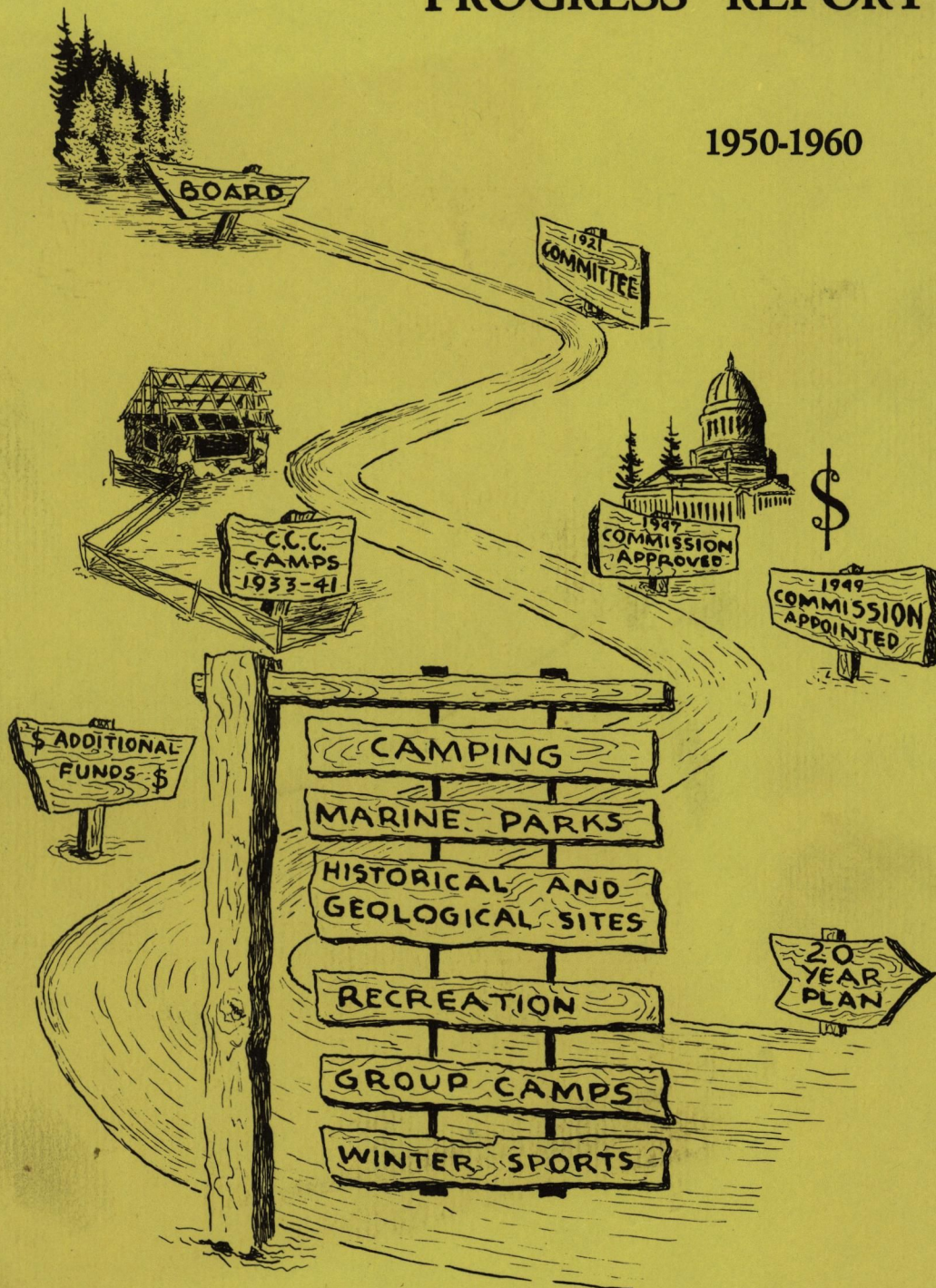


Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

PROGRESS REPORT

1950-1960



State of Washington
ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, Governor

State Parks and Recreation Commission
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Olympia, Washington
John R. Vanderzicht, Director

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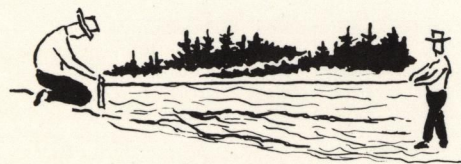
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Published 1961
Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission

Statement of Policy

The Function of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission is to



ACQUIRE

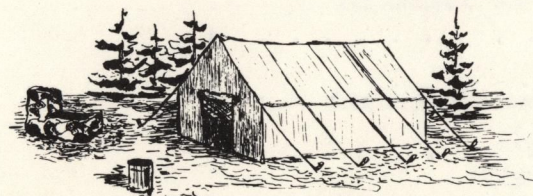


PRESERVE



and DEVELOP

for the INSPIRATION

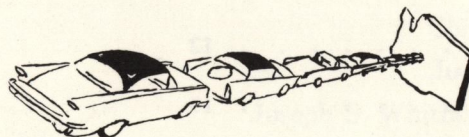


USE

and ENJOYMENT



of the PEOPLE of WASHINGTON

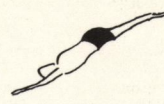


a balanced system of areas of outstanding



HISTORICAL

SCENIC



and RECREATIONAL importance

I. Ten Years of Progress

Washington State is generously endowed with a wide variety of recreation resources because of its diversity of topography and climate. Its mosaic of lands includes high snow-capped mountain peaks, green forests, rushing streams, quiet lakes, Pacific Ocean shores, and interesting geological and historic spots important to the beginnings of our state.

Some of these irreplaceable resources are already set aside in national parks and monuments such as Mount Rainier and Olympic National Parks, the Fort Vancouver and Whitman National Monuments, and the Coulee Dam National Recreational Area. The established system of state parks provides additional areas in all parts of Washington, in great variety, sufficient to attract millions of residents and out-of-state visitors seeking to enjoy the out-of-doors, each in his own chosen way.

The most popular park and recreation areas, judging from attendance figures, are near water — lakes, reservoirs, streams, and the Pacific Ocean. As people increase in numbers and have more leisure and greater mobility, so does the need for recreation space and facilities intensify. Not only are new facilities needed, but older ones are in constant need of repair, upkeep, and rehabilitation. With greater use also comes more difficulty in maintaining the quality of the lands which comprise the state parks' system.

Best Use of Land

Washington State is growing in numbers of people, but it will never increase in acres of land. State boundaries set in 1889, when Washington became the forty-second state in the Union, cannot be expanded. We have no more land, than we had then, even though the population has increased to nearly nine times that recorded in the first year of statehood.

There are many demands for many kinds of uses for this available land, so the battle for recreation areas is a continuing one. Not only must we continue to acquire more land, but we must protect what we have. We must guard against crowded conditions that bring over-use and against deterioration resulting from natural forces such as erosion, that are constantly at work. We must protect park lands from encroachment and attempts to convert it to other uses. Often recreation lands are most needed in the places where they are least available. It is important that best purposes are realized for our lands, both now and in the future.

It has been the opinion of the Commission that the most urgent action that needs to be taken in acquiring recreational lands is to seek out areas having "scarcity" value. It is important to acquire as rapidly as possible, those areas having unusual scenic, scientific, educational, historical and geological values before they are lost forever to public use. These "scarcity" lands possess irreplaceable features such as terrain, landscape, historical or geological importance or are areas, different or limited in quantity, having high recreational use values.

Not only must there be sufficient space to accommodate necessary development for a variety of recreational uses, holding all who wish to use such areas but facilities must give visitors the feeling of freedom. These are the major reasons that people seek the out-of-doors. To accomplish all of these goals takes careful planning.

Outdoor activities which Washington State seeks to provide in the system for its visitors include opportunities for picnicking, camping, boating, fishing, swimming, clamming, hiking, riding, winter sports, sightseeing and study.

Looking Back

The true progress of an on-going state agency such as State Parks cannot be measured in terms of isolated two-

year periods. Each biennium builds on that which has gone before. For the first report after the beginning of a new decade, it seems particularly fitting, therefore, to review briefly what has been accomplished in providing Washington State with some of the finest state parks found anywhere in the United States. During this decade, it can be truly said that Washington State Parks have "come of age."

The state park system had its beginnings more than 45 years ago. In 1912, the Governor appointed a "park board." This board, however, did not meet until 1915, when it accepted two state park properties as gifts from far-sighted citizens. These "firsts" were John R. Jackson House, south of Chehalis, and the original 20-acre tract in what now comprises the 1,980 acre Larrabee State Park on Chuckanut Drive near Bellingham.

In 1921, the legislature passed a law which replaced the park board with a State Parks Committee, designating as members three elective officials ex-officio. But the system had some difficult years ahead. Although more properties were received during the twenties, there was little money for development, practically none for supervision and maintenance, procedures now considered necessary for good park practice to assure preservation and protection of properties.

A "shot in the arm" came during the thirties when the CCC built trails, cleared land, erected rustic structures for park use, and a variety of other facilities and improvements. PWA and WPA also completed other park projects. At the close of the CCC program, many of the buildings which had housed the CCC in park areas were also turned over to the State Parks Committee.

Again, insufficient funds, and lack of an adequate professional staff to aid in planning, almost spelled death to the state park system. When the federal projects closed during the 1939-41 biennium, it was estimated that the CCC and the PWA had spent more than one million dollars a year in federal funds for more than eight years in addition to supplying architectural and landscape service in planning expenditures. A survey made by the Washington State Planning Council in 1941¹ and the biennial report of that period both expressed concern over rapid deterioration of this eight million dollar investment because of lack of funds for maintenance and supervision. In fact, the survey estimated that the depreciation already amounted to nearly two million dollars. By 1946, persons working for passage of legislation to get better financing and administration estimated that the deterioration had reached a four to four and one-half million dollar figure during World War II, when understandably very little attention was paid to state parks.

Inspired by park-minded citizens two surveys had been made during the period just preceding and following World War II. These surveys recommended legislative action to provide a more professional method of management of state park properties, as well as a better system of financing.

Among the major recommendations made were that: (1) policies, standards, and general rules be adopted by the State Parks Committee; (2) adequate business practices be instituted; (3) a fully-qualified administrative officer be employed; and (4) adequate financing be provided. The second of the two surveys also suggested a thorough study of the existing state park system with the idea of starting a planned acquisition program for future state parks, particularly on saltwater.²

Reorganization Accomplished

In 1947, interested citizens and groups were successful in securing passage of legislation abolishing the State

¹ Washington State Planning Council. *A Study of Parks, Parkways and Recreational Areas*. February 4, 1941.

² State of Washington. *A Digest of the Report of the Recreational and Cultural Resources Survey*. Olympia, 1946.

Parks Committee, replacing it with a seven-member State Parks and Recreation Commission (*Laws*, 1947, ch. 271; *R.C.W.* 43.51). The law provided that "in making appointments the Governor should choose electors who understand park and recreation needs and interests." Members were to serve six-year staggered terms. The Commission was to assume the duties and powers formerly executed by the State Parks Committee, and in addition, was to be given other responsibilities outlined in the law. Thus was achieved the first milestone toward which many citizens had been working.

In 1949, the Legislature also provided a more adequate system of financing (*Laws*, 1949, ch. 52; *R.C.W.* 46.68.40), arriving at a second important milestone. The statute provided that \$1.20 out of each \$2.00 driver's license be allocated to the Parks and Parkways Fund for state park use.³

Thus, with the appointment in 1949, of a lay commission of seven members,⁴ the agency had both the administrative and financial means to employ professional staff and institute a program of long-range planning that would insure continuing acquisition, preservation, protection and development of state parks for all time to come.

II. Long Range Planning

At the beginning of 1950, there were 52,290 acres in the state parks system. Although many areas had achieved a good state of development, and plans were underway to rehabilitate and maintain the facilities and improvements provided through the CCC and other federal projects, many acres were still only "spots" on the map of Washington.

As previously pointed out, the total amount of land for all purposes does not increase with expanding population; on the contrary, more and more demands are made on what we have. In this "race" for land, park areas faced heavy competition. It became more and more evident that a long-range plan was needed to insure orderly acquisition and development of state park properties sufficient to meet future needs. Following extensive study by the Commission and state parks staff, a 20-year master plan projecting park needs to 1975 was adopted in 1956.⁵ This master plan marked another important milestone.

In 1957, the Legislature recognized the growing financial

³ *The Tenth Biennial Report*, 1938-1940, reported that funds for state park support were derived from 25 per cent of fines and forfeitures received from violations of the Motor Vehicle Act, and 10 per cent of each \$2.00 driver's license. (*Laws*, 1937, chs. 33, 187, 188, 189). A very small amount of revenue was derived from an overnight camping fee in two parks and from boat rentals, less than \$5,000 in all. Appropriations from all sources for the biennium were \$175,000. The report stated that this amount was totally inadequate to give parks "proper administration, maintenance and development."

⁴ First lay commissioners to receive appointments, joining three elective officials in 1948, were Mrs. Ruth E. Peeler, who had worked tirelessly for the legislation setting up the new Commission; Peter L. Rosaia, Seattle florist; Emil Miller, Wenatchee hotel owner, and Howard Bargreen, Everett legislator and hotel supply company executive. During 1949-50, terms of the three elective officials ended, Mr. Rosaia died, and Mr. Bargreen's term ended. The following appointments were made to fill these vacancies: Dr. Frank F. Warren, President of Whitworth College, Spokane; John E. Blume, Sr., Seattle automobile dealer; Milton Loney, legislator from Walla Walla; Herbert J. Olson, Bellingham; and John M. McClelland, Jr., Longview newspaper editor. John R. Vanderzicht, Oak Harbor, was appointed acting director of parks in the fall of 1949, later becoming director, a position he still holds. Other changes in board membership have occurred with new appointments following completions of terms, resignations, and deaths. In addition to those already named the following have also served or are serving: Arthur H. Morgan, Walla Walla, Lyman J. Bunting, Yakima, Mrs. Constance T. Staatz, Sumner, Clair V. Greeley, Okanogan; Joseph S. Whiting, Seattle; and Joe Hamel, Sedro Woolley. The terms of Mrs. Staatz, Mr. Bunting and Dr. Warren expired on December 31, 1960. As of April 1, 1961, two new Commissioners, Ted McTighe, Spokane, and James B. Hovis, Yakima, had been appointed to fill two of the four vacancies. Dr. Warren was chairman of the Commission from 1949 until 1957, followed by Mr. McClelland, and Mr. Greeley, the present chairman.

⁵ *A Report and Analysis with Recommendations on the Washington State Park System*. Prepared by Charles A. DeTurk, Park Planner, for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, John R. Vanderzicht, Director. Adopted 1956.

need for funds to acquire lands of scarcity value and to provide additional facilities to meet the sky-rocketing demand. It raised the driver's license fee to \$4.00 and provided that \$2.20 out of each fee should go into the Park and Parkways Fund. (*Laws*, 1957, ch. 317). This made it possible to implement the long-range plan and to proceed toward some of the goals outlined.

In January, 1961, after elapse of five years, only one-fourth of the projected 20-year period, the Commission and state officials can pause to take pardonable pride in accomplishments toward the goals of the master plan.

At the time of the adoption of the 20-year plan, certain recommendations were made for (1) development of certain areas already under Commission jurisdiction; (2) expansion of acreages at operating state parks; (3) specific new areas proposed for acquisition; and (4) general geographical regions in which acquisitions should be made. The report also stated that desirable acquisitions should not be limited to those specifically mentioned.

The Plan in Action

In January, 1961, a review was made of progress toward the goals outlined in the 1956 long-range, 20-year plan, with the following results:

Operating Parks Recommended for Enlargement (1956)

1. Alta Lake: Working on enlargement; now 160 acres.
2. Beacon Rock: Working on acquisition of 145 more to be added to 4,151 acres.
3. Brooks Memorial: Acquired 495 acres; now 551 acres.
4. Camano Island: Acquired 83 acres; now 136 acres.
5. Conconully: No addition to 46 acres.
6. Deception Pass: No addition to 1,763 acres.
7. Fort Columbia Historical: Acquired 416 acres; now 1,001 acres.
8. Kitsap Memorial: No addition to 40 acres.
9. Kamiak Butte: Small 4-acre acquisition; now 284 acres.
10. Lake Chelan: No addition to 140 acres.
11. Larrabee: Acquired 598 acres; now 1,980 acres.
12. Lewis and Clark: New highway traffic pattern does not warrant addition to present 530 acres.
13. Millersylvania: No addition to 835 acres.
14. Peace Arch: No addition to 10 acres.
15. Penrose Point: Subdivision lots. Attempting to buy more; now 125 acres.
16. Sacajawea: U. S. Army Engineers, Walla Walla District, are being asked for 200 acres; to be added to 30 acres.
17. Sequim Bay: Small three-acre acquisition (for water system); now 76 acres.
18. Squillchuck Creek: No addition to 290 acres.
19. Twin Harbors: No addition to 87 acres.
20. Wenberg: 23 acres acquired; now 55 acres.
21. Yakima: No addition to 213 acres.

SCORE (1960)

- 8 parks out of 21 have recommended acquisition in whole or in part.
- 3 parks have negotiations underway.
- 9 parks have no activity toward recommended acquisition.
- 1 park does not have traffic now to warrant acquisition.

Following is a review of additional areas recommended for enlargement in the 20-year plan:

Operating Parks Recommended for Enlargement (1956)

1. Ginkgo Petrified Forest: Land situation not yet firmed up; 5,980 acres.
2. Mount Spokane: Considerable land consolidation remains to be done; 24,330 acres.
3. Sun Lakes: Small 25-acre acquisition; 2,888 acres.
4. Riverside: 130 acres acquired; now 5,510 acres.

SCORE: (1960)

- 2 parks out of 4 have recommended acquisition.
- 2 parks have not had recommended acreage consolidation and clarification.

TOTAL SCORE: (both sections above)

- 10 parks out of 25 have recommended acquisition.
- 3 parks have negotiations underway for recommended acquisition.
- 1 park does not now warrant addition; change in highway traffic pattern.
- 9 parks do not have activity toward recommended acquisition.
- 2 parks do not have recommended acreage consolidation and clarification of land system.

Park Areas Under Commission Jurisdiction and Recommended for Development (1956)

1. Barnes Forest Corridor: Entire 975 acres now out of State Parks jurisdiction. Reservation never completed by Commissioner of Public Lands, who has resumed jurisdiction.
2. Birch Bay: Now a developed state park of 194 acres.
3. Bridgeport: Development work begun; 583 acres.
4. Columbia Basin (Goose Lake, Long Lake, Scootenay, Potholes, etc.): No development by state parks; some by commercial concession in some areas.
5. Fort Casey: Lighthouse restoration; picnicking, interpretive museum to be built in 1961; 110 acres.
6. Fort Flagler: Picnicking, youth camp, boat launching; water now being brought to beach area, other development planned; 705 acres.
7. Fort Simcoe: Interpretive program work continues. Restored commandant's quarters and other residence. Restored and rebuilt blockhouse, ranger's quarters, picnicking, water and electric systems, etc. 200 acres.
8. Horsehead Bay (Kopachuck State Park): Renamed Kopachuck State Park; under substantial development; 84 acres.
9. Mt. Pilchuck: Winter sports facilities; picnicking on original 80 acres; recent reservation of 1,920 acres; now 2,000 acres.
10. Rockport: Water system, comfort stations, kitchen; 447 acres.
11. Wallula: Silting due to McNary Dam may prevent development of this 859 acre tract.
12. Twin Falls: No change. 160 acres.

SCORE (1960)

- 8 areas out of 12 under substantial development as state parks.
- 1 area no longer available for development.

1 area, which includes several sites in Columbia Basin, not developed yet by the state parks, but some private concessions provide minimum services.

- 1 area has no activity toward development.
- 1 area has physical conditions which may prevent development.

New Areas Proposed for Acquisition (1956)

1. Bush Point (South Whidbey State Park): 110 acres acquired; immediate development.
2. Curlew Lake: 122 acres acquired; under development.
3. Easton Reservoir: 240 acres acquired; no development yet.
4. Fort Canby: 791 acres acquired; some development.
5. and 6. Hood Canal Dosewallips (2 areas): 509 acres acquired; under development.
Minerva Beach (Potlatch State Park): 57 acres acquired; immediate development.
7. Juan de Fuca: No acquisition.
8. Leadbetter Point: 3,100 acres acquired; no development but initial facilities planned. Will be an outstanding ocean-front park.
9. Lewis River (Paradise Point State Park): 64 acres acquired; under development.
10. Point Brown: Lost to private development. Ocean City area (see next list) is substitute.
11. Shishi Beach: Indications that land is being subdivided for private development although no roads yet in area.
12. Sprague Lake (Lake Colville): No acquisition.
13. Tulalip Beach: No acquisition.

SCORE (1960):

- 8 areas out of 13 acquired; 6 have development underway.
- 3 areas not acquired and no activity toward acquisition.
- 1 area lost to public ownership, but another nearby area acquired and under development.
- 1 area with no acquisition activity, has indications land is being subdivided for private development.

Additional Areas Acquired

The long-range plan stated that acquisitions should not be limited to the 13 areas specifically named in the report. In line with this, the following additional new areas have been acquired since 1956.

1. Blake Island: 475 acres acquired; immediate development.
2. Dash Point: 192 acres acquired; under development.
3. Fort Okanogan: 49 acres acquired; museum opened.
4. Fort Ward: 79 acres acquired; no development yet.
5. Horsethief Lake: 95 acres acquired on pool back of The Dalles Dam; Commission will assume administration when U. S. Army Engineers complete initial development.
6. Jones Island: 179 acres acquired; development as marine park.
7. Lake Cushman: 480 acres acquired; now under development.
8. Matia Island: 145 acres acquired; marine park planned.
9. Ocean City (Substitute for Point Brown): 82 acres acquired; under development. Much needed ocean frontage park.

10. Pearrygin Lake: 500 acres acquired; under development.
11. Rothschild House: 1 acre acquired; historical site restoration and interpretation underway.
12. Sucia Island: 520 acres acquired; with gift to the state of 366 acres, entire island under development as marine park.
13. Turn Island: 35 acres acquired; marine park development planned.

SCORE (1960):

- 7 areas out of 13 additional acquisitions already under development.
- 1 area — jurisdiction will be assumed when Federal Government makes initial development.
- 4 areas in which development plans are underway.
- 1 area will be developed as a state marine park.

TOTAL SCORE (1960) (both sections on acquisitions):

- 26 new areas acquired since 1956 for development.
- 13 areas out of the 26 already under development.
- 4 areas have development plans underway.
- 3 areas acquired but not yet under development.
- 1 area will be under Commission jurisdiction when initial development made.
- 1 area lost to public ownership, but another of the 26 substituted.
- 1 area on which there has been no acquisition would appear to have subdivision activity.
- 3 areas out of the original 13 not acquired and no activity toward acquisition.
- 2 more areas under negotiation in conjunction with 2 dams now under construction.

In addition to the areas proposed for acquisition, there has also been activity in the following:

1. Pool behind Priest Rapids Dam, Grant County: Negotiations with P.U.D. in Grant County are underway for 800 acres.
2. Pool behind Wanapum Dam in Kittitas County: Negotiations are underway with the Bureau of Land Management, Kittitas County, for area 3 or 4 miles from Ginkgo Museum tract. Would be operated in conjunction with Ginkgo as recreational area. 420 acres.

Other Areas Listed for Possible Acquisition (1956)

Other areas listed for investigation as to possible suitable state park use are:

1. South Puget Sound: No activity. Need remains. Carlyn Beach now private development; other possibilities remain.
2. Solwold Property on Hood Canal: Lost to other development.
3. Black Point on Hood Canal: Replaced by Dosewallips State Park.
4. Dabob Bay: No activity.
5. Crescent Beach, Agate Beach, Camp Hayden; Private development.
6. Garrison Bay area: Some activity.
7. Upper Methow: Pearrygin Lake partially fulfills need. Additional property may eventually be added.
8. Lake region of southern Spokane and Whitman counties (Hole-in-the-ground area): No acquisition.

9. Lava beds in Gifford Pinchot National Forest: No acquisition.
10. Upper Columbia Gorge below Wallaula Gap: Commission working with U. S. Army Engineers on possible sites behind John Day Dam.
11. Metaline Falls, Z Canyon Area: Commission delegated by Puget Sound Power and Light Co. to select site behind dam; site also selected on pool behind Pend Oreille Dam.
12. Mt. Si: No acquisition.
13. Lakes Hancock and Galligan, North of North Bend: No acquisition.
14. Waterfalls on Stevens Pass (Bridal Veil, Sunset, Wallace): No acquisition.

SCORE (1960):

- Some activity toward acquisition in 4 of 14 regions.
- In 3 of the 14 regions, property lost to private development.
- In one region particularly, need remains to find an area.
- In 2 regions, purchase of property not mentioned in the 1956 report partially fulfills need.
- In 6 regions, no activity is reported. In one or two instances, no suitable area yet found.
- Considering the fact that only five years of the 20-year plan period have elapsed, this review indicates that great strides have already been made toward the goals set forth in the master plan adopted in 1956.

III. State Park Property

By January 1, 1961, Commission holdings had increased since 1950 by 25,267 acres to 77,557 acres. This is a noticeable acceleration over past decades, and a 48.3 per cent increase since the new type Commission "went to work" to do what previous park directors, State Park Committee members, surveys, and many citizens had been recommending for many years.

Actually, the past three and one-half years have been the "golden years" of the decade, dating from the 1957 statute which provided increased revenue for state parks, and from active support of the program by the Administration. This increased revenue has enabled the Commission to expand its development program and to acquire more properties at a faster rate. Statistically speaking, of the 25,267 acres acquired since 1950, 11,929 acres, or 47.2 per cent, has been acquired since 1957, a three-year period, as against 13,338 acres, or 52.8 per cent, acquired during the previous seven-year period.

During the period since 1957, 26 separate land transactions were completed through purchase, negotiation or gift. Thirteen of those acquired are potential new state park areas; 11 are additions to existing state parks; two are small tracts having historical importance. Thirteen of the properties were acquired either through negotiation or gift.

For the thirteen purchased, a total of \$472,362 was expended. During the previous seven years, eight new properties and seven additions to existing parks were obtained, with a total expenditure of \$338,100 for the nine tracts purchased.

Without the increased revenue during the later years of the decade, it would not have been possible to have expended nearly a half million dollars on 2,806 acres. Costs of desirable property are going up. Higher prices are paid each year for comparable tracts and for areas which have been under consideration for some time. Excellent cooperation, however, is maintained with other state and federal

agencies in negotiations for property (8,056 acres in 1957-1960).

Interested citizens also continue to make contributions of lands from time to time (1,067 acres in 1957-1960). Without these sources, the Commission would not have been able to swell the acquisition total to 11,929 acres during the three-year period.

The same can be said of the 13,338 acres obtained during the 1949-1956 period, when 3,661 acres were obtained by purchase; 1,151 as gifts, and 8,526 acres through negotiation with other state and federal agencies.

Of the total of 25,267 acres obtained during the decade, 16,147 acres, or 64 per cent, were potential new park properties; 9,121, or 36 per cent, additions to present parks to enable the Commission to extend facilities in the hope of alleviating the overcrowded conditions which have inevitably followed the sky-rocketing attendance.

Table I. Method of Acquisition of State Park Property, 1949-1960

METHOD	1949-1956		1957-1960		TOTAL	
	Acres	PerCent	Acres	PerCent	Acres	PerCent
Purchase	3,661	27.0	2,806	24.0	6,467	26.0
Gift	1,151	10.0	1,069	9.0	2,218	9.0
Negotiation	8,526	63.0	8,056	67.0	16,582	65.0
Total	13,338	52.8	11,929	47.2	25,267	100.0

Table II. Type of Acquisition, 1949-1960

TYPE	1949-1956		1957-1960		TOTAL	
	Acres	PerCent	Acres	PerCent	Acres	PerCent
New Property	9,280	70.0	6,867	58.0	16,147	64.0
Additions to Parks	4,058	30.0	5,062	42.0	9,121	36.0
Total	13,338	100.0	11,929	100.0	25,267	100.0

As mentioned previously, the first two state park properties were accepted in 1915, one a 20-acre tract as the first "installment" on what is now Larrabee State Park, and historic John R. Jackson House, with which came the half-acre of ground on which the house stands.

In its first biennial report in 1922,⁶ the State Parks Committee reported "more than 5,500 acres" and 11 park areas under its control. The following biennium, the Committee listed 6,500 acres and 13 park areas. Ten years later, in 1933-34, 29,403 acres and 30 park areas suitable for development were listed.⁷ In 1939-40, 45,086 acres and 31 parks were listed. Ten years later, in 1949, there were 52,290 acres and 39 parks.⁸ By 1960, the acreage had increased to 77,557, with 66 parks, 28 historic sites on which interpretive work had been done, and 16 state marine parks.⁹

IV. Facilities in State Parks

The long-range plan anticipated that state parks would have approximately 13,000,000 visitors in 1975, and if the present trend continued, 1,950,000 of them would be camp-

⁶ State Park Annual Reports for 1922, 1933-34, 1939-40, 1949-50, 1959-60.

⁷ Annual reports figures do not include miscellaneous properties, such as small roadside areas, tidelands, and other small tracts under Commission administration, some of which were not suitable for development as parks, and many of which have now been relinquished or converted to other uses.

⁸ Although a few historic and geological sites were acquired before 1950, the planned interpretive program did not begin until after that date.

⁹ Nine of the marine parks are separate facilities; seven are facilities in other state parks.

ers. In addition to the designations of new areas and additions to those already in operation, the plan stated that as corollary to provision of space, long-range plans must include the means of using and enjoying them without destroying them. This involves provision of what was termed "public accommodations" for (1) circulation, the means of getting about the area; (2) day use, (3) overnight use, and (4) active recreation.¹⁰

Circulation¹⁰

In order to get about the area as a whole, "to circulate," it is necessary to provide entrance, scenic, access and service roads; adequate foot or horse trails and provision for sufficient parking areas are important. In making certain that adequate parking is available, it was pointed out that the number of persons using a given area at any time must be accurately estimated, and space provided to accommodate sufficient cars and numbers of visitors, counting four visitors to a car. For example, each car and the roadway needed to arrive and back out will occupy 300 square feet of area, allowing 140 cars to an acre. Other things being equal, areas should be in units 60 feet wide and as long as convenient, allowing two cars per 10 feet of length. Having adequate parking aids in retaining cars

¹⁰ State Parks and Recreation Commission. Report and Analysis with Recommendations on the Washington State Park System, by Charles A. DeTurk. 1956, pp. 53ff.

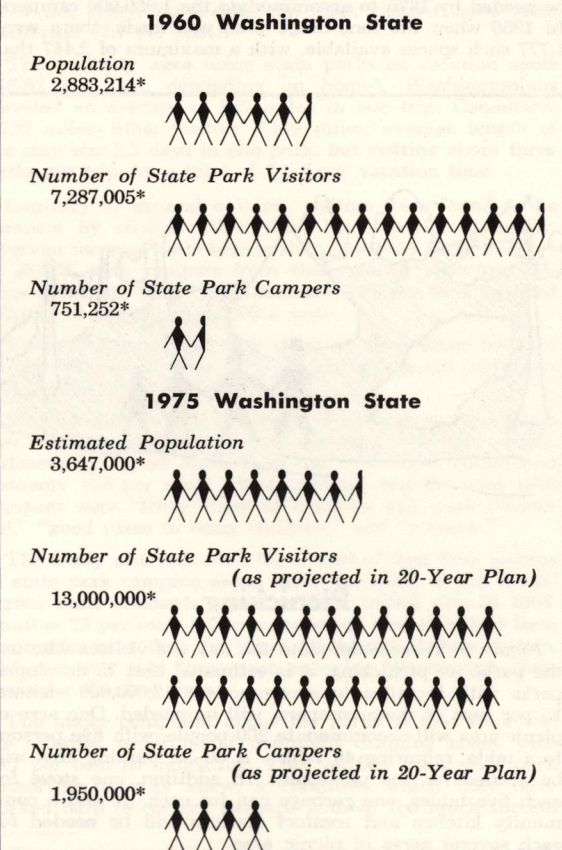


Figure 3 shows the projected population estimate for 1975, together with estimated numbers of park users, including ratio of campers to total visitors.

*One figure represents each 500,000 persons.

in proper places, protecting the rest of the park and providing for concentration of use of areas in controlled units.

On the basis of estimated attendance in 1975, at least 65,000 parking spaces would be needed to accommodate visitors. At the present time, less than one-half that many spaces are available.

Day Use Areas¹⁰

Day use areas include picnic, swimming, playfield, sports, and points of interest. In laying out these areas, best park practice dictates that they should be designed not to intrude upon each other, should accommodate the largest number without damage to the facility. Likewise, service units should not utilize the most beautiful portions of the area. Here again, adequate space should be allowed. For example, a one-acre picnic area will accommodate, at the maximum, 40 picnic tables (5 persons to a table), which will require parking space for 50 cars, or 15,000 feet, a little more than 1/3 of an acre. There should be at least two bubbler drinking fountains, two hose bibbs for drawing water, stoves and garbage container to suit habits of visitors. For average needs, which will vary with conditions, restroom facilities should be figured on the basis of one to serve each 16 acres of square space, or 3,200 persons. Covered community kitchens or small stove shelters are also useful in these areas.

Overnight Use¹⁰

It is estimated that 12,000 overnight camping sites will be needed by 1975 to accommodate the 1,950,000 campers. In 1956 when the long-range plan was made, there were 1,777 such spaces available, with a maximum of 2,447 that

might be provided under crowded conditions. By September, 1960, the count was approximately 3,400 minimum or 3,800 maximum, with several more parks in which camping areas were in process of completion.

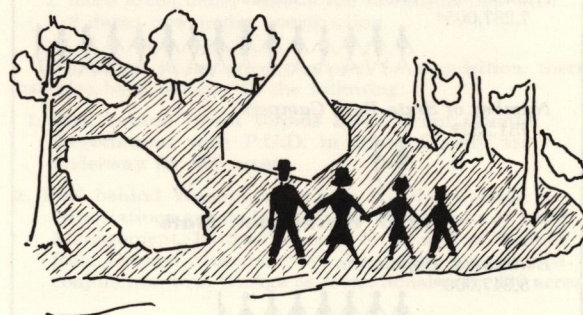
Since camping is a necessary part of any recreation extending more than one day in Washington state parks, it is important that adequate space be provided, and that accepted space standards be observed. Ideally, camp sites, according to the master plan, should be a minimum of 75 feet apart along a campground road, providing a 20' x 10' parking area, a 25' x 25' tent space, where a table and stove may be located, 10 feet of separation between parking and campsite, a small area of grass where possible, and 10 feet of native plant material—trees, shrubs, etc. to separate campsites from each other. Provision must be made for all auxiliary facilities, such as water, restrooms, kitchens, tables, stoves, etc.

Trailer camping in Washington State is increasing as it is elsewhere. Thirty-four of the parks admit trailers to camping areas; nine of these parks provide special trailer areas with hot showers, waste water disposal, and electrical connections. At present, there are approximately 360 special trailer spaces available. In the remainder, trailers use regular overnight camping areas. Approximately 250 of these are classified as "modern." There also appears to be a trend toward use of trailers during more months of the year, which may foreshadow the demand for extension of overnight use of some state parks beyond the present park season of April 1 to October 15.

In 1956, it was estimated that 10 per cent of the overnight campers came in trailers. In 1959, 102,743 visitors out of 727,078 came in trailers; in 1960, 108,358 out of 751,252 overnight campers or 14 per cent.

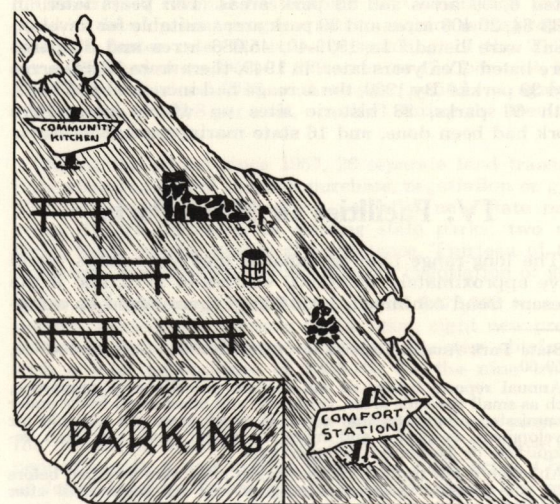
Camping

Figure 2. To accommodate 1,950,000 camping visitors during the 1975 season, it is estimated that 12,200 campsites will be needed. One acre of ground will accommodate six to eight campsites, averaging four persons to a camp. Provision must also be made for auxiliary facilities, such as water, restrooms, stoves, tables, etc.



Picnicking

Figure 3. To accommodate the day use visitors who use the parks for picnicking, it is estimated that 75 developed parks with facilities to accommodate 13,000,000 visitors, 15 per cent of them campers, will be needed. One acre of picnic area will accommodate 200 people, with five persons to a table, requiring 40 tables. A 50-car parking area will be needed for the picnickers. In addition, one stove for each five tables, one garbage can for each 10, and a community kitchen and comfort stations will be needed for each several acres of picnic area.



Trailer campers, in general, require about the same kind of layout as tent campers with space provided for additional facilities if special ones are provided, such as electrical connections, waste water disposal, etc.

The fee during the decade for overnight camping was 75 cents per car per night; \$1.00 for trailers.

Active Recreation Areas

Individual recreational pursuits such as hiking, camping, horseback riding, boating, swimming, fishing and picnicking have long been accepted in state parks as natural uses of those areas. Others have become necessary and desirable as need for outdoor space has become more pronounced. Installation is made only in those areas where they will serve regular visitors, not to attract additional groups looking for a substitute for local community facilities.

These include provisions for field sports facilities, but not supervision. Facilities could include such as ball fields, horseshoes and other game areas, provision for water sports such as swimming and boating; and winter sports in areas which have suitable topographic and weather conditions.

"In the development of any of the above-named facilities, the primary purpose of state parks must be kept in mind. Parks are not resorts, playfields, sports areas, or playgrounds. They are areas in which use and enjoyment combine with appreciation and protection of one of Washington's most valuable assets, its scenic beauty, an irreplaceable national resource that may improve and last forever or be destroyed by overuse, depending on how these facilities are planned, arranged, developed and used. What adds to the natural beauty of a park, or at least does not detract from it, is generally good. What does detract, raw earth, erosion, power poles, dead trees, littered meadows, and overworked campground are generally bad."¹⁰

V. Attendance

Attendance records through the decades until 1950 have been sketchy, and according to biennial reports, often based on estimates that included both those who registered and those who did not. The first figure for registrations is found in a 1923 report, which recorded 23,540 visitors during the year. The following year, 33,640 registrations were recorded and this figure, combined with a total of 50,460

¹¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 62-63.

Table 3. State Parks Attendance—1950-1960

Year	Overnight Campers	Day Visitors	Total Attendance
1950	138,534	1,501,840	1,640,374
1951	184,577	2,510,840	2,695,417
1952	231,297	2,901,165	3,132,462
1953	298,475	3,280,447	3,578,922
1954	326,921	3,238,069	3,788,188
1955	399,995	4,241,522	4,641,517
1956	510,837	5,135,466	5,793,561
1957	621,395	5,591,221	6,280,505
1958	695,570	7,093,720	7,789,390
1959	727,080	6,287,951	7,064,850
1960	751,252	6,236,641	7,287,005

Percentage Increase

In 1960, the number of overnight campers had increased 428 per cent over 1950, the number of day visitors, 344 per cent, with a total attendance percentage increase of 330 per cent.

who had not registered, brought the total to 84,120. The last total given in the twenties, and that an estimate, was in 1928, with a reported 151,000 visitors. There were no more biennial reports until 1934-1936¹² when it was stated that there were "nearly a million" visitors. In the 1940-1942 report, 750,000 was given as the possible attendance figure. No more biennial reports were made until 1949-1950, when a count, park by park, gave attendance figures at 1,640,374 visitors, including 138,534 campers, foreshadowing a mounting demand during the second half of the century.

Survey Made

By 1955, attendance had mounted to 4,841,517, of which 399,995 were overnight campers. The number of state parks during that five-year period had increased from 37 to 49, every one crowded and demand growing.

A survey made in the summer of 1956, when the 49 state parks had 5,793,561 visitors, and the 42 parks with overnight camping facilities recorded 510,837 campers, gave the Commission indication as to kinds of state park visitors and length of stay. The survey also recorded their opinions about what they found—all factors important to long-range planning.¹³

The survey showed that the average size of the overnight camping party was four persons, parents and two children. Most of them stayed in tents, although 10 per cent used trailers. About 61 per cent were Washington residents; 39 per cent came from out-of-state. The largest number of out-of-state visitors came from British Columbia (17.7 per cent). State-side, the most visitors came from California (7.7 per cent).

The majority were using state parks as vacation spots (56-82 per cent, depending on home). Washingtonians traveled an average of 822 miles in one trip; Canadians, 1,732 miles; other visitors 3,192 miles; average length of the stay was 2.3 days in one park, but visiting about three parks per trip, for a total of 7.1 days' vacation time.

Contrary to general opinion, visitors were found to be campers by choice rather than by economic necessity. Average incomes were higher than the 1956 U. S. average of \$5,520, with campers from this country reporting salaries averaging \$5,967. Furthermore, 23.7 per cent reported salaries of more than \$7,000 a year.

Visitors reported that they spent on the average between \$6.00-\$9.00 per day per party, bringing into the state several millions of "tourist dollars."

Major reasons which visitors gave for visiting state parks was "opportunity to be out-of-doors" (72 per cent), followed by "good clean facilities" (68.2 per cent), and economy (58 per cent). Other reasons ranking high with campers were "friendliness of campers and park personnel," "good place to bring children," and "scenery."

The study also indicated the extent of first-time visitors to state park camping areas, with one-third of the Washington State residents reporting their initial visit in 1956. Another 23 per cent, however, reported that they had been coming for more than five years. Of the out-of-state visitors, 73.8 per cent said they were enjoying Washington state parks for the first time.

The major complaint about the parks at that time was the crowded condition of overnight camping areas, with 29.7 per cent so indicating. This verified what state park authorities already knew, a condition which they have worked hard to correct, perhaps without too much success

¹² State park appropriations were vetoed by the Governor in 1929-1931, and 1931-1933, and parks were closed during a portion of the period.

¹³ Pike, Ruth E., *We Came to Camp in Washington State Parks*. Published and distributed by the Commission, 1956. Information was also used for the projections of facilities that would be needed in the 20-year period covered by the long range plan adopted by the Commission in 1956, and mentioned earlier in this report.

Comparison of Attendance, Budget and Acreage in Washington State Parks

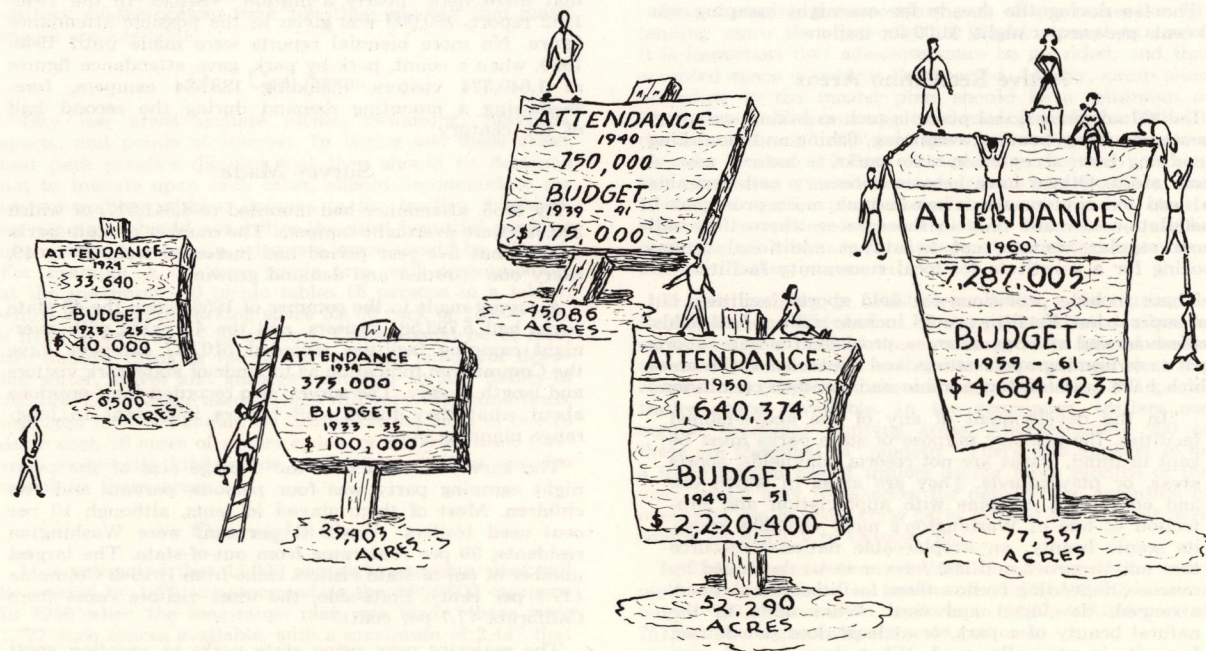


Figure 4 shows graphically the increased attendance in state parks, and the accompanying necessities to provide service in terms of budget and state park acreage.

in view of sky-rocketing overnight camping attendance each season.

Visitors were also asked to make suggestions for improvements. They asked for more and larger parks and camping facilities, enlargement of overnight facilities and various improvements in the individual campsites, such as larger ones, more trees and grass, addition of other facilities, etc. Foreshadowing the popularity of trailers, 28 per cent of the trailer campers asked that more provision be made for them. The visitors also asked for more modern restrooms with more facilities such as hot showers, more lights, shelves, etc.

More than one-fourth of those who participated in the survey added complimentary comments about personnel and facilities, indicating their satisfaction.

Use by Months

The most popular months for visitors to Washington State Parks are July, August, and June in that order, followed by May and September, varying from year to year because of weather conditions. An early spring and good spring weather brings out visitors early; a late spring has a tendency to cut down the numbers of visitors, particularly campers, to as late as June. In May, 1958, the weather was particularly seasonable, attracting 50,000 campers. September that year was poor, and the number of visitors dipped sharply, with only about 15,000 of them campers. The summer interval, however, had recorded a record number of visitors, more than 7½ million, the heaviest season yet.

During the 1960 season, only the months of November,

December, and January recorded less than 100,000 visitors, with the month of July recording 2,196,899 visitors, the largest single month by attendance ever recorded. Even so, the three winter months recorded a total of 187,950 persons. The number of visitors ranged down to 47,651 in December. In 1954, the first year that monthly records were kept, the range was from 1,098,183 in July to 24,245 in December. In 1923, attendance was 23,590 persons for the entire year.

Campers visiting state parks during 1960 showed a preference for the month of July when 270,862 were registered, the highest number of any month of record. Since camping areas are closed during the winter months, as a rule, only a few scattered registrations are made, these generally small youth groups on "overnights." In 1955, the first year for which monthly overnight figures are available, the count was 151,758 campers in August, the peak month.

Historical Features Attract

It is also interesting to note attendance in parks which have historical and geological features. In 1950, only five state park areas could be said to have such features — Dry Falls, Ginkgo, Sacajawea, Riverside, and John R. Jackson House. These areas recorded 270,450 visitors that year. By 1960, attendance records were kept in thirteen state park areas having historical or geological significance with an estimated 605,711 of the visitors having at least a casual viewing interest in the interpretive materials. These ranged from "full-scale" interpretation in five museums, to explanatory signs and displays, in smaller areas or those of lesser historical importance.

VI. Appropriations

During early years, the State Parks Committee had a difficult time getting appropriations for state parks, and once appropriated often did not get amounts allocated. Of the \$50,000 appropriated in 1921-1923, only \$10,000 was available. The following biennium, out of \$125,000 appropriated, only \$40,000 was available. In 1925-1927, the appropriation was \$42,900; in 1927-1929, \$50,000, in spite of urgent pleas from the Committee that it was impossible to operate the agency on meager sums provided. During the period 1929-1933, appropriations were twice vetoed by the Governor, and, for at least a part of the time, all of the parks were closed, with consequent deterioration of facilities.

Some relief came to the besieged system in 1933, with the beginning of allocations of federal money for CCC, PWA, and WPA projects in state parks. During the next eight years more than 8½ million dollars in federal funds was expended for state park purposes. The state's appropriations during the same eight-year period amounted to approximately one-half million dollars, again not all of the funds were available for expenditure.¹⁴

During the war years and immediately following (6 years), overall appropriations for a six-year period totaled \$2,514,101, still totally inadequate for needed maintenance to protect the federal government's 8½ million dollar investment. The appropriation for 1947-1949, dropped back to less than a million, \$995,400. Up to that time, the total amount of state funds appropriated during the 30-year period of the existence of state parks amounted to only \$4,369,457.02 actually only \$315,466 less than appropriated by the 1959 legislature for the 1959-1961 biennium. Small wonder that during the forties, both Committee members and citizens were trying for a more adequate means of financing parks which were fast becoming one of the major tourist and resident attractions in the Washington State.

Funds from Driver's Licenses

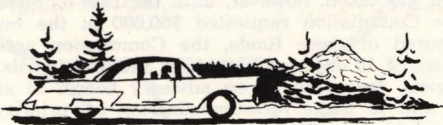
In 1949, with the passage of the act (Laws 1947, ch. 194) which provided that \$1.20 of each driver's license fee was to be allocated to the Parks and Parkways fund for support of state parks, the citizens' plea was finally heeded. But even then no one could foretell the tremendous "explosion" of use of state parks that was to erupt during the 1950's, causing still another financial crisis by the middle of the decade.

Appropriations during the remainder of the decade were as follows:

1949-51	\$2,220,400.00
1951-53	2,396,185.60
1953-55	2,742,123.69
1955-57	2,696,000.00
1957-59	3,848,427.00
1959-61	4,684,923.04

It will be noted that the 1957-59 appropriation was considerably larger than preceding ones. Attendance by that time had increased by more than 250 per cent. As new facilities were developed, it was necessary to spend more and more on maintenance, operations, and supervision to protect growing numbers of developed parks. This left little or nothing for acquisition of new acreage, and much good park property with scarcity value was slipping away, lost forever to public use. Again, the Legislature came to the rescue by passing Laws, 1957, ch. 294, which raised the driver's license fee to \$4.00, and allocated \$2.20 of each to the Parks and Parkways Fund. Since most of the people using state parks come to them by auto-

¹⁴ From annual reports for years mentioned.



mobile, this method of raising revenue has apparently always seemed a reasonable way to spread cost among the users.

Per Capita Statistics

As of January 1, 1961, the State of Washington had .34 acres of park property per capita; in 1950, per capita acreage was .22 acres. There is still need to increase holdings. Cost per capita for financing state parks from the 1959-61 budget was 82 cents.

A look at prorated costs from another point of view, reveals that visitor per capita expenditures based on the biennial appropriations for 1959-61 was approximately 33 cents per person in 1960. Ten years previously, the visitor per capita expenditure had been 44 cents per person. The Commission appears to be doing a better job at a fourth less cost per visitor.

VII. Historical and Geological Sites

Although the pursuit of history may be closely associated in the public mind with libraries and books, scholars and contemplation, a closer look reveals that many persons tend to lose sight of the fact that history has been made largely in the out-of-doors, and can, in large measure, be studied there. Furthermore, citizens are now looking backward, not only nostalgically at the "good old days," but in a true search for the beginnings of our democracy and of our region. A program considering history as a phase of outdoor recreation, therefore, should have these objectives: It must provide historical places and objects that exhibit portions of departed culture, both for sightseeing and study. It must also attempt to preserve and interpret significant or representative bits of culture before they are lost forever.

It is evident from the numbers visiting well-known historical spots that combining sightseeing and study of history is part of the recreation picture.

Seekers after history can be divided into four major groups. (1) Largest in numbers are the general public, the "sightseers," who range in interest from those who seek only a place to go, perhaps a destination to which to take a drive, to those who may not be well-informed but who are keenly interested. For these large numbers some interpretation must be provided or the historical significance may not be understood. (2) The amateur historians, collectors, and hobbyists, many of whom are members of historical societies, constitute the second major group. (3) In the third, are the professional research workers, professors, historians, and other experts must authenticate their findings. They provide the interpretive framework, the "flavor" of the sites and areas. (4) In the fourth major group are the students. They may be elementary and secondary school youth who are interested in historic developments to aid them in understanding state and national history close at home. Or they may be college students who come from afar to study sites of a more specialized type.

Study Suggests Plan

As early as 1941, the Washington State Planning Council study had recognized the need for acquisition and preservation of the many historical, anthropological and geological sites in Washington State, and had recommended that the State Parks Committee assume that obligation.

No action was taken, however, until the 1949-51 biennium when the Commission requested \$50,000 in the budget. Once assured of these funds, the Commission accepted the services of 15 eminent historians, anthropologists, and archeologists, organized as an advisory board, to aid in research and to make recommendations for priority acquisition of historic sites.

Sites selected for improvements during the 1949-51 biennium included: Fort Columbia; two examples of Indian rock paintings, one near Yakima, the other on the Little Spokane River; the Fort Okanogan site; John R. Jackson House, (the 1915 acquisition); St. Paul's Mission; Spokane House; Steptoe Battlefield; Old Man House, including plans for archeological investigation; and Goldendale Blockhouse.

By 1953, sixteen sites had been selected and plans made for preservation and "public enjoyment." A modern museum building had been completed and dedicated at Ginkgo Petrified Forest near Vantage, one of the important accomplishments of the biennium.

Four-Part Program Adopted

During the same year (1953), a full-time professional historian was employed to supervise the interpretive work. The program then branched into four phases: (1) the restoration of historic structures, (2) archeological research where there were no historic structures, no buildings, (3) the development of museums, and (4) the interpretation of certain scientific features within the parks.

During the 1955-57 biennium, much of the work centered at Fort Simcoe, which earlier had been acquired on a long-term lease from the Yakima Indian Tribal Council. At the time of acquisition, five original buildings had remained of the fort, active from 1856-1859. By 1957, one of the buildings, the Commandant's home, had been completely restored and furnished with furniture of the Fort period. The one original blockhouse still standing had been restored and two others erected on original sites. Landscaping was done, a picnic area provided, and unwanted buildings removed. The goal was accurate restoration of the site as it had been during the period of military occupancy. A special Centennial celebration at Fort Simcoe in 1956 did much to call state-wide attention to the new historical state park.

Other interpretation was done at St. Michaels Mission; at Fort Columbia, where work on a museum continued; and interpretive displays were added at Dry Falls. Work was also continued at Ginkgo Petrified Forest Museum, telling the story of this geological area.

Number of Sites Increases

Twenty-five historical and geological areas had been included in the state park system by 1958, and plans were underway to add others. Work continued at Fort Simcoe, Fort Columbia, and at Ginkgo Petrified Forest.

Interpretive signs and markers were completed at Old Man House, St. Paul's Mission, and at the Lewis and Clark Campsite.

Various archeological projects had been carried on in state parks. The Commission financed a second research project at Fort Okanogan, preparatory to construction of an interpretive museum there. The Old Rothschild Home at Fort Townsend was given by the Rothschild family for restoration as an example of an early Puget Sound Home.

The museum at Sacajawea State Park was redecorated in 1959, and exhibits added. A geologist was employed as curator at Ginkgo museum for the first time, and roadside exhibits were repaired and trails improved. In addition, the museum was redecorated. Petroglyphs salvaged from Columbia River sites were relocated in 1960 on grounds adjacent to the Museum.



Fort Okanogan Museum

A major project during 1960 was development of the Fort Okanogan Historical Museum, and the dedication of the structure in August, 1960, was a program highlight. Archeological work was completed and additional restoration and interpretation done at Fort Simcoe. A new museum was opened and the North Captain's home restored.

Work at another coast artillery installation, Fort Casey, has been started. The lighthouse has been restored, plans made for mounting old guns of the fort period, using the emplacements remaining there, and a museum is planned.

Archeological work has been done both in the Sun Lakes Park area and on the Long Beach peninsula to trace life of early man in those localities. An exhibit has been placed in the Dry Falls Vista House at Sun Lakes, explaining the background of the area. A sign was erected near the sight of Willie Keil's grave in the Raymond vicinity, calling attention to a story unrivaled in the history of the westward movement.

Historical Markers

The Commission has also cooperated with the Department of Highways since 1949 in construction and erection of historical markers. It has also erected markers "on its own" at American Camp and British Camp on San Juan Island. Recently the Commission has acquired and marked a number of historical sites, including the previously mentioned Lewis and Clark Campsite and the Willie Keil Grave.

SCORE (1960):

The number of historical and geological areas on which interpretive work had been done is now 28. This includes five museums and many displays, exhibits and markers that explain the historical and geological significance to the several hundred thousands of visitors each year.

VIII. Recreation Division

Increased interest in public recreation as a service of government and trend toward providing state assistance in organizing and coordinating community programs to provide better use of facilities resulted in provision for establishment of a Recreation Division, (Laws, 1947, ch. 271, Sec. 4) the act establishing the State Parks and Recreation Commission. This inclusion was consciously done by the legislature with the intent that the two services, state park operation and local community parks and recreation consultation, were compatible. The two services, it was felt, could use the same office staffs and facilities, saving duplication of expense of operating two separate agencies. During the decade, since passage of the Act, 17 other states have been sufficiently interested in this type of organization to inquire how it was done. At least one state, Louisiana has passed legislation setting up a similar agency.

Professionally Staffed

Professionally staffed in 1949, the Division provided the same kinds of service performed in some states having

separate recreation commissions, offering consultant, field, research and information services, but not financing, to local communities and groups.

Also in conformity with the statute, the Division cooperated with other state and federal agencies, institutions of higher learning and groups in the coordination and promotion of park and recreation functions. It has participated in a variety of conferences, institutes, in-service training projects, and in research on recreation problems in cooperation with such agencies as the Bureau of Governmental Research and Services at the University of Washington, or in the completion of its own research projects as required to meet needs and to answer requests.

The Division has also taken an active part in more professional approaches to community recreation and in promotion and encouragement of good camping practices. It initiated the formation of the State Advisory Committee on Camping in 1950, and through this means, has aided greatly in raising the level of group camping practices, not only in state parks, but in general throughout the state.

A variety of publications have been issued and widely used. These included a series dealing with family recreation, financing of recreation, legal aspects of community recreation, facilities standards, recreation administration, and other matters of concern to communities and groups.

The goal in all Division activities has been to assist local communities and groups to help themselves in the establishment and operation of park and recreation programs and facilities.

Scope of Services

The initiation of community consultant service met with immediate response from those whom it was intended to serve, and the quality of community recreation services has continued to improve throughout the decade, as has the scope of the service. In 1953, for example, Division staff members made 152 field visits to local communities in addition to other activities. In 1958, the Division reported services to 58 municipalities, seven counties, and 22 other groups, both public and private, 237 units of service in all. In 1959, the Division executed 763 units of service, and in 1960, 1,085. Some units involved a variety of services to a community or group.

Types of services included: visitations, contacts, and meetings with community, county and other groups to obtain information and assist in development of adequate park and recreation programs and facilities; technical consultation with political subdivisions and organizations in appraising, recreation needs and resources, planning of facilities and program, and advising on legal and financial aspects of recreation; assistance in special recreation problem-solving through correspondence, library loans, films, and publications; aid in recruitment, training and placement of professional recreation leaders, and assistance in recreation conferences and institutes in cooperation with governmental agencies, professional organizations, and other public or private groups; recruitment, placement and supervision of waterfront personnel at state park beaches and staff assistance to state park group camps. The Division has also had charge of waterfront personnel at 13 state park beaches which have lifeguards during the summer swimming season.

Growing Awareness

During the past 10 years of operation, the Division has noted that citizens are becoming more aware of the need for well-rounded community recreation services as a vital and significant element of living in a democracy. The Division has established itself as the primary state servicing agency from which political subdivisions and organizations can obtain assistance.

In addition to those already mentioned, other trends noted during the past decade include: a marked increase

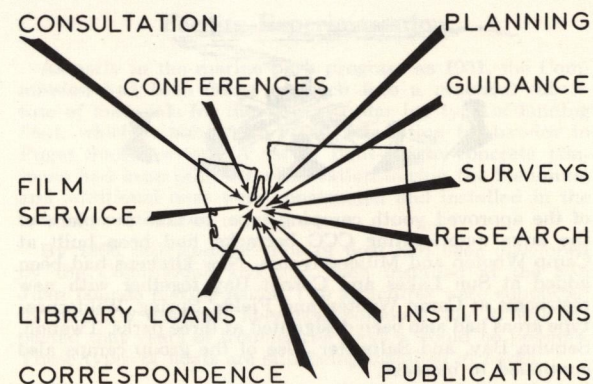


Figure 5. The Recreation Division supplies these services to communities and organizations in the State of Washington.

in recognition of recreation as a profession through the offerings of recreation courses for bachelor's and master's degrees in recreation by state institutions of higher learning, and establishment of a professional certificate plan by the Washington State Recreation Society; increased interest in hospital, institution, business and industrial, and armed forces recreation programs; expansion of leisure time services by churches and youth-serving agencies; increase in provision for recreation for the aged; numerous new developments as a result of bond issues, special levies, park and recreation boards, community recreation councils. Many communities and groups give credit to the Recreation Division for the assistance it gave, when requested, in moving more effectively toward the goals set up, providing a variety of programs whereby all segments of the population can be served.

IX. Group Camping

The beginning of group camp activities in state parks came with the acquisition of CCC and PWA built structures and the temporary Army barracks and facilities housing the workers. These facilities were turned over to the state following their period of usefulness during the thirties.

Utilized CCC Facilities

Reservation of CCC barracks buildings as youth camps during the late forties proved popular. Demand was soon greater than the limited, sometimes unsuitable, facilities could handle. Because of meager state park funds, no expansion program could be attempted until 1950. At that time, using advice of camping experts organized into a group known as the Advisory Committee on Camping, and with the addition of a staff camp coordinator, the Commission extended services to two types of camping. These included continuation and expansion of established group housing camps on a long-term usage basis, and special designation of some campgrounds with minimum of facilities for a more wilderness type of camping. During the 1949-51 biennium, there was an increase of 30 per cent in the number of individual campers in the group camps, and an increase of 37 per cent in number of groups using facilities. At that time there were six camps in operation, including Cornet Bay at Deception Pass, Moran, Twin Harbors, Sun Lakes, Millersylvania, and Camp Wooten.

Although very little money was available to build replacements for wornout buildings and facilities dating from the CCC period, an attempt was made to use what funds there were toward improving standards. By 1952, much had been accomplished. New eight-occupant squad houses



of the approved youth camping type, to take the place of the large deteriorating CCC barracks, had been built at Camp Wooten and Millersylvania. New kitchens had been added at Sun Lakes and Cornet Bay together with new restrooms at Camp Wooten and Fields' Spring. Wilderness type areas had also been designated at three parks, Twanoh, Sequim Bay, and Saltwater. Use of the group camps also continued to increase.

Group Camp Associations

The Commission continued to cooperate with the Advisory Committee on Camping, organized in 1949, with the Supervisor of Recreation serving as secretary for the group. During the period, each of the group camps had organized into local group camp associations, composed of representatives of each of the camp users. These groups had responsibility for scheduling camp periods among themselves. They also had to provide movable equipment. State Parks took responsibility for major facilities and repairs.

Following resignation of the staff camp coordinator who had also been a member of the Recreation Division staff, group camp responsibilities continued to be shared by other members of that division, until 1953, when a part-time employee (summer and occasional winter services) was appointed with specific responsibilities involving checking, maintenance and upkeep, scheduling and financial reports. He has made periodic group camp visits, worked with group camp associations, the Advisory Committee and the Western Washington Section of the American Camping Association. He has aided in long-range planning and in designing facilities that met best accepted group camp standards.

By 1953, too, a major change had been adopted in Commission policy relating to group camps. A rental fee, based on the camper day had been adopted (five cents per camper day).

Signed agreements between camp users and state parks set forth responsibilities and obligations of both parties. The associations also assumed more responsibility for minor maintenance and repair.

In 1954, Pacific Beach had replaced the Twin Harbors State Park group camp, which had been closed because crowded conditions in that state park had made it unsuitable for youth group camping. During the 1953-55 biennium more than 56,000 camper days had been recorded at all group camps.

Planned Improvements

During the 1957-59 biennium, there was considerable activity in carrying forward the long-range plan for group camps. A major project was underway at Millersylvania with the group camp moved to a new location away from the general overnight camping area. Fields' Spring had a new kitchen-dining hall and two cabins, getting excellent assistance from a much interested group camp association. The more primitive camping areas in other parks were also getting increasing use.

More than 69,000 camper days were recorded during this period, with greater increase limited in some degree to camp capacity. A new camp was under development at Fort Flagler. This was a replacement for the Pacific Beach facility which the U. S. Navy had reclaimed. Progress was also made in all camps, providing more facilities

according to the long-range plan. The Washington State Advisory Committee on Camping had recommended changes in the written agreement between state parks and associations, including an increase in the per camper day fee from five to ten cents. Money thus obtained was allocated to a trust fund for use in making major repairs and adding major facilities in youth camps.

During the 1959-61 biennium, major projects were completed at several of the camps. Needed buildings were added at many camps. A swimming pool was built at Camp Wooten, the project of the local group camp association, aided by trust funds from per diem camper fees. A new group camp was being prepared at Brooks Memorial State Park in an area not currently served by such a camp. Group camp usage during the period was 70,794 camper days.

X. Winter Sports

At the present time, there are winter sports areas in five state parks. In 1951, only three such areas were listed, Brooks Memorial, Mount Spokane, and Fields' Spring. The Squillchuck Creek and Mount Pilchuck areas have been added since then.

MOUNT SPOKANE

Prior to 1945, winter use at Mount Spokane had begun with a chair lift constructed from part of an abandoned ore tramway, financed by an association of ski enthusiasts living in Spokane. This chair lift, which ran from a point near Bald Knob to the summit of Mount Spokane, was ill-constructed, cumbersome, not practical, and unsafe for public transportation. It was out of repair and idle a major part of the time.

Rope tows, operated by concession, later were installed in the vicinity of Cook's Cabin. In 1952, a new ski lodge nearing completion at the summit, was completely destroyed by fire just a few days before its scheduled opening.

By this time, it had been realized that the site on which the ski area was located was not the best as far as snow conditions on the mountain were concerned. So, instead of further developing the western slope, another site on the east side was selected, with the right terrain, better weather, and snow conditions. A new road and parking lot, modest two-floor lodge, three rope tows (two electric and one gasoline powered) were erected by the winter of 1955. In 1956, a \$175,000 chair lift was constructed by a concessionaire.

BROOKS MEMORIAL

The winter sports area at Satus Pass was first operated in the winter of 1952-53, with one rope tow under agreement with ski enthusiasts from Goldendale and Toppenish. Later, two more rope tows have been added through agreement with these two groups.

SQUILLCHUCK CREEK

The first rope tow concession began operation in 1954-55, with one rope tow. There are now two rope tows and a warming hut. The facility is operated as a concession.

MOUNT PILCHUCK

A ski lodge was erected in 1957 as an altitude of 3,200 feet. A parking lot was constructed at the same time, and one rope tow was in operation. Since that time a second tow has been built. The facility is operated by concession.

FIELDS' SPRING

Ski slopes have been developed at Fields' Spring with the aid of local ski enthusiasts, known as the Banana Belt Ski Club, in the region of Puffer's Butte. A warming hut and rope tow are in operation. In addition, in winter, a road near the ranger's residence, has been roped off for coasting.

XI. State Marine Parks

Recognizing the need for public landing facilities for pleasure craft in the Puget Sound area, the legislature enacted *Laws*, 1949, Ch. 154, which gave the State Parks and Recreation Commission authority to establish small boat facilities on the waters of Puget Sound. To start the work, the Governor provided \$12,000 in 1950 from his emergency fund. In 1953-54, \$25,000 was appropriated, and appropriations have been made each biennium since that time.

Selecting Sites

Following passage of the 1949 legislation, which was promoted by the Puget Sound Interclub Association, eagerness to get boat launching facilities resulted in attempts by many citizens to make practically every exposed piece of beach on Puget Sound into a boating facility. As a result, the Puget Sound Interclub Association was requested by state parks officials to meet with them to make plans. Members of the Association at that time, about 30 clubs in all, were asked to make suggestions for suitable sites. In assuming this responsibility, the clubs decided that a feasibility study was in order. Subsequently, some 10 or 15 Puget Sound sites were selected as most desirable.

By the summer of 1950, the Commission had employed a staff member to aid in development of marine park facilities, and first steps taken to acquire land on Sucia and Stuart islands, both sites indicated as desirable by the feasibility study. Land was acquired at Reid and Prevost Harbors on Stuart, and at Fossil Bay on Sucia, both islands in the San Juan group. Landing and shore facilities were constructed.

Plans had also been made for the acquisition of land at Gerald's Cove on Harstene Island. By 1954, a boat dock and floats had been installed there, and overnight camping facilities provided. Cornet Bay in Deception Pass State Park had become a major boating facility after an earlier start during which a Navy pier had been used. Sequim Bay and Illahee also had docks and floats.

By 1956, State Parks had established marine park facilities at 10 areas. By 1957, the eleventh facility was under construction at Penrose Point, and some additional areas have been added since. These include Sacajawea, Twanoh, and Jones Island. All of Sucia Island is now under Commission jurisdiction, the gift of the Puget Sound Interclub Association. Plans are underway for development of Blake Island as a major outboard boating center. The island came into Commission hands through reservation by the Commissioner of Public Lands. Latest facilities in the San Juan Islands are on Jones Island.

Facility Experimentation

As early in the marine park program as 1951, the Commission had been doing research into a practical substitute of materials for the typical cedar log type of landing float, which is subject to rapid infestation by teredos in Puget Sound waters. A set of light-weight concrete pontoons had been built for observation during the biennium, and additional ones were constructed and installed in the two years following.

By 1956, still another type of float had been developed by the Commission and had been installed at the San Juan Islands marine parks. The structures were supported by specially designed fiberglass pontoons, and it was expected that years of trouble-free service would be possible. These types of floats are still being installed at parks.

With the increased use of small pleasure boats and need for suitable launching areas, State Parks also began in 1955, to experiment with a pre-cut concrete ramp of reinforced concrete planks joined together by galvanized steel straps instead of using conventional solid, poured construction. Ramps consist of a series of re-inforced concrete slabs 4 inches thick, 14 inches wide, and 10 feet long, or longer if desired. A pair of galvanized steel cross-bars protrude two inches beyond each side and are drilled for 5/8 inch bolts to serve as connections between slabs. Base of each slab is corrugated sheet metal to provide traction.

Planks are pre-fabricated at the state parks shop and assembled at the launching sites. The first installation was at Fay-Bainbridge, and following a successful testing, the same type of facility has now been installed at most of the 24 state park boat launching areas. The only major facility of poured concrete, the traditional type, is at Mulkiteo.

Recently, one of the members of the Puget Sound Interclub Association commented that the group's original project in promoting boating facilities had been even more far-seeing than had been anticipated at that time 10 years ago, particularly as a result of the greatly increased popularity of boats powered by outboard motors. That the peak is not yet reached is evidenced with each passing year, and with the ratio of number of families owning some kind of boat, having moved from one in ten, to one in six in 1952, and is now estimated in 1960, at one in four in the Puget Sound area.



Material compiled by Ruth E. Pike, Supervisor of Public Information, from records and annual reports. Drawings by Richard Clifton, Exhibit Designer, who also prepared the art for the state park "purposes" from an idea borrowed from "News and Views," published by the Division of Beaches and Parks, State of California.

State Parks Properties

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1960¹⁴

RECREATION AREAS DEVELOPED

Alta Lake
Bay View
Beacon Rock
Belfair
Birch Bay
Bogachiel
Bridgeport
Brooks Memorial
Bush Pacific Pioneer
Camano Island
Conconully
Curlew Lake
Dash Point¹⁵
Deception Pass
Donovan
Dosewallips
Fay-Bainbridge
Field's Spring
Fort Canby
Fort Casey
Fort Columbia
Fort Flagler
Fort Simcoe
Illahee
Kamiak Butte
Kitsap Memorial
Kopachuck
Lake Chelan
Lake Cushman
Lake Osoyoos
Lake Sammamish
Lake Sylvia
Lake Wenatchee
Larrabee
Lewis and Clark
Lewis and Clark Tr.
Millersylvania
Moran
Moses Lake
Mount Pilchuck
Mount Spokane
Mukilteo
Ocean City
Old Fort Townsend
Palouse Falls
Peace Arch
Pearygin Lake
Pend Oreille
Penrose Point
Rainbow Falls
Riverside
Rockport
Sacajawea
Saltwater

Schafer
Sequest
Sequim Bay
Squillchuck Creek
Steptoe Butte
Sun Lakes
Twanoh
Twin Harbors
Wenberg
Yakima

RECREATION AREAS UNDEVELOPED

Bridle Trails
Easton Reservoir
Fort Ward
Goose Lake
Ilwaco
Leadbetter¹⁵
Mahler
Paradise Point¹⁵
Potholes Reservoir
Potlatch
Rigney
Rock Island
Steamboat Rock
South Whidbey¹⁵
Twin Falls
Wallula Junction

MARINE PARKS

Blake Island
Beacon Rock
Cornet Bay
Sucia Island
Gerald's Cove
Illahee
Jones Island
Matia Island
Penrose Point
Pleasant Harbor
Prevost Harbor
Reid Harbor
Sacajawea
Sequim Bay
Turn Island
Twanoh

HISTORICAL SITE AREAS

American Camp
Chief Seattle's Grave

Dry Falls
Fort Canby
Fort Casey
Fort Columbia
Fort Flagler
Fort Okanogan
Fort Simcoe
English Camp
Goldendale Blockhouse
Indian Rock Paintings
Little Spokane
Indian Rock Paintings
Yakima
John R. Jackson House
Lewis and Clark Campsite
Matilda N. Jackson
Monticello Convention
Site
Mukilteo (Point Elliott
Treaty Site)
Ranald MacDonald's
Grave
Old Man House
Old Fort Townsend
Spokane House
Rothschild House
Spokane Battlefield
St. Michael's Mission
St. Paul's Mission
Steptoe Battlefield
Captain Wallace's Grave

NATURAL FOREST RECREATION AREAS

Federation Forest¹⁵
Wormald

GROUP CAMP AREA¹⁶

Camp Wooten

TIDE RECREATION AREAS

Bay Center
Dungeness
Lake Colville
Lopez

GEOLOGICAL EXHIBIT AREAS

Gardner's Cave
Ginkgo Petrified Forest
Ice Cave

¹⁴ From 1959-60 Annual Report

¹⁵ Under development.

¹⁶ Outside of state parks.

