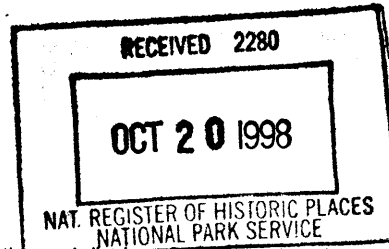


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1419

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Issaquah Sportsmen's Club

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 23600 S.E. Evans Street  not for publication

city or town Issaquah  vicinity

state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98027

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] ACTING SPO 10.12.98  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain:)

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action 11-19-98

Issaquah Sportsmen's Club

King County- State of Washington

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	3	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social-clubhouse

Recreation & Culture-sports  
facility

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Social-clubhouse

Recreation & Culture-sports  
facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER- rustic style

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls WOOD - 1/2 fir log.

roof METAL

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

In 1993 the building was moved from its original wooded setting, 200 yards to the north into a like wooded setting. The move was necessary to save the building from demolition to make way for construction of a new school play field.

see continuation sheet 7 for further narratives.

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Entertainment/ recreation
Politics / Government

Period of Significance

- 1937
1920-1948
1935 to 1943

Significant Dates

1937 Architecture

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

W.P.A. construction crew

see continuation sheets 8-1 to 5

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

See continuation sheet 9-1

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

King County Cultural Resources Division
Wash. State Office Of Arch. Historic Preservation
Issaquah Sportsmen's Club archives

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property 1.81 Acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

see continuation sheet 10-1

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet 10-1

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Eric Erickson--Club Historianorganization Issaquah Sportsmen's Club Inc. date July 27, 1998street & number 13040 189th Ave. S. E. telephone 425-227-5477city or town Renton state Washington zip code 98059**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name Issaquah Sportsmen's Club Inc.street & number P.O. Box 88 telephone 425-392-3311city or town Issaquah state Washington zip code 98027

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number 7 Page 1 Name of Property Issaquah Sportsmen's Club  
County and State King County, WA

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The Issaquah Sportsmen's Club is located on a level graded site that drops off in a dense, young fir forest to the west. The facade faces south. The graveled site has little vegetation in the vicinity of the building. The building was constructed on a site approximately 200 yards south of the current location, and was moved to the current location in 1993 to facilitate redevelopment of the original site for play fields.

The one story Clubhouse building is built in a vernacular rustic style. The building sits on grade on a concrete slab foundation. The building was constructed in two phases—an original hall with a side gable roof and a rear shed-roof addition, which extends the full width of the building. The addition was built in the early 1940's to provide rest rooms and utility rooms. The shed addition is well integrated with the original building. When the building was relocated, the shed addition was completely rebuilt, since it lacked the structural integrity to be moved with the building. The log siding was salvaged and reused at the new location.

The overall building dimensions are 40' x 32'4". The original section of the building has a side gable roof. The building is constructed of vertical half-logs averaging about 8" in width. The logs are staggered, with the flat face turned into the wall. This wall system is structural. The walls rest on a sill plate of treated wood. The sill plate was added after the move to minimize rot in the walls, which had occurred previously where moisture wicked into the butt ends of the logs from the ground. The plate does not significantly alter the appearance of the building. A standing-seam metal roof covers the entire building. The main section was originally covered in long hand split shakes. These remain under the metal roof.

A 21' wide front porch with a prominent projecting gable roof dominates the facade. The roof is supported by two peeled log poles. The porch floor is concrete, with a slight slope to provide barrier-free access. The front door is centered under the porch. The original 4' wide door remains. The door was built in three layers, with approximately 6" vertical boards on the exterior and interior, and the same boards placed at an angle to form the hidden middle layer. Flanking the door are two pairs of casement windows. The windows are protected by solid wooden exterior shutters. Each window is comprised of two, two-by-three pane window sash. These window sash were never hinged: they lift out to provide interior access to the shutters. The shutters hang on original narrow rectangular hinges. Peeled log lintels and sills frame all windows and doors on the building. The eaves are supported on peeled poles extending from the roof framing. Four decorative peeled pole knee brackets form each gable end.

A substantial masonry chimney rises through the gable on the east side of the building. The chimney measures 8" at the base. The present chimney was reconstructed following relocation of the building to the present site. Stones from the site were used to build the chimney. The chimney is flanked by smaller six pane casement windows, also covered with solid wood exterior shutters. These windows have side hinges. A second, smaller chimney on the west gable end was removed in the course of the move. This chimney did not have a corresponding fire place inside, but was used for a period of time with a wood stove.

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Section number 7 Page 2 Name of Property Issaquah Sportsmen's Club  
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Interior

The interior of the nominated property consists of a large one-room meeting hall which occupies the entire original portion of the building, and a hallway, rest rooms and utility rooms in the shed addition. Two original exterior door openings provide access into the addition.

The interior is finished in peeled logs, which are part of the wall system. The logs retain their original appearance; they have not been painted or otherwise treated. The stone fireplace dominates the east end of the meeting room. The fireplace has its original mantle, which is edged in peeled logs. The room has a cedar board wooden ceiling at the level of the gable, which is original. Fluorescent lights are affixed to the ceiling. The roof framing and rafters, which are not visible, are formed by peeled wooden poles.

Outbuildings

In its original location, the nominated property was closely associated with a rifle and pistol range, a trap (shotgun) range, and three small structures. At the time of relocation of the clubhouse (1993) to make room for the school play field, the trap range was abandoned and two of the original small structures remain on an adjacent piece of property with a rifle and pistol range. At the current location of the clubhouse, (200 yards north of its original location) an 8' x 8', open sided woodshed with peeled logs roof supports, an 8' x 8' metal storage shed and a cellular phone tower, exist on the site. These outbuildings and tower are noncontributing resources.

Moving

Although the building was moved a short distance and reoriented in an effort to preserve the building from demolition, the property still retains its original function, setting, and association as a recreational clubhouse. All original fabric survived the move; only the reconstructed chimney and metal roof are not original.

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The Issaquah Sportsmen's Clubhouse is significant under Criterion C based on its architectural style as a well preserved, intact example of a Rustic-style, New Deal-era community building. It is also locally significant under Criterion A based on its association with the broad themes of recreation, as a clubhouse serving an active sportsmen's organization, as well as the broad theme of government representing the WPA era.

The City of Issaquah was established in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as a logging center, and prospered due to nearby productive coal mines and agricultural areas. Issaquah's economy was more diversified than typical mining "company" towns, and it survived the withdrawal of large scale investments in area mines during World War I. However the onset of the Great Depression shortly afterward meant that federal assistance projects provided welcome economic relief to the town. As one of several public works projects conducted in Issaquah and the surrounding area, the City of Issaquah built the nominated property as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project in 1937, for purpose of putting local people to work using local material to construct a facility for use and improvement of the local community.

The Clubhouse has remained in active use since it was built nearly 62 years ago, serving primarily as a meeting place for the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club (long time occupants and current owners), whose members have been careful stewards of this historic resource. The building was moved from its original location to its current location 200 yards north in 1993; however this relocation does not negatively impact the building's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Background

The nominated property is located just outside of the city limits of Issaquah, at the foot of Tiger Mountain. This area, known to early European-American settlers as Squak Valley, was within the traditional territory of the Interior Salish-speaking Snoqualmie people, who utilized and maintained an extensive system of trails criss-crossing the area, connecting Lake Sammamish, Lake Washington, Rattlesnake Prairie, and the Upper and Lower Snoqualmie Valley. An anthropologist working in the 1920's recorded numerous Salish place names for the area surrounding the nominated property, including a village site on Issaquah Creek, and other locations of spiritual and economic significance in the Squak Valley.

There are varying accounts of the origin of the name Issaquah. The name most commonly said to derive from a Salish word pronounced as if spelled Isquowh, and is often translated as "little stream". Early European-American settlers pronounced this word "squak", and used the name to refer to the fertile valley floor, the mountain to the west, the creek in the middle, the lake at the north end, and the slough still further north at the lake's outlet (H. Fish). As the town was established at the crossroads in the valley, it was known as Squak, until 1892 when townspeople renamed it Gilman in honor of Daniel Gilman, a partner in the newly arrived Seattle, Lakeshore, and Eastern Railway, which brought increased prosperity to the town. In 1899 and action of the state Legislature officially designated the town as Issaquah, by which it has been known ever since.

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The town developed quickly, serving a growing population of farmers (primarily dairy and hops), loggers and miners. Before the arrival of the railroad, Issaquah's population was approximately 100, ten years after the arrival of the railroad, in 1900 the town's population had jumped to over 1,000. During the early years of the century, Issaquah boasted diverse new businesses as well as numerous civic organizations including lodges representing most of the fraternal organizations having chapters in the Northwest, active Granges and numerous churches. Large scale investments for coal mining in the foothills surrounding Issaquah were made prior to World War 1 by a German businessman, Count Alvo Von Alvensleben. Although this led to a building boom for the town, the outbreak of the war prevented the German-financed company from operating and most of the land and mining rights controlled by Von Alvensleben were sold to the Pacific Coast Coal Company, which also had developed and controlled extensive mining operations at nearby Newcastle. Following the war, the town continued to grow. Increasingly little undeveloped land remained in the area as natural habitat to attract wild game and birds and opportunities to hunt and fish in the area diminished as open space was developed. Around 1920, the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club was founded as a recreational, social, and habitat conservation group.

History of the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club

In its early years, through the 1920's, the club was known as the Issaquah Sportsmen's Association, and later, the Issaquah Gun Club. The club leased 1,000 acres (one and two-thirds sections) of prime bottom land along Issaquah Creek near the present location of Newport Way, with the land set aside for bird hunting. This parcel also includes a small shotgun range, of which there are no known photographs. The Club's membership lists read as a "Who's Who's" of Issaquah, including mayors, business leaders, members of pioneer families, and other prominent citizens, as well as mill workers and farmers. Similar sportsmen's clubs were established in many communities during the inter war years, when hunting and fishing grew in popularity as recreational activities, while decreasing as subsistence activities, among an increasingly urban (and later suburban) population. Recreational opportunities were also promoted during this era to tourists as use of automobiles became widespread, and to those considering moving to the Pacific Northwest from other parts of the country. A 1941 history of Washington State offers this boastful description of the region's recreational opportunities, and the role of sportsmen's clubs in protecting them:

Countless lakes, streams and extensive reaches of salt water have made Washington a mecca for fishermen; rugged heights, sagebrush plains, broad wildernesses, and logged off territory, attract the hunters of big and small game. Before 1932, however, the control and regulation of game by counties resulted in laws so inconsistent and confusing that the depletion of game through lack of conservation measures was imminent. In that year the legislature gave the State control of the laws, their regulation and enforcement, and of the propagation of game under the supervision of a 9 man commission. Uniform game laws and enforcement have given protection to wild life without necessarily curbing the sportsmen. Virtually every city and town has its sportsmen's group that aids the State game commission in determining the opening and closing of seasons so as to give the maximum of protection to game.



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In the late 1920s and early 1930s, the club known as the Issaquah Rod and Gun Club, and its members became increasingly involved in fisheries conservation projects. As noted in the above passage, hunting and fishing, prior to 1935 was loosely and inconsistently regulated by counties, and many sportsmen's clubs became local advocates for conservation measures, by working for the establishment of a State Game Commission. For example in 1927, the Issaquah Club joined with sportsmen's clubs in Bothell and Redmond to "lobby" county officials to open Lake Sammamish to year round recreational fishing, to remove detrimental fish traps from nearby tributary creeks, including Issaquah Creek and Bear Creek, and to restrict fishing on tributary creeks between November and April of each year, to allow fish to spawn successfully.

All three of these goals were achieved, and in 1933 the Issaquah Rod and Gun Club reorganized as the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club, to serve as a local volunteer group to assist state-sponsored projects such as the plant of silver trout (the famed "ancient" kokanee) in local streams. Following the establishment of a State Game Commission in 1935, local sportsmen's associations also acted as advisory groups to the state in the regulation of local seasons, catch limits, and other conservation measures,

As dairy farms surrounded the club's shooting range and leased hunting land along the Issaquah Creek in the late 1920's the Club purchased a parcel at the foot of Tiger Mountain. An article in the June 21, 1928 issue of the Issaquah Press entitled "Gun Club Working to Improve Lands", reports:

The Issaquah Rod and Gun Club has secured the deed to the piece of land they are buying from the Pacific Coast Coal Company, consisting of 10.7 acres on the flat above the railroad. East of town. On the south end of the tract are number of small evergreen trees. These will be preserved for a park. The north end was burned over last summer and most of the trees killed. The boys have started clearing this part and are anxious for all members who can spare a little time to help with the work. The club hopes to be able to build a clubhouse in the near future. To assist in a financial way, they are issuing conditional memberships a \$5 each, this active list to have control of the grounds and activities.

In 1937, the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club officially incorporated as a non-profit corporation. The original agreement for incorporation includes the following purposes and objectives:

To foster good sportsmanship with a view toward the observance of the game laws and regulations of the game commission of the State of Washington, and to work for the proper protection and propagation of game and game fish, and to do all things necessary to assist the game commission of the State of Washington in these matters: For the purpose of amusement and the promotion of good will among its members by promoting and participating in games, contests, and other meets with view to the special development for the

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members and other persons interested; and, to purchase, lease, hold, sell, develop, mortgage, convey, or otherwise acquire or dispose of real or personal property necessary or proper for carrying out the purposes of this corporation and to erect, equip, and maintain social clubhouses and other appropriate buildings for use and enjoyment of all the members of the club.

The Issaquah Sportsmen's Club immediately achieved its goal of having a "social clubhouse" for the use of its members. As one of several Works Progress Administration projects, the City of Issaquah built the "rustic" style clubhouse. In order for construction projects to be eligible for federal support through the WPA, federal laws required that such projects be sited on publicly owned land, so the ISC transferred the deed for a portion of their land (Tax Lot 120) to the City of Issaquah. In return the City of Issaquah leased the property back to the ISC "in perpetuity".

The Contribution of the WPA

The Clubhouse is a direct product of a nationwide Depression-era recovery program that had a significant impact on the physical development of King County. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was created in 1935 by Executive Order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and an emergency appropriation of the U.S. Congress to address the severe unemployment problems of the nation wide Great Depression. The guiding principle of the WPA was that gainful employment on public projects was preferable to the acceptance of doles, to preserve the self respect of unemployed workers, conserve their skills, and utilize the vast resources of the country to provide public benefits. From 1935 to 1939, the WPA allocated the majority of available funds for projects involved with public works, construction and conservation of natural resources. In 1939, the WPA was renamed the Work Progress Administration and reorganized to be increasingly oriented toward preparation for national defense, rather than community improvements. As defense industries boomed, the WPA was no longer a national priority, and it was officially abolished in 1943.

During the early period (1935-39) of the WPA, projects included constructions, improvements, and additions to public facilities in communities throughout King County, as well as a wide range of historical, artistic, and recreational projects. Typically, communities would propose desirable improvement projects to the WPA. Under its own regulations, the WPA required that projects must (1) have authorized local sponsors; (2) Have general public usefulness; (3) not interfere with private employment; (4) be capable of completion by the available supply of WPA-eligible workers; (5) not demand excessive expenditure of material as compared with labor; (6) be capable of completion by the end of the fiscal year; and (7) be on public property. If projects were approved, the communities provide materials and equipment, using as many locally available resources as possible, while the WPA provided support for laborers—generally were unemployed local people who were paid "security wages", which were higher than relief, but lower than prevailing wages in private business and industry.

The nominated property was one of several recreational clubhouses and field houses built by the WPA in King County between 1935 and 1939. Five of these facilities, located in King County Parks at Des Moines, Enumclaw, Preston, Si View, and White Center, were designated King County Landmarks as part of a

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multiple-property nomination in 1984, based on their association with broad patterns of history and their distinctive architectural style and method of construction. Although the Issaquah Sportsmen's Clubhouse is smaller than the above mentioned properties, it contains similar features of significance, including half log construction, a large field stone chimney, similar porch and entryway construction and details, interior wood finishes and original windows and fixtures. The Clubhouse received King County Landmark Designation in 1997.

Other WPA-built community centers in eastern King County that are of the same or similar types of construction include Gibson Hall (Located approximately one half mile from the nominated property in Issaquah) the Pine Lake Community Center (located on the Plateau between Issaquah and Redmond), and the Highland Community Center (located in Bellevue). While these facilities have been preserved, and continue to function as community buildings, the nominated property retains greater integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Issaquah also benefited from other WPA projects in addition to the nominated property and other community centers, including the State Fish Hatchery, The Volunteer Fireman's Hall, a sewerage treatment plant, and improvements to the city's water system, cemetery and many of the area's roads.

"Rustic" Vernacular Architecture

The Nominated property is one of the best preserved local examples of Depression-era architecture, known variously as CCC-style or Park Service Rustic. This design style was adopted by the WPA from another New Deal agency, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and is based on the stylized, romantic character of hand-built structures in American parklands, built by the National Park Service. This style evolved during an era marked by an increasing interest in resource and habitat conservation, as Americans began to recognize wilderness as a finite resource, rather than limitless and exploitable, as had previously been taken for granted. Rustic style designs used natural materials, particularly wood and stone, in a way, which highlighted the materials themselves, such as expose half timber construction or stone fireplaces. This style had a very pragmatic application—building plans were basic enough that facilities could be built by inexperienced work crews, and the emphasis on local materials meant that construction materials were inexpensive and frequently available near the construction site. The nominated property was built primarily with timber harvested from surrounding forests and milled at Sportsmen's Club member Artl "Red" Hall's sawmill, located less than a mile away, near the current State Fish Hatchery in Issaquah.

The Clubhouse Today

The nominated property has served as a meeting place for the Issaquah Sportsmen's Club continuously since 1937. Club members meet monthly, and membership has remained steady over the years, growing to a high of over 600 in 1992. Currently the club has approximately 400 active members; one fifth of these are lifetime members. Most activities are open to the public, including an annual open house in celebration of National Hunting and Fishing Day in September. The Club's adjacent rifle and pistol shooting range is open to the public five days per week (the other two days are reserved for local, state and federal law enforcement agencies) The ISC also offers various training classes to both women and men, including a hunter safety course which they developed on a volunteer basis several years before such courses began mandatory for obtaining a hunting license. The clubhouse serves as a meeting place for community groups.

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The Issaquah Alps Trails Club was founded at the clubhouse in 1979; the Cascade Mountain Men hold meetings and special historic events and enactments such as black powder shoots; and the Boy Scouts utilize the facility for troop meetings and training.

Ownership of the parcel on which the Clubhouse was originally located was transferred from the City of Issaquah to School District # 411 in 1989, and the ISC's lease on that property was terminated shortly thereafter. The School District declared the Clubhouse of "no Value" and gave it to the ISC, providing that they move it to another location. The Clubhouse was moved in 1993 to its current location, on an adjacent parcel owned by the ISC. Deteriorated portions of the building were restored using original type materials, to original configurations by club members, during the move. Due to current building codes some portions of the interior of the building, such as plumbing fixtures, electrical and handicap access were altered to meet those code requirements.

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County and State  King County, WA

King County Landmark Registration Forms: Issaquah Sportsmen's Club (designated 1997)

Washington State Historic Preservation Officers 1998 Annual Award for Special Achievement in Historic Preservation, May 12, 1998

Fish, Edwards R. The Past at Present in Issaquah, Washington (Issaquah, 1977) By the author.

Fish, Harriet U. This was Issaquah, ( A compilation of historical articles published in the Issaquah Press, The Daily Journal American, The Seattle Times, The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and the News Mill) (Issaquah 1986) By author

Historical Overview of Beaver Lake Park. Cloantha Copass, King County Historic Preservation Program 10/94

King County Landmark Registration Forms; Camp North Bend (designated 1992) Skykomish School and Teacherage (designated 1995); WPA Structures in King County Parks (designated 1984)

Washington; A guide to the Evergreen State. Compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Projects Administration in the State of Washington. Sponsored by the Washington State Historical Society. (Portland, 1941) Binfords & Mort.

The Works Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of Washington. A narrative report to the people of Washington State. A narrative report to the people of our State by Don G. Abel, Works Progress Administrator, 1937.

The WPA Legacy in King County. Draft Historical Paper by Charles Payton, King County Historic Preservation Program, 10/96

Waterman, Thomas Talbot, Puget Sound Geography. Unpublished manuscript from the Smithsonian Collection, ca. 1920

Bagley, Clarence B. The History of King County, Volume 1, (Seattle/Chicago, 1929) The S.J. Clark Publishing Company.

Craine, Bessie Wilson, Squak Valley; A Tale of Old Issaquah, (Issaquah, 1983) Issaquah Historical Society

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Section number 10 Page 1 Name of Property Issaquah Sportsmen's Club  
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**Legal Description**

Tax lot 19; NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 34  
Township 24N, Range 6E Willamette  
Meridian; lying East of the Northern Pacific Railroad  
right of way

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries were selected as the whole King County Tax Lot with  
the trees on the site complimenting the wood log clubhouse just as the  
trees did at the original clubhouse location, before the clubhouse was moved,  
200 yards to the north to allow for construction of the school sports field

**UTM:**

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