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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 31 1993

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name CAMP NORTH BEND
other names/site number Camp Waskowitz

2. Location

street & number 45509 SE 150th Street not for publication
city, town North Bend vicinity
state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98045

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>12</u>	<u>14</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
May Sampson 3/11/93
Signature of certifying official Date
Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 4/29/93
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Deborah Byun
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: CCC camp
DOMESTIC: institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: vernacular/Rustic Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Wood: post and pier
walls Wood: board and batten
roof Wood: shake
other Other: composition

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Camp North Bend is a nine-and-one-half acre complex of vernacular wood frame buildings constructed by and for the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935. Located about three-and-one-half miles east of North Bend in eastern King County, the camp is sited on the banks of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River. It was originally reached off the old Highway 10 (which no longer exists), and is currently served by SE 150th street, which parallels I-90 to the north. The camp is set amid the coniferous forest characteristic of the western Cascade foothills, with mountain peaks forming a dramatic backdrop.

The historic camp buildings are roughly organized on a quadrangle plan, and include a central dining hall, with a row of barracks on the south; an office, Forest Service quarters, garage, and commandant's residence on the east; and an education building and work shop on the west. Open fields are located west of the historic building cluster; to the south are the wooded banks of the Snoqualmie; and parking areas are located to the north. Nonhistoric features are located near the northeastern entry to the camp and on the southeastern, southern and northwestern perimeters.

Ten of the camp buildings and two objects are contributing resources, reflecting the original use and character of Camp North Bend. All of the core buildings of the camp have survived and are included in this group; only a machine shop on the far northwestern periphery of the property (and well outside the main complex) has been lost in the past 55 years. An additional fourteen features do not contribute to the historic character of the camp because they were constructed after the CCC period.

Despite their number, the noncontributing elements are relatively small scale and located mostly on the periphery of the camp. Except for the large visitors center and pool at the northeast entry, the noncontributing features do not visually detract from the historic setting or cohesive design of Camp North Bend.

Contributing Resources

The historic buildings at Camp North Bend are unified by common design and construction techniques that reflect their CCC origins and the vernacular Rustic Style idiom employed by the Corps. Each building is a single story, wood frame construction, typically built on a long narrow rectangular plan with a shallow gable roof. The exterior walls generally are sheathed with board and batten siding and are sheltered by overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The roofs were

x See continuation sheet

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Originally sheathed in hand-cut shakes. The buildings typically contain simple open interiors; are lighted by regularly spaced wood frame six-light casement windows; and are entered through single leaf panelled doors, often sheltered by gabled canopies. Although some of the buildings have been altered, they all retain sufficient integrity of original form, fenestration, and exterior fabric to clearly reflect their historic use. Elements of the original landscape plan survive as well, including the open field of the west side of the camp and the central wooden flagpole. The river rock borders that once lined the drives have been removed.

Contributing resources are listed below:

- 1 The Commandant's Quarters (now known as the Director's House) is a single family residence built in 1935 on the wooded hill that rises southeast of the main building cluster. The one-story wood frame dwelling is built on a rectangular plan that originally measured 57 feet on the north facade and south elevation and 20 feet on the east and west gable ends. The building rests on a wood post and concrete foundation and rises to a gable roof sheathed with composition shingles. Originally, the house was faced with board and batten siding; today, the house is sided with horizontal boards. The house is lighted by a variety of windows, including a large picture window on the north facade and original casement windows on both the front and rear. By 1971, an addition had expanded the house to the west, enlarging the interior from 1,120 to 1,800 square feet.
- 2 The Forest Service Quarters (now known as the Caretaker's Quarters) is a one-story gable roof building constructed in 1935 on the east side of the camp complex. The wood frame dwelling is built on a rectangular plan that originally measured 64 feet along the west facade and east rear elevation and 24 feet on the side gable ends. It rests on a post and pier foundation and rises to a gable roof covered with composition shingles. The eaves of the roof overhang the walls below. Originally, the exterior walls were faced with board and batten siding; the walls are now sided with vertical T-111 boards. Originally, the building was lighted by paired wood frame six-light casement windows, all of which have been replaced with aluminum frame windows. The building is entered on the west facade through a central single leaf panelled door sheltered by a gabled canopy supported by square posts.
- 3 Immediately south of the Caretaker's Quarters is the Garage that dates from the original construction period, although it was originally an open-sided shed. The building was enclosed after the historic period and currently features the same board and batten siding characteristic of other camp buildings on the gable ends. The south end also includes a five-panel door and six-light casement window, which may have been taken from the former Commandant's Quarters when that building was resided. The side elevations are sided with widely spaced plywood boards and battens.

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- 4 In the southeast corner of the building cluster, the Office Building provided space for the camp dispensary, infirmary, supply storage and offices for the Army and Forest Service, which jointly administered Camp North Bend. The one-story wood frame building was constructed in 1935 on a U-shaped plan that measures 80 feet along its north facade (which is the base of the U); 40 feet along the east wing; and 70 feet along the west wing. All three corridors measure 20 feet wide. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and has a new cedar shake roof with overhanging eaves. The interior includes 3,000 square feet, and is lighted by regularly spaced wood frame six-light casement windows. Single leaf paneled doors sheltered by gabled canopies are located at the center of the north facade and on either end, and are approached by new poured concrete steps leading to wood stoops. Similar doors are also located in the rear gable ends of each wing and in the center of the rear elevation. The rear entries feature new wood decks.
- 5/6 The two large Barracks buildings, located on the southern flank of the building cluster, were the principal constructions of the camp and followed identical plans. Built in 1935, the barracks (now the Girls' and Boys' Dormitories) are one-story wood frame buildings with gable roofs. They were originally four separate I-shaped buildings measuring 144 feet long by 44 feet across the gable ends. At some point after the historic period the buildings were connected in pairs at their mid-point, creating two H-shaped buildings. The wings are connected by a 20-foot corridor which holds the latrines. The buildings rest on post and pier foundations (reinforced with concrete block at the central connecting wing), are sided with boards and battens, (the connecting corridors are sided in plywood cut to closely resemble the original boards and battens), and the roofs are sheathed in cedar shakes. The buildings are lighted by 17 six-light casement windows on each side. The original entrances in the gable ends were sided over, and now the buildings are entered through three entries on each side, sheltered by gabled canopies and opening to small wood porches. The original paneled doors have been replaced with plain doors on the entire elevation. Both buildings are divided into large dormitory rooms, and include 6,160 square feet each.
- 7 The Education Building, now the Crafts Classroom, is a one-story rectangular building constructed in 1935 on the southwestern edge of the complex. The building measures 123 feet on the west and east side elevations and 20 feet across the gable end facade and rear elevation. The building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and rises to a gable roof, surfaced with composition shingles with overhanging eaves. The building is lighted by 14 six-light casement windows on each side, including a set of three banded windows near the north facade. The roof peak has a nonhistoric zinc oxide ridge cap, with finial balls at the gable ends. The building includes a single leaf paneled door in the gable end flanked by one paired and one set of three banded wood frame casement windows. There is a horizontally-set casement window above the entry in the gable peak. The front entry is sheltered by a gabled canopy trimmed with scalloped bargeboards added circa 1970, opening onto a concrete pad and supported by square posts attached to a decorative fence railing. The rear third of the building rises about two feet above the roofline of the front portion of the building and may have been added after the historic period, but has been in existence since at least 1949.

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- 8 The Recreation Hall, now known as the Council Hall, is a one-story gabled rectangular building, originally constructed in 1935 on the western edge of the complex. The wood frame building rests on a post and pier foundation and rises to a gable roof with composition shingles and overhanging eaves. The walls, originally faced with board and batten, have been re-sided with T-111. The building measures 78 feet across the east facade and about 20 feet along the side elevations. The entire facade is spanned by a nonhistoric open deck. The Council Hall has been further altered with the installation of new aluminum sash windows and a lean-to added to the rear.
- 9 The Dining Hall is a T-shaped building located in the center of the camp complex. Built in 1935, the one-story building rests on a post and pier foundation, is sided with board and batten, and has a cross-gable roof faced with composition shingles. The dining hall proper is the rectangular unit that forms the top of the "T" and measures 105 feet on the south facade and 20 feet on the side gable ends. The rear kitchen wing forms the stem of the "T," and extends 70 feet to the north and is 26 feet across the gable end. Two attached sheds project off the rear of the north wing. In recent years, the dining room facade was altered to create two full-width recessed porches on the east and west ends, ornamented with decorative bargeboards, shutters and planter boxes. The original six-light wood casement windows have been replaced with 8-light aluminum windows. The projecting eaves of the roof have been trimmed with scalloped bargeboards. A new gabled entry bay was also added on the south, becoming the primary entrance to the building. Supported by square posts, it opens onto a small wood porch with four wood risers. The interior includes 3,920 square feet.
- 10 The Truck Shop (now known as the Old Barn) is a one-story, rectangular wood frame building that was originally left open on one side and housed the tire, truck and welding operations of the camp. It is currently sided with horizontal boards and rises to a gable roof with composition shingles. Built in 1935 on the northwest corner of the complex, the barn measures 30 feet by 80 feet. It is lighted by a variety of six and nine-light wood frame windows, the larger of which are grouped together in a vaguely Palladian arrangement. Paneled double leaf doors, now sheltered by canopies, are located in the east gable end, although the building was originally accessed via the open side. The open interior includes 2,400 square feet.

Other contributing elements include the wooden flagpole (11) in the yard between the office and the dining hall and the old fire bell (12), originally located between the barracks and now set on top of a high log tripod to the east of the dining hall entrance.

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Noncontributing resources

- 1 The Visitor's Center, built in 1977, is a stone and wood building located at the northeast entry to the camp. It reflects a contemporary design somewhat incongruous with the historic buildings which surround it. The building features a concrete foundation, composition roofing, and wood panelling.
- 2 The shop behind the office is a rectangular frame construction built after the period of significance.
- 3/4 Two nonhistoric open air sheds are located on the southeast periphery of the complex, and are not visible from the main building complex.
- 5/6 Two nonhistoric small storage sheds are located to the rear of the office building, and are not visible from the main campus.
- 7 Trapper Dan's Cabin is a log building constructed in 1973 by students at the camp. The cabin is located south of the complex near the banks of the river and is not visible from the historic group. The building rests on a concrete foundation, has log walls, and is sheltered by a shingle roof.
- 8 The quonset hut, built on the site of the original machine shop, is located on the extreme northwest of the camp. Built in the early 1960s, the hut measures 55 by 35 feet, has a concrete foundation, and is faced in corrugated iron siding.
- 9 The Riverside Cookout Shelter is a rustic open log and wood frame building with a corrugated aluminum roof located on the river banks and not visible from the historic building complex. The shelter measures 24 by 64 feet.
- 10 The 30-Acre Memorial Shelter is an open-sided building with an octagonal roof and movable benches in graduated heights, located on the far western side of the property beyond the field and not visible from the main camp complex.

In addition, several noncontributing features include the 1959 swimming pool (11) with its concrete perimeter deck immediately west of the Visitor's Center; the Harry Lemon Memorial Informational Board and surrounding landscaping (12); the companion "Whatzit Board" (13); and a stone fountain (14) that, despite its rustic use of river rock, does not date from the original CCC period.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Conservation

1935-1942

1935

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

NA

Civilian Conservation Corps (see text)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Camp North Bend is locally significant under criterion A, based upon its association with the broad theme of conservation, as a US Forest Service-sponsored conservation work camp established during the Great Depression by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is secondarily significant under criterion A as the only intact example of CCC work camp design and construction in King County. The former Camp Carnation is the only other remnant of a CCC camp in King County and has been altered beyond recognition.

Historic Context

The Civilian Conservation Corps

Camp North Bend was established under the auspices of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal emergency work program dedicated to the stewardship of America's natural resources. Proposed by newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 in the midst of the Great Depression, the CCC was intended to provide work for unemployed young men and use the enrollees to work on conservation projects. Before the program ended nine years later in 1942, over 1.5 million men had served in the CCC, leaving behind a tremendous legacy of forestry stabilization, park improvements, soil erosion control and reclamation projects.

The CCC was managed by the Army. Individual camps and work projects were directed by cooperating agencies such as the National Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service and Soil Conservation Service. More than 4,000 camps were established by the CCC. The majority of work camps were in the west where the natural resources and conservation needs were greatest; recruitment and conditioning camps were more numerous in the midwest and east where the population centers were concentrated.

CCC enrollees were to be unemployed men, 18-25 years of age, unmarried and from families on relief. Provisions were also made to hire a limited number of "Local Experienced Men" (LEMs), war veterans, Indians and residents of US territories. The enrollment period was for 18 months with an option for reenrollment, which many took.

Enrollees received food, shelter, clothing, medical care and vocational training. In exchange, they received modest pay and were expected to work a 40 hour week and adhere to camp rules. Starting pay was \$30 a month, \$25 of which was sent home to the enrollees' families. The combination of on-the-job training and supplementary

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vocational and academic instruction led the CCC to be described as "the world's first large-scale venture in apprenticeship training."¹

The CCC in Washington State

The CCC in Washington State was operated through the 9th Corps District, which had its headquarters in San Francisco. By 1937, all western Washington camps were combined under the jurisdiction of the Fort Lewis District headquarters. More than 51,000 men were enrolled from within the state and an additional 22,000 joined from other parts of the country, bringing the total CCC enrollment in Washington to more than 73,000 men.² It is difficult to catalogue the exact number of camps operated in the state because of the frequent transfer of companies to different locales and their disbanding and regrouping, but it is estimated that more than 100 camps were operated at one time or another within the state.³ In addition to the main camps, many "side" or "spike" camps were created for temporary use associated with specific work projects. An example would be a spike camp located in near proximity to a danger zone, such as a potential fire hot spot.

Among the accomplishments of the CCC in western Washington were reforestation, fire fighting, blister rust and pest control, and the development of recreational facilities. The immediate benefits of the program included employment for local residents, financial relief for their families, and stimulation of local economies through the purchase of supplies and materials.⁴ Local businesses were also bolstered by the trade of the CCC enrollees themselves, who had frequent weekend leave passes. Long-term natural resource benefits resulted from the conservation and park development projects completed by the CCC. Private industry based on these public resources also continued to grow.⁵

Camp North Bend

Camp North Bend was built by men from the Ostrich Bay Camp, Company 1302, near Bremerton, Washington. On April 24, 1935, an advance detachment of 7 to 10 men was sent to start construction of the new camp.⁶ On July 2, the rest of the newly named Company 2911 moved to North Bend to clear the site and construct the rest of the camp. On August 14, 1935, Camp North Bend was completed.⁷

The Camp North Bend historic district remains a good example of CCC camp construction and building arrangement, retaining the standard design elements and spatial relationships of a typical CCC camp. By 1936, a standardized design had been adopted for portable, precut buildings⁸ and although Camp North Bend predates this plan by one year, it contains the basic elements. These include: four barracks (two pairs connected by common latrines), officer's quarters, a kitchen/mess hall, a recreation building, an infirmary, education building and other associated support service buildings (including a garage and worksheds).⁹

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At its peak, Camp North Bend housed several hundred people and ran seven work crews.¹⁰ Some enrollees worked at the North Bend Ranger Station, which was built by company members in 1936. There were also two main side camps, one at Lester and one at Goldmeyer Hot Springs, called "Camp Brown", which was located up the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River.¹¹

As at all CCC camps, daily life at Camp North Bend was strictly regulated. The general program included getting up at 6:00 a.m., having breakfast, lining up for inspection, heading off to the work trucks by 8:00 a.m., returning to camp by 4:30 p.m., having dinner at 5:00 p.m., and then free time before bed.¹² Enrollees assigned to the side camps generally returned to the main camp on Friday evenings for their weekend activities and passes.¹³

Off-time activities included practicing crafts and hobbies, watching movies, engaging in sports, taking education courses, and occasionally, going to Pop's Tavern up the road. Also, some tried panning for gold along the Snoqualmie River. During the fire season, there was little leisure time available.¹⁴

Camp North Bend was under jurisdiction of the Forest Service. The range of its accomplishments is representative of CCC activities throughout the Northwest and included: building roads and trails, fighting forest fires (throughout the state, Oregon and at least once, in California), maintaining Forest Service trail camps, building the Denny Creek campground, and constructing at least two small bridges.¹⁵ Camp enrollees also built the North Bend Ranger Station and associated service buildings, including the equipment repair shop, radio shop and station warehouse.

Camp North Bend also responded to emergencies arising from its location along the main east-west travel and recreation corridor through the Cascades. These included rescuing lost hikers, mountain climbers and fishermen, clearing snow from the Snoqualmie Pass highway, and rescuing survivors of an airplane crash.¹⁶

The land occupied by Camp North Bend was owned and leased by Edwin Wade both before and after its occupation by the CCC. Camp North Bend ceased operation in 1942 when the CCC officially went out of business. Like many other CCC camps, however, it continued to be used during World War II, and had housed personnel for the Coast Guard who used it as a holding station.¹⁷ Following the war, it was used by the King County Sheriff's Department and at some time during this period was renamed Camp Waskowitz in honor of a former University of Washington football player killed in World War II. Title was then transferred to the Boys' Club of King County, and in 1958, to its present owner, the Highline School District.

The facility is currently used year round by the school district as an outdoor environmental education camp, with other groups such as the Boys' Club of King County using the facility between sessions. Each September, the National Association of CCC Alumni hold their annual meeting at the camp.

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The only other CCC camp remaining in King County is Camp Carnation, renamed Camp Don Bosco. Significantly altered, Camp Don Bosco no longer retains integrity of its original design, workmanship or feeling. In contrast, Camp North Bend is an excellent and intact example of CCC work camp design and construction and is distinguished in King County by its historic significance as a Forest Service sponsored work camp active and productive during the short but enduring years of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

- 1 Official Annual, 1937:29
- 2 Cohen, 1980:155.
- 3 CCC Interpretive Center, Deception Pass State Park.
- 4 Throop, 1979:25.
- 5 Ibid., 26.
- 6 Phone interview with Merlin Larson, July 9, 1992.
- 7 Official Annual, 1937:117.
- 8 Cohen, 1980:25.
- 9 Ibid.
- 10 Interview with Thomas McCormick and Charles Smith, February 2, 1992.
- 11 Phone interview with Buck Dovenberg, July 9, 1992.
- 12 Interview with Thomas McCormick and Charles Smith, February 2, 1992.
- 13 Phone interview with Buck Dovenberg, July 9, 1992.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Informant interviews (See bibliography).
- 16 Hill, 1990:122, and Pictorial Review, 1940(?).
- 17 Transcribed remarks of Carl Jensen, Highline School Board Meeting, May 28, 1980

9. Major Bibliographical References

CCC Interpretive Center, Deception Pass State Park.
Cohen, Stanley. The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980.

x See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9.49 acres

Quadrangle Name: Chester Morse Lake, 7.5 min, series Quadrangle Scale: 1:24,000

A	1 0	5 9 5 4 3 0	5 2 5 8 0 2 0	B	1 0	5 9 5 6 4 0	5 2 5 7 9 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 0	5 9 5 5 7 0	5 2 5 7 7 8 0	D	1 0	5 9 5 3 6 0	5 2 5 7 8 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The following boundary description is approximate and conforms to the King County Department of Assessments legal description.

A tract of land in Section 13 and 24, Township 23 N, Range 8 EWM in

x See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the entire cluster of historic CCC camp buildings and their historic setting, including the cleared areas around the buildings and the open ball field/recreation area west of the camp. The boundary extends to the river's edge to encompass the historic use area, and includes the conifers within the parcel boundaries to reference the camp's unique setting within the forest.

____ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Erin Younger, Cultural Resources Specialist, King County Landmarks Commission; Leonard Garfield, Preservation Programs Coordinator, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.
organization: King County Landmarks Commission

date: July 23, 1992
revised: Sept. 3, 1992
telephone: 296-8682
state: WA zip code: 98104

street & number: 1115 Smith Tower, 506 2nd Ave.
city or town: Seattle

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Bibliography Continued:

- Hill, Edwin G. In the Shadow of the Mountain: The Spirit of the CCC. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1990.
- Interviews with Camp North Bend Alumni: Harold "Buck" Dovenberg (7/9/92), Merlin Larson (7/9/92), Henry Lazzar (7/13/92), Thomas McCormick (2/2/92), Charles Smith (2/2/92).
- Jensen, Carl. "Transfer of Ownership of Camp Waskowitz Property." Transcribed remarks to the Highline School Board Meeting, May 28, 1980.
- Official Annual. Civilian Conservation Corps, Fort Lewis District, Ninth Corps Area, 1937.
- Pictorial Review. Civilian Conservation Corps, Fort Lewis District, Company 2911, Camp North Bend, 1940?
- State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Historic Property Inventory Form, completed by David Hansen, April 28, 1986.
- Throop, Elizabeth Gail. "Utterly Visionary and Chimerical: A Federal Response to the Depression. An Examination of Civilian Conservation Corps Construction on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest," MA Thesis, Portland, OR: Portland State University, 1979.
- War Department. Aerial photograph, NW sector No.22-29, King County. US Army Corps of Engineers, 1941.

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King County as follows: Beginning at the SE corner of Section 13; thence north 87°37' east with section line 356.85 feet to the true point of beginning; thence north 1°40' west 80.26 feet; thence north 87°37' east 291.56 feet; thence north 1°40' west 80.26 feet; thence north 87°37' east 225.28 feet; thence south 47°12'42" east 461.57 feet; thence south 1°50'30" east 315 feet, m/m to the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River; thence westerly with said River 965 feet, m/l, to a point that bears north 1°40' west to the true point of beginning.

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Continuation Sheet**

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CAMP NORTH BEND
North Bend vicinity, King Co., WA

Photos by Mary Randlett
January , 1993,
Negatives with Mary Randlett, Seattle

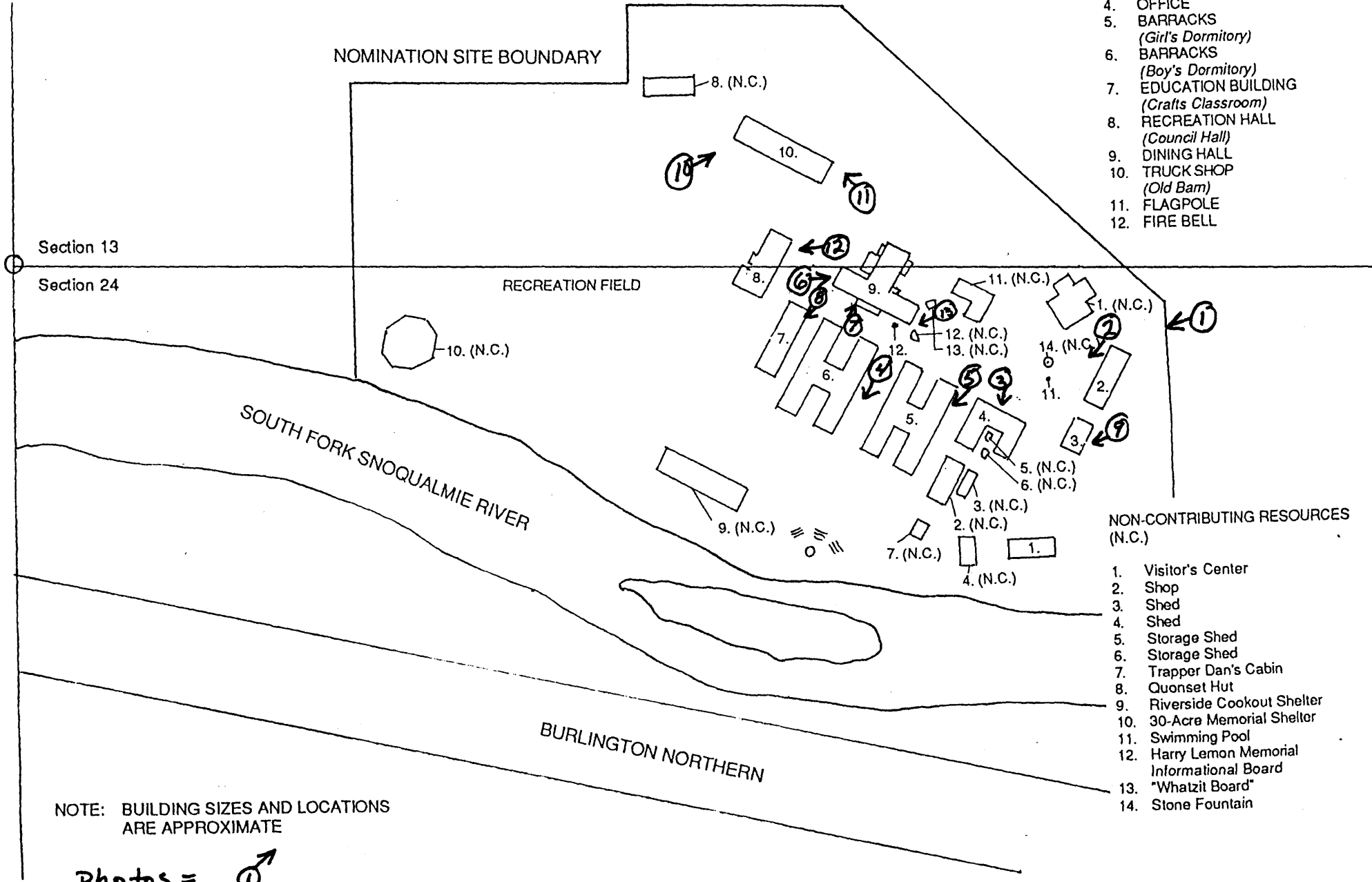
1. Site overview, looking west (from l to r: Service Quarters, Garage, Commandant's Office, Visitor's Center, Kitchen, pool
2. Site overview, looking west (l to r: office, flagpole, barracks)
3. Office front elevation, looking sw
4. Barracks, looking sw
5. Barracks, looking sw
6. Dining Hall west entrance, looking w.
7. Dining Hall, main entrance, looking n.
8. Education Building (crafts classroom), looking sw
9. Garage, looking sw
10. Truck Shop, looking ne
11. Truck Shop, looking nw
12. Council Hall, looking w
13. bell, looking w.



CAMP NORTH BEND HISTORIC DISTRICT SITE MAP

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS
(Director's House)
2. FOREST SERVICE QUARTERS
(Caretaker's Quarters)
3. GARAGE
4. OFFICE
5. BARRACKS
(Girl's Dormitory)
6. BARRACKS
(Boy's Dormitory)
7. EDUCATION BUILDING
(Crafts Classroom)
8. RECREATION HALL
(Council Hall)
9. DINING HALL
(Old Barn)
10. TRUCK SHOP
(Old Barn)
11. FLAGPOLE
12. FIRE BELL



NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES (N.C.)

1. Visitor's Center
2. Shop
3. Shed
4. Shed
5. Storage Shed
6. Storage Shed
7. Trapper Dan's Cabin
8. Quonset Hut
9. Riverside Cookout Shelter
10. 30-Acre Memorial Shelter
11. Swimming Pool
12. Harry Lemon Memorial Informational Board
13. "Whatzit Board"
14. Stone Fountain

NOTE: BUILDING SIZES AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

Photos =