary historic district	frame	Replacement garage and side doors, addressed in nomination under site #13 as NHNC storage sheds erected by state parks
Saint Edward	10	1945	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Saint Edward Seminary historic district	stone	
Saltwater	5	1971	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	replacement vertical sheet siding; structure is older than 1971
Saltwater	8	1968	Station - Comfort	BS046	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Saltwater	9	1968	Station - Comfort	BS046	Extensive	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	wing walls removed at front and new wood walls built
Saltwater	15	1983	Shelter - Picnic	BS130A	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	
Saltwater	16	1984	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	log	
Saltwater	23	1984	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	frame	missing log veneer on one side
Scenic Beach	2	1976	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame/stone	
Scenic Beach	3	1974	Shop	BS108	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	appears to have attached shed roof living unit as well
Scenic Beach	5	1974	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Scenic Beach	6	1974	Station - Comfort	BS122	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Scenic Beach	8	1974	Shelter - Picnic	BS113	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	post and beam	
Scenic Beach	9	1974	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Scenic Beach	10	1974	Station - Comfort	BS110	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Scenic Beach	11	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	vinyl sliding door at back, new doors
Scenic Beach	12	1974	Station - Contact	BS117	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	frame	new back door

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Scenic Beach	13	1974	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete	
Scenic Beach	14	1979	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Scenic Beach	15	1950	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	
Scenic Beach	16	1950	Dwelling - Cabin	NA	Slight	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	Front stoop and stairs appear to be replacements
Scenic Beach	21	1976	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Scenic Beach	919	1970	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	log	missing sections
Schafer	2	1945	Specialized - Carport	NA	Intact	Intact	Moderate	HC	Schafer State Park historic district	frame	new entry door, new siding at rear gable end
Schafer	3	1952	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Schafer State Park historic district	log	had as storage but form appears to match picnic
Schafer	5	1953	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HC	Schafer State Park historic district	log	
Schafer	12	1954	Office	NA	Intact	Slight	Intact	HC	Schafer State Park historic district	frame	some anodized aluminum windows
Sequest	1	1958	Station - Contact	NA	Slight	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors, rebuilt front porch, added stoop at back
Sequest	2	1953	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	flagged based on design, but may not be ES
Sequest	3	1953	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Sequest	4	1964	Station - Comfort	BS006	Extensive	Intact	Intact	NC	NO	concrete block	wing walls removed, roof overhangs wing walls, not shown in standard plan
Sequest	6	1976	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Moderate	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	some vinyl windows, new garage door, new front door
Sequest	19	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sequest	20	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sequest	901	1970	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	log	replacement posts
Sequim Bay	2	1984	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	large additions at both gable ends, reclad
Sequim Bay	3	1951	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	concrete block/frame	vinyl windows, new doors, extensive roof change
Sequim Bay	4	1954	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Sequim Bay	7	1950	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Sequim Bay	9	1950	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Sequim Bay	14	1956	Lodge	NA	Slight	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	shed roof addition; rooftop mounted egress or other structure; possible vinyl window on side
Sequim Bay	15	1970	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Sequim Bay	16	1956	Station - Contact	NA-49	Intact	Extensive	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	pan-abode	vinyl windows, new door
Sequim Bay	22	1976	Specialized - Research	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sequim Bay	30	1970	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Sequim Bay	33	1970	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows
Sequim Bay	37	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Slight	None	Moderate	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	added ramp at front, interior bunks modified, fascia added at eaves, purlins exposed at gable ends, added cross bracing at front posts
Sequim Bay	38	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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Sequim Bay	39	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sequim Bay	40	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Moderate	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	large shed roof rear addition
Sequim Bay	41	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	BS112	Slight	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	added gutter, small shed roof addition at back
Sequim Bay	42	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	Vinyl windows; new front door; stoop and shed roof appear original with replacement posts, close to NA-1 but different stoop roof
Sequim Bay	43	1970	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-1	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	Vinyl windows; new front door; stoop and shed roof appear original with replacement posts, close to NA-1 but different stoop roof
Sequim Bay	45	1985	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	post and beam	added siding on side wall
Skating Lake	5	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
South Whidbey	2	1985	Shop	NA	Intact	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
South Whidbey	3	1961	Storage - Building	NA	Extensive	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof additions, new doors
South Whidbey	4	1964	Station - Comfort	BS010	Slight	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	added wood slats at front wing walls, vinyl windows on sides and side louvers replaced with windows
South Whidbey	5	1968	Station - Comfort	BS046	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
South Whidbey	15	1979	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
South Whidbey	16	1964	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
South Whidbey	23	1985	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Spencer Spit	2	1982	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Intact	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	living quarters at end appears original; two side gable additions at other end that may also be original, vinyl windows in one of these
Spencer Spit	3	1982	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Spencer Spit	4	1982	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	vinyl windows
Spencer Spit	5	1982	Shelter - Picnic	BS127	Intact	None	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
Spencer Spit	6	1982	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Slight	None	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	updated with 1983 elements, added gutter; ramp at front added
Spencer Spit	7	1982	Dwelling - Cabin	BS111	Slight	None	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	updated with 1983 elements, added gutter; ramp at front added
Spencer Spit	8	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	new door
Spencer Spit	9	1980	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	
Spencer Spit	11	1978	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	log	
Spencer Spit	21	1982	Station - Comfort	BS133-1	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	Re-eval when 50-years of age	frame	comfort station converted to storage
Square Lake	2	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Squilchuck	2	1969	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Squilchuck	3	1953	Lodge	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ES	No district	frame	
Squilchuck	4	1968	Station - Comfort	BS106	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Squilchuck	7	1978	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	None	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete	Underground
Steamboat Rock	1	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, plywood siding with battens

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Steamboat Rock	2	1977	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows
Steamboat Rock	3	1943	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	YES	frame	OSB covers most window openings, conditions behind unknown, assumed intact; plywood cladding at first floor below porch
Steamboat Rock	5	1974	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/stone	vinyl windows
Steamboat Rock	6	1974	Station - Comfort	NA-43	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Steamboat Rock	7	1974	Station - Comfort	NA-43	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Steamboat Rock	8	1979	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/stone	
Steamboat Rock	9	1974	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	frame	vinyl windows
Steamboat Rock	15	1974	Storage - Building	NA-55	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Steamboat Rock	16	1974	Storage - Building	NA-55	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Steamboat Rock	19	1977	Shop	BS108	Extensive	Moderate	Slight	NC	NO	frame	large side gable end addition, vinyl windows at front, new doors
Steamboat Rock	22	1943	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	Moderate	Intact	EC	YES	frame	
Steamboat Rock	27	1962	Storage - Building	NA-54	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	personnel door closed in
Stuart Island	1	1985	Utilities - Waste	NA	Intact	None	None	NC	NO	metal	
Stuart Island	4	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new door
Stuart Island	5	1985	Utilities - Water	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	synthetic	
Stuart Island	7	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	changes to back facade
Stuart Island	9	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	cross gable form
Stuart Island	10	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	2	1977	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Sucia Island	4	1977	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Extensive	Slight	Intact	NC	NO	frame	two NA-47s abutted to one-another
Sucia Island	7	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	screen at windows appears to be missing
Sucia Island	10	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	replacement siding
Sucia Island	11	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	12	1975	Office	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	13	1985	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sucia Island	19	1985	Station - Comfort	BS132	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	21	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	25	1985	Station - Comfort	BS132	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sucia Island	27	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	stone	
Sucia Island	32	1977	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter, counters added off of two of the columns
Sucia Island	35	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sucia Island	36	1980	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	
Sucia Island	39	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	

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Sucia Island	40	1985	Station - Comfort	BS132	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	1	1964	Dwelling - Single Family	BS026	Slight	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	some vinyl windows; front second door infilled; added windows at the garage gable end wall
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	2	1970	Station - Comfort	BS126	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	9	1960	Office	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	10	1960	Specialized - Barn	NA	Intact	None	Intact	NC	NO	post and beam	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	11	1948	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	14	1947	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl windows
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	15	1954	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame/stone veneer	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	16	1963	Station - Comfort	BS018	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	17	1968	Station - Comfort	BS047	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	vinyl windows
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	18	1965	Interpretive Center	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DOE	DAHP 111208-14-FHWA	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	19	1985	Station - Comfort	NA-42	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	cxt	precast concrete, SP preps site and buys building from manufacturer after specifying model; year built is estimated based on other cxt resources. Per correspondence with Alex McMurry: there were formerly two pit toilets at that lake, now there is only one and the former building numbers were 19 and 20. So I think 20 got eliminated and 19 got reused.
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	23	1944	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new personnel door.
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	24	1944	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new personnel door.
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	25	1944	Shop	NA	Moderate	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors, added front shed roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	26	1960	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	new front personnel door
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	27	1966	Office	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	28	1966	Station - Contact	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	new doors, rooftop additions, windows boarded over
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	29	1947	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	31	1966	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block/frame	appears prior use before storage
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	32	1958	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Moderate	Slight	EC	NO	frame	new doors, new windows
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	37	1946	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, shed roof addition
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	39	1946	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, shed roof addition, siding appears to be fiber cement board
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	40	1972	Dining Hall	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	41	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	42	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design

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Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	43	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	44	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	46	1956	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	concrete block	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	47	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	48	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	49	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	50	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Slight	EC	NO	concrete block	vinyl replacement windows; new door; closed off side and back windows; through wall AC unit; diagonal braces not part of standard design
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	51	1956	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	NC	NO	frame	new door
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	52	1956	Dwelling - Cabin	BS032-2	Intact	Extensive	Intact	EC	NO	frame	roof pitch is lower than BS032-1, openings on sides reconfigured for aluminum sliders; has corner boards at horizontal siding
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	56	1954	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2019-11-08975	concrete block	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	58	1952	Storage - Building	NA	Slight	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame/stone	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	61	1973	Shop	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	steel	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	62	1958	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	64	1971	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-19	Intact	Moderate	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	some vinyl, similar to BS028, but wider front gable and attached garage, BS but flipped
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	77	1973	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	78	1973	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Extensive	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	new doors, vinyl windows
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	79	1973	Specialized - Clam/Fish Cleaning	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	metal	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	81	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Slight	Slight	Intact	EC	NO	frame	aluminum slider added on side facade; breezeway connection off building corner, new entrance door, no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	82	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Moderate	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum sliders (2) on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	83	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	84	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade

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Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	85	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	86	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	87	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	88	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	89	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	90	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	91	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	92	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; no photo but assuming aluminum slider on side facade based on rest; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	93	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	94	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	95	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	96	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	97	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	assuming through wall AC unit on side facade based on others even though no photo; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	98	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	through wall AC unit on side facade; multiple lite to single lite window conversion on side facade; aluminum slider replacement on other side facade, breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	99	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade

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Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	100	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Moderate	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner enclosed for addition; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	101	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	102	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Moderate	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner enclosed for addition; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	103	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	104	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Moderate	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner enclosed for addition; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	105	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	106	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Moderate	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner enclosed for addition; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	107	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	108	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Moderate	Slight	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner enclosed for addition; no photo of front facade
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	109	1947	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-9	Intact	Moderate	Slight	EC	NO	frame	Through wall AC unit on side facade; added aluminum slider on side facade; breezeway connection at corner; conversion of front windows from multi to single lite
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	110	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	missing slats at patio roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	111	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	missing slats at patio roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	112	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	missing slats at patio roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	113	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	missing slats at patio roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	114	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	missing slats at patio roof
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	115	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	116	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Slight	EC	NO	frame	added through wall AC units
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	117	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	118	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	119	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-10	Intact	Intact	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	120	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Slight	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	added ramp
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	121	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	122	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	123	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	124	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	

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Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	125	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	126	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	127	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	128	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	129	1959	Dwelling - Cabin	NA-11	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	mobile	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	146	1946	Storage - Shed	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	147	1946	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	148	1946	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	151	1946	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Moderate	NC	NO	frame	
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	154	1959	Specialized - Pool	NA	Intact	None	Slight	EC	NO	frame	new door
Sun Lakes-Dry Falls	179	1952	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	EC	NO	frame	
Tolmie	1	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS124	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	
Tolmie	2	1975	Shelter - Picnic	BS124	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	post and beam	vinyl windows, window configuration at comfort station is different
Tolmie	3	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Turn Island	3	1972	Station - Comfort	NA-47	Intact	Slight	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	screen at windows removed
Twanoh	4	1950	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	HC	Twanoh State Park historic district	hollow clay tile	built to match the late 1930s bathhouse #2 to the northwest
Twanoh	15	1957	Station - Contact	NA	Intact	Moderate	Slight	HNC	Twanoh State Park historic district	pan-abode	aluminum sliders could be original, added AC unit and plywood at one window, replacement fixed sash at another, new door
Twanoh	20	1956	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	HNC	Twanoh State Park historic district	post and beam	
Twanoh	21	1980	Station - Comfort	NA-44	Intact	Intact	Intact	NHNC	Twanoh State Park historic district	kit	precast concrete, attributed by Alex as kit the agency purchased
Twanoh	25	1977	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Slight	NHNC	Twanoh State Park historic district	frame	vinyl windows, new doors
Twenty Five Mile Creek	3	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	replacement siding
Twenty Five Mile Creek	11	1967	Shop	NA	Intact	Intact	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Twenty Five Mile Creek	12	1967	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Twenty Five Mile Creek	18	1983	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	only single not paired windows, smaller plan, different wing wall design
Twenty Five Mile Creek	20	1975	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Twin Harbors	5	1968	Station - Comfort	BS044	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	
Twin Harbors	7	1953	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	
Twin Harbors	8	1976	Shop	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, large shed roof rear addition
Twin Harbors	9	1978	Dwelling - Single Family	BS125	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	similar to BS125, but metal chimney, no garage, and T1-11 siding added
Twin Harbors	10	1977	Specialized - Clam Cleaning	BS130	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	metal	missing two of the cleaning sinks
Twin Harbors	13	1964	Station - Comfort	BS002	Intact	Intact	Intact	DNE	DAHP 2020-11-06913	concrete block	

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Twin Harbors	19	1968	Station - Comfort	BS046	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block/frame	vinyl windows, gable end vent slightly different from standard plan
Twin Harbors	28	1978	Station - Contact	BS117	Moderate	Extensive	Intact	NC	NO	frame	shed roof front addition, vinyl windows, new doors
Wallace Falls	2	1976	Station - Comfort	BS123	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	vinyl windows
Wallace Falls	3	1976	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Wallace Falls	4	1976	Shelter - Picnic	BS038	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	log	no central counter
Wallace Falls	6	1979	Shop	BS108	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	T1-11 siding rather than horizontal board per standard plan but appears original, vinyl windows, garage door at rear facade appears original
Wenatchee Confluence	2	1950	Shop	NA	Slight	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new doors; shed roof side addition
Wenatchee Confluence	921	1985	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Slight	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	new doors
Westport Light	26	1974	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Westport Light	27	1975	Dwelling - Single Family	NA-20	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	form appears older; aluminum slider windows; vinyl siding
Westport Light	39	1974	Storage - Building	NA-53	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Yakima Sportsman	3	1962	Concession	BS039	Intact	Extensive	Extensive	NC	NO	frame	vinyl windows, new siding; design is a variation on the base design with window placement not exactly matching the base designs
Yakima Sportsman	5	1950	Station - Comfort	NA	Intact	Extensive	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	concrete block	vinyl windows
Yakima Sportsman	7	1950	Shelter - Picnic	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ES	NO	post and beam	
Yakima Sportsman	8	1950	Shelter - Luggage	NA-23	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	seems like a luggage shelter, but appears to be in use for picnics
Yakima Sportsman	9	1950	Shelter - Luggage	NA-23	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	seems like a luggage shelter, but appears to be in use for picnics
Yakima Sportsman	10	1962	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	Intact	Intact	NC	NO	frame	
Yakima Sportsman	13	1956	Storage - Building	NA	Intact	None	Intact	ND	No eligible historic district	frame	
Yakima Sportsman	14	1950	Dwelling - Single Family	NA	Intact	Slight	Slight	NC	NO	frame	appear to be storms over wood windows;
Yakima Sportsman	15	1950	Shop	NA	Moderate	Extensive	Slight	NC	NO	frame	side shed roof addition, vinyl windows, new doors

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APPENDIX C. STANDARD PLANS

Table 14. Standard Plans

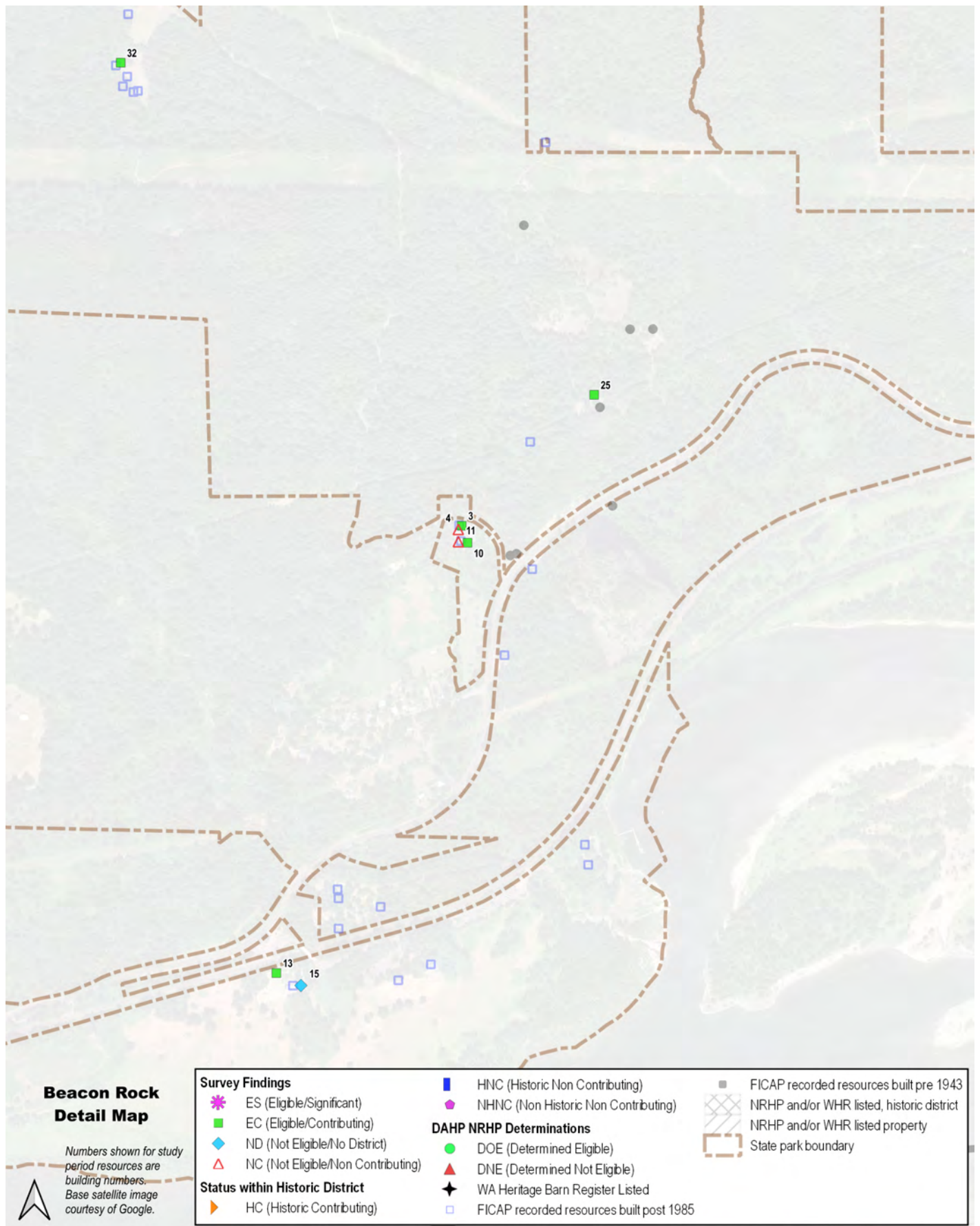
PLAN NO	TITLE BLOCK NAME	DESIGNED BY	DESIGN DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER STAMP	ARCHITECT STAMP	DRAWING DATE	BASEVARIANT	TYPE
BSxxx	Relocatable Contact Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		Undated, ca. 1981	base	Station - Contact
BS STD Large	Large Contact Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		8/24/1971	base	Station - Contact
BS STD Small	Small Contact Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		8/30/1971	base	Station - Contact
BS001	Standard Bathhouse	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	Johnson, Daren W.		2/13/1964	base	Station - Comfort
BS002	Standard 50-Camp Area Comfort Station (revised)	NA	NA	Shaver, V. E.	Johnson, Daren W.		8/30/1964	variant	Station - Comfort
BS003	Small Standard Comfort Station	NA	NA	Ishmael, William	NA		3/3/1966	variant	Station - Comfort
BS005	Small Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Shaver, V. E.	Johnson, Daren W.		3/31/1965	base	Station - Comfort
BS006	Standard Comfort Station (revised)	NA	NA	Shaver, V. E.	Johnson, Daren W.		9/18/1964	base	Station - Comfort
BS007	Standard Picnic Shelter	NA	NA	Ishmael, William	NA		3/?/1966	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS008	Bath House and Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	NA		8/15/1963	base	Station - Comfort
BS009	Standard Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	Johnson, Daren W.		12/17/1963	base	Station - Comfort
BS010	Standard Small Camp Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	Johnson, Daren W.		1/20/1964	variant	Station - Comfort
BS011	Standard Three-Unit Camp Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	NA		1/29/1969	variant	Station - Comfort
BS012	Standard Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	Johnson, Daren W.		12/17/1963	variant	Station - Comfort
BS013	Small Comfort Station Side by Side Model	D.S.A.	22190	H.J.P	NA		1/19/1961	base	Station - Comfort
BS014	Small Comfort Station Back to Back Model	D.S.A.	22555	H.J.P	Chambers, J. L.		1/16/1961	base	Station - Comfort
BS015	Small Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	Johnson, Daren W.		8/7/1963	base	Station - Comfort
BS016	Group Camp Comfort Station (Revised)	NA	NA	Shaver, V. E.	Johnson, Daren W.		3/18/1965	variant	Station - Comfort
BS017	Standard Comfort Station for Group Camps	NA	NA	Avery, Don S.; H.J.P.	NA		4/29/1960	base	Station - Comfort
BS018	Standard Campground Comfort Station	Avery, Don S.	NA	Avery, Don S.	NA		1/15/1958	base	Station - Comfort
BS019	Standard Small Comfort Station	NA	NA	H.J.P	NA		3/10/1962	variant	Station - Comfort
BS020	Standard Small Comfort Station Frame Type - For Men and Women	Avery, Don S.	NA	Avery, Don S.	Chambers, J. L.		1/20/1960	base	Station - Comfort
BS022	Comfort Station Large Western Standard with and without Showers	NA	NA	Hansen, J.			11/30/1955	base	Station - Comfort
BS023	Bath House Conconully State Park	NA	NA	H.J.P	NA		8/7/1961	base	Station - Comfort
BS024	Comfort Station and Bath House	NA	NA	M.S.	NA		4/25/1957	base	Station - Comfort
BS025	Standard Rangers Residence	NA	NA	Rhee, K.	NA		3/13/1964	base	Dwelling - Single Family
BS026	Alternate Rangers Residence	NA	NA	Rhee, K. and Shaver, V. E.	NA		4/20/1964	variant	Dwelling - Single Family
BS027	Rangers Residence	NA	NA	NA	Johnson, Daren W.		7/21/1963	variant	Dwelling - Single Family
BS028	Rangers Residence	NA	NA	H.J.P	NA		10/31/1962	variant	Dwelling - Single Family
BS029	Park Rangers Residence	NA	NA	Avery, Don S.	NA		3/3/1961	base	Dwelling - Single Family
BS030	Group Camp Building	NA	NA	Ishmael, William	Johnson, Daren W.		1/?/1966	base	Dwelling - Dormitory
BS031	8 Man Squad Hut	NA	NA	NA	NA		9/17/1968	base	Dwelling - A-Frame
BS032-1	Standard Squad Hut Group Camp Facilities	NA	NA	Avery, Don S.	NA		Undated	base	Dwelling - Cabin
BS032-2	Squad Huts	Avery, Don S.	NA	M.S.	NA		6/?/1958	base	Dwelling - Cabin
BS032-3	Standard Cook's Quarters Group Camp Facilities	NA	NA	Avery, Don S.	NA		Undated	variant	Dwelling - Cabin
BS033	Adirondak Shelter	NA	NA	Hellstrom	NA		4/12/1957	base	Dwelling - Cabin
BS034	Fireplace and Stove Shelter Park Standard	NA	NA	Baker, Carver Lowell	NA	Sibold, Donn Mueller	7/18/1950	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS035	Standard Type Picnic Shelter	NA	NA	Yarbrough		Sibold, Donn Mueller	7/6/1954	base	Shelter - Picnic

PLAN NO	TITLE BLOCK NAME	DESIGNED BY	DESIGN DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER STAMP	ARCHITECT STAMP	DRAWING DATE	BASEVARIANT	TYPE
BS036	Twin Fireplace Kitchen	NA	NA	Baker, Carver Lowell		Sibold, Donn Mueller	6/17/1951	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS037	Stove Shelter	NA	NA	Owens, R. J.	NA	Baker, Carver Lowell	8/31/1951	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS038	Cooking Shelter Standard Design	NA	NA	D. L. W.	NA		12/9/1954	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS039	Concession Building	NA	NA	H.J.P	NA		6/7/1961	base	Concession
BS040	Beach Area Comfort Station	Ishmael, William	5/1967	Ishmael, William	Johnson, Daren W.		5/?/1967	base	Station - Comfort
BS043	Standard Comfort Station	NA	NA	Ishmael, William	Johnson, Daren W.		5/?/1967	base	Station - Comfort
BS044	Standard Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Ishmael, William	NA		9/9/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS045	Small Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Tveten	NA		9/22/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS046	Standard Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Ishmael and Tveten	NA		11/16/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS046R	Large Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		10/21/1968	variant	Station - Comfort
BS047	Small Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Hugill, K.	NA		11/22/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS049	Standard Camp Area Comfort Station Utilities	NA	NA	Hugill, K.	NA		12/15/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS050	Standard Comfort Stations Detail Sheet	NA	NA	Ishmael and Tveten	NA		11/15/1967	variant	Station - Comfort
BS054	Standard Storage Building	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		2/19/1968	base	Storage - Building
BS055	Standard Ocean Beach Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		Undated	variant	Station - Comfort
BS059	Ocean Beach Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		Undated	variant	Station - Comfort
BS060	Standard Patio Roof	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		3/30/1982	base	Shelter - Gazebo
BS102	Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		4/1/1970	variant	Station - Comfort
BS103	Large Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		10/30/1972	variant	Station - Comfort
BS104	Kitchen Shelter	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.			6/6/1973	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS105	Small Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		4/18/1969	variant	Station - Comfort
BS106	Small Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		11/23/1970	variant	Station - Comfort
BS107	Ocean Beach Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		Undated	base	Station - Comfort
BS108	Shop Building	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		1/18/1971	base	Shop
BS108-4	Seasonal Employee Quarters	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		5/26/1981	base	Dwelling - Dormitory
BS109	Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		11/30/1976	variant	Station - Comfort
BS110	Camp Area Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		9/24/1973	variant	Station - Comfort
BS111	8 Person Adirondack Shelter	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		12/?/1969	base	Dwelling - Cabin
BS112	4 Person Adirondack Shelter	NA	NA	Randall	Johnson, Daren W.		12/?/1969	variant	Dwelling - Cabin
BS113	Kitchen Shelter	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		10/4/1972	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS114	Group Camp Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		11/3/1969	base	Station - Comfort
BS115	Duplex	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		12/3/1970	base	Dwelling - Duplex
BS116	Infirmary	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		11/6/1970	base	Specialized - Infirmary
BS117	Contact Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		5/15/1973	base	Station - Contact
BS118	Day Use Building	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		5/3/1971	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS119	Rangers Residence	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		10/29/1975	variant	Dwelling - Single Family
BS120	Small Bathhouse	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		3/10/1972	variant	Station - Comfort
BS121	Large Day Use Building	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		4/26/1972	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS122	Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		11/9/1976	variant	Station - Comfort
BS123	Day Use Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		?/?/1973	variant	Station - Comfort
BS124	Kitchen Shelter Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		4/26/1972	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS125	Rangers Residence	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		4/19/1973	base	Dwelling - Single Family
BS126	Bathhouse	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		1/28/1974	base	Station - Comfort

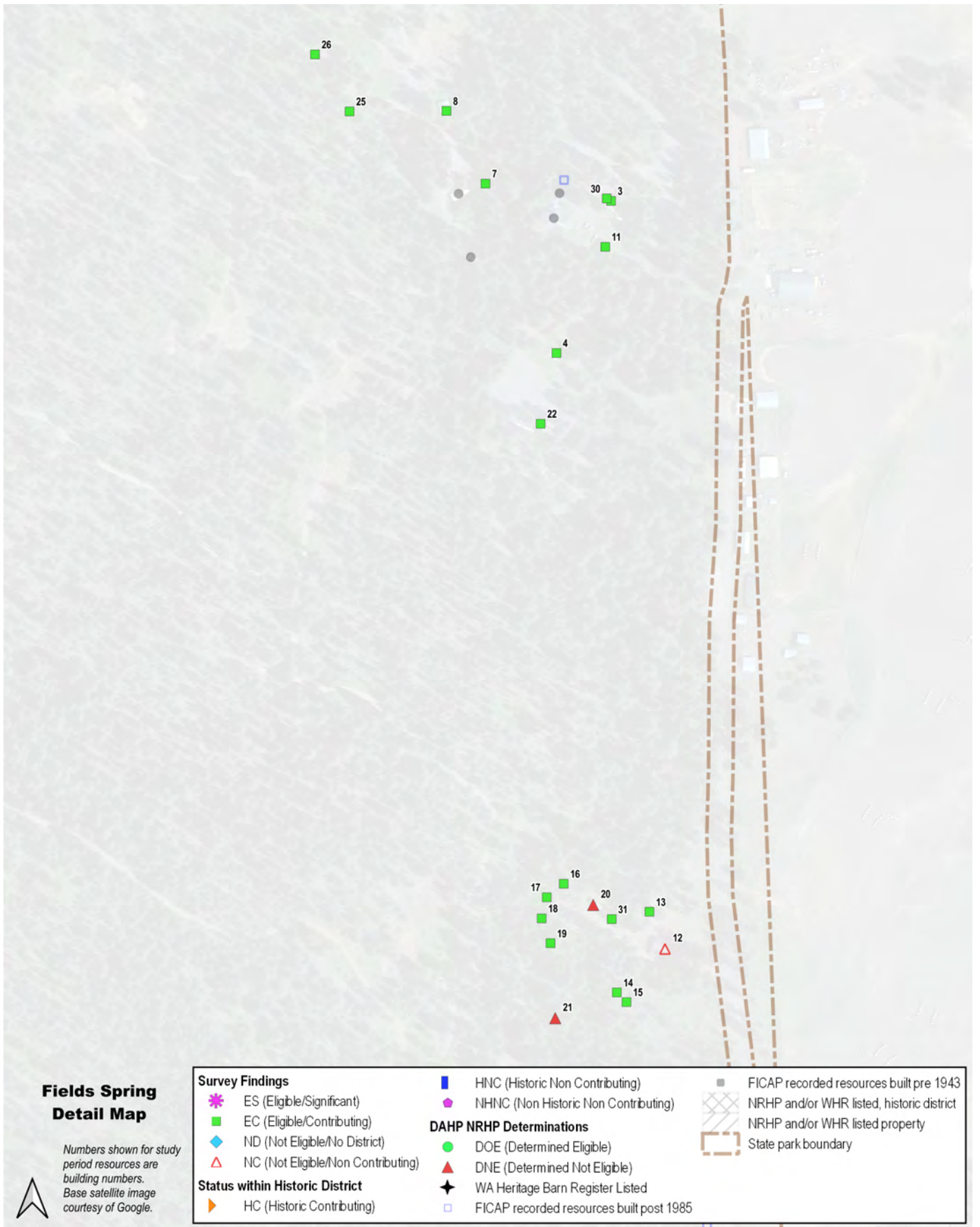
PLAN NO	TITLE BLOCK NAME	DESIGNED BY	DESIGN DATE	DRAWN BY	ENGINEER STAMP	ARCHITECT STAMP	DRAWING DATE	BASEVARIANT	TYPE
BS127	Cooking Shelter	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		8/31/1976	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS128	Snow Area Shop	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		1/16/1976	base	Shop
BS129	Comfort Station	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		3/4/1981	base	Station - Comfort
BS130	Kitchen Shelter Intermediate Size	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	NA		10/14/1983	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS130-1	Fish and Clam Cleaning Facility	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Johnson, Daren W.		8/17/1976	base	Shelter - Picnic
BS130A	Log Kitchen Shelter Intermediate Size	NA	NA	R. L. P.	Kaufmann, Kris G.		11/23/1983	variant	Shelter - Picnic
BS132	Composting Toilet Building	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		7/14/1982	base	Station - Comfort
BS133-1	Vault Toilet	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.	Brassfield, Morgan Jr.		4/28/1981	base	Station - Comfort
BS134	Equipment Shed	NA	NA	Turner, J. D.			1/27/1987	base	Storage - Shed

APPENDIX D. DETAIL MAPS

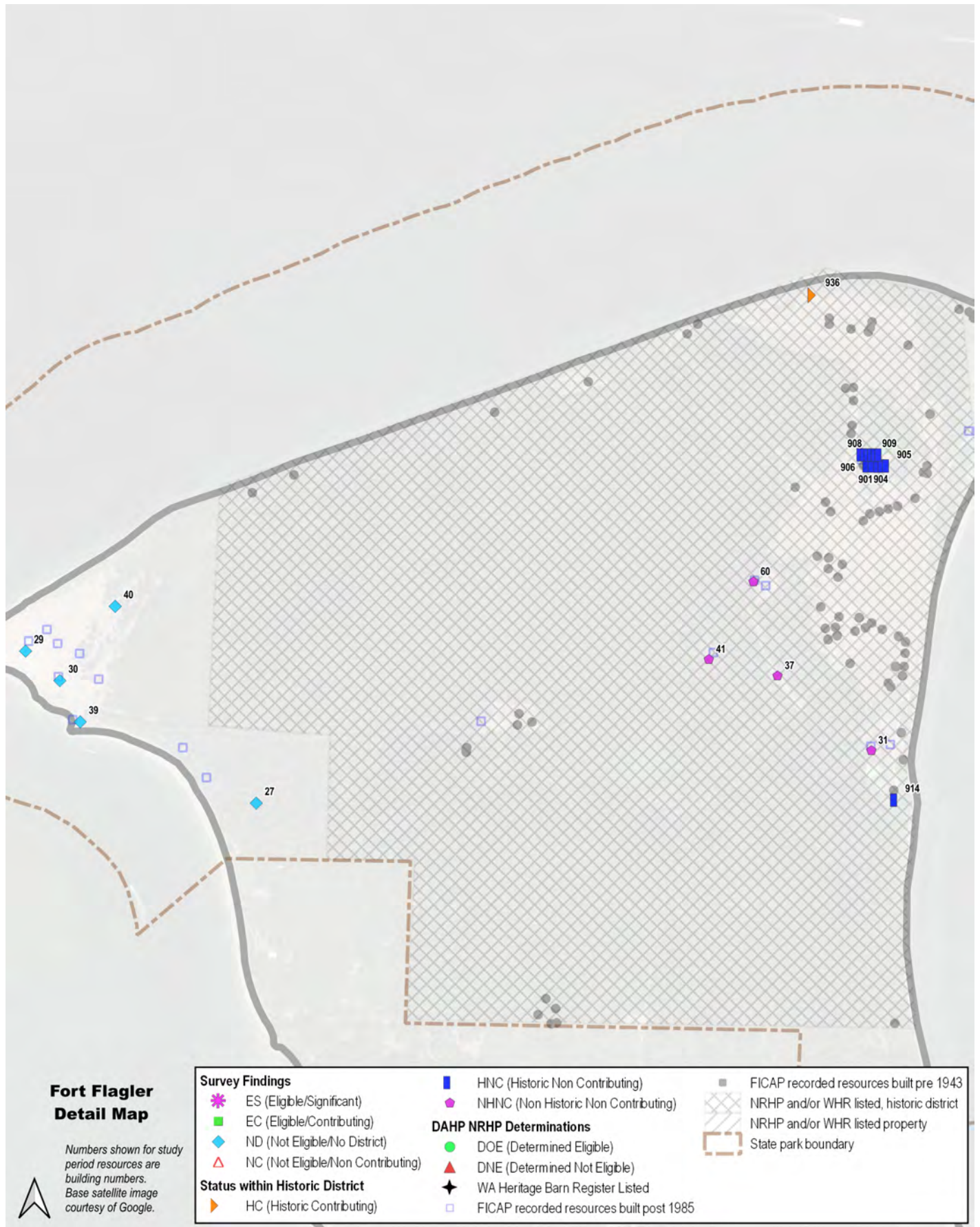
Map 8. Beacon Rock



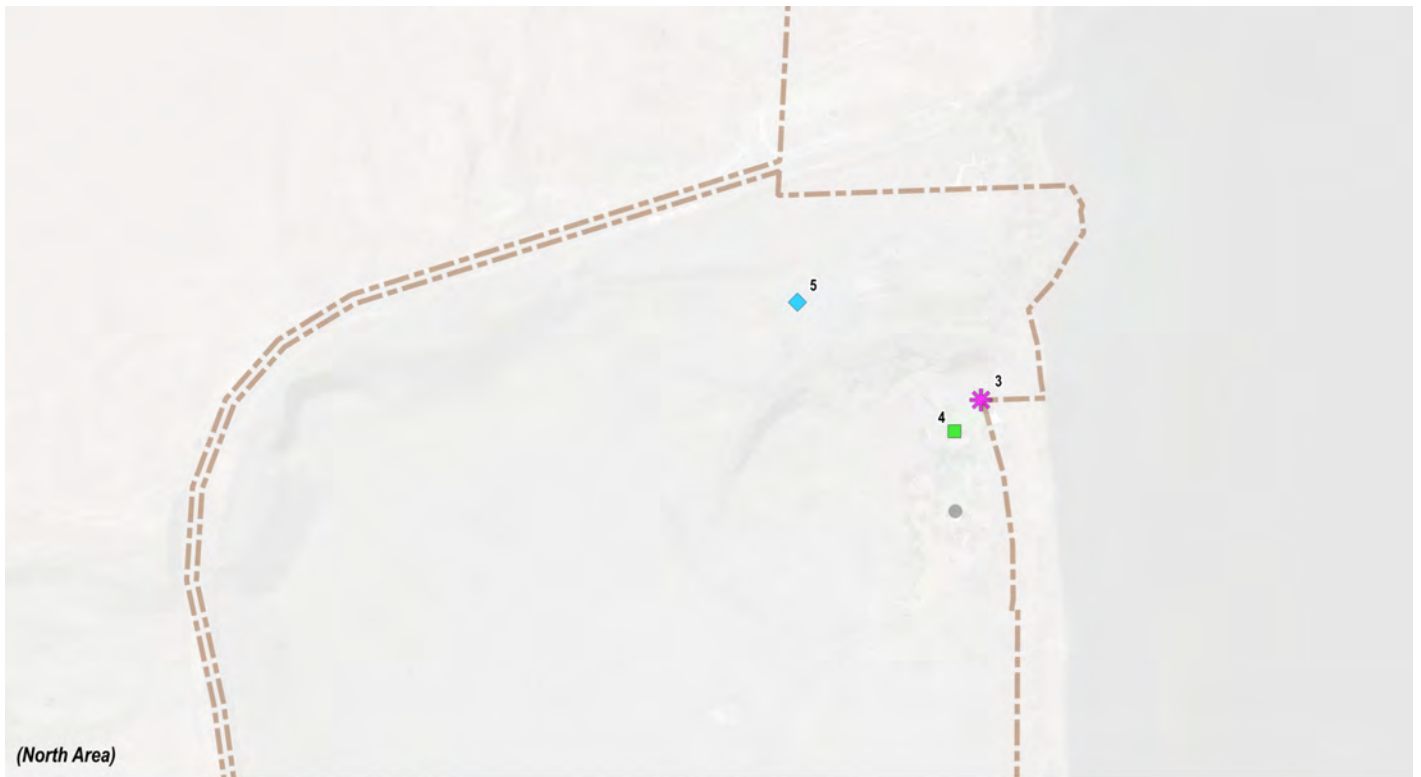
Map 9. Fields Spring



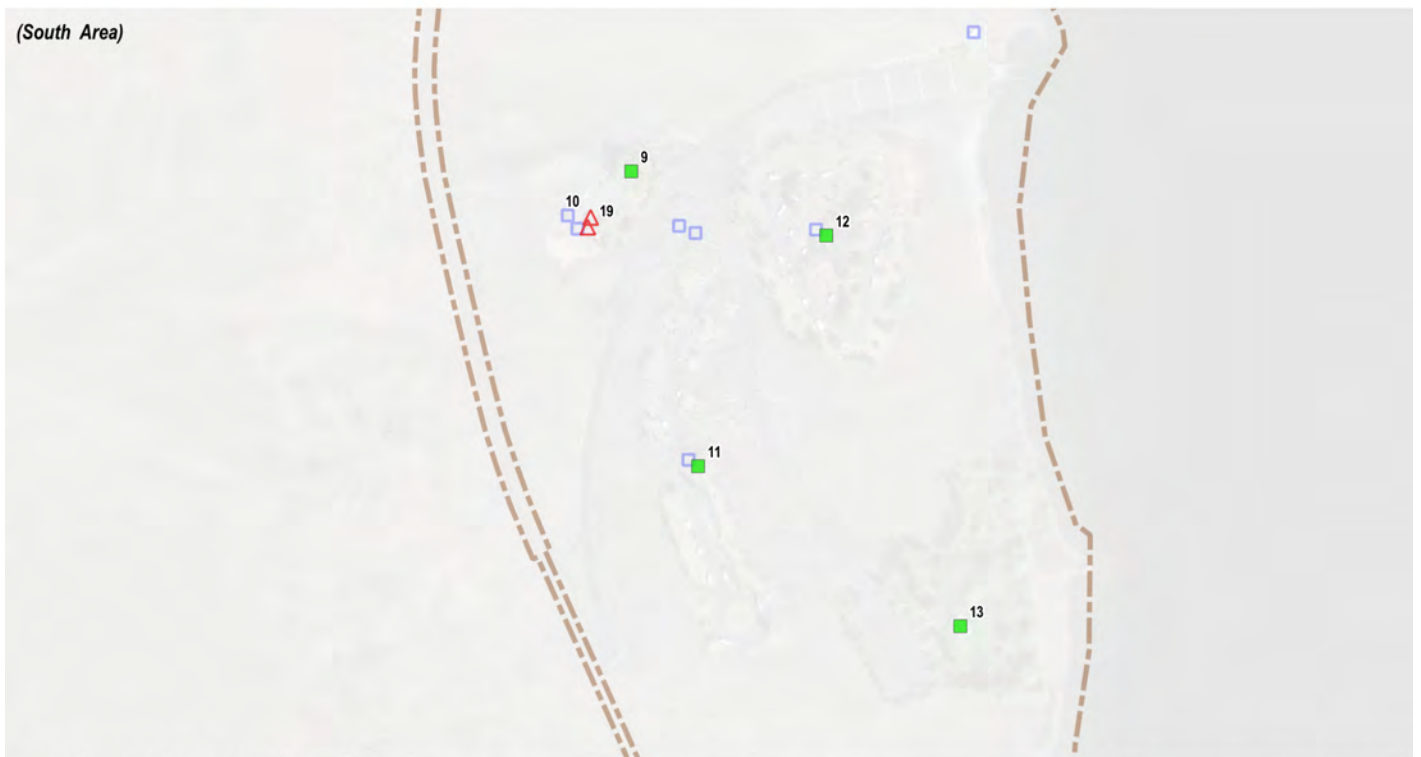
Map 10. Fort Flagler



Map 11. Ginkgo Petrified Forest



(North Area)



(South Area)

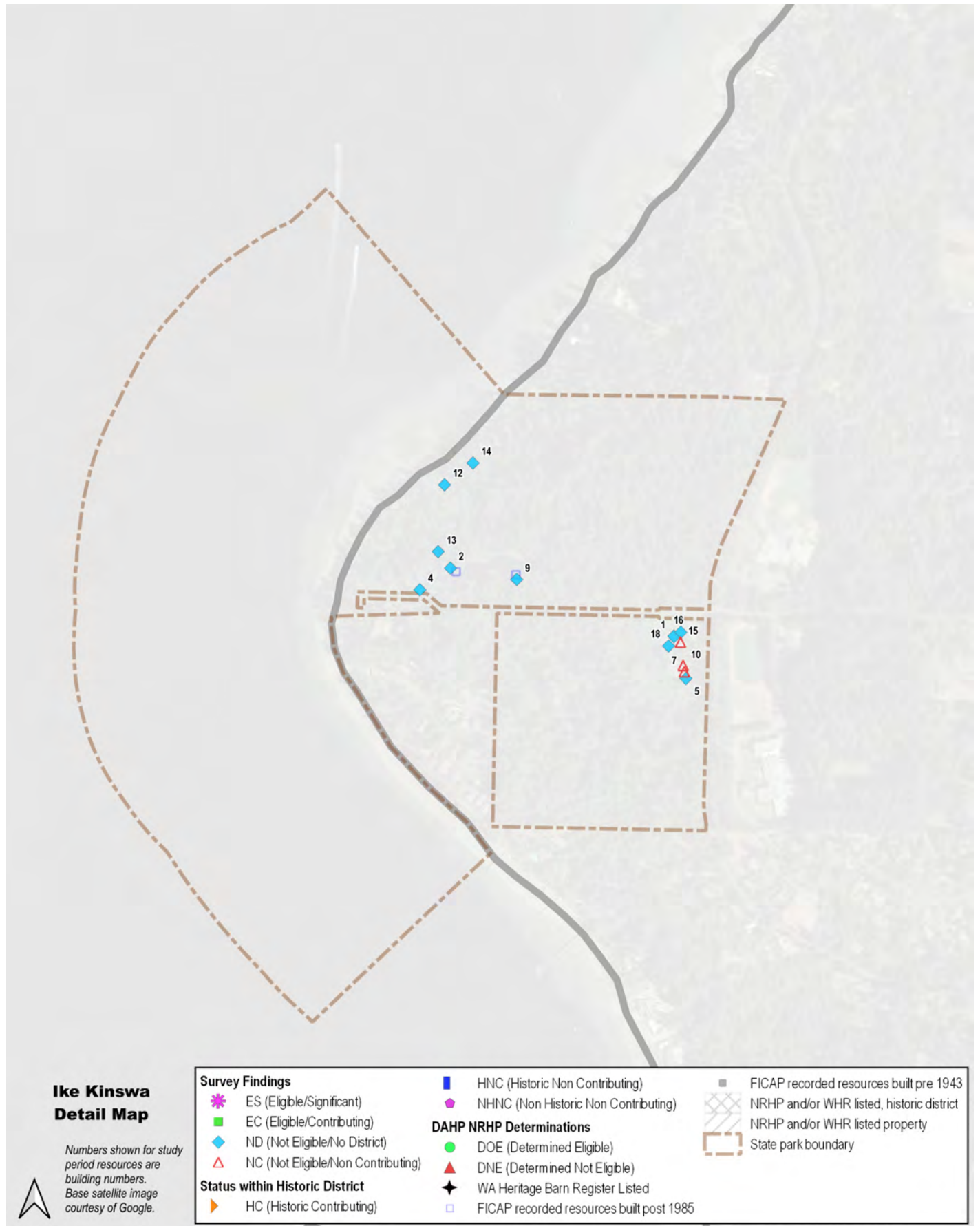
Ginkgo Petrified Forest Detail Map

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

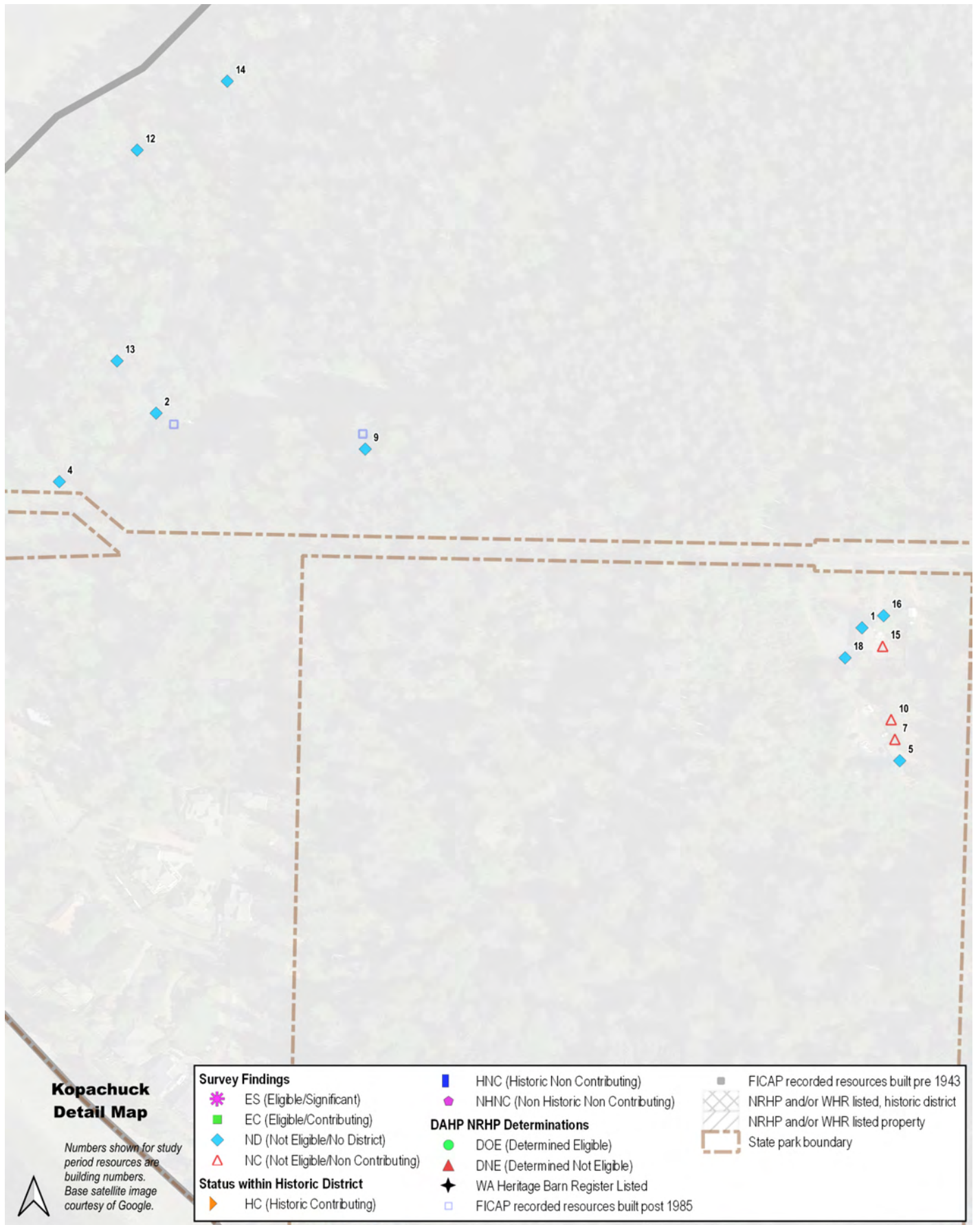


Survey Findings	HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
ES (Eligible/Significant)	NHNC (Non Historic Non Contributing)	NRHP and/or WHR listed, historic district
EC (Eligible/Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	NRHP and/or WHR listed property
ND (Not Eligible/No District)	DOE (Determined Eligible)	State park boundary
NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	
Status within Historic District	WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
HC (Historic Contributing)	FICAP recorded resources built post 1985	

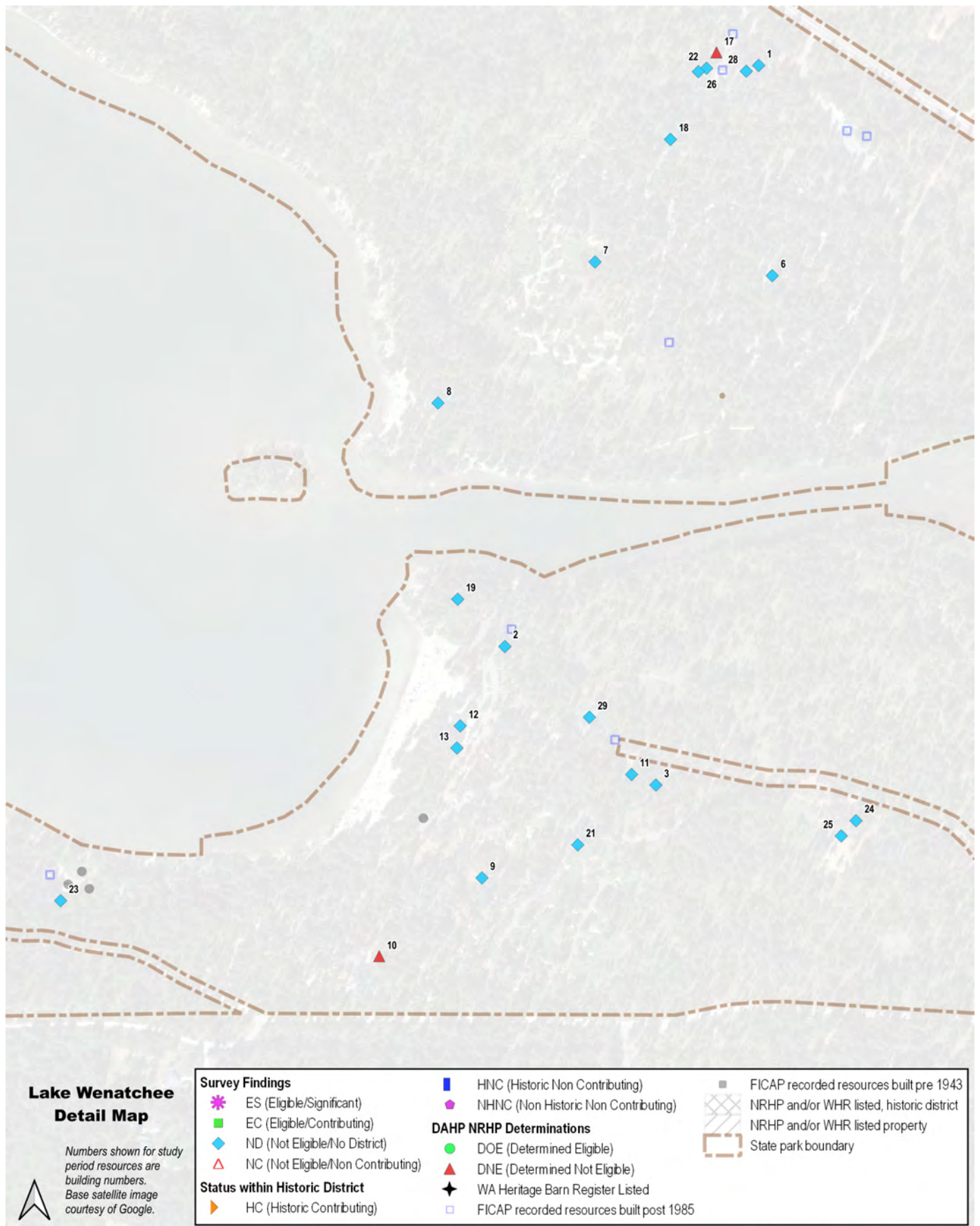
Map 12. Ike Kinswa



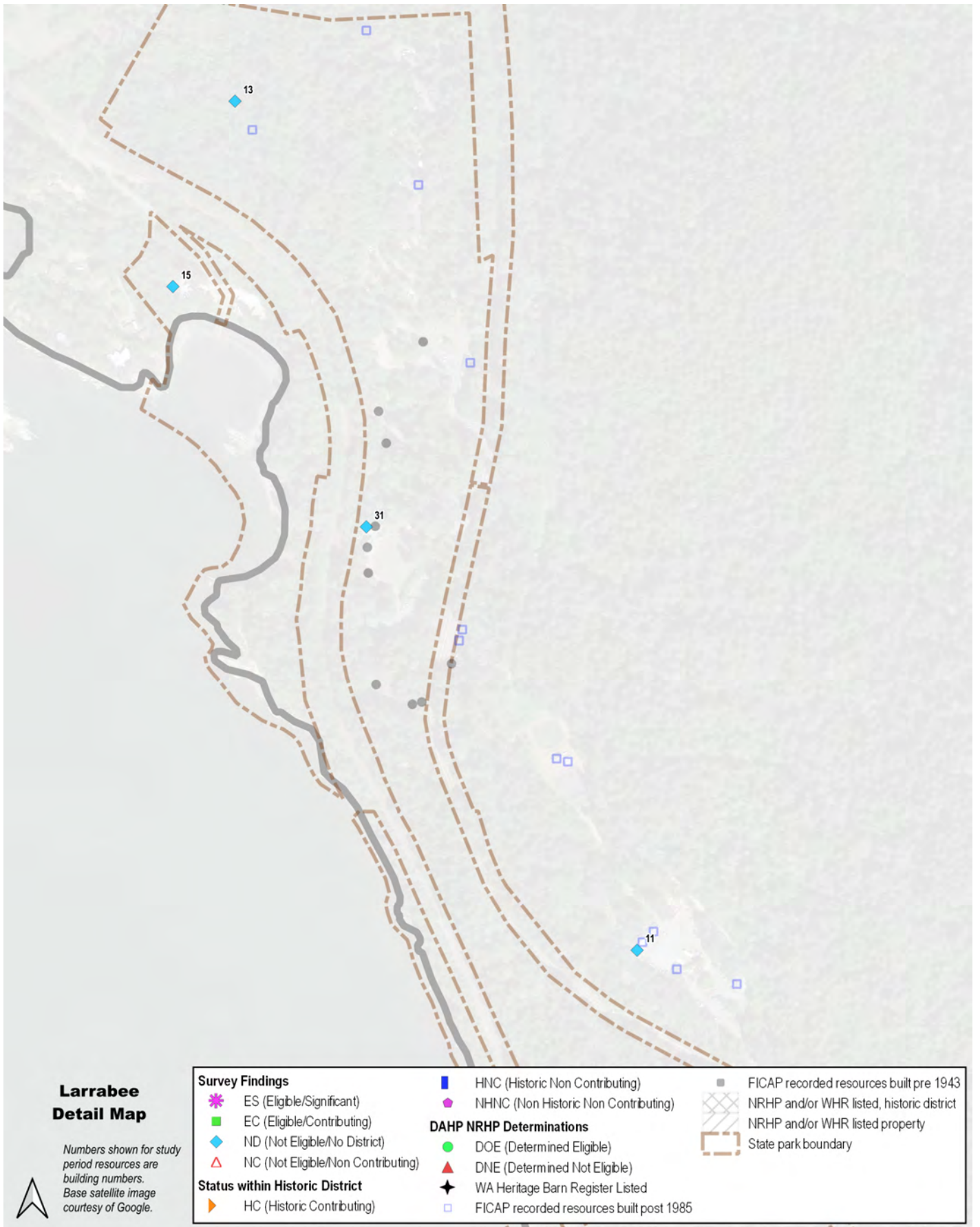
Map 13. Kopachuck



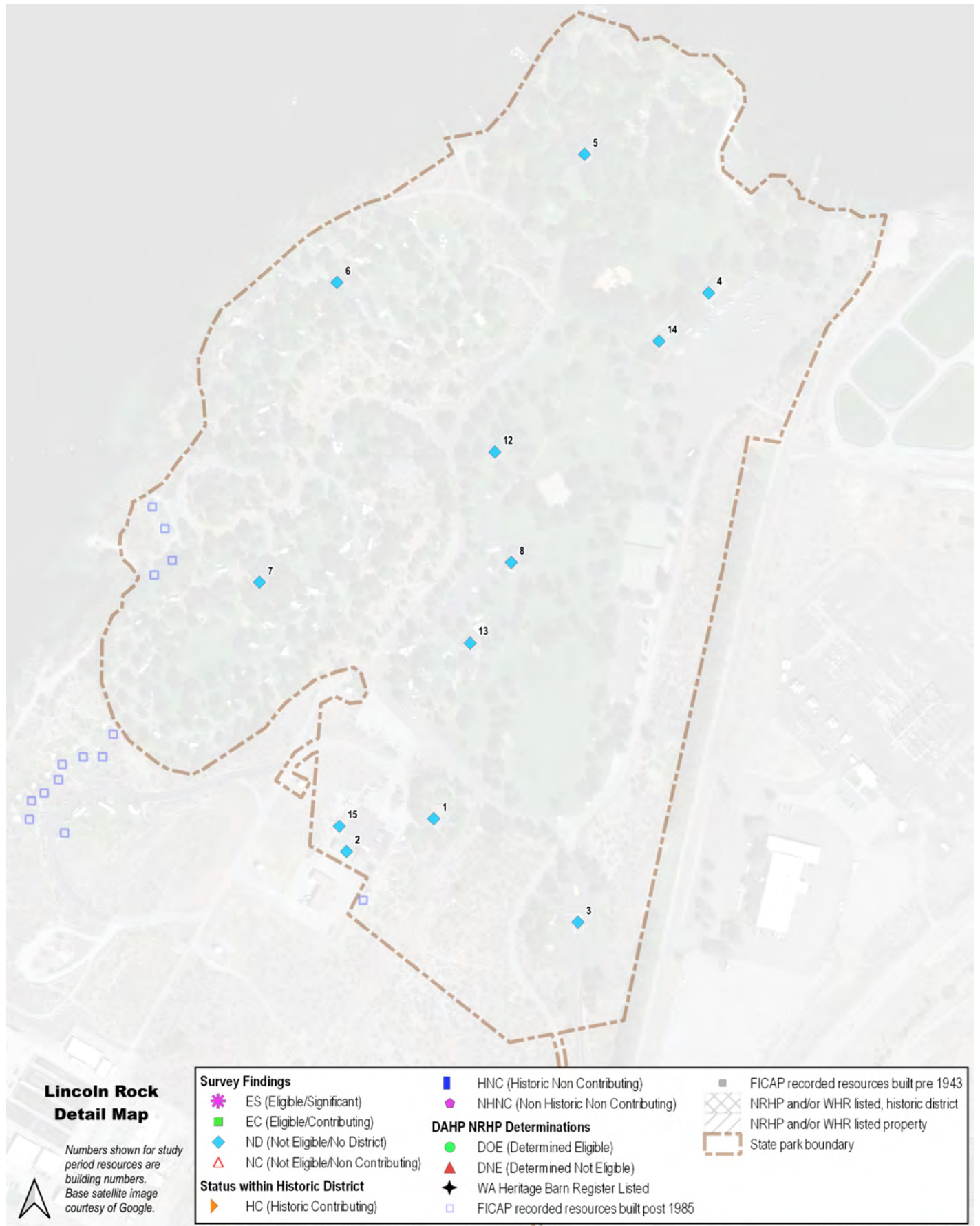
Map 14. Lake Wenatchee



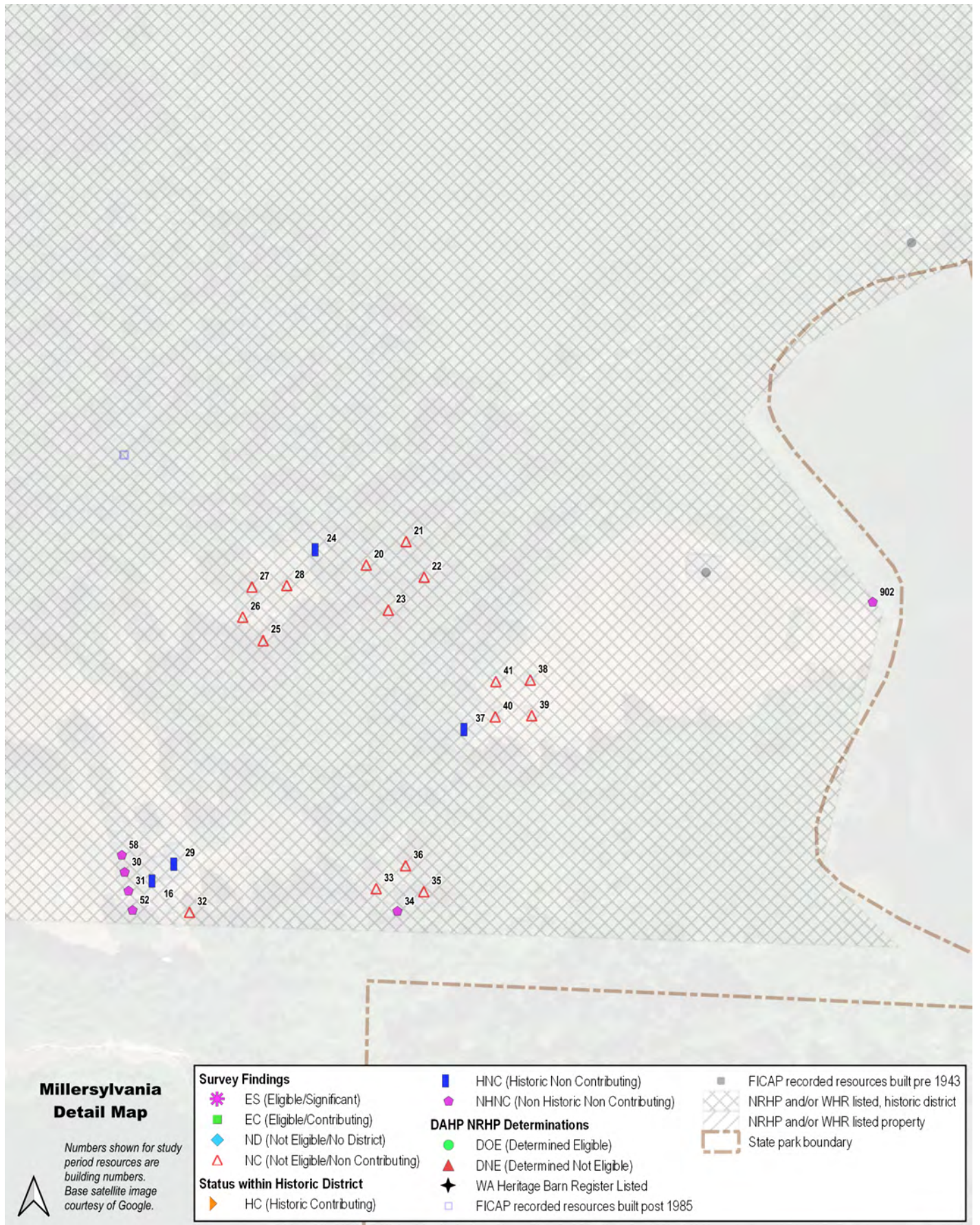
Map 15. Larrabee



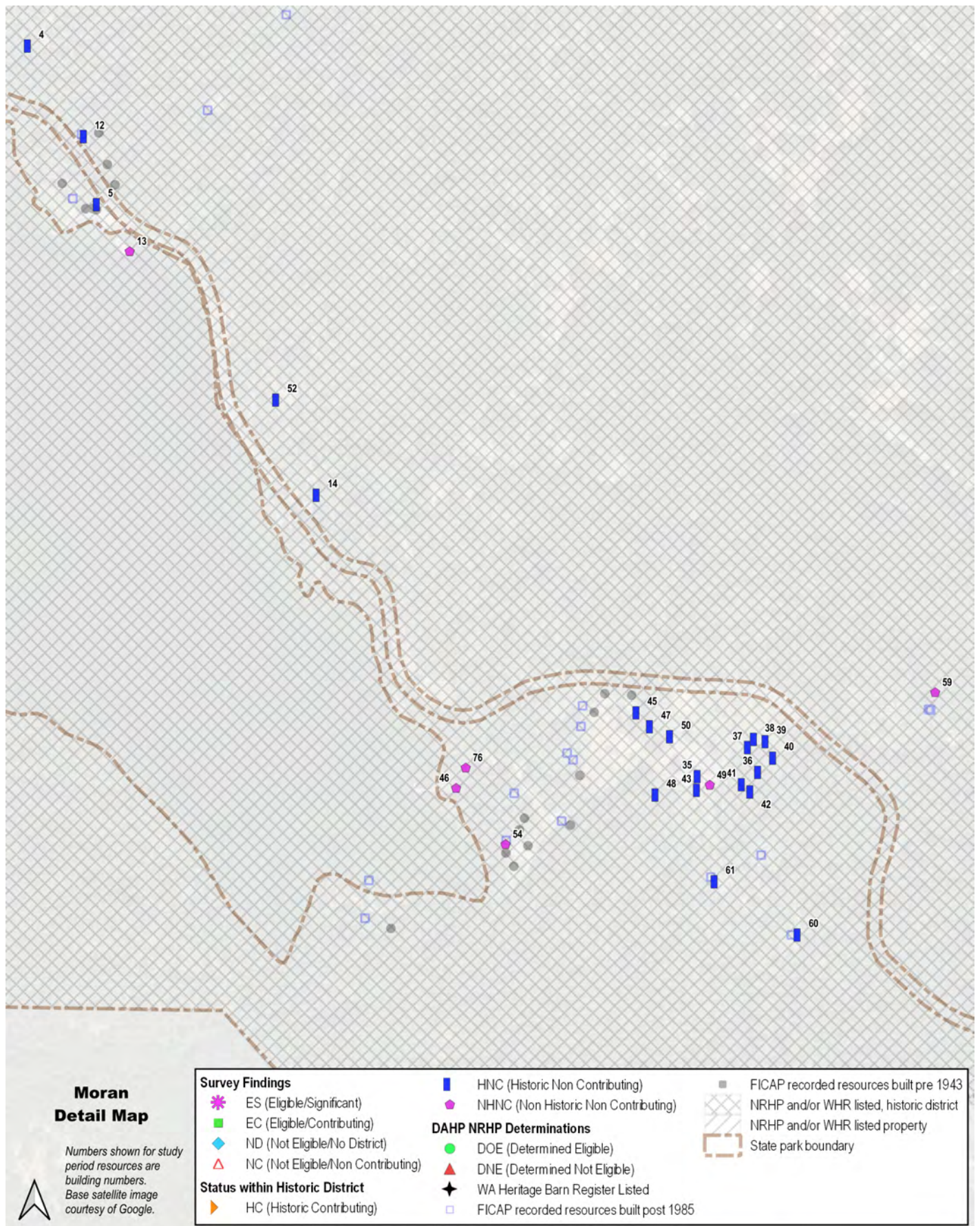
Map 16. Lincoln Rock



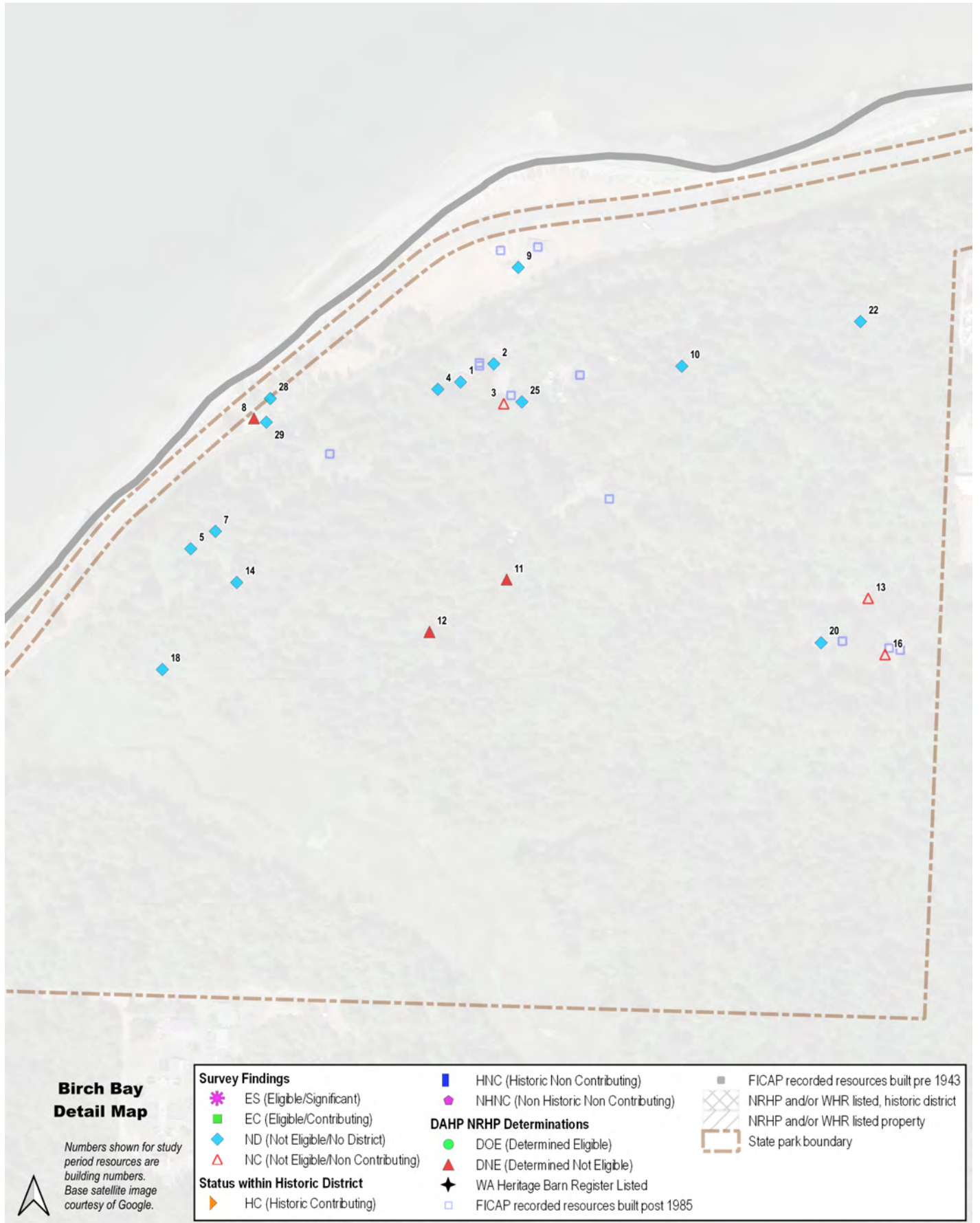
Map 17. Millersylvania



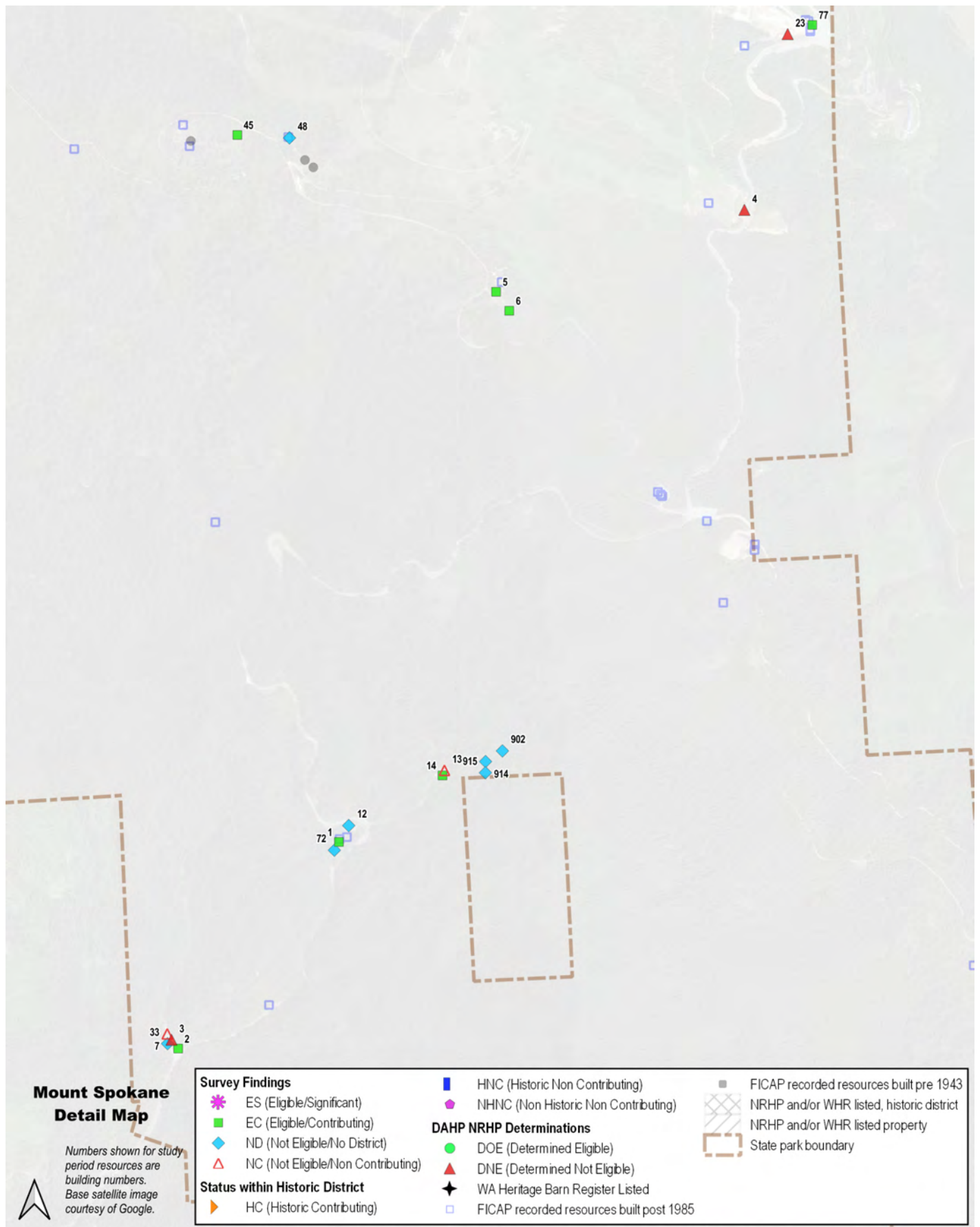
Map 18. Moran



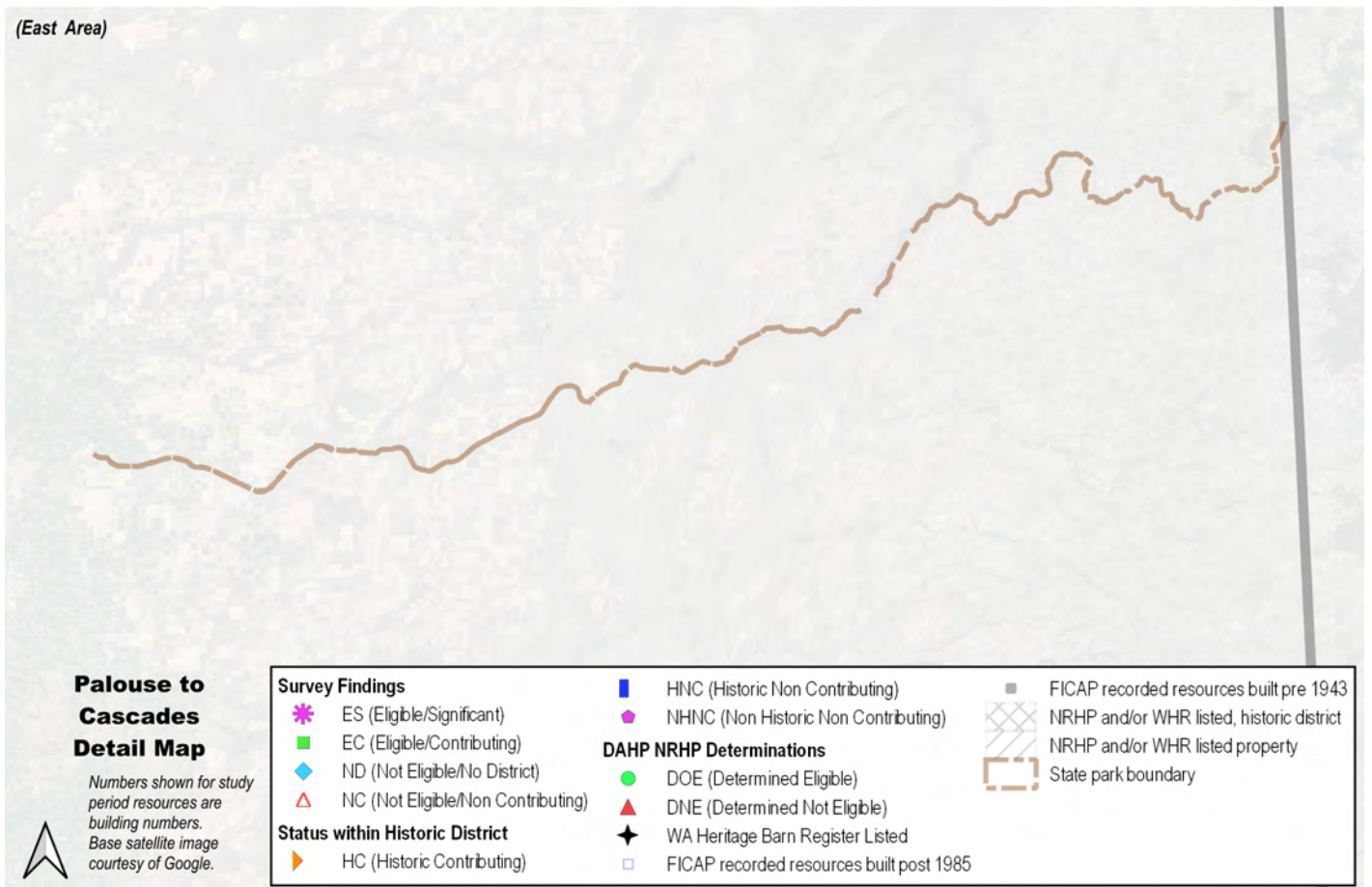
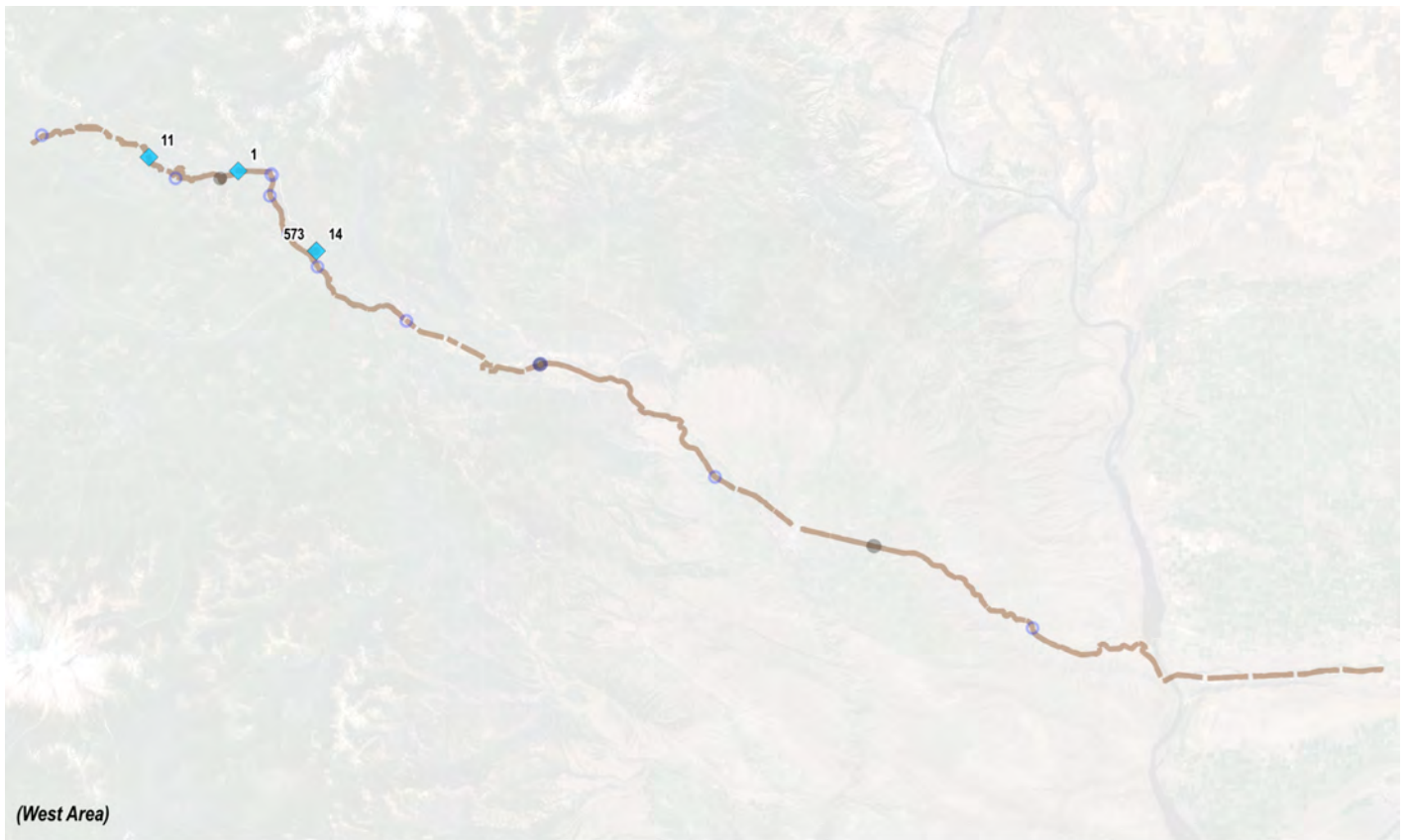
Map 19. Birch Bay



Map 20. Mount Spokane



Map 21. Palouse to Cascades



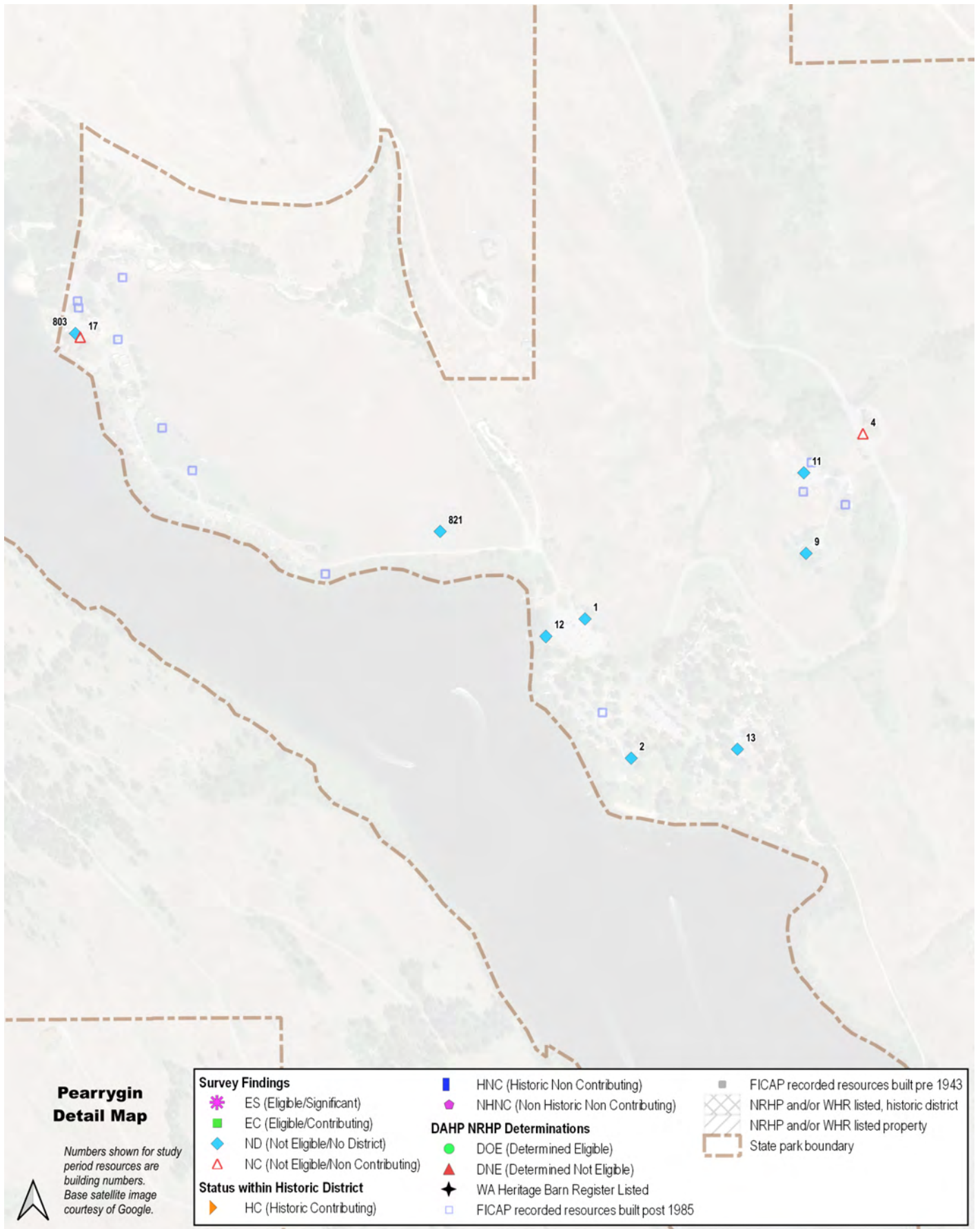
Palouse to Cascades Detail Map

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

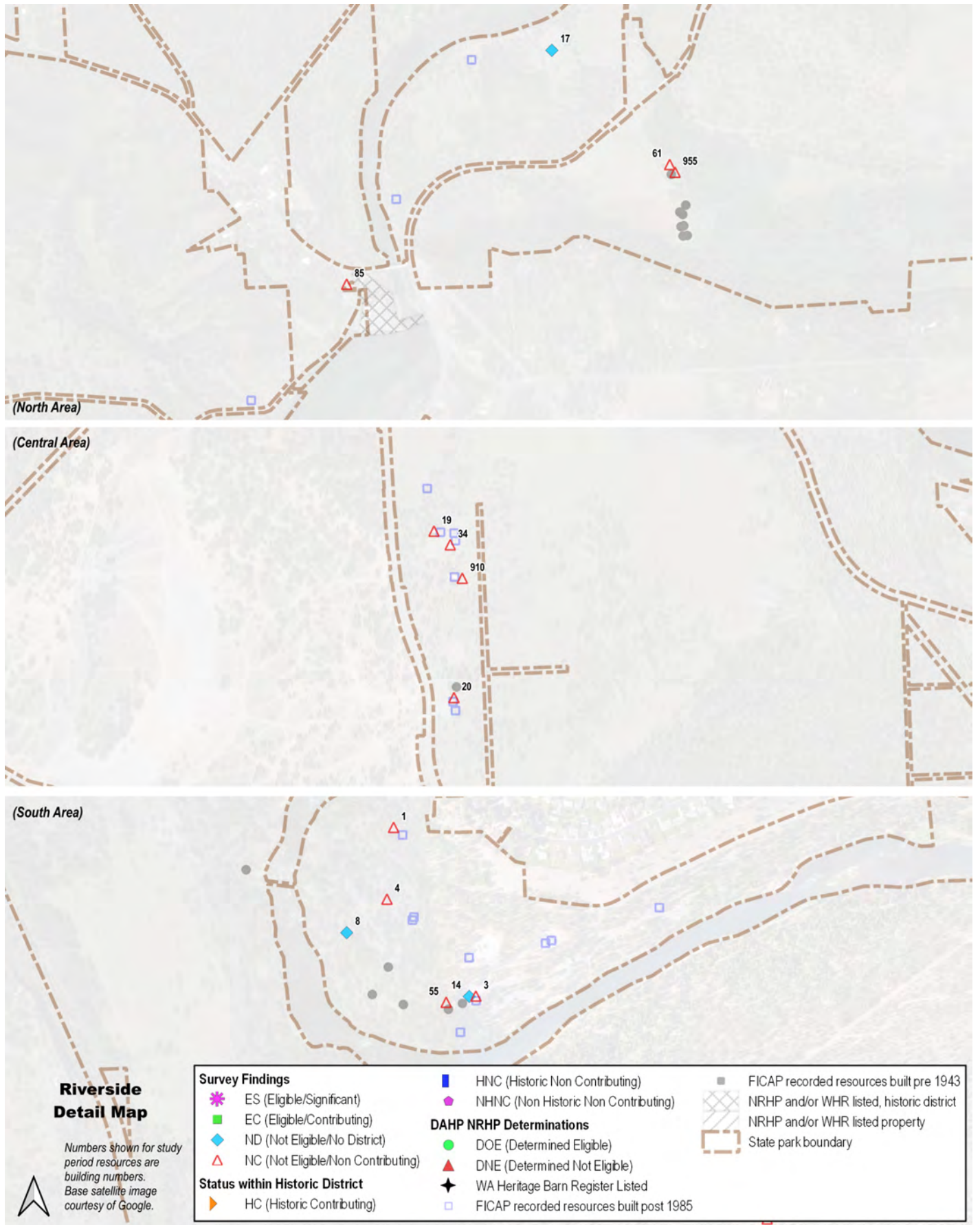


Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
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◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	
Status within Historic District		★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)		□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985	

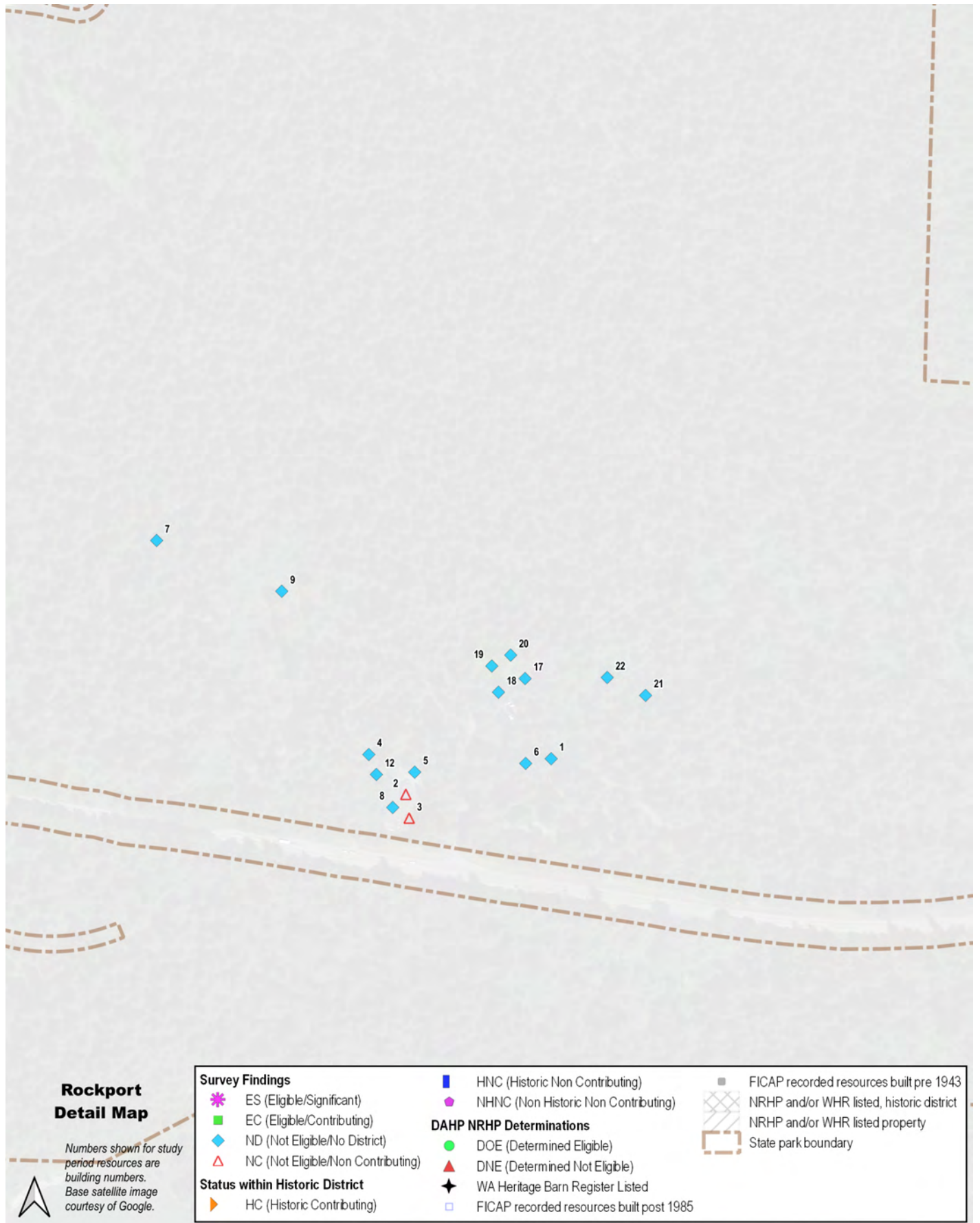
Map 22. Pearrygin



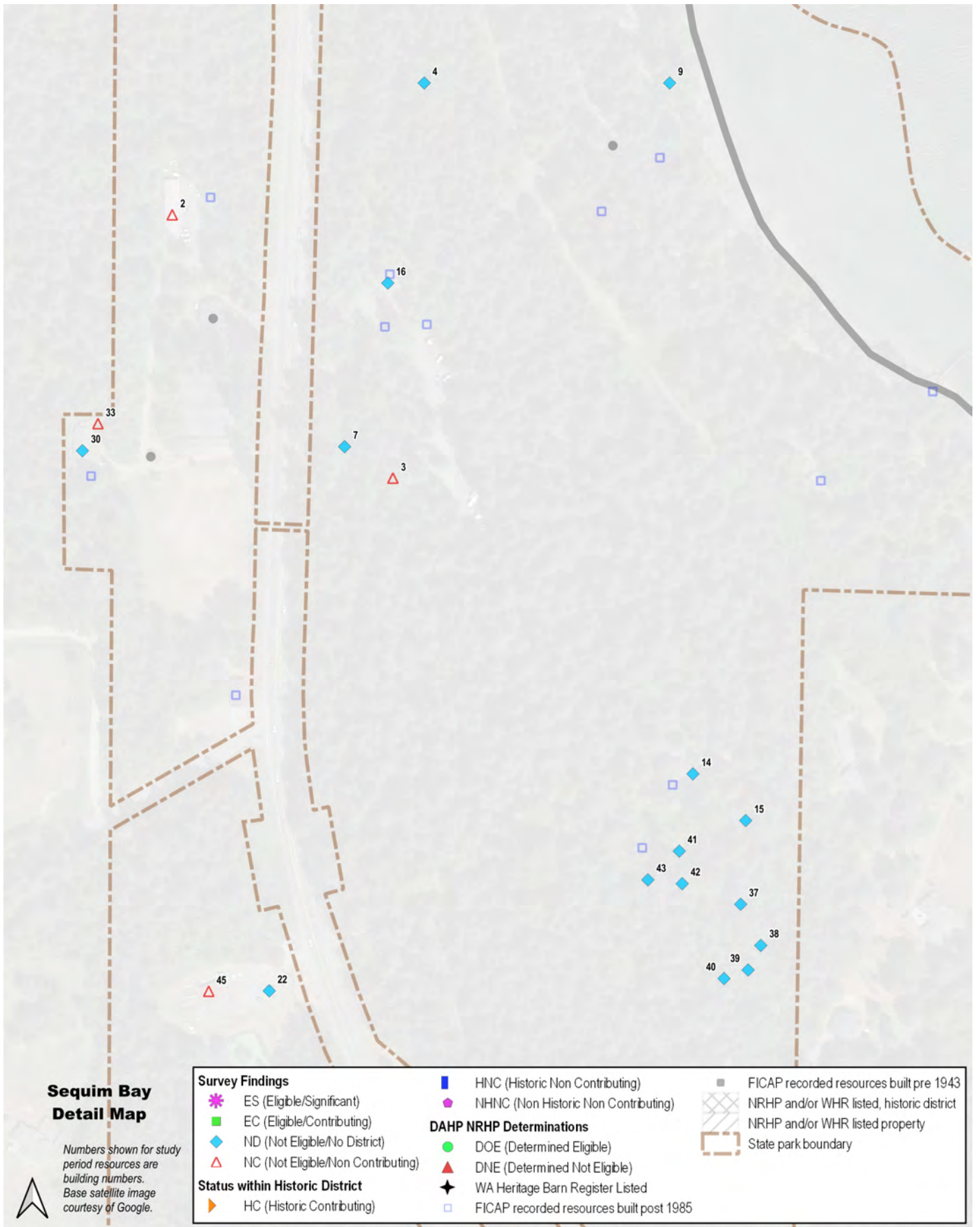
Map 23. Riverside



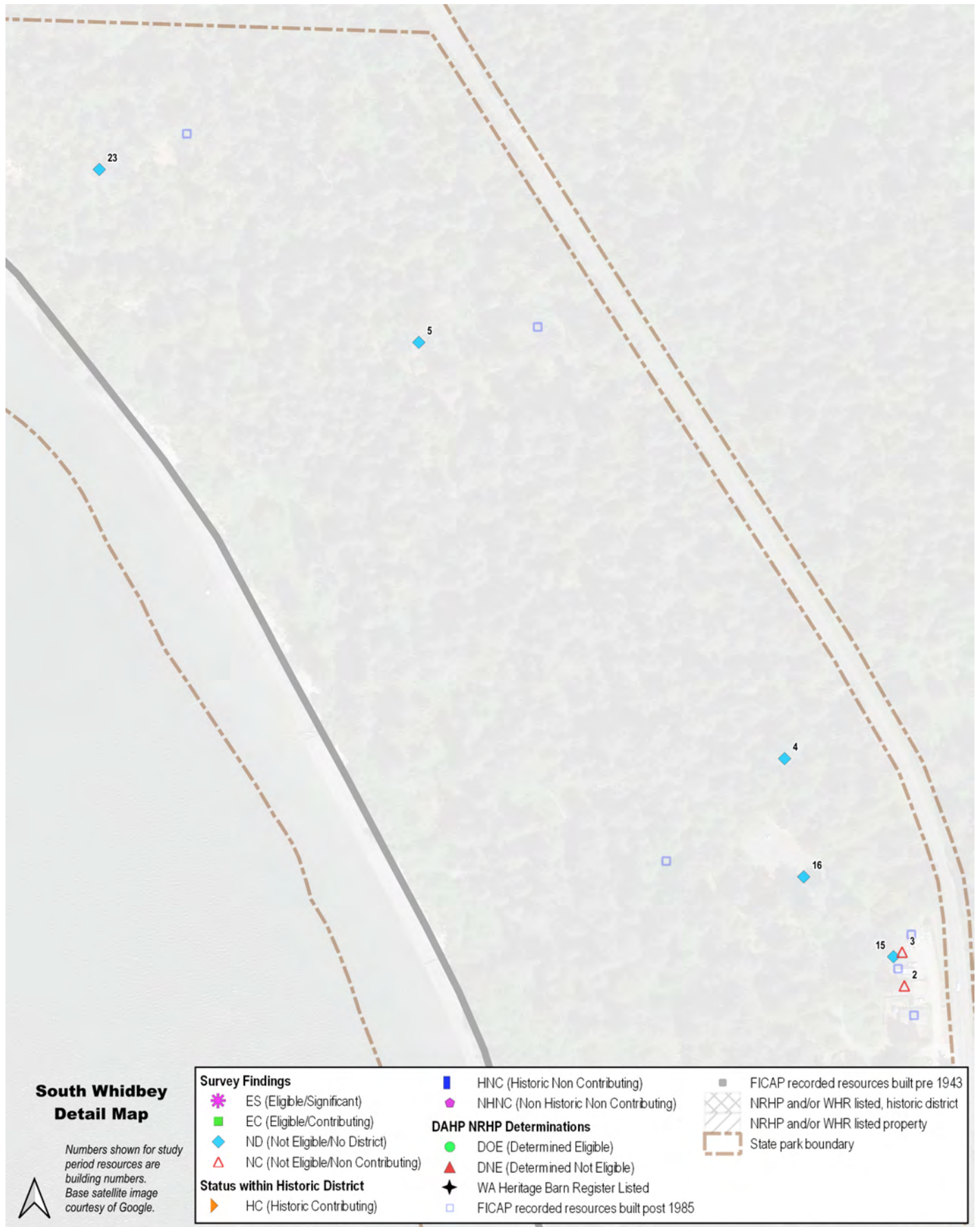
Map 24. Rockport



Map 25. Sequim Bay



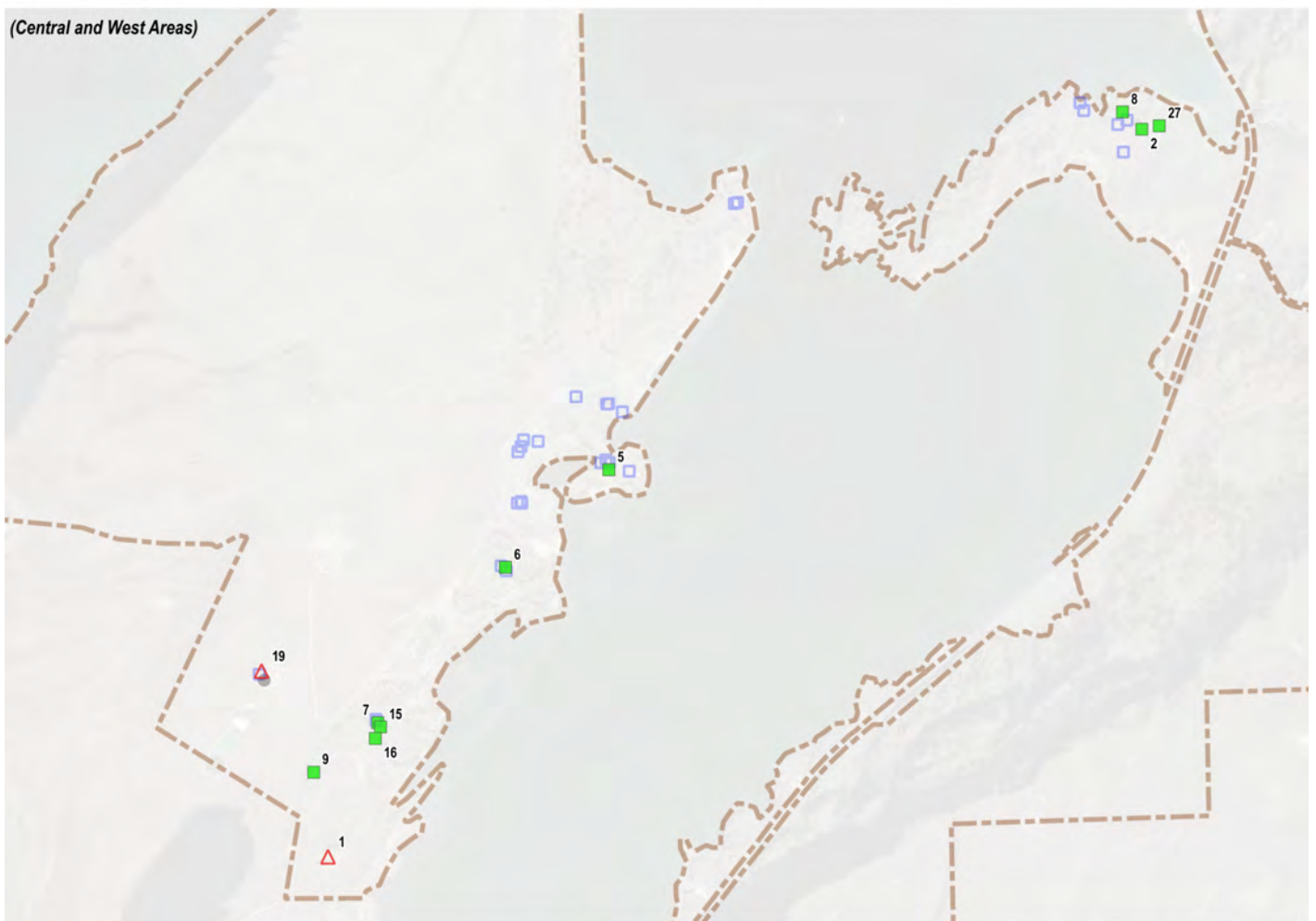
Map 26. South Whidbey



Map 27. Steamboat Rock



(East Area)



(Central and West Areas)

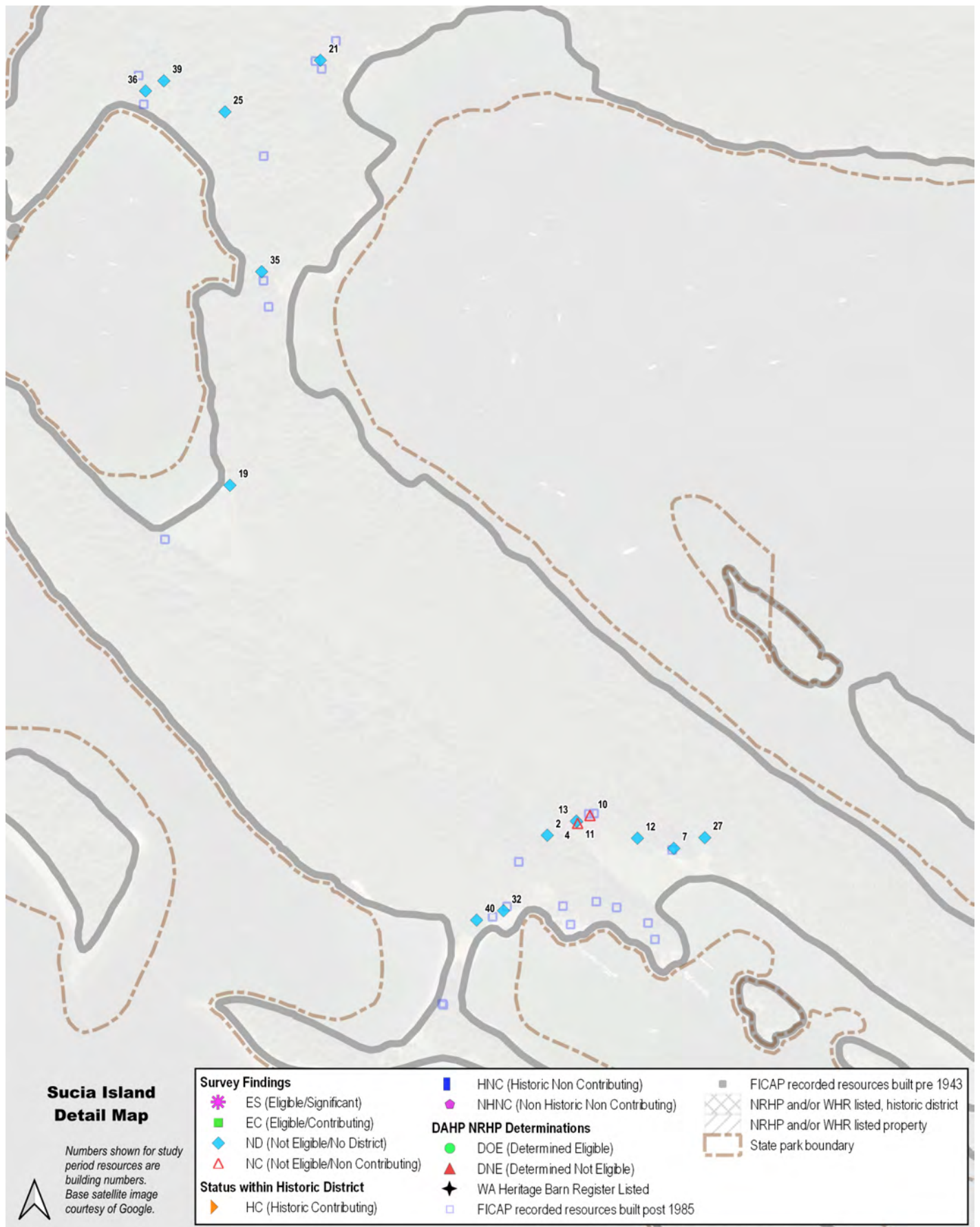
Steamboat Rock Detail Map

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers.
Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

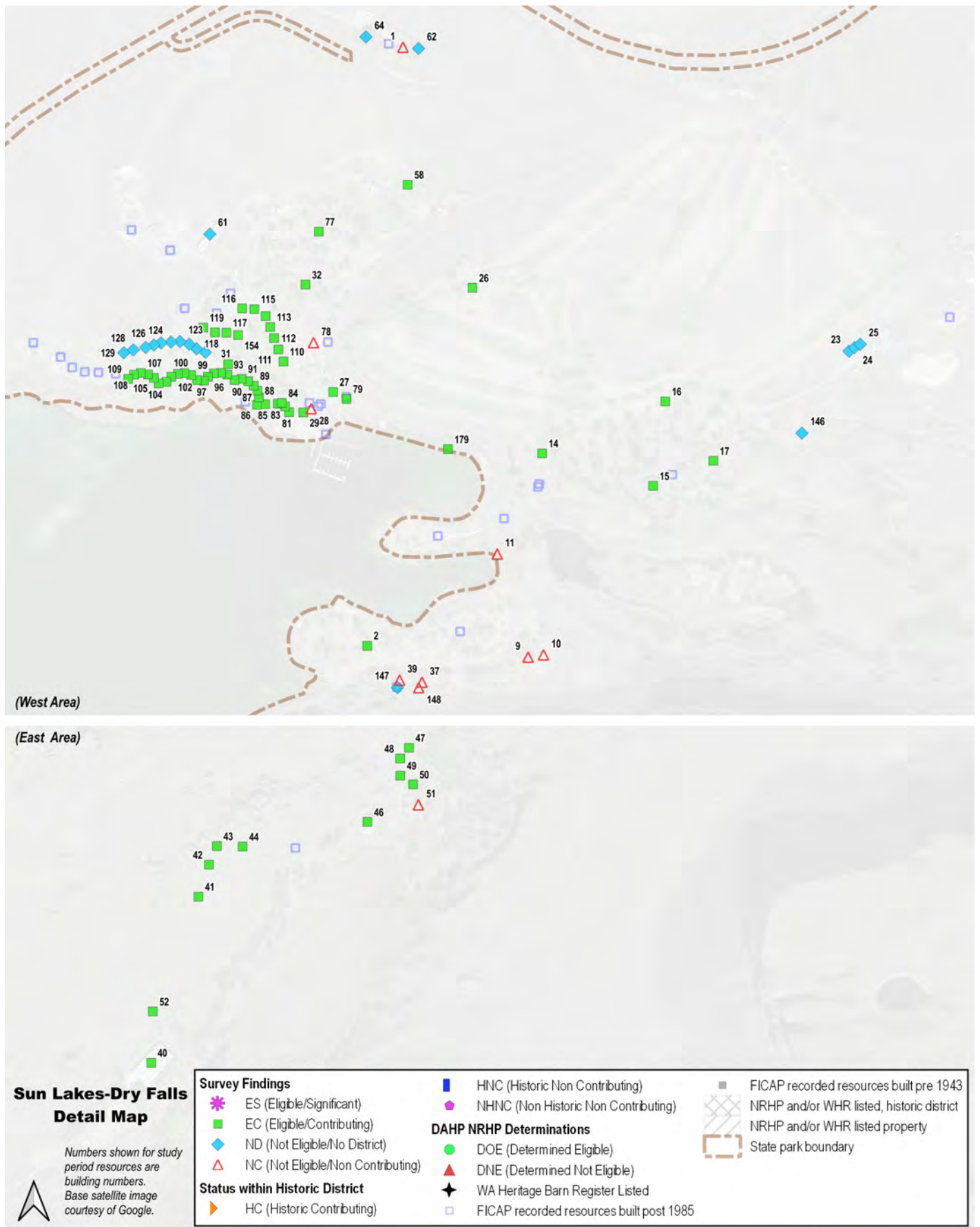


Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
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		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
Status within Historic District		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985	

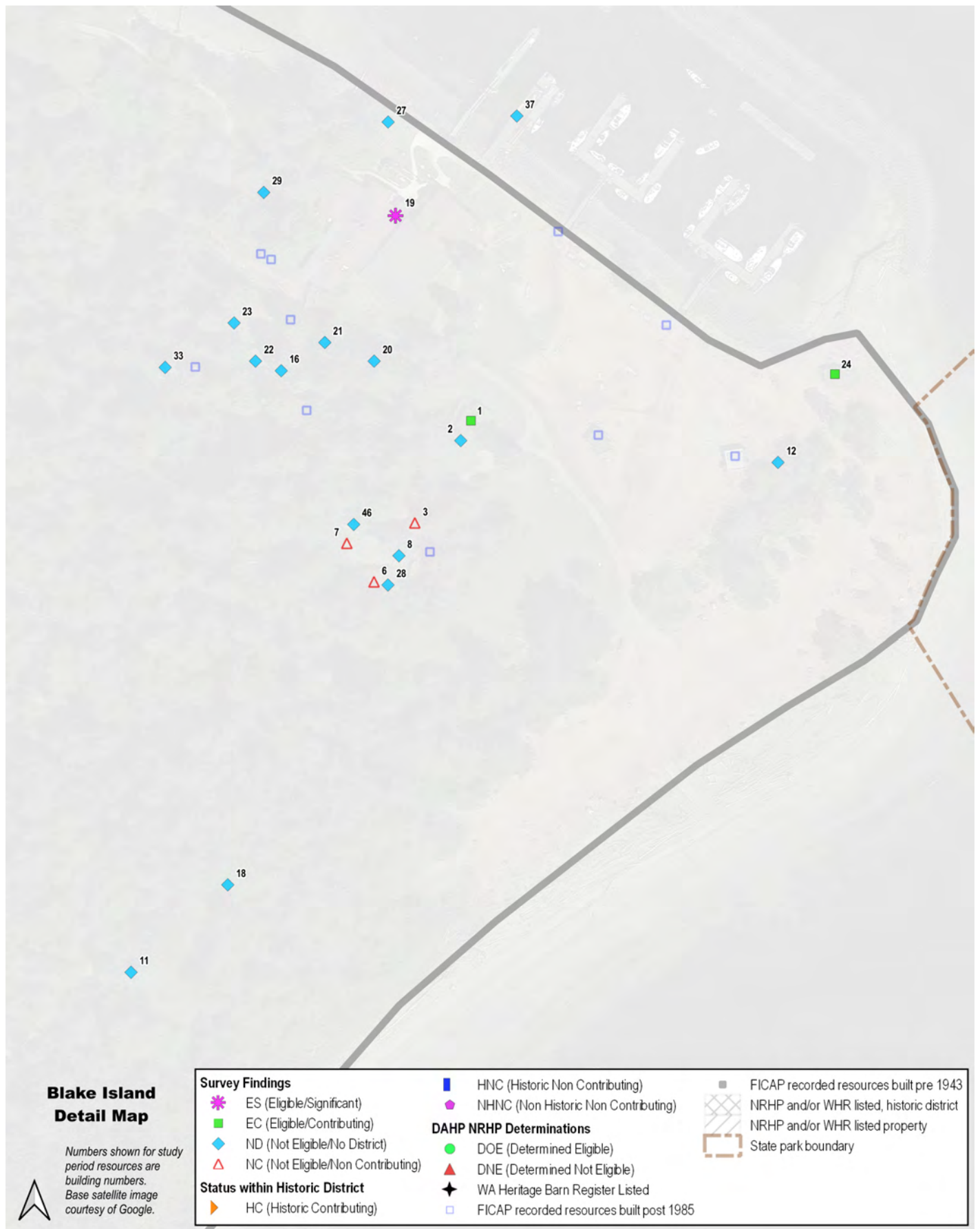
Map 28. Sucia Island



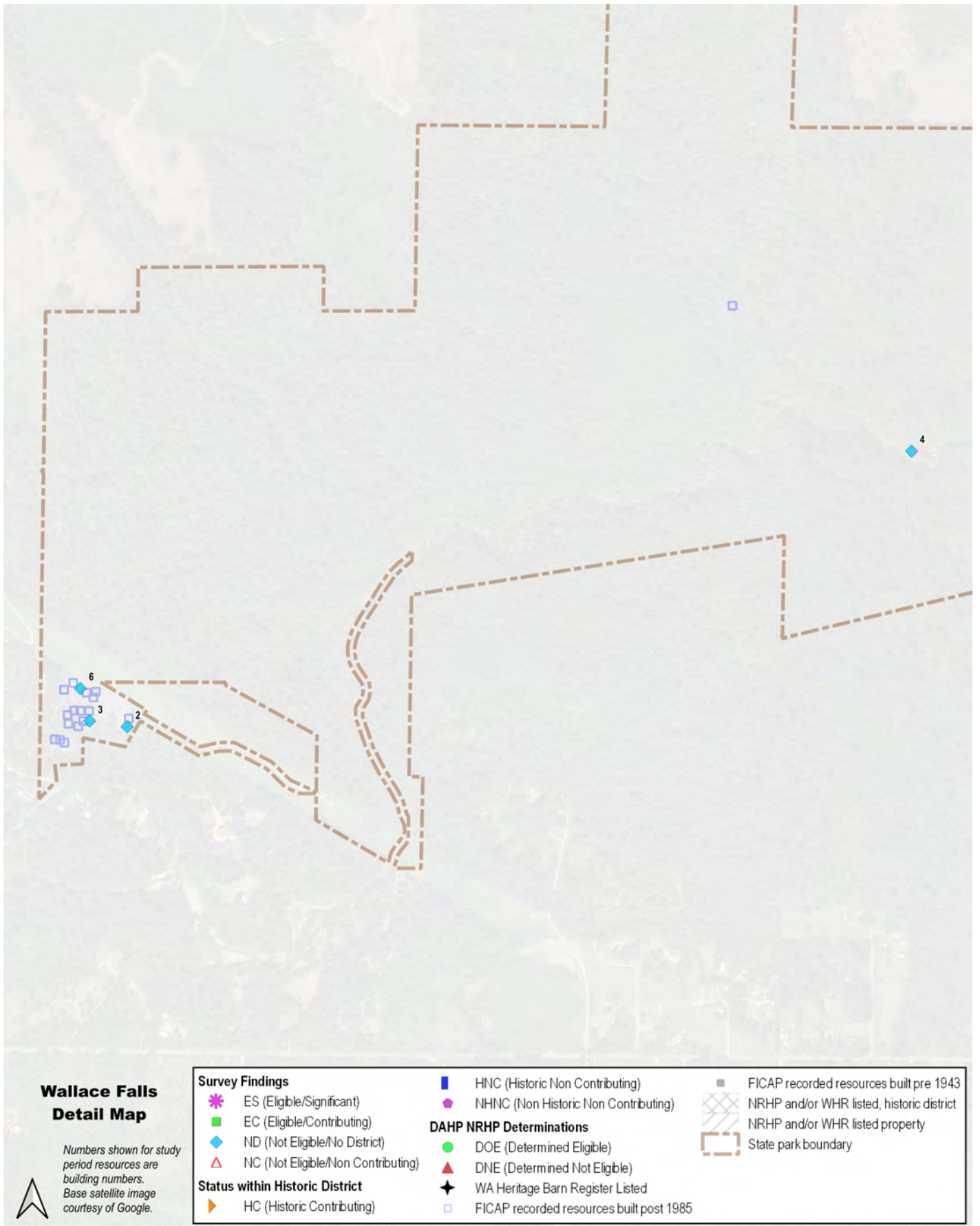
Map 29. Sun Lakes-Dry Falls



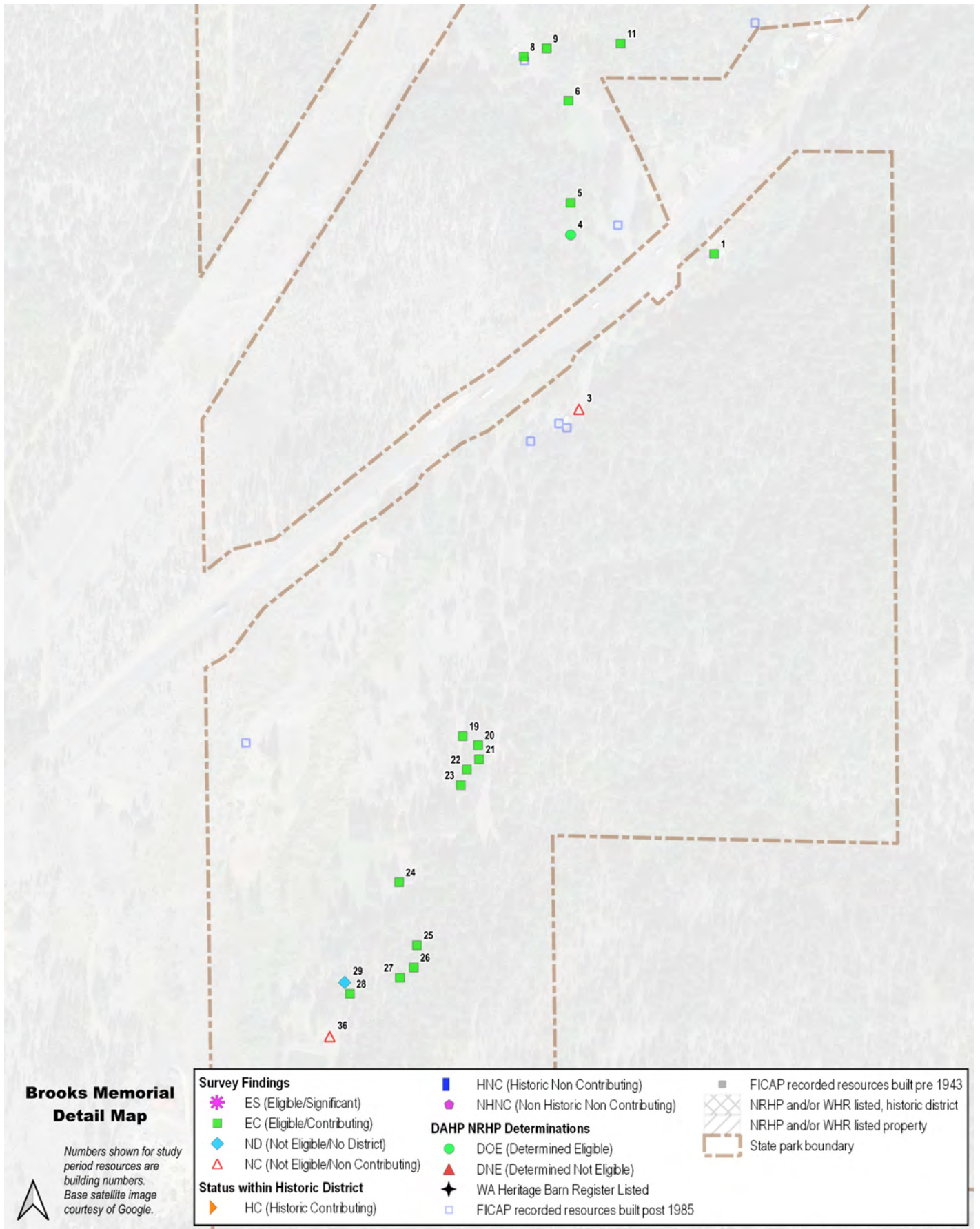
Map 30. Blake Island



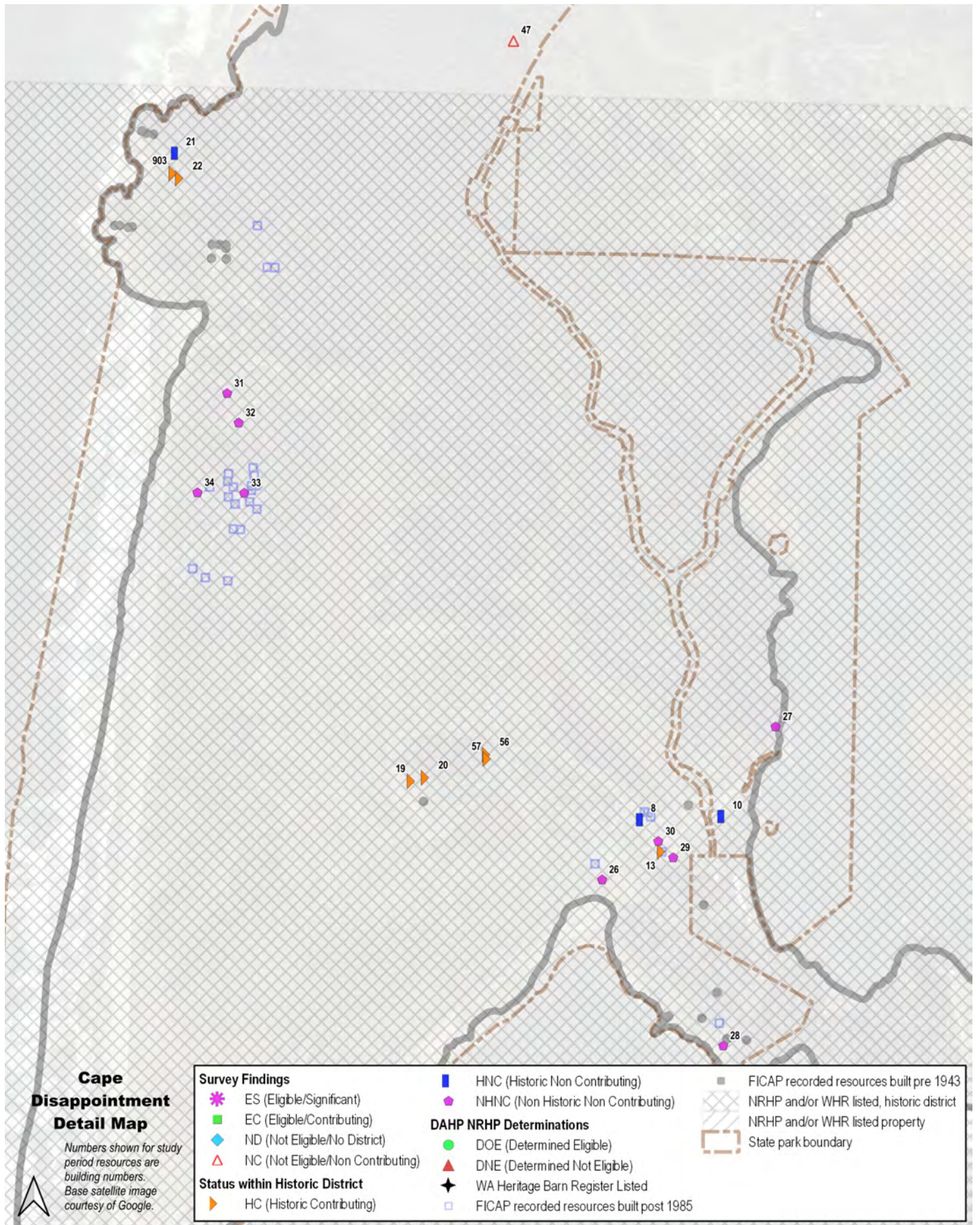
Map 31. Wallace Falls



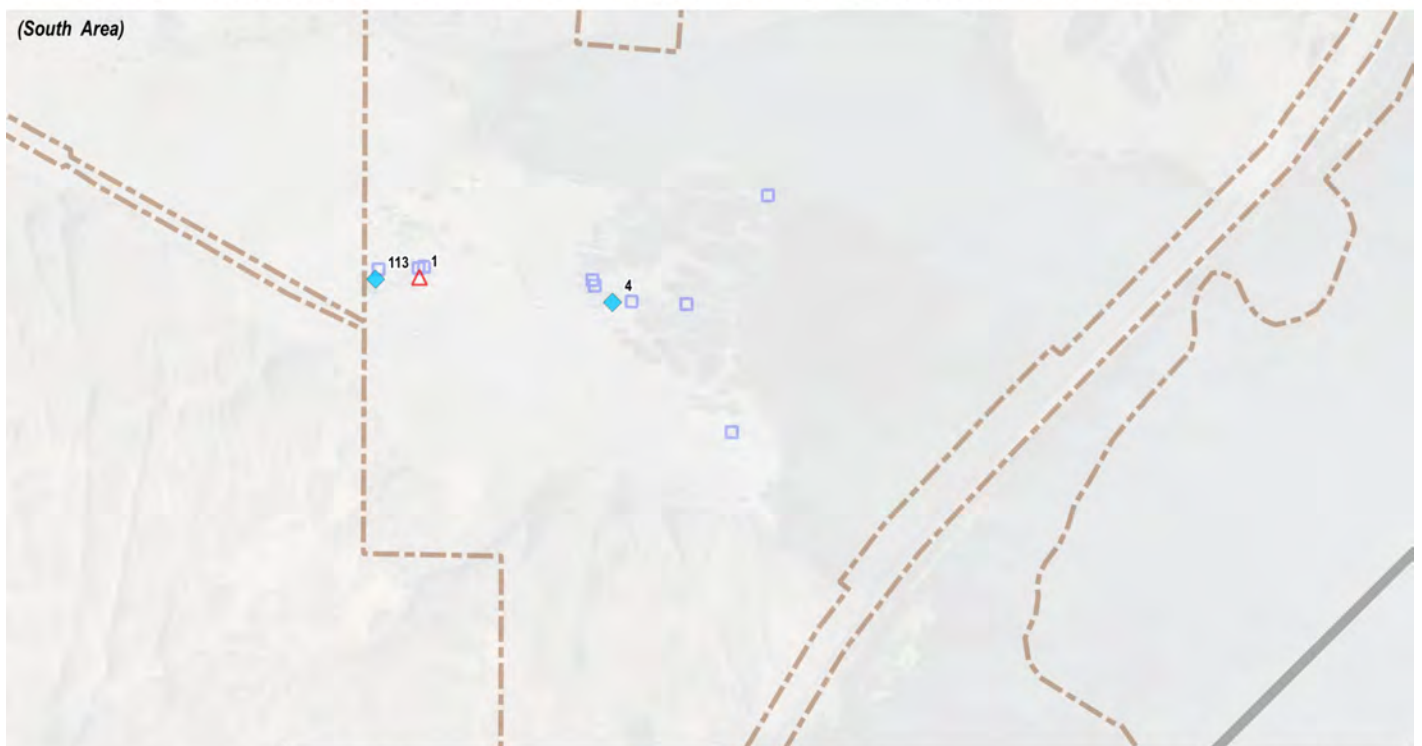
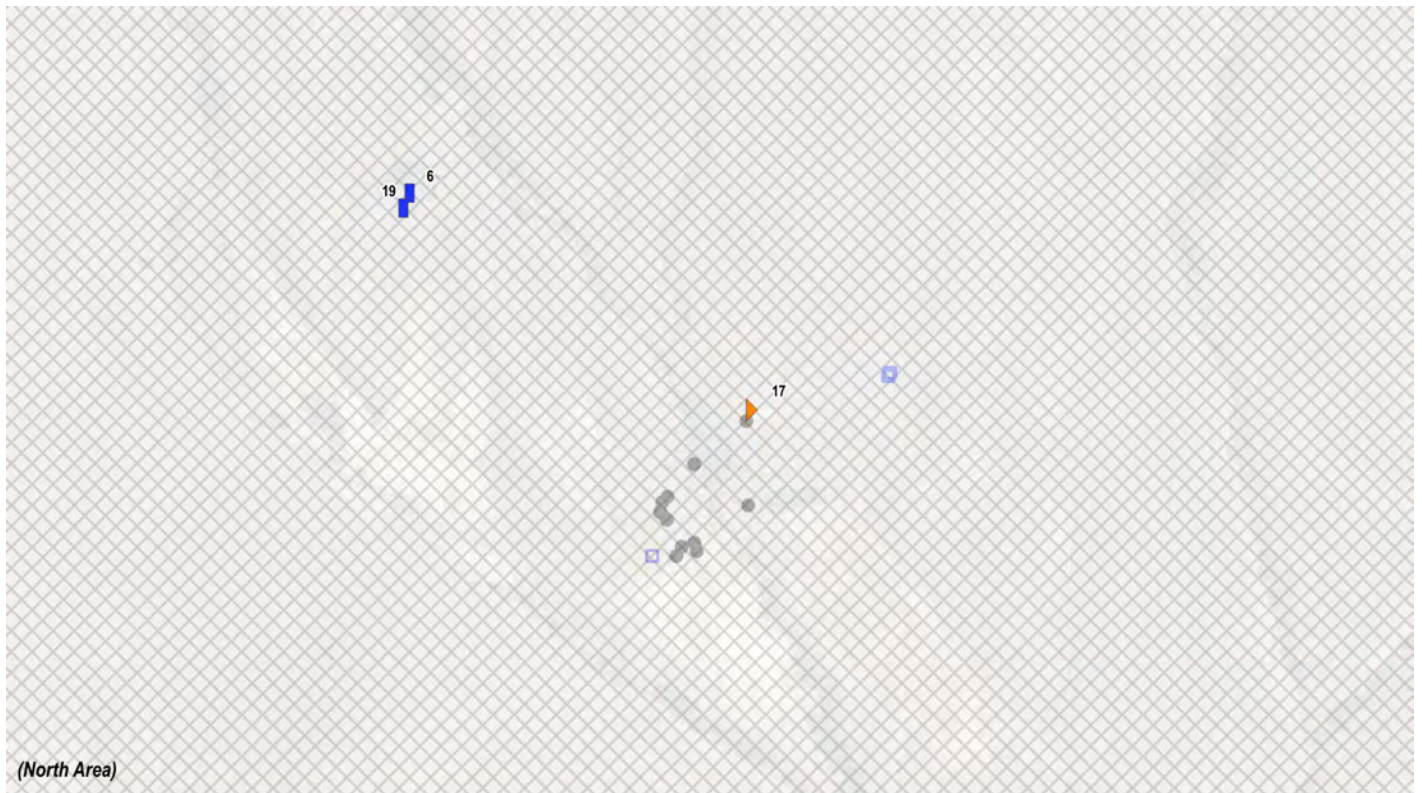
Map 32. Brooks Memorial



Map 33. Cape Disappointment



Map 34. Columbia Hills



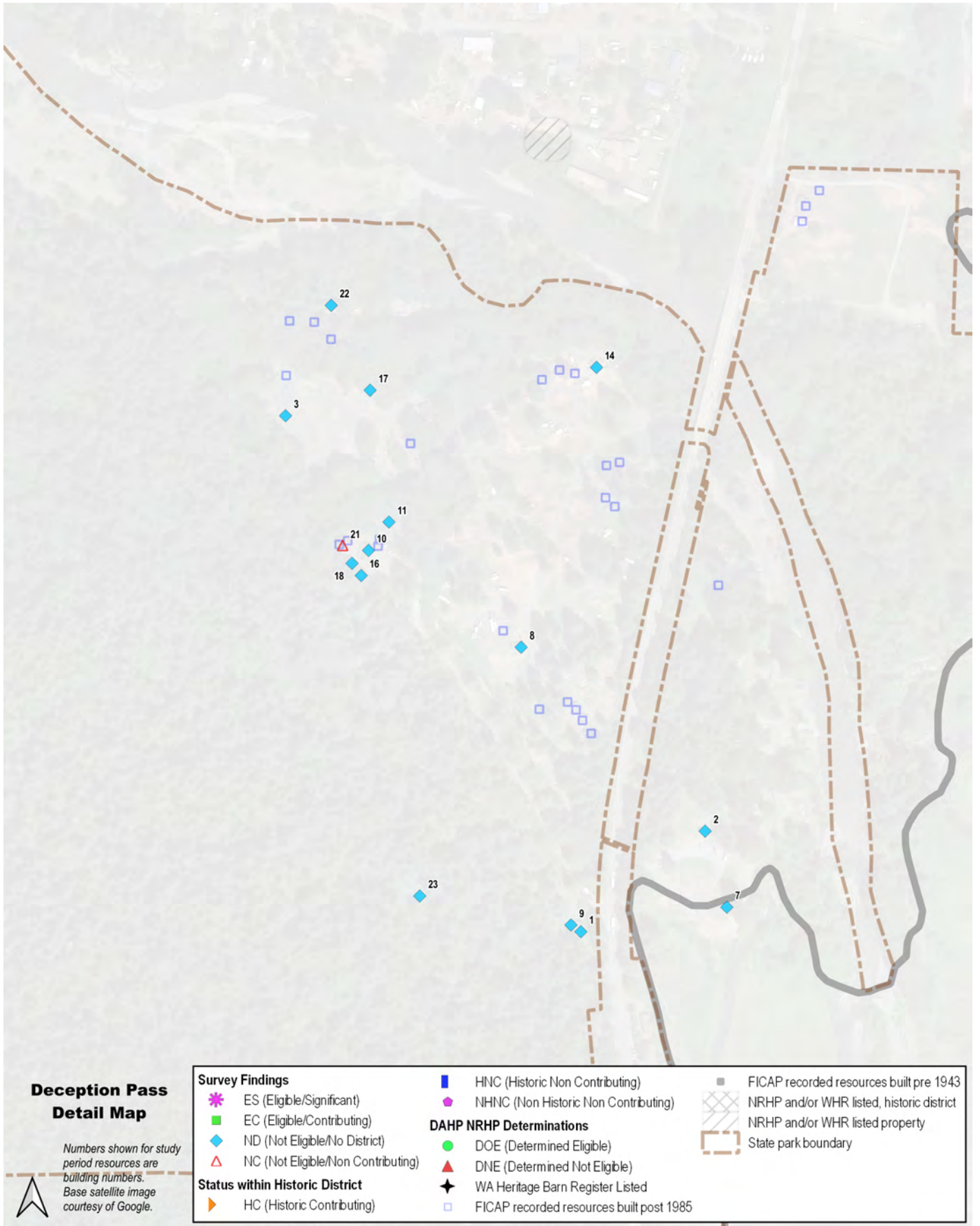
Columbia Hills Detail Map

Numbers shown for study period resources are building numbers. Base satellite image courtesy of Google.

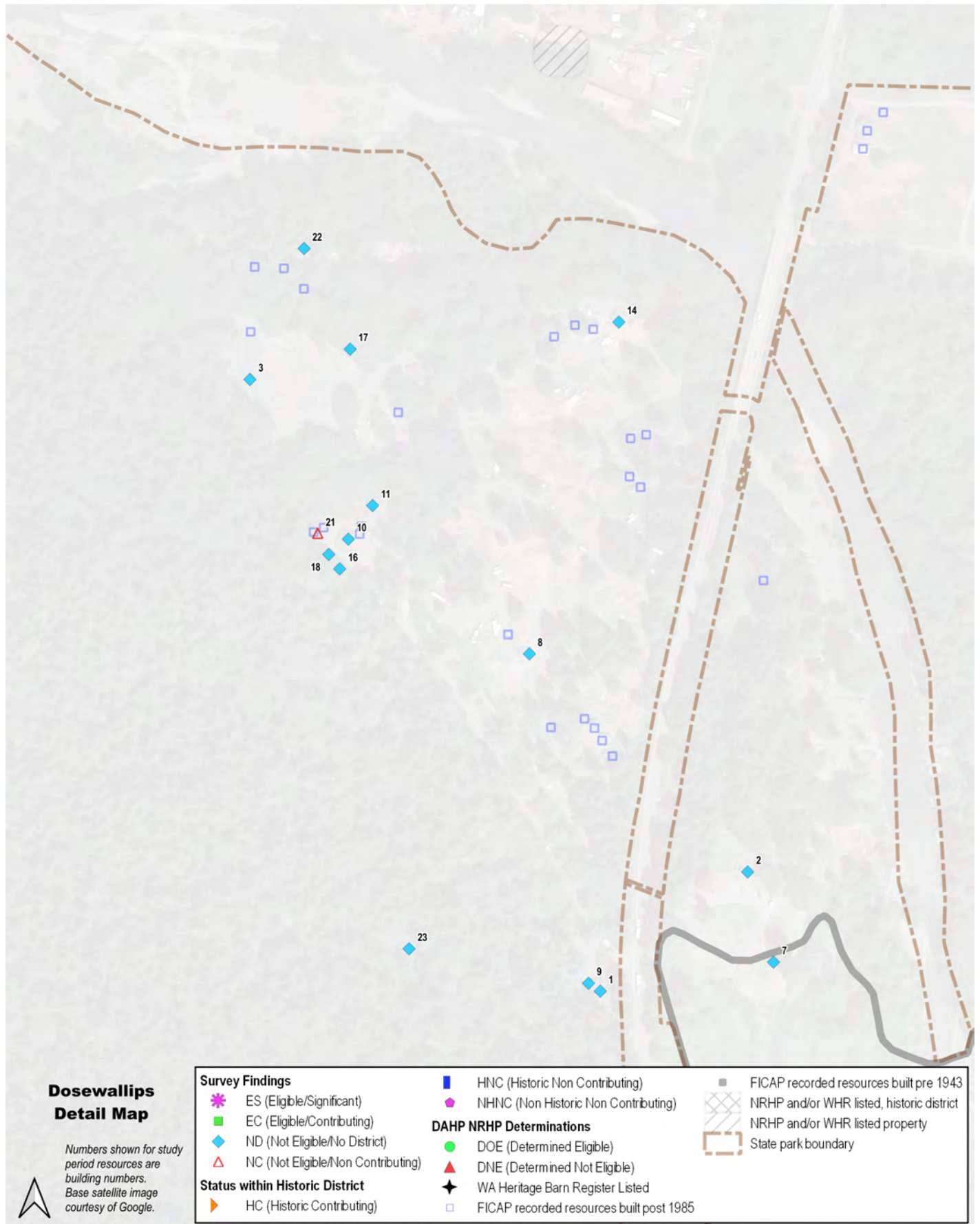


Survey Findings		■ HNC (Historic Non Contributing)	■ FICAP recorded resources built pre 1943
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◆ ND (Not Eligible/No District)	△ NC (Not Eligible/Non Contributing)	DAHP NRHP Determinations	
		● DOE (Determined Eligible)	▨ NRHP and/or WHR listed property
		▲ DNE (Determined Not Eligible)	▭ State park boundary
Status within Historic District		★ WA Heritage Barn Register Listed	
▶ HC (Historic Contributing)	□ FICAP recorded resources built post 1985		

Map 35. Deception Pass



Map 36. Dosewallips



Map 37. Federation Forest

