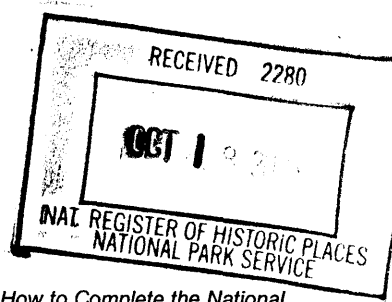


National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

OCT 18 2005



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 any 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 CAMP MAJOR HOPKINS
Other names/site number Camp Yeomalt Park log cabin, 202nd U.S. Army Coast Artillery Bainbridge Island
Headquarter's Recreation Hall / Site number 18-112

2. Location

street & number 900 Park Avenue NE not for publication
city Bainbridge Island vicinity
State Washington code WA county Kitsap code 035 zip code 98110

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

10.12.05
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or 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 this 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

11.30.05
Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

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 incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1	2	buildings
2		sites
		structures
	1	objects
3	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

none

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Camp

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

RECREATION & CULTURE: Outdoor recreation

DEFENSE: Military Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: Not in Use

RECREATION & CULTURE: Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD, log

roof WOOD, shake

fire- STONE, granite

place

chim- STONE, granite

ney

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.)

- 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.
- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1935 - 1937

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 Local government 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 University Other**Specify repository:**

Bainbridge Is. Historical Museum

Bainbridge Is. Park & Recreation District

City of Bainbridge Island

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 3.06 acres**UTM References**

1	<u>10</u>	<u>5/3/7/9/2/0</u>	<u>5/2/7/5/3/8/0</u>	3	<u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

2	<u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	4	<u>1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>	<u>1/1/1/1</u>
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 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Gerald Elfendahl, Historian; Lorraine Scott, Curator, BI Museum, BI HP Commission;Sandy Burke, BI HP Commissionorganization BIP&RD Camp Yeomalt Log Cabin Preservation Steering Committee date July 15, 2005street & number 7823 Westerly Lane NE telephone (206) 842-4164city Bainbridge Island state WA zip code 98110

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Sketch map for historic properties having large acreage -- *A Camp Yeomalt Site Map*

Assessor's Map of *Plat of Yeomalt Point* showing West one-half of Lot 1

Photographs

Representative photographs of the property, 5" x 7", black and white.

Historic photographs of Scout Camp construction by WPA and early Scout use.

Additional items

Location and directions to property

A digital copy of nomination (transmitted digitally).

Property Owner

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

name Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District

street & number PO Box 10010, B. Is., WA, 98110 telephone (206) 842-2306

city or town Bainbridge Island, state : WA, zip code: 98110

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Narrative Description

Camp Major Hopkins is a rustic, one-story log lodge built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in 1935 as a Scout camp. The building is a prime example of WPA "camp style" architecture. The lodge sits in the center of a three-acre, forest parcel surrounded by a meadow on the east and south sides. Five towering Douglas Fir trees anchor the building's west elevation. Also on site is a remodeled, WW II Army bath house (1942), used for a classroom, kitchen and restrooms; and a small residence for security. Other small scale features include: a small wetland, two camp sites, trails, a totem pole, a flag pole, an eagle roost and parking area. The buildings and site are isolated and are visually screened by vegetation from the surrounding neighborhood. Good urban design of adjoining residential developments with roadway green belts, bicycle paths, nature trails and effective natural vegetation screens serve to preserve the feeling of forested isolation associated with the camp from its beginnings.

The lodge was built of horizontally laid, Fir log, construction (including gable ends, rafters and purlins). It has a front facing gable roof, a rear wing, and a rectangular floor plan. A rubble stone chimney centered on the west gable exterior incorporates exterior and interior fire boxes.

The lodge has two rooms; a main room and an eastern gable end wing originally used as a stage area. The main room's exterior is 30' x 30' and the rear wing's is 10'3" x 23'8". The lodge has a foot print is approximately 1,142 square feet. The main room's interior is 28' x 28' (784 square-feet) and the rear wing 's interior is 9'5" x 21' 11" (209 square-foot). Total interior floor space is 993 square feet.

The walls and tie logs are hand-peeled Fir, 7" to 12" in diameter. They are from second-growth, 35 to 40-years-old trees logged from surrounding land first logged in the 1890's. Most wall logs are laid up in a vee-grove and scribe-fit style-- they have a lateral groove or carved hollow to tightly join the log below it. The saddle-notched corners have random length overhangs with distinctive double bevels. Chinking is oakum, common caulking material in this former shipbuilding and maintenance community.

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The roof structure is 5" to 8" peeled log rafters and purlins. It is covered with 28", hand-split, tapered, cedar shakes. All are visible as the interior ceiling. The roof overhang is approximately two-feet. On the north and south elevations are two 2' x 3' fiberglass panels skylights which were added when the roof was replaced to provide day light to the interior.

On the west facade or main elevation is a massive stone chimney. The tapered chimney is 21'4" tall with two flues, one for the exterior and one for the interior fireplace. Each flu is 15" x 16" with 4" separation (9" thick walls minimum). The exterior fireplace flue angles north within the chimney, the interior flue to the south. The top of the chimney is 51" x 33". The interior fireplace has a three-stepped, shelved, stone lintel.

On the exterior of the fireplace are four historic markers, one copper and three bronze. They recall the lodges history and the community spirit and pride that built it. The plaques read:

- 1) *"BUILT BY WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION, 1935-1937."*
- 2) *"BSA SCOUT CAMP MAJOR HOPKINS, 8-1-35."*
- 3) *"Presented by Troop 497, 10 - 1 - 1935
Scoutmaster: Harold I. Foss
Senior Patrol Leader: Alfred Pousard
Scribe: Vernon Modes
Stag Patrol: Flying Eagle Patrol:
Leslie Pousard Ebo Ookazaki
Tsukasa Sukuma Leonard Cole
Jack Oakland Charles Knechtel
Shigaro Moritani Elmer Knechtel
Gerald Nakata Richard Ronne
Robert Modes"*

This plaque was reportedly made with steel letter punches at the Puget Sound Navy Shipyard in Bremerton by Master Carpenter and Scoutmaster, Harold Foss.

- 4) *"CAMP HOPKINS: ERIC A. & ETHYL POUSARD PROVIDED
INSPIRATION, LAND AND RESOURCES TO BRING
CAMP HOPKINS INTO BEING IN HONOR OF THEIR
SONS, ALFRED AND LESLIE, BOTH EAGLE SCOUTS." (installed in 1990)*

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Also located on the west façade is the primary entrance door. It sits to the right (south) of the exterior fireplace and chimney. The door's is constructed of hand-peeled Fir poles attached with a large strap hinge. A secondary entrance to the building is found centered on the rear of the building. It is constructed of rough sawed Fir.

Nine 3'3" square openings penetrate the log walls. There are three on each of the north and south walls of the main room, one in the main room's west wall centered north of the fireplace; and one each in the wing's north and south walls. Evidence indicates these were screen-covered and remnants of hinges suggest they may have been shuttered. Vandalism and unauthorized entering became a problem in several parks in the 1970s and 1980s. In response the lodge windows were boarded over.

The main hall's floor and the lodge's foundation are monolithic concrete. The stage area has a dirt floor but originally boasts a raised wooden platform for performances and skits. The stage area is highlighted by a 12' wide, carved opening which serves as a proscenium arch.

The log building was electrified, probably by the military, but never had plumbing. A two-seat, out house was extant until the 1960's. A well installed by the WPA provided water outside the cabin. The well was improved by the Army who extended water service to their bath house.

The condition of the cabin is fair. Like man log structures the sill logs are suffering from rot. Construction photographs show the foundation was poured around the sill logs, thus creating a trough, which concentrated moisture and led to the rot. Although there is typical evidence of insect infestations, the logs above the first round are in generally good condition and structurally sound. The longer corner overhangs show some deterioration due to weather. Failure to maintain the southern half of the rear wing's gable roof led to the collapse of its SE corner and the lower east wall between the door and the corner. The remaining logs have since been stabilized with temporary bracing.

Alterations

Alterations to the Scout Lodge are minimal. They include the previously mention skylights in installed in the roof and temporary boarding over the windows.

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Construction photographs and existing physical evidence indicate that the main facade may have once had a "porch." Two sets of parallel horizontal log railings and two overhead logs above each railing extended slightly from the wall of the lodge. No memory or other photographic evidence reveal their longevity of the porch or its exact configuration.

Also on site are two additional structures, an WWII era Auxiliary building bath house and a mobile home. Both are non-contributing. The Auxiliary building, located a few feet north of the lodge, was built in 1942 as part of a U.S. Army Coast Artillery headquarters which was located at the site during the early years of WWII. The building fell into disrepair and was remodeled extensively in 1987 and today includes restrooms, a kitchen and meeting room with carpentry bench. Other buildings hastily erected by the Army during WW II were just as hastily demolished or relocated when the war ended. A small (16' x 16') concrete slab foundation for the field kitchen, remains in a meadow beside the log cabin. Today it is commonly used as an assembly area. Also on site is a temporary mobile home residence. It was brought to the site in the 1980s to discourage vandalism.

To the north of the cabin are two campsites. Both sites have field stone fire pits, and half-round log benches. They are each considered contributing resources. In the 1990s a flagpole and art class totem pole was added to the site. These sit off to the southeast corner of the lodge.

CONTRIBUTING

1. Scout Lodge (building)
2. Campsite (Site)
3. Campsite (Site)

NON CONTRIBUTING

1. Mobile Home (building)
2. Totem (object)
3. Auxiliary Building (building)

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Narrative of Significance

Camp Major Hopkins is historically significant under Criterion A for its direct association with New Deal federal relief programs and as an example of the types of projects undertaken in local communities as part of these relief efforts. Furthermore the Lodge building represents the social history of the Scouting movement. The building also meets National Register Criterion C as an intact example of rustic style architecture, the preferred architectural style promulgated by the federal government relief agencies for parks and campgrounds throughout the United States during the 1930s. The building exhibits numerous characteristics of the style, including a naturalistic setting, log construction, and a massive stone fireplace. Today the building remains the best public example of rustic log architecture on Bainbridge Island.

Camp Major Hopkins was built between 1935 and 1937 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as a Scout Camp and park. The lodge building is the only building erected by the WPA on the Island. After its construction it served a variety of uses including scouting (1935-1942 and from 1945-?), for US military coastal defense air control and as a temporary shelter Russian sailors (1942-1945).

WPA

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was a relief measure established in 1935 by executive order as the Works Progress Administration. As the largest agency of President Roosevelt's New Deal relief program congress appropriated \$4,880,000,000 to the program. The WPA was designed to offer work to the unemployed on an unprecedented scale by spending money on a wide variety of programs, including highways and building construction, slum clearance, reforestation, and rural rehabilitation. By March 1936, the WPA rolls had reached a total of more than 3,400,000 persons; after initial cuts in June 1939, it averaged 2,300,000 people a month. By June 30, 1943, when the program was ended, the WPA had employed more than 8,500,000 different persons on 1,410,000 individual projects, and had spent about \$11 billion. During its 8-year history, the WPA built 651,087 miles of highways, roads, and streets; and constructed, repaired, or improved 124,031 bridges, 125,110 public buildings, 8,192 parks, and 853 airport landing fields.

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In Washington State the WPA employed 30,000 to 50,000 workers from hundreds of communities. WPA Programs began on Bainbridge Island in 1933 when the USDA created jobs to drain a variety of swamps for mosquito control. Other county welfare relief projects were to sponsor work at two local schools. Between 1935 and 1939 fourteen WPA projects were commenced on Bainbridge Island.

One of the projects was the construction of Camp Major Hopkins. According to the WPA proposal, the log cabin and Yeomalt Park were "*...for the use of the community, civic organizations, and the Boy Scouts*" and "*...as a Recreational Park and Playfield for the young people of the community -- a much needed improvement,*"

Work on the cabin began immediately upon federal approval in 1935. Within three months, land was cleared, the log cabin was built and a 35-foot-deep dug well was dug. The cost for the total project was \$5,178.¹⁴ Of that, \$4,195 was used to hire unemployed labor consisting of a skilled stone mason, carpenter and a cement finisher. Also an "intermediate" skilled foreman, a stone mason helper, a carpenter helper, a time keeper, and a variety of unskilled laborers were hired. An additional \$375 was paid for a supervisor. The US Treasury also paid \$125 for five wheelbarrows, six rakes, six axes, 12 picks, 12 shovels, plus office and first aid supplies.

Kitsap County paid for the construction materials and equipment rentals for a total of \$608. It included \$84 for Portland cement, \$60 for cedar shakes, \$58 for 1,160 lineal-feet of 7" dia. fir logs, \$48 for a four-day rental of a three-ton log truck for four days, \$24 rented a horse team for two days, and \$14 for 1,400 lineal-feet of 2" dia. fir poles.

Everything else that was needed to construct the cabin was acquired by Eric Pousard, and his wife, Ethyl. The Pousard's, who had two sons in Scouting, had lobbied the County Commissioners to sell a tax-foreclosed property at Yeomalt Point "for Scout purposes only." The Pousard's then bought the property and sold it back to the county for \$1.00.

The Pousard's, who owned an electrical business, were flush with cash from helping electrify a palatial estate at Manzanita Bay recalls Pousard's son, Alfred. "*Almost every morning during the WPA cabin construction work, the project foreman would*

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stop by our home and provide Dad with a list of needed materials that the WPA did not provide. Dad acquired or purchased all items to insure a timely completion of the job. He regularly visited the log cabin and photographed the construction as it proceeded." After the construction was completed, Eric Pousard became a Scoutmaster.

A follow-up 1937 grant installed the cabin's cement floor, and completed the park. The construction of Camp Major Hopkins represents a local response to the opportunities presented by federal work relief programs.

The architectural plans for Camp Major Hopkins have not been found however, former resident caretaker, Ray Anderson reports having seen plans for Camp Hopkins in the 1970s: "They were published and popularized in an early (circa 1918-1934) Boy Scout *Handbook for Boys* and were promoted as the ideal Scout Camp." Abby Van Slyke, camp architecture historian, suggests the designs for Camp Major Hopkins likely came from a 1927 Boy Scout publication, *Camp Site Development Plans*. While Islanders may have sought ideas from the National Boy Scout Office, another story persists that the cabin was designed by a yet-to-be-identified "prominent Seattle architect". To date however, none of these stories can be verified through historical research.

The camps uncommon double fireplaces allowed for indoor or outdoor fires. Its diverse stone types offered opportunities to interpret regional geology to the scouts. The concrete floor tolerated rough use. An east wing opened onto the main hall and offered an elevated wooden stage for skits and programs. The cabin was sized for one or two troops, consisting of 32 to 64 boys and their leaders. The surrounding forest and meadow provided additional places to test camping skills and resources to heat and maintain the cabin.

Western Washington's rich logging history combined with the WPA philosophy of encouraging the use of indigenous materials, it is not surprising that log buildings were popular, especially with Scouts. In Washington state you will find several log scout structures including Jackson Hall Memorial Community Hall which served Scouts in Silverdale, and three log cabins which serve a Scout Troop and district offices in Bremerton. In Jefferson County, a log "Scout House" served Scouts in Port Townsend. The region's largest Scout campus, Camp Parsons, near Brinnon on Hood

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Canal, retains vestiges of rustic architecture. None of these resources however resemble the Scout Camp at Camp Major Hopkins.

An inventory of Bainbridge Island log cabins and rustic structures by local historic preservationists lists forty log structures in varying conditions. Old growth trees were considered too large for log building construction. Most were milled into lumber for board-and-batten or wood-frame buildings. Log construction was typically associated with the emergence of second and third growth trees more suitably sized. Tree ring counts indicate that Camp Hopkins' forest was first logged in the 1890s.

Camp Hopkins remains the prime example of public rustic log building construction on Bainbridge Island. Only one other local log building rivals it in construction sophistication, the privately-owned, historic Osterberg residence at Port Madison. Other publicly-owned Island log buildings and structures include: two WPA open-sided pole shelters with fireplaces (1935) at West Pt. Madison Nature Preserve; the Gideon log cabin (1949) at Gideon Park in Winslow; and a three-sided log cabin (ca. 1950) and log lean-to shelter (1950), both at Fay-Bainbridge State Park.

SCOUTING

Activities for youth on Bainbridge Island came at an early. A council for Boy Scouts was established in Kitsap County at Bremerton in 1910, the same year the parent organization was formed. By 1916, the county reported that they had over 100 Boy Scouts. Rolling Bay Presbyterian Church sponsored the Island's first official Scout troop in 1922 under the leadership of Scoutmaster Major Maurice J. Hopkins, a retired US Army Engineer and civic leader. Scouting emphasized community service, self-reliance and character building through outdoor recreation, hiking, camping and other adventure programs.

Socialization, merit badge work, meals, camaraderie, singing and storytelling were treasured scout experiences. And Camp Major Hopkins provided an ideal environment where young people learned and developed a broad spectrum of outdoor recreational skills before camping, hiking, biking and canoe voyaging adventures. Typically, Island Scouts gained experience at Camp Hopkins to prepare them to go to Camp Parsons and other places during the summer.

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Camp Hopkins' primary users have been Scouts and youth groups. It has been a center for positive and constructive activities emphasizing community service. Scouts such as Earl Hanson from the 1930s helped found the Island's Volunteer Fire Department and emergency services later in life. Other scouts went on to fill diverse social roles in the community: business leaders, skilled craftsmen, scholars, teachers, religious leaders, public servants, athletes, and parents. One tenderfoot Scout from Camp Hopkins (1955) became Washington's four-term Secretary of State, Ralph Munro.

Due to the population of the Island, a third of the Scouts who first used Camp Hopkins were Japanese Americans. When Camp Hopkins needed maintenance in the early 1980s, Paul Sakai, a Nisei thankful his sons had been Scouts, contributed funds for maintenance of the cabin. The donation enabled log cabin repairs, cedar-shake roof replacement, and a caretaker's dwelling.

Over the years Camp Hopkins has served three generations of Scouts and other organized youth groups. In recent decades the camp has been utilized by the Campfire Girls, Girl Scouts, Indian Guides, Boys' & Girls' Club, and a variety of park district classes.

Camp Hopkins was named after Major Maurice Jayne Hopkins by Scout Troop #497 in 1935. Hopkins was the founder of Scouting on Bainbridge Island. While his former Scouts knew Hopkins as a brilliant man, most did not know the exact details of his professional career. He was a scientist, linguist, engineer and geologist.

A United States citizen, Hopkins was born in Geneva, Switzerland in 1877 while his parents were traveling. His father was a journalist and founder of the *American Morning News* in Paris. He attended school in England at Charterhouse, a prestigious private school, where he developed a strong British accent. In 1904, he graduated in engineering and geology from Royal Belgium University of Liege. He married Ethyl Menzies of Philadelphia. Well traveled, Hopkins visited every continent except Australia and spoke six languages. He helped then President-to-be Herbert Hoover translate his "Principles of Mining" into French. Using his degree in engineering and geology, Hopkins worked for several European firms including the French Mining Co. and helped locate the dam and reservoir on the headwaters of the Lez River in 1907.

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When Germany entered WWI, he served with the French in the Red Cross Ambulance detail. Later he joined the US Army serving as a Captain of Engineers. After the war, Hopkins migrated to the United States. In 1921, he married for the second time (Ida Mae) in Casper, WY, and then moved to Bainbridge Island. The Hopkins home was located north of Rolling Bay at today's 12202 Sunrise Drive. It has been extensively remodeled.

The year after his arrival on the island, Hopkins established the Island's first Scout troop, Rolling Bay #1 (RB1). The troop was sponsored by Rolling Bay Presbyterian Church and met at the church and in Hopkins' home. RB1 Scout Bill Weld recalls that, *"The first project Hopkins had us do was to cut a fir pole, de-bark, paint and erect it as the first flag pole for the church. We camped out-- hiked somewhere on the Island and after cooking dinner, Major would throw more logs onto the fire. He was a good storyteller around the campfire, told about the Army-- pretty fascinating for a 12-year-old who'd never been off the Island."*

While living on the island, Hopkins was a consulting geologist with an office in Seattle. He had investigated the 1928 failure of the St. Francis Dam in Los Angeles and was asked to serve on the Grand Coulee Dam site investigation committee. Hopkins spent two years investigating sites. For five years, he served in Alaska as part of a US Bureau of Entomology scientific team studying animal parasites and the mosquito menace. He'd done similar studies in Spain.

Hopkins was a prominent member of the Island's first Chamber of Commerce, served as Port Madison Republican precinct committeeman and Rolling Bay Port Commissioner. In the 1920s and 1930s, he served on many committees. Major Hopkins retired from being a Scoutmaster and continued to visit the Camp to tell campfire stories.

Hopkins loved hunting and fishing and wrote two books about *Fishing in the North Pacific* and *Secrets of Sea Fishing*.

In the late 1930s, the Major served on the Island Recreation Committee with State Hopkins inventoried recreational opportunities and drew a 1940 map for their "Bainbridge Recreational Project"-- the Island's first recreational plan. On it was included "Camp Hopkins"-- the Island's second park.

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In September of 1941, Major Hopkins, then 64, was appointed chairman of the Island's Civil Defense Committee. In the middle of WW II's pain, Hopkins' made prejudicial anti-Japanese statements at a public meeting and in a letter to the *Bainbridge Review*. The statements ruined Hopkins reputation and deeply divided the community.

As a result after, the war Major Hopkins and his wife left the Island in the 1950s. Few knew of his professional life as engineer, geologist and entomologist. He left a legacy of civic dedication, service to youth, memories of fishing and unfortunately an echo of painful wartime words. The Hopkins' moved to Bremerton, then Brinnon (near Camp Parsons) and then later to LaJolla, CA. Their final years were spent in Medford, OR, where Major Hopkins assembled his autobiography. He died there at age 93 in 1971.

MILITARY HISTORY

Camp Hopkins is associated with another challenging time in US history -- WW II and the defense of the west coast from attack following Pearl Harbor. In 1942 the Scouts were evicted from Camp Hopkins so an anti-aircraft unit of the 202nd Army Coast Artillery could set up headquarters.

For the first two years of the war, anti-aircraft gunners, airplane spotters and trackers, searchlight operators and their transportation and communication support teams were stationed around the Island at Country Club, West Port Blakely, New Brooklyn Road, New Sweden, Wing Point, and other sites. Their headquarters at Camp Hopkins consisted of hastily erected buildings used for administration, mess hall, barracks and bathhouse. The nominated WPA-built log cabin was used as their recreation hall. Ping-Pong and sounds from a few scratchy 78-rpm phonograph records on a windup Victrola replaced Scout songs, campfire stories and the unison recitations of oaths.

Former anti-aircraft unit serviceman Eddie Rollins recalls that "men were rotated to the camp once a week to shower and meals were prepared there and then taken to men in the field."

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Airplane tracking crews initially had a difficult task. Weather conditions off the shores of the Island were often cloudy, rainy, windy, and foggy. The men used mounted pairs of giant parabolic dishes as sensitive "ears," plus binoculars and powerful searchlights to try to locate enemy planes. Later two large "268" radar units, some of the first deployed, were installed at the various sites around the island. Fifty caliber anti-aircraft machine guns in sand-bagged log bunkers stood ready to destroy any approaching enemy planes. By the end of 1943, threat of attack subsided and men, new radar, searchlights and guns were sent overseas.

Toward war's end, a variety of foreign ships began to enter Eagle Harbor. Many were Soviet ships that had been ordered to Winslow Shipyard for repairs. While docked, the crews rested ashore and were billeted at Camp Hopkins, only 1-1/2 miles away. Wing Point's Medalia family recalled, *"It was a messy ship. The crews were glad to come ashore. The men played games, maybe soccer, on the Wing Point Golf Course. It was a short walk to the Camp."*

Unsubstantiated folklore persists that Camp Hopkins was a brief home to foreign POWs during WWII. Former camp caretaker, Ray Anderson, described once finding foreign objects "...and weird shoes" in the camp's aged garbage pit. To date no written record of a POW Camp has been found.

CONCLUSION

Camp Major Hopkins, today known as Camp Yeomalt Park, has made significant contributions to the historic, cultural, social and architectural fabric of Bainbridge Island. The Scout Camp, owned by the Bainbridge Island Park & Recreation District since 1987, is the best example of the work of the WPA on the island and is eligible for the National Register as an intact example of its type.

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4. Chief Kitsap District History Committee, *The History of Scouting in Kitsap County, 1916-1990*; Kitsap County Historical Society, ca. 1990.
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15. "Open Forum," *Bainbridge Review*, Nov. 3 to Dec. 1, 1944; letters to the editor from Gail Smith, Floyd Schmoie, Katherine Welfare, Robert Osgood, Mildred Cumle, W. K.. Price, etc.

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17. Roberts, Brian, ""Bainbridge Island Authors," *Kitsap County-- A History, Kitsap County Historical Society*, Dinner & Klein, Seattle, WA; 1977; Book VI, page 121
18. Simpich, Frederick, "Wartime in the Pacific NW," and Roberts, J. Baylor, "Where Fog & Sun Paint the Pacific," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1941, pages 421-464.
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20. Waterman, T. T., *Puget Sound Geography*, UW Special Collections, manuscript, 1921.
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Interviews

- A. Bainbridge Island residents unless otherwise, Leonard Forsman, Suquamish; 24, John Kelly, Seattle; 25, Jack Kutz, 26, June Mathisen.
- B. **W. P. A.** -- 27, Albert Pousard, Concord, CA; 28, Eugene Morris (NARA, College Park, MD); 29, Alan Ash, Eugene, OR.
- C. **Boy Scouts** -- 30, Bill Weld; 31, Ralph Munro, Olympia, WA; 32, Richard Clevon; 33, Bob McCormick; 34, Reid Hansen; 35, Earl Hanson, Poulsbo, WA; 36, Capt. Robert Lundgren; 37, Jerry Nakata; 38, Tom Nelson; 39, Bill Nose; 40, Elsa Plummer; 41, Noel Rockwell, (deceased); 42, Kimi Sakai; 43, Ed Selfors 44, Jim Sergent, Suquamish; 45, Gene Shawley; 46, Ray Anderson; 47, Don Serry; 48, Robert "Babe" Woodman; 27, Alfred Pousard, Concord, CA; 50, Steven Price, BSA National Archivist., Irving, TX; 51, David Lown, Albuquerque, NM; 52, Brent Olsen.
- D. **Girl Scouts** -- 53, Rachel Pritchett; 54, Mary Braden; 55, Shannon Buxton.
- E. **Major Hopkins** -- 56, Virginia Barnett; 57, Carl Eschweiler, Milwaukee, WI; 25, Jack Kutz; 35, Earl Hanson; 37, Jerry Nakata; 58, Peter Seed; 43, Ed Selfors; 30, Bill Weld; 59, Ethan Skyler.
- F. **World War II** -- 60, Elroy Stewart; 61, James Dillon; 62, Bill Fogli (deceased); 63, Ed Rollins,; 38, Tom Nelson; 64, Mary Medalia Nelson; 65, Mike & Pete Medalia; 66, Joan McMicken Wilt; 25, Jack Kutz; 37, Jerry Nakata; 67, Milly & Walt Woodward, (deceased); 68, Carolyn Yearout, Wenatchee, WA; 69, David Hale, Chelan, WA; 70, Dorinda Hale Munson, Somerville, MA.
- G. **Other youth groups and BIP&RD** -- 71, Don Beemer; 72, Chuck Fields; 52, Brent Olsen; 74, Sue Hylen; 51, David Lown, Albuquerque, NM.

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- H. **Property records** -- 75, Michael J. Mjelde, Bremerton, WA; 76, Mike Eastman, Port Orchard, WA.
- I. **Camp architecture** -- 77, Abby Van Slyke, Connecticut College; 78, Gerry Tays, Washington State Parks; Fred Walters, Independence, OR; 73, Mike Brundige;.

Maps

1. Island Recreation Committee, "Bainbridge Recreation Project," map drawn by M. J. Hopkins, base map by Walt Woodward, editor, *Bainbridge Review*; ca. 1940
2. Township 25 North, Range 2 East, ca. 1880's; Bainbridge Is. property ownership map; Elfendahl Collection.
3. Yeomalt property owners & roads, ca. 1953, Kitsap County Engineer; John Kelly Collection

PHOTOGRAPHS (in addition to those attached):

1. BIHS Archives, Boy Scout, photo file, troops portraits ca. 1930's, 1940's;
2. Brundige Collection, ca. 1990's and 2000's.
3. Elfendahl Collection, ca. 2003-2005
4. Eschweiler Collection, Portrait of Maj. Hopkins.
5. Keagle Collection, digital, 2003
6. Pousard Collection, Camp Hopkins construction photos, Scouts; 1935; BIHS Archives.
7. Radwick Collection, BIHS, Camp Hopkins ca. 1980
8. Weld Collection, BIHS Archives, Navy, Winslow Shipyard, Portrait: Maj. Hopkins.

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Property Records (listed chronologically):

- PR-1. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 30083, *Plat of Yeomalt Point*, Jan. 3, 1906.
- PR-2. Kitsap County Auditor's file No. 156183, Vol. 154, page 349, pursuant to foreclosure of non-payment of real estate taxes in which Kitsap County acquired the west half of Lot 1 of Yeomalt Point (both tax lots) by deed recorded Dec. 9, 1926.
- PR-3. Volume Five, *Kitsap County Commissioner's Journal*, page 61, Aug. 15, 1927; A Resolution reserves and removes from public sale the foreclosed West half of Lot 1 of Yeomalt Point "... for gravel pit and public purposes generally."
- PR-4. Volume Five, *Kitsap County Commissioner's Journal*, page 386, June 3, 1935; Commissioners order sale of West half of lot 1 of Yeomalt Point for Boy Scouts purposes, minimum cash price \$1.00.
- PR-5. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 251409, Vol. 205, page 224, in which E. A. Pousard, as trustee for Boy Scouts of Bainbridge Is., conveys West half of Lot 1 of Yeomalt Plat by Quit Claim Deed to Kitsap County for \$1.00 in instrument dated Dec. 10, 1935 and recorded.
- PR-6. Volume Five, *Kitsap County Commissioner's Journal*, page 503, Feb. 7, 1938; authorizing sheriff to sell property for Boy Scout purposes only for \$1.00 per Dec. 1937 resolution.
- PR-7. Kitsap County Auditor Vol. 724, page 321, File No. 286168, Vol. 238, page 483, in which on April 14, 1938, Kitsap County files a Quit Claim Deed to Boy Scouts of America, Seattle Area Council, as trustee for Bainbridge Is. Boy Scout Central Committee.
- PR-8. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 533433, in which the Chief Seattle Council of BSA conveys to Kitsap County title to the West ten-feet of Lot 1 for right-of-way, April 21, 1952.
- PR-9. Kitsap County Auditor File No. 742400, Feb. 9, 1961 in which Chief Seattle Council of BSA conveys title by quit claim deed to Olympic Area Council of BSA, Feb. 9, 1961 (corrected by KCA File No. 748244 recorded May 22, 1961).

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- PR-10. Kitsap County Auditor Reel 131, Frame 927, File No. 7801040097, in which, pursuant to Kitsap County Superior Court Cause No. 70851, Dec. 30, 1977, dissolution of Olympic Area Council, OAC quit claim deeded property back to Chief Seattle Council of BSA.
- PR-11. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 7906070116, Feb. 5, 1979; an agreement for charges in lieu of assessments and delayed benefits for sewer hookups.
- PR-12. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 7907100114, April 18, 1979; a notice of possible requirement to pay water, sewer or storm sewer hook up fees as may be required by bonds.
- PR-13. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 8502080091, Jan. 5, 1985; A quit claim deed, protective covenant and boundary line agreement between the Chief Seattle Council, BSA, and the Camp Hopkins Youth Committee clarifying property boundaries of the two Scout camp parcels and agreeing to obligate all future owners not to restrain conduct of group activities typical of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire girls and other such group activities.
- PR-14. Camp Hopkins Youth Committee, Resolution dated Sept. 25, 1987 authorizing disposition of assets and property and dissolution of corporation.
- PR-15. Camp Hopkins Youth Committee, Quit Claim Deed dated Oct. 13, 1987, conveying West half of Lot 1 (except north 147') to BIP&RD.
- PR-16. Bainbridge Is. Park & Recreation District Resolution #87-14, accepting deed of Camp Hopkins exclusively for public park and recreation purposes with special considerations to youth groups; and agreeing to maintain and preserve the existing lodge in recognition of its historical value.
- PR-17. Kitsap County Auditor's File No. 8807200115, Statutory Warrantee Deed recorded 7/20/88, in which Chief Seattle Council, BSA, sells north 153' of West half of Lot 1, Yeomalt Plat to BIP&RD.
- PR-18. City of Bainbridge Island, Conditional Use Permit No. CUP 02-09-89-1
- PR-19. Kitsap County Assessor, recordings of tax lots 4120-000-001-0105 & 0501 (original paper records and photos of Camp Hopkins.)

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

Camp Major Hopkins is 3.06 acres bordered on the west by Park Avenue, on the north by Yeomalt Point Drive (formerly "Maple Drive"), on the south by Dingley Street, and on the east side by private property. Today the area is known as Camp Yeomalt Park.

The nominated area consists of two (2) Kitsap County tax lots together described as:

The West half of Lot 1 of the plat of Yeomalt Point. Separately, they are:

- (1) Lot #4120-000-001-0105, legally described as: The North 153 feet of the West half of Lot 1, Yeomalt Point, except the West 10 feet thereof for Park Ave; and
- (2) Tax Lot #4120-000-001-0501, legally described as: The West half of Lot 1, Yeomalt Point except the N 153 feet, except the West 10 feet for Park Ave.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated parcel includes the current two parcels associated with the historical resources of Camp Major Hopkins.

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Section number 11 Page 1

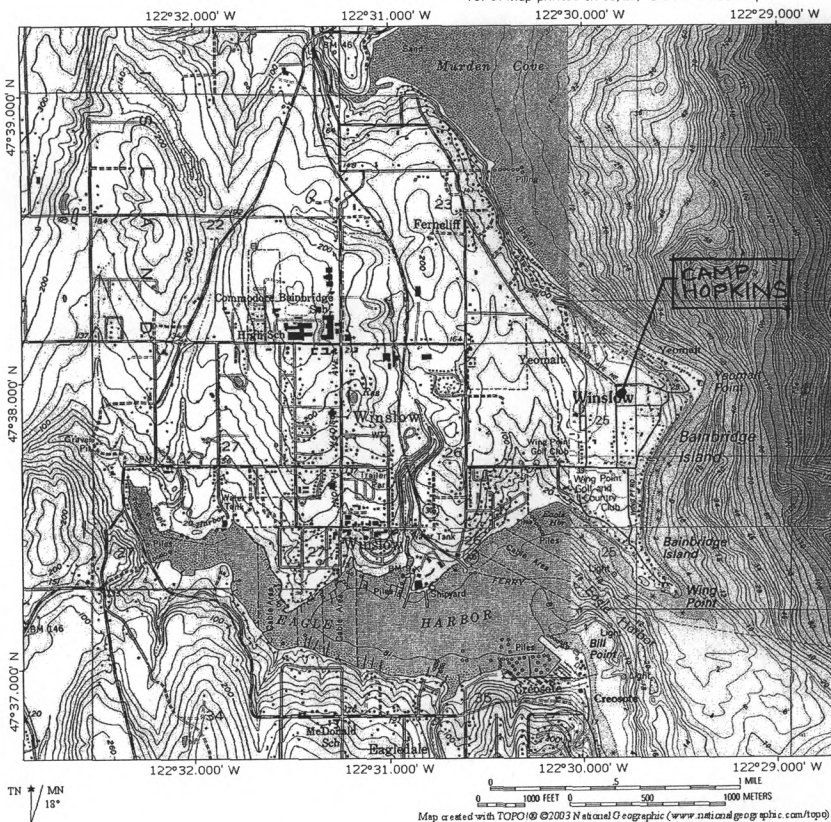
Camp Hopkins
Kitsap County, WA

Additional Documentation

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, east central portion with Eagle Harbor, Winslow and Yeomalt Point.

TOPOI map printed on 05/22/05 from "Untitled.tpo"



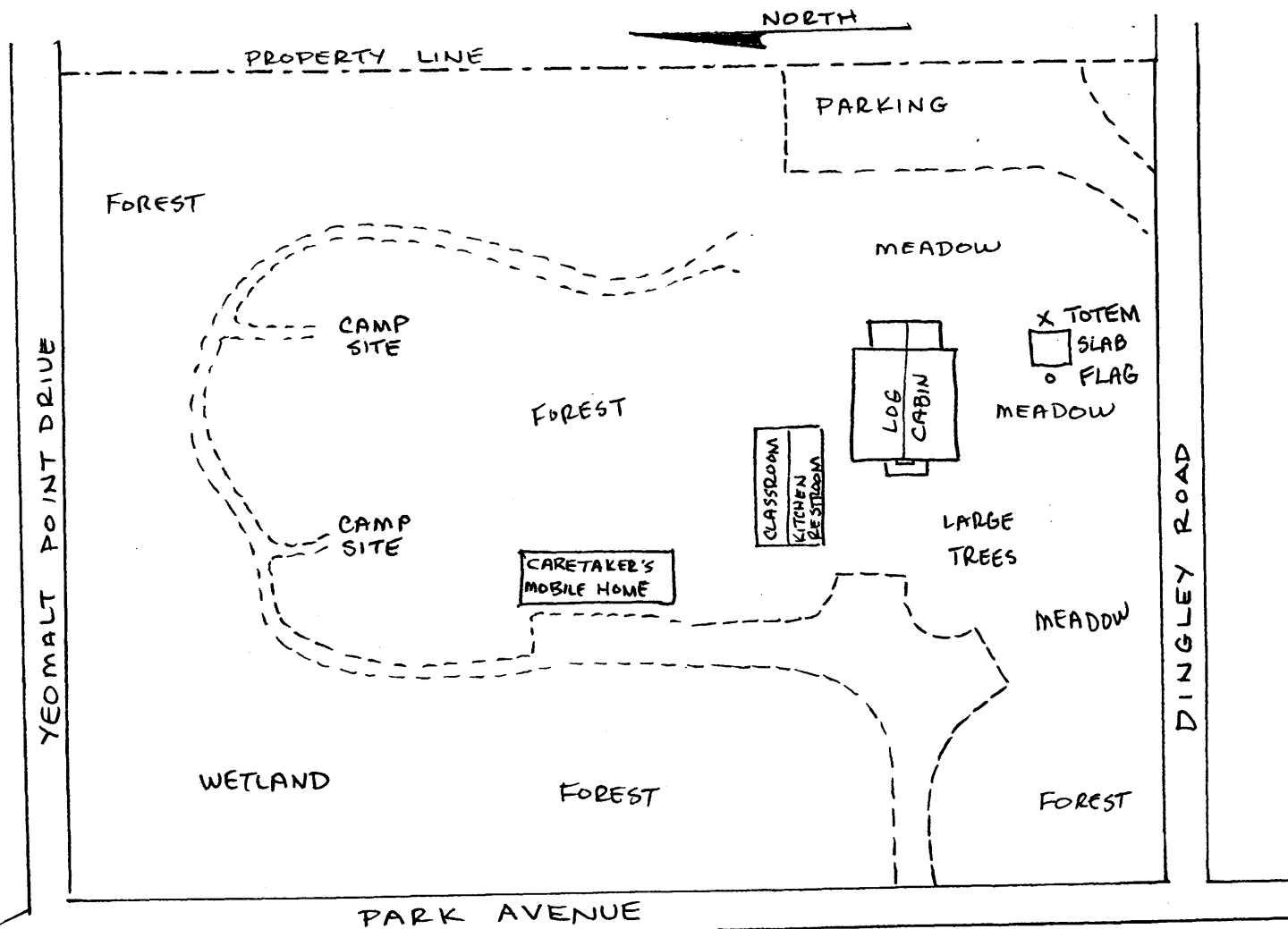
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 2

Camp Hopkins
Kitsap County, WA

Additional Documentation

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 11 Page 3

Camp Major Hopkins
Kitsap County, WA

Plat of Yeomalt Point

Yeomalt Point. Kitsap County, Wn.

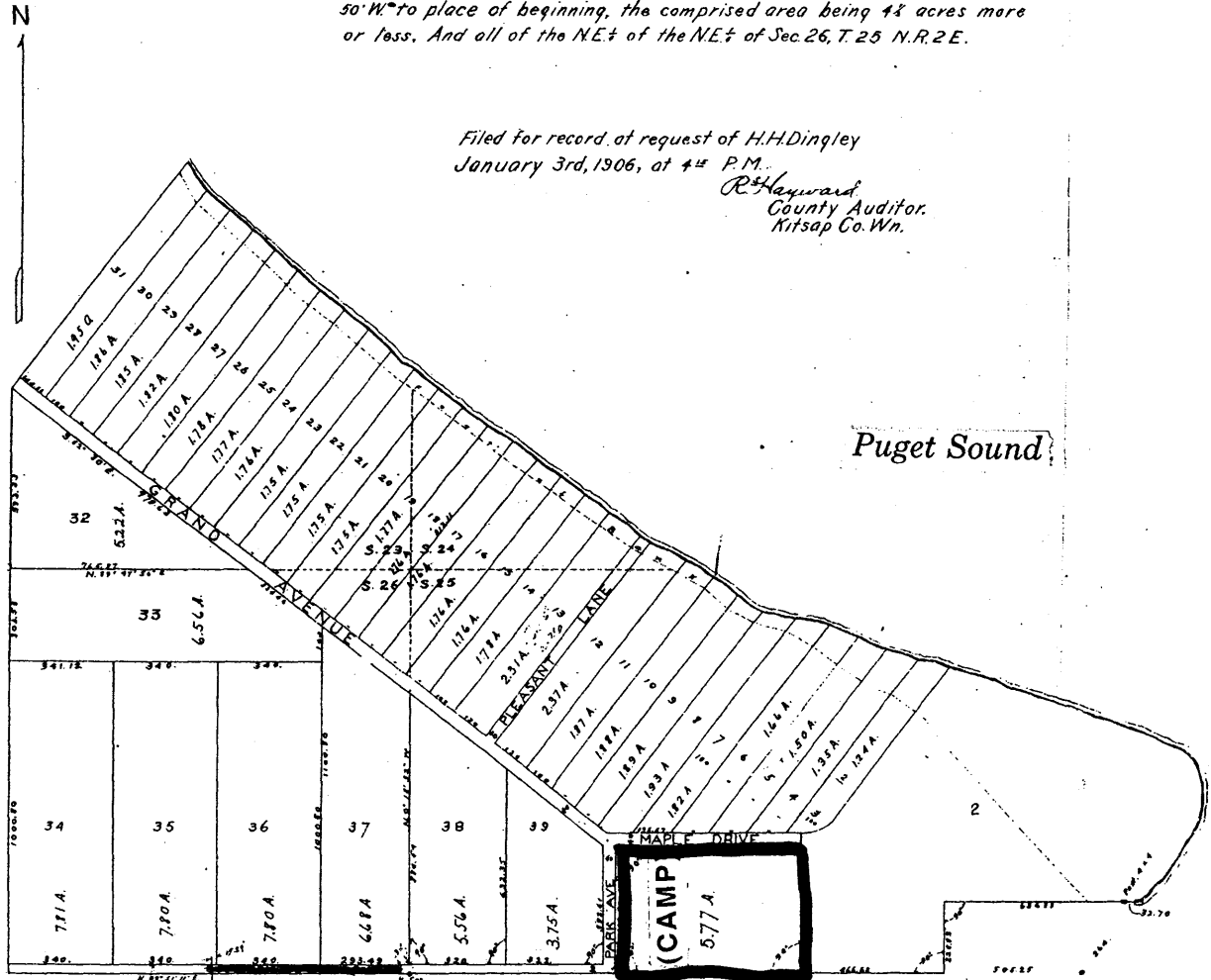
Description

This plat of Yeomalt Point embraces all of Lot 1 of Sec. 25 except the portion described as follows:—"A certain strip of land, on the extreme Southeast corner of lot 1 aforesaid, having a frontage on Puget Sound of 16 rods and extending back therefrom such a distance as to comprise 3 acres of land above medium high water." All of frac. sec. 24, all of lot 4 of Sec. 23 except the portion described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the West line of lot 4 aforesaid 593.33 ft. N. of the S.W. cor. of said lot 4, thence N. along West bdry. to the N.W. cor. of said lot 4 thence E. along N. bdy. of said lot 4 to the bank of Puget Sound, thence Southeasterly along shore of Puget Sound to a point N. 37° 50' E. of place of beginning, thence S 37° 50' W. to place of beginning, the comprised area being 4 1/2 acres more or less. And all of the NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 25 N. R. 2 E.

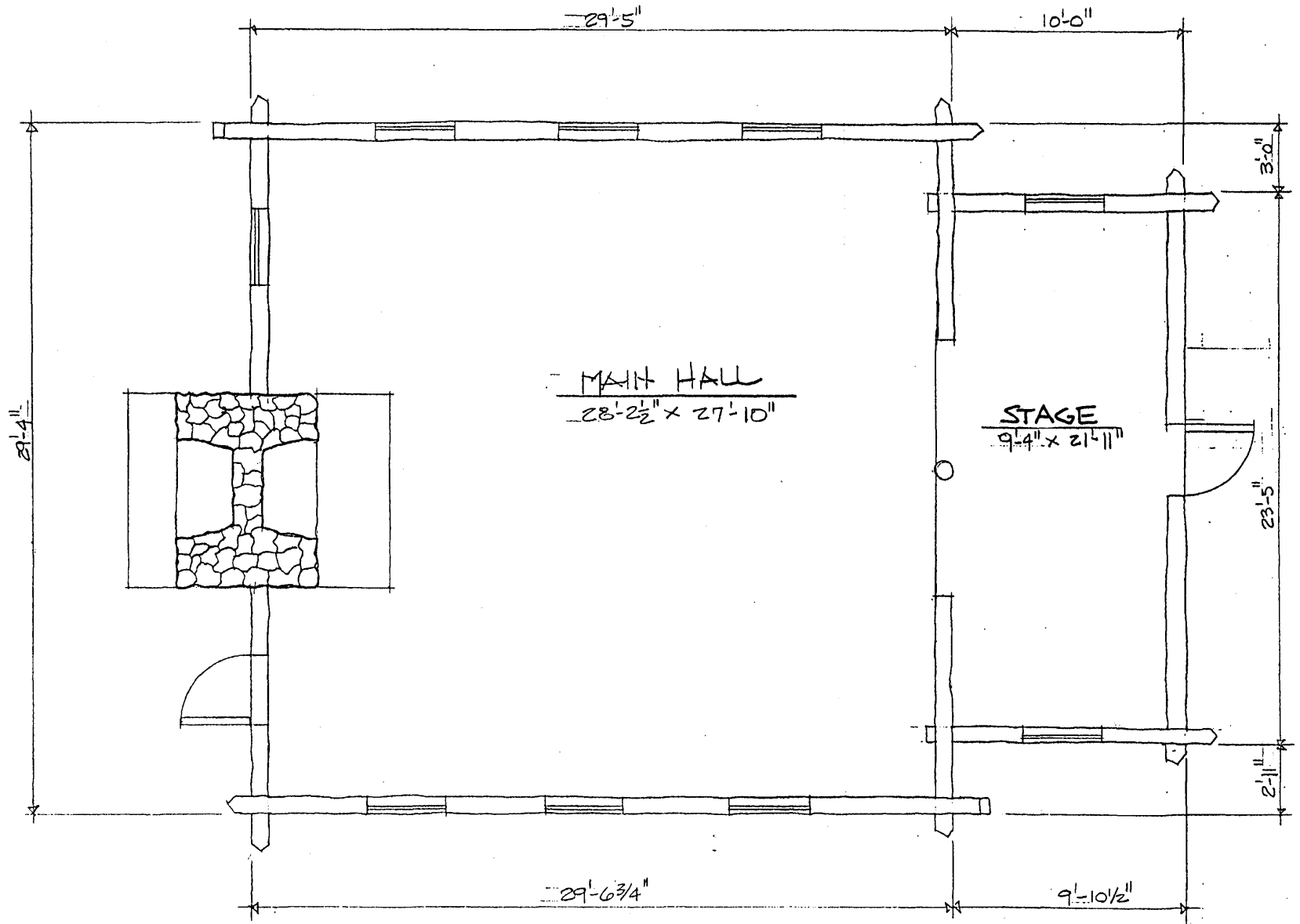
SCALE, 300 FT. TO 1 INCH.
THE AREAS given for lots 3 to 31,
inclusive, are the areas of the lots
ABOVE FOOT OF BANK.

Filed for record at request of H.H. Dingley
January 3rd, 1906, at 4th P.M.

R. Hayward
County Auditor.
Kitsap Co. Wn.



VACATED
REPLACED
ON TR. NO. 8
PAGE 360

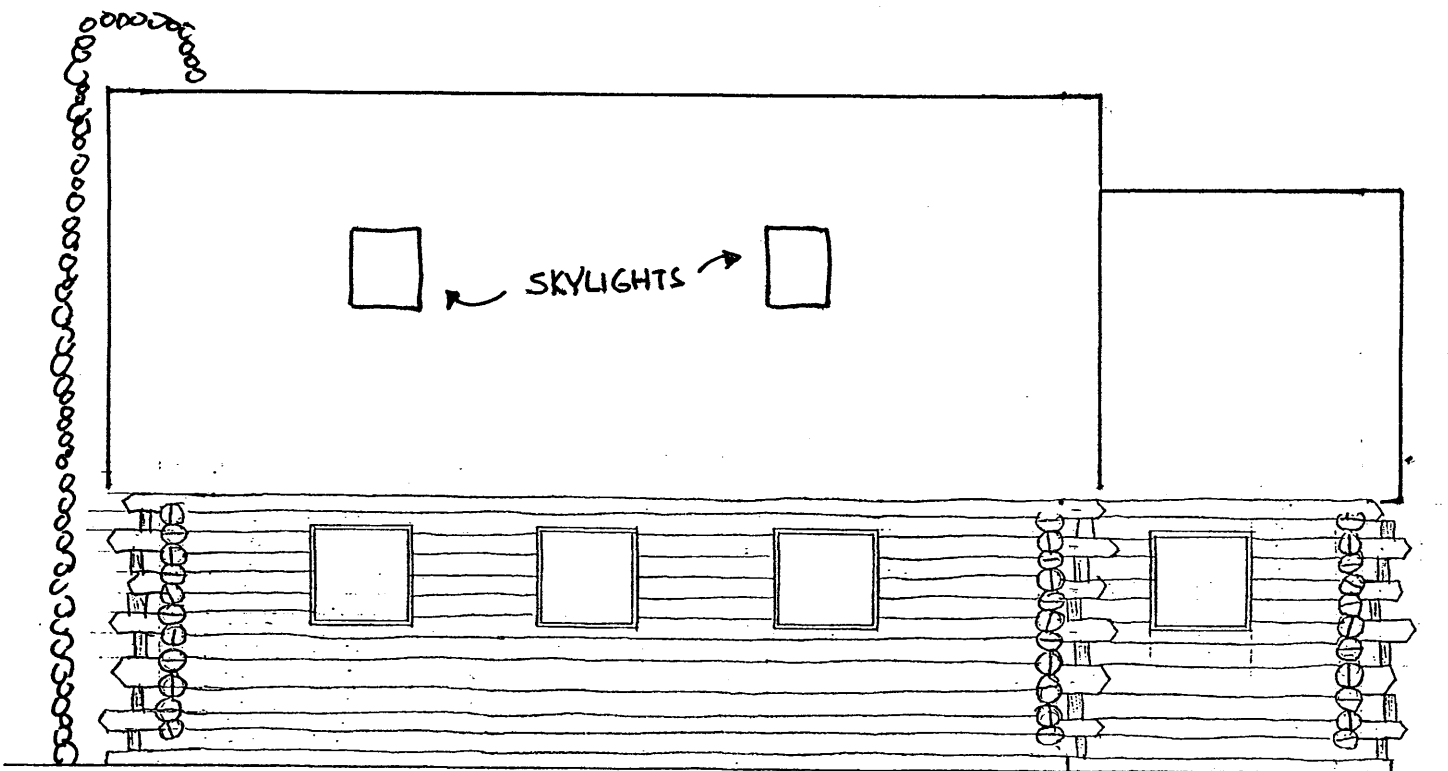


MATT HALL
 28'-2 1/2" x 27'-10"

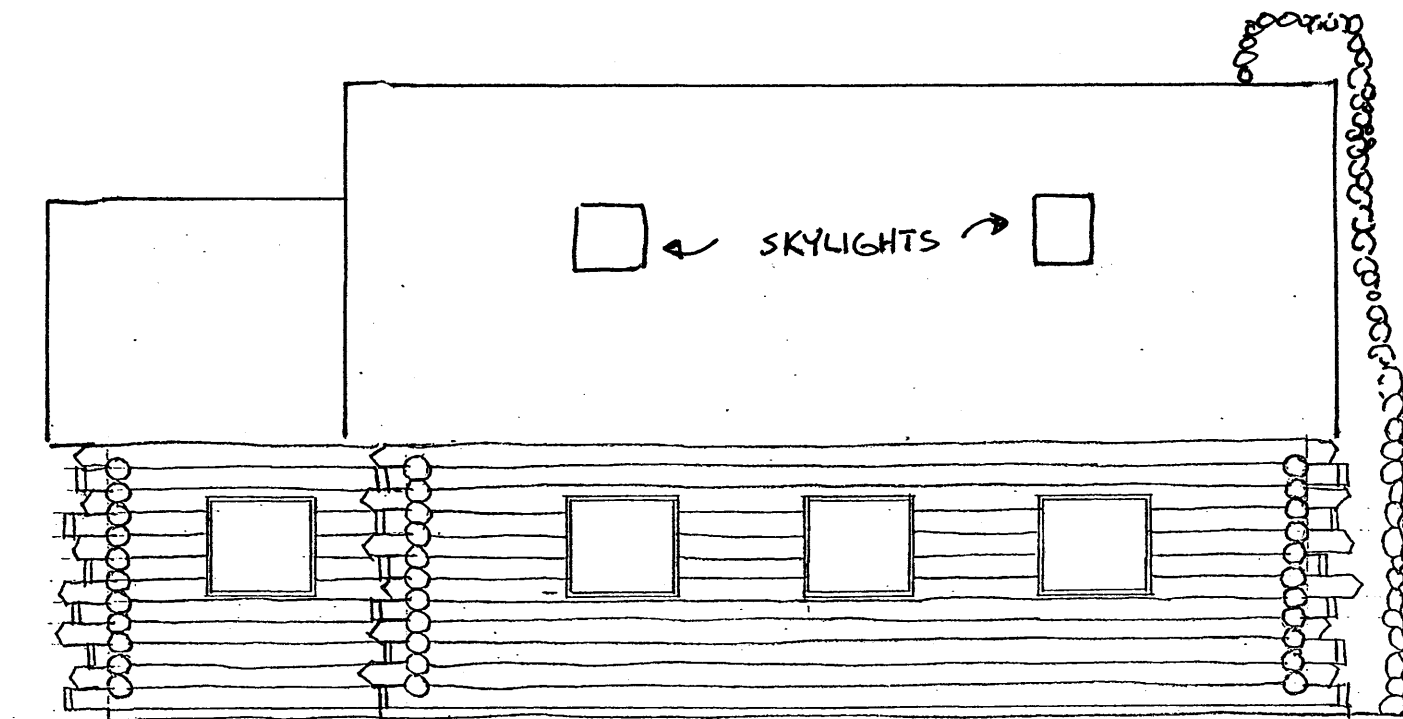
STAGE
 9'-4" x 21'-11"

CAMP MAJOR HOPKINS FLOOR PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0"

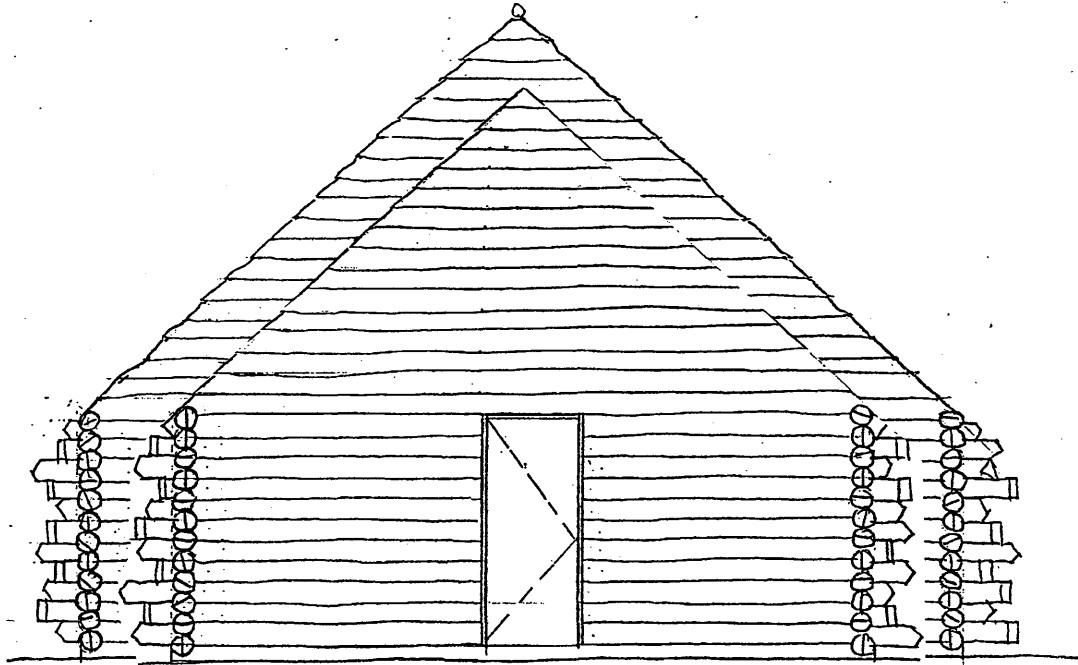




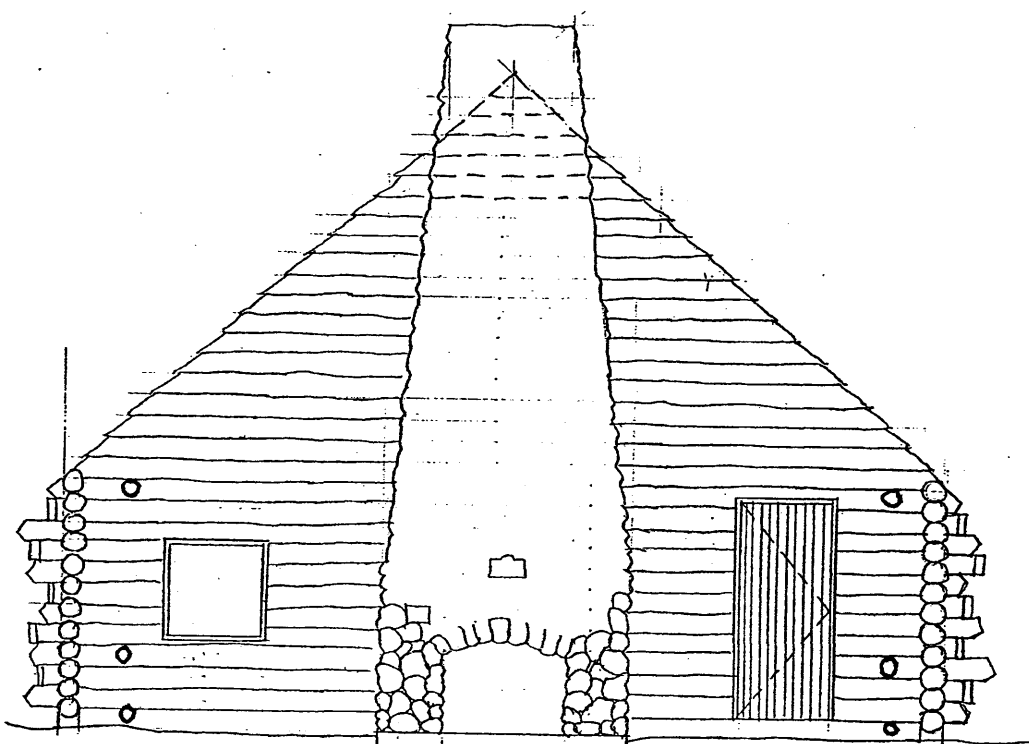
SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



WEST ELEVATION
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$

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Camp Maj. Hopkins
Kitsap County, WA

Historic Photographs -- Construction and Use

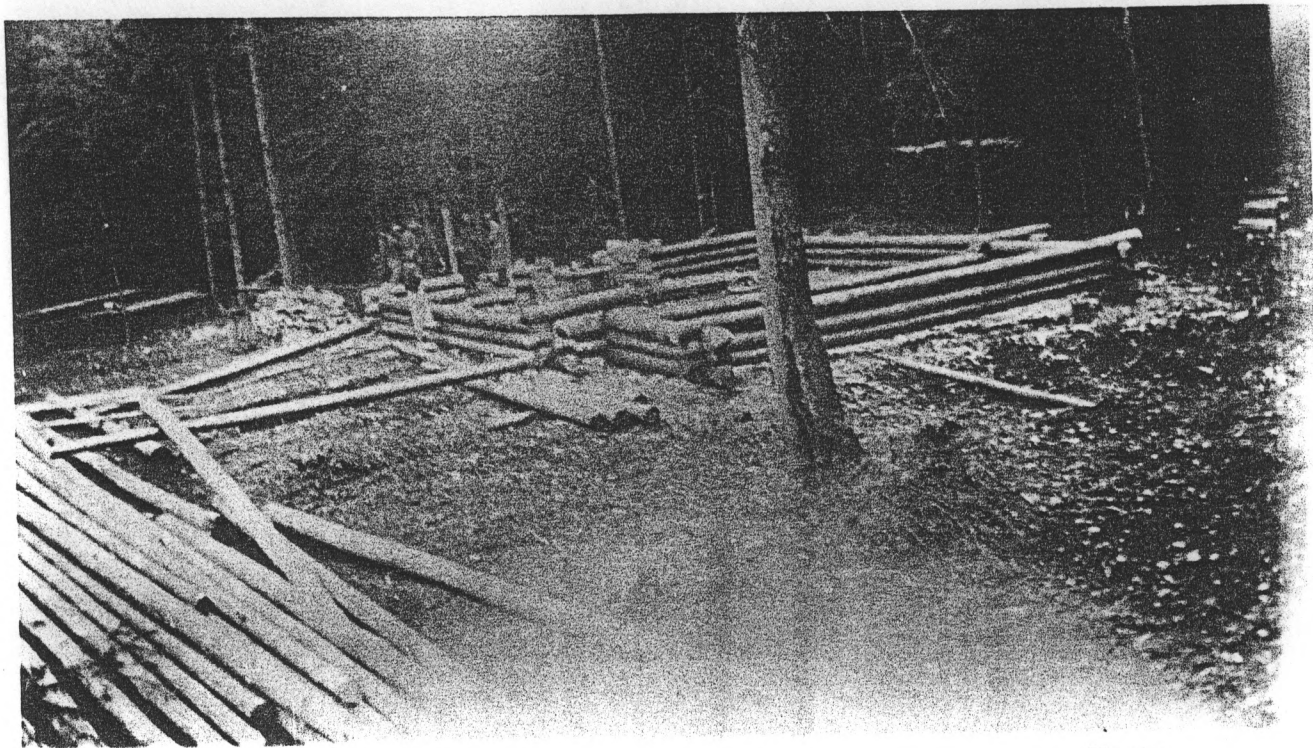
Credit: Bainbridge Is. Historical Society, Alfred Pousard Collection.

A. Construction of log cabin Scout Camp by WPA, spring and summer, 1935.

1. First three tiers of log walls, view from SE atop stump showing east wing.
2. Beginning of fireplace construction, interior view toward NW.
3. Nearing completion of wall construction, view from SE showing east wing.
Note: East wing window opening was enlarged later for a door.
4. Fireplace construction, exterior view toward NNE.
Note: Porch log railings.
5. Nearing completion of wall construction, view from SW showing fireplaces.
6. Atop middle of east wing end wall, view toward N showing field clearing.
7. Atop west end of south log wall, view toward ESE.
Note: Hand dug well.
8. Gable ends and scaffolding, view from SW.
9. Scaffolding detail, interior view of west gable end and interior fireplace.
10. Rafters and ridge pole placement, view from SW.
11. Placement of purlins and shakes, view from SW.
Note: Foundation, fireplace, windows, porch railings and porch beam.
12. Placement of roof purlins and shakes, and east wing rafter and gable end wall.
13. Campfire amphitheater west of cabin.
Note: Cabin construction to right of tool shed and left of huge first-growth fir stump.

B. Use by Boy Scouts

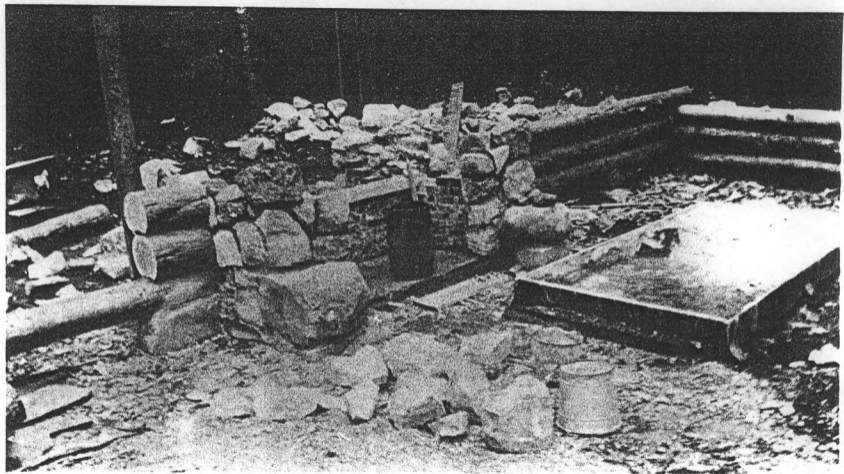
14. Portrait, Scoutmaster Harold Foss, Troop 497, first troop to use Scout Camp, 1935.
15. Group portrait, Scout troop awards meeting, interior of Camp Hopkins, ca. 1940.
(BIHS Photo # 827).



BIHS

ALB

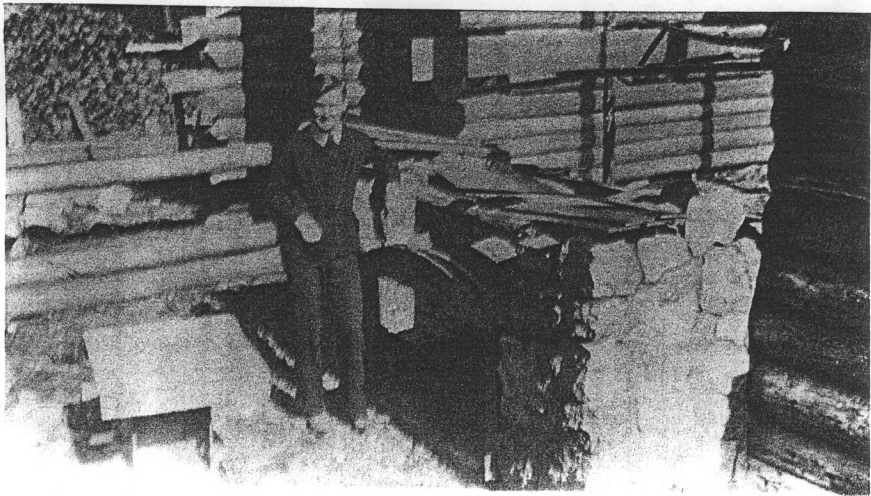
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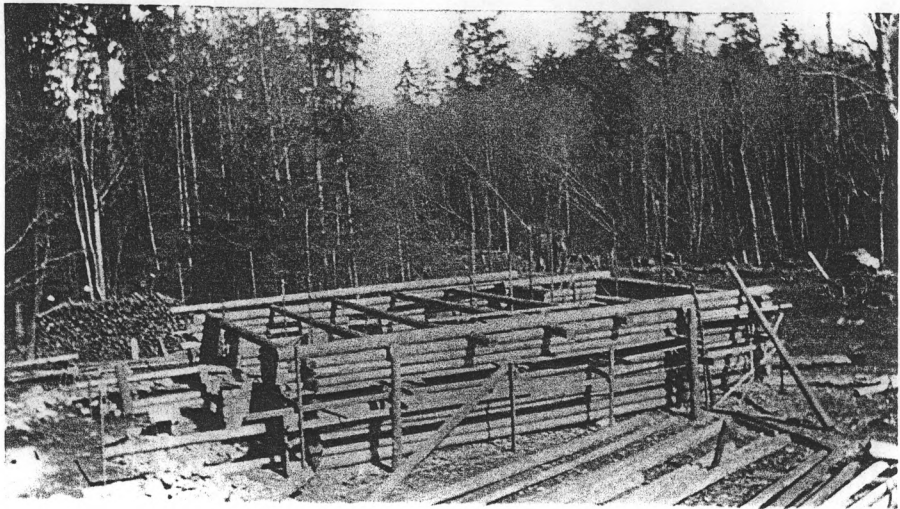
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Al Poussard Collection



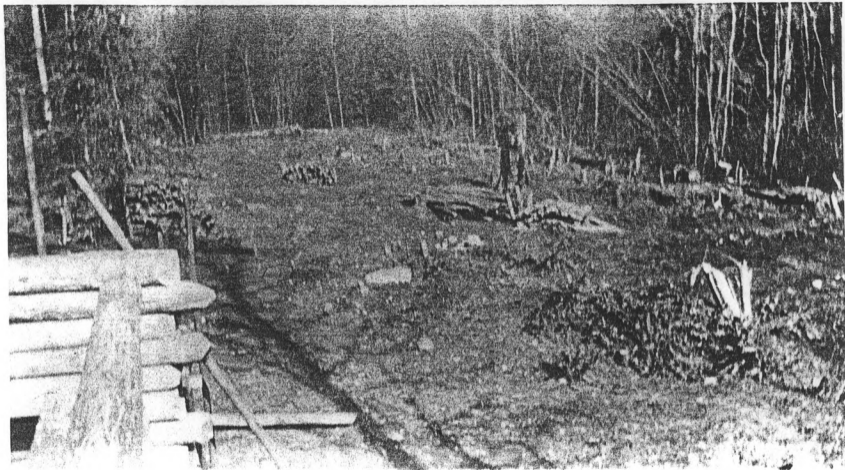
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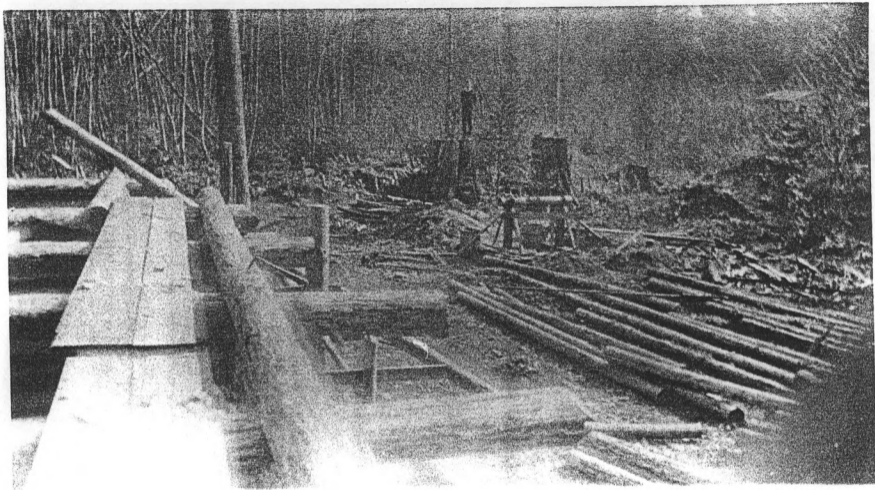
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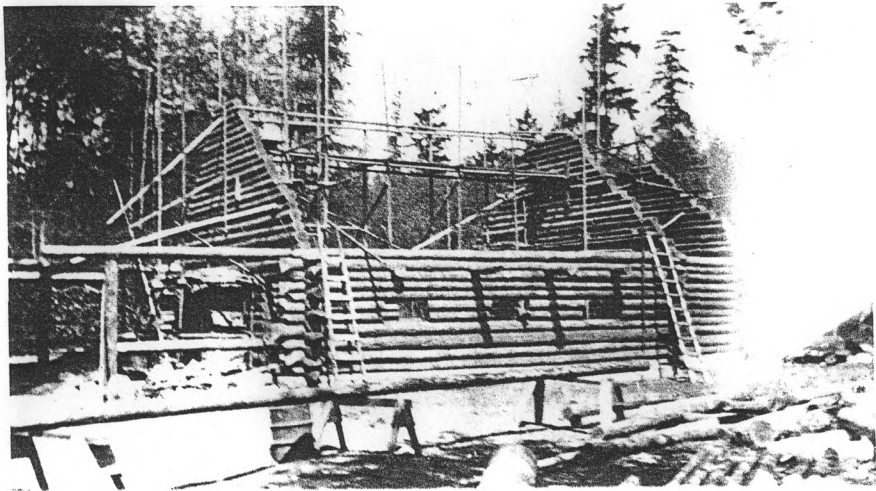
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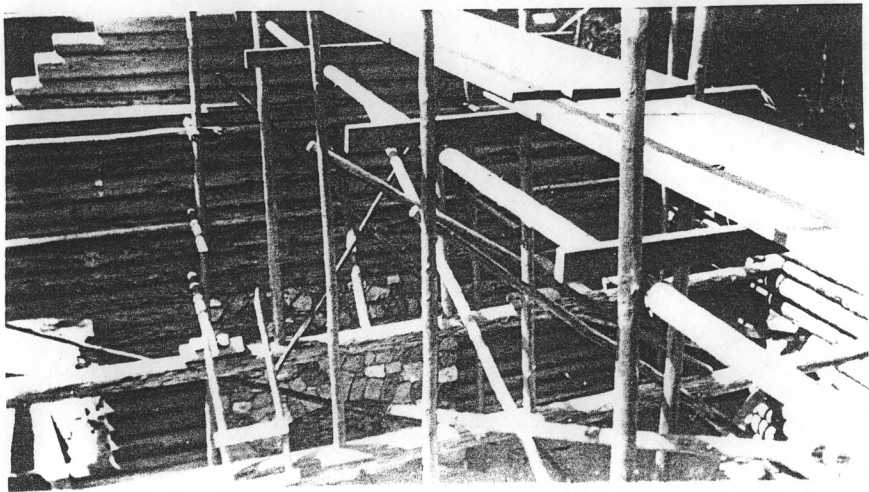
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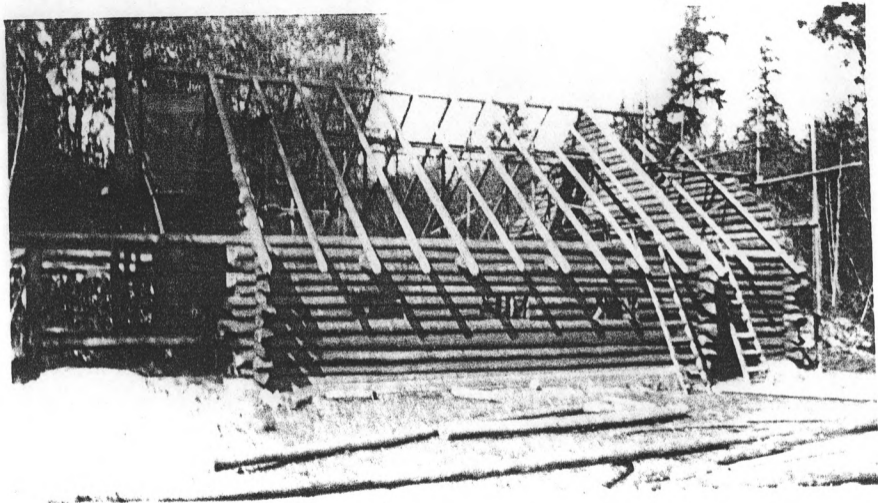
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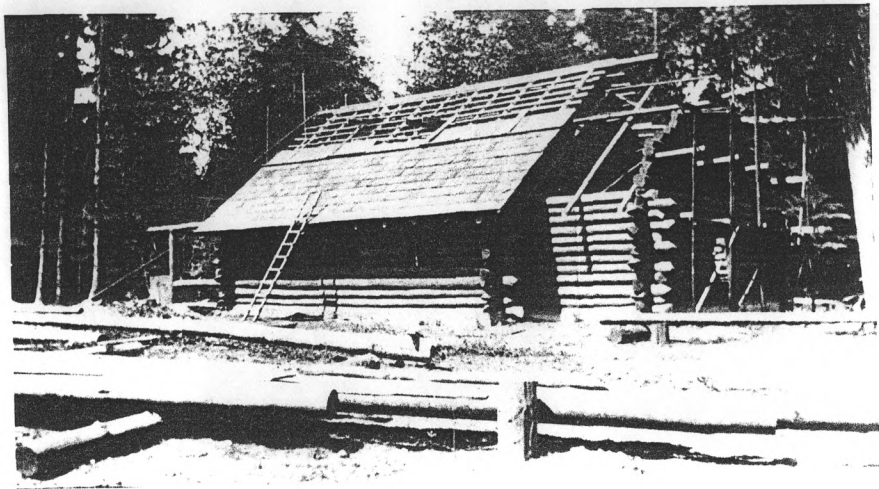
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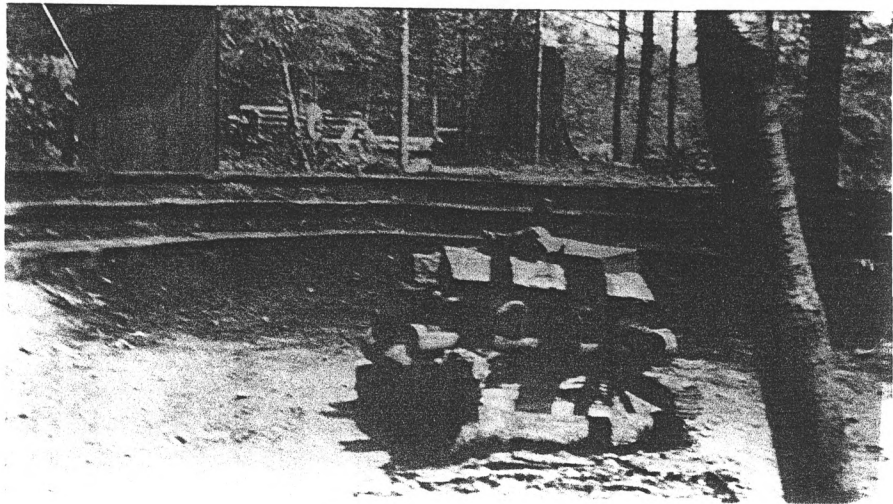
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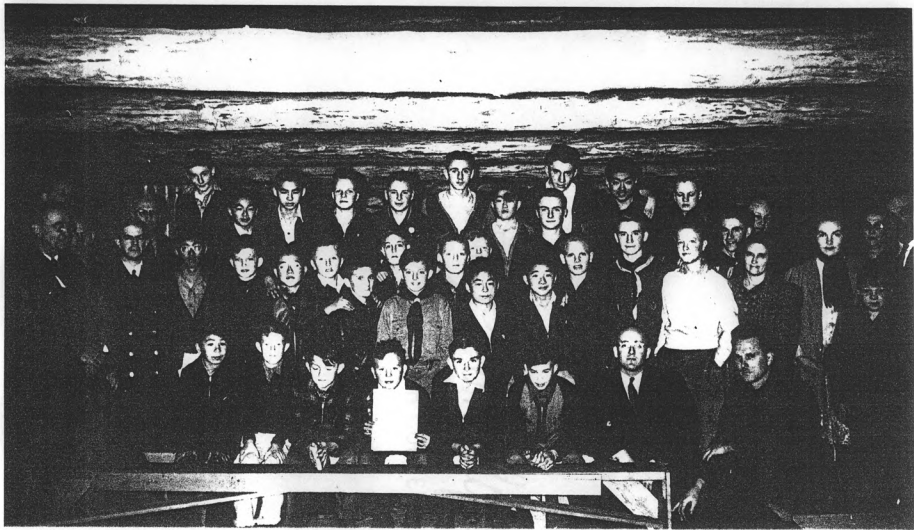
BHS
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BIHS
Al Poussard Collection



Courtesy = Bainbridge Island
"



21/6