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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Si View Park  
other names/site number King Co. Park No. 11, Si View Fieldhouse, Si View Community Center & Pool

### 2. Location

street & number 400 SE Orchard Drive  not for publication  
city or town North Bend  vicinity  
state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98045

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  
   national    statewide X local  
Applicable National Register Criteria  
X A    B X C    D  
Allen M 11-14-14  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
WASHINGTON SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official Date  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
   entered in the National Register    determined eligible for the National Register  
   determined not eligible for the National Register    removed from the National Register  
   other (explain)     
Lee Colson H. Beall 1-7-15  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
2	1	<b>Total</b>

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Landscape: Park  
Social: Clubhouse  
Recreation and Culture: Sports Facility  
Recreation and Culture: Outdoor recreation

Landscape: Park  
Social: Clubhouse  
Recreation and Culture: Sports Facility  
Recreation and Culture: Outdoor recreation

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Rustic / National Park

foundation: Concrete  
walls: Wood; Log; Stone  
roof: Asphalt  
other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

#### **Site**

The Si View Park sits just southeast of the downtown core of North Bend, Washington. The nominated property includes only a portion of the existing park, the original five and one third acre park, which has since been expanded to the north and east to include an additional 10.68 acres. The nominated area occupies the southwest corner of the current triangular parcel. The park has a clear view of the Cascade Mountain Range and Mt. Si. and is nearly flat. Plantings are limited to mature trees on the edge of the property and foundation plantings along the main façade of the fieldhouse and caretaker residences. The rest of the property consists of mowed athletic fields. Recently new pathways, light standards and a parking lot has been added to the site. Today the park is surrounded by residential neighborhoods including single family homes and apartment buildings.

The nominated property includes a large rustic WPA constructed fieldhouse (1941), and caretaker's residence (1941), a baseball field (c.1941, altered) and a modern restroom facility.

#### **Contributing Buildings**

- *Fieldhouse, 1941*

The WPA built fieldhouse has a cross-shaped floor plan consisting of a tall, ½ story front-facing gable central core flanked by one story gable additions extending from the east and west sides. Its plan is the most complex of the WPA-built fieldhouses throughout King County. It includes two meeting rooms, a kitchen, and an indoor pool, as well as the gymnasium and stage all on the ground level. Its use of partial masonry construction is also unique among King County's WPA-built fieldhouses.

Its fieldstone masonry lower walls are built on a poured concrete foundation and are slightly tapered, flaring out at the base. The upper walls are wood-framed and clad in half-log (Novelty) siding. The gables are shingle-clad and supported with simple knee-braces. The south façade's front gable also features a ribbon of four, vertically oriented, divided-light, wood sash windows surrounded by a balconette with a vertical wood plank railing, decoratively cut out in an Alpine-influenced design. The building retains wood-sash, divided light windows and its original fenestration pattern on all elevations asphalt shingle roofing and three central stone chimneys visible from the secondary elevations. Shed-roofed rooms protrude from the corners where gabled wings diverge from the main body of the building, sheltering service spaces and porches. The southwest porch is open and supported by large milled timbers; the southeast porch, originally identical, was enclosed with log walls before 1959. Shed additions in the northwest and northeast corners also appear original. A wheelchair access ramp has been added to the northwest corner.

The interior of the main, front gabled volume of the building contains a gymnasium with vertical laid wood paneled walls and ceiling and a recessed stage in the north wall. The proscenium arch is rectangular design with simple cedar moldings. A large stone fireplace, laid in a random rubble course, is centrally located on the east wall. Large, divided-light, wood sash windows occupy the center of the south wall. Wood paneled projections on the east and west walls, originally shallow balcony areas, now enclose duct work.

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The east gabled wing contains a lobby, two meeting rooms (one of which includes the other side of the two-sided stone fireplace) and a kitchen, all with large windows which allow light into the wood paneled, wood floored rooms. The kitchen boasts its original wooden cabinets and a roll-up pass through window to an adjacent meeting room. The west gabled wing contains a swimming pool and locker rooms. The pool itself has been refinished, but the wood paneled walls and the impressive exposed timber trusses which span the room remain intact.

- *Caretaker's Residence, 1941*

The caretaker's residence is a small L-shaped structure located directly west of the fieldhouse. It is built on a concrete foundation and clad in half-log siding. The gable ends are highlighted in coursed cedar shingles. The cross gable is clad with asphalt shingles and is supported by simple knee braces. Original, horizontally divided wood-sash windows and the original fenestration pattern remain throughout the building. An enclosed, cross-gabled porch extends east from the main, north-south oriented roofline and is approached from the north by poured concrete steps. The home's interior has been altered and now served as an office.

## Non-contributing Resources

- *Restroom, ca. 1960s*

This building is located immediately north of the historic caretaker's residence and is set further back from the pathway than the residence. The building is a boxy, one-story concrete block building with a slightly slopping wide overhanging flat roof. Exterior walls concrete block walls extend only to the height of header of the doors. Above is a short stick built wall incorporating clerestory windows which extend all the way around the building just below the roof line. The building has a rectangular foot print with shallow open-air entrance vestibules that extend outward on the north and south elevations protecting the men's and women's bathroom entrance doors. A central door faces east toward the baseball diamond and allows access to plumbing and storage areas.

- *Baseball Diamond, ca.1941 / 2012*

The baseball diamond is located to the north of the fieldhouse has a simple chain-link backstop and side fencing. The field portion is open to the rest of the park. While the baseball diamond is in the same location as it was historically, the structure was completely replaced in 2012.

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**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.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1941

**Significant Dates**

1941

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

King County Road Engineer (Architect)

WPA Construction Crews (Builder)

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### Summary

Si View Park in North Bend, Washington, is historically significant under criterion A for its association with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history. As a whole, the park is a direct product of a nationwide Depression-era economic recovery program that had significant impact on the physical development of King County. Since its completion in 1941, Si View Park and its facilities have provided for the recreation needs of several generations of citizenry.

In addition, the park is also significant under criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, and period of construction. The main building, the fieldhouse, is an excellent example of Depression-era public architecture, known variously as Park Service Rustic or CCC-style. The Si View Fieldhouse it is one of eight WPA-built fieldhouse activity centers which were built for King County parks.

The period of significance for Si View Park begins and ends with the initial construction of the park in 1941.

### North Bend

The community of North Bend, Washington, has been shaped by its strategic location in the Upper Snoqualmie River Valley. Located just 24 miles west of Snoqualmie Pass in the Cascade Mountains, and 32 miles east of the city of Seattle, North Bend serves as a gateway to the Puget Sound region. Its setting is a backdrop of forested mountains, framed by Mt. Si and Rattlesnake Mountain. The North, Middle and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River converge just down river to the north of the city. With a wet and windy climate, North Bend still retains a rural, edge-of-the-wilderness feeling. The name of the nominated park, acknowledges the visual prominence of Mt. Si which looms above the town.

Farmer and trading post operator William Taylor platted the townsite of North Bend in 1890. It was originally known as *Snoqualmie*. However because another nearby town had a similar name, he renamed it *Mountain View*. However, the Post Office General objected to the name Mountain View, so it was renamed again, this time to *North Bend* on December 31, 1890. The new name was acquired due to the town's location near the north bend of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River. Initially the community grew around rail transportation from the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad, which encouraged the development of industries that utilized nearby and plentiful natural resources. By 1906, the community boasted two hotels, three general stores, two liverys, a sawmill, a Baptist church, and a grade school. In March of 1909, North Bend was officially incorporated and by 1910, the population reached 299 persons. However, development was slow and the next few years the population grew steadily, increasing to 387 in 1920, to 548 in 1930. By the time the nominated resource was built in 1940, the population had reached 646 people.

### Formation of a King County Park System & Si View Park

Until the late 1930s, outdoor recreational programs in King County outside the city of Seattle were locally operated. In some rural communities, civic groups acquired land and established activity programs staffed largely by volunteers. However, few communities had the resources to construct

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recreational facilities and most had to rely on schools, churches, and community halls to house indoor group activities.

King County's park system began as sub-committee of the Planning Commission in 1935. The effort was led by County Commissioner Tom Smith, King County Planning Officer and architect Joshua H. Vogel, and County Planning Commissioner Otway Pardee who were staunch parks and recreation advocates. In January, 1935, the King County Board of County Commissioners passed Resolution No.6725, creating a Department of Public Works, Parks and Playgrounds under the supervision of the County Road Engineer. Two separate park districts coinciding with the North and South Road districts were established, with a shared budget of \$32,120. The Commissioners appointed Archie Phelps, a West Seattle butcher and city parks activist, as Superintendent for South District No. 2, and Herbert B. Hartzell as Superintendent for North District No. 1.<sup>1</sup> From the outset, the mission of the King County Parks Program was recreation-oriented:

*"In carrying out the provisions of this act, King County has devoted its resources to the improvement of recreational centers and community buildings to provide supervised play areas and facilities for children, as well as meeting rooms and assembly halls for community functions and activities. No special effort is being made in the development of scenic areas, because the national park service and the state park department have provided on a large scale for the preservation of such scenic spots."<sup>2</sup>*

Further encouragement that the County engage in park development came from the community of Des Moines. State Senator Mel Neal, an active member of the Des Moines Civic Betterment Committee, introduced legislation for the establishment of county parks systems statewide. The result was the Acquisition of Camp Sites and Parks by Counties Act (better known as the County Park Law), passed in the 1937 legislative session and signed into law by Governor Clarence Martin on March 1, 1937. The law enabled counties to acquire - by purchase, donation, gift or dedication - camping, view, recreation and park sites for public use and enjoyment.

Among the first projects developed by the newly established county park system was to construct recreational centers in various rural locations and communities throughout the county. As such, between 1938 and 1941, eight major fieldhouses were built. Si View Park was among this group.

Funding and construction of the fieldhouses came about through the direct association with the Works Progress Administration (WPA), a program of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. With the help of County Commissioner Tom Smith, whose pet project was to create recreational centers throughout the county, a group of community activists pushed the county to apply for a WPA grant on their behalf. In 1937 a grant of \$58,197 was awarded. King County then added \$16,197 in materials and supplies. Land for the new recreational center was donated and all labor for the building would be provided by the WPA.

Reportedly the Si View fieldhouse and other county fieldhouses were designed in house by the staff of the County Road Engineer. Newspaper accounts state that logs for the Si View fieldhouse were cut on county-owned lands, and trucked to the building site where a small portable sawmill was erected. Construction, overseen by County Park Director (North District) Herbert B. Hartzell, and began in 1940 but was slowed due to a reduction of WPA labor. By May 1941 the project was nearing completion and the County Commission formed a committee to represent the management of the building. The initial committee consisted of Mrs. Evan Johnson and Witmer Wright from North

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Bend; Fred Mason and Lloyd Burks from Snoqualmie; Alfred Church and Bill Blaisdell from Snoqualmie Falls and Meadowbrook; J.V. Martin and John Scott from Cedar Falls; Paul Pieper and W.C. Pearce from Tanner; and G.A. Okerlund from North Bend serving as committee member at-large.

The finished product included the fieldhouse which enclosed a 60 x 100ft auditorium with balcony on three sides and a big stage as well as a stone fireplace. One side wing contained a 30 x 50 ft. indoor swimming pool with water pumped from a well on-site as well as shower and bath facilities. The other wing contained two small assembly rooms (with library area), a large kitchen and dining room. The structure was fully air conditioned and a heating plant was installed in the basement.

Outside the park contained four large floodlights to facilitate night parking, a regulation baseball diamond, a softball diamond, tennis courts, space for 150 cars to park, a flag pole near the WPA Office, a wading pool for small children, sandboxes and other play equipment.

John Scott was chosen to be the chairman of the dedication celebration. In June the committee was still deciding what to call the new park and was encouraging people to send names to Scott, with a cash prize of \$5.00 for the winning entry. The only requirement was that potential names include the word "Park".

Scott and his committee coordinated a grand all-day dedication celebration on August 16, 1941. The day began with a parade starting at the high school in Snoqualmie ending at the new field house. This was followed by boys, girls and men races, as well as a "Rolling Pin Throwing" contest, "Fat Man's Race" and a "Ladies Nail Driving" contest. The pool was open for swimming and the fire departments from North Bend and Snoqualmie staged a tug-of-war competition. The new baseball field played host to its first game, a match between the Universal Printing Co. of Seattle and Fall City. There was also a log bucking contest and live music throughout the day provided by an accordion band. Formal dedication ceremonies took place at 9pm. The featured speakers included long-time newspaper sports columnist Royal Brougham, State WPA Director Carl W. Smith, and park advocate and King County Superior Court Judge William G. Long. County Commissioner Tom Smith conducted by the formal dedication and the master of ceremonies was County Clerk, Carroll Carter. After the ceremony the Veva Palmer School of Dance presented a tap and acrobatic routine on the main stage. Then the main ballroom was cleared for an evening of dancing which lasted until 2am.

Upon its completion in 1941, the Si View Park fieldhouse saw active use for a variety of recreational and social needs. These included basketball, baseball, table tennis, archery, outdoor tennis, a variety of games, and numerous handicraft classes. The big draw however was the 30 x 50ft. indoor pool. For numerous years swimming was free and many generations of children took summer swimming lessons at the pool. With meeting and small conference space available, the fieldhouse also served as a venue to a variety of events, ranging from hosting the annual convention of the Snoqualmie Cross-State Highway Association (1948), a valley flower show of the Snoqualmie Valley Garden Club (1948), and a basketball ability test tournament (1955). Among the first events at the field house, after the formal dedication, was a benefit dance on September 27, 1941. Music was provided by Ole Pearson's six-piece orchestra. The purpose of the dance was to raise money for equipment for the building.



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### **Contribution of the Works Progress Administration**

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established in 1935 by Presidential executive order. As the largest of Roosevelt's New Deal programs, Congress appropriated \$4,880,000 to support it. Once underway, the WPA facilitated a massive public works program on a nationwide scale. The program 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 1941, the WPA had employed over 8,000,000 people - one fifth of all workers in the country. During its approximately nine-year lifespan, the WPA completed more than a quarter of a million projects encompassing nearly every field of economic and social activity. Seventy-eight percent of total WPA expenditures were spent on construction, engineering, and conservation projects, and the remaining 22 percent on community service programs.<sup>3</sup> During its 9-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.

In Washington State by 1938 the WPA had employed 51,300 workers to complete a variety of projects in every county. One-third of the work was for the construction and improvement of roads, and more than a tenth was invested in parks such as the subject property, playgrounds and other recreational facilities. By the end of 1938, over 80 million dollars in WPA funds had been invested in projects in Washington State.

In King County, the WPA (along with the PWA and other federal recovery programs) left a lasting legacy of artistic, literary, historical and archival accomplishments, as well as a wide range of public works projects. Projects included the construction and/ or reconstruction of 500 miles of secondary roads and 300 miles of city streets; the erection of 197 bridges and 94 public buildings; the reconstruction of 455 public buildings; laid nearly 200 miles of water mains; developed 45 new playgrounds and athletic fields and modernized or enlarged 122 existing ones. Among its most prominent projects were development of the Sand Point Naval Air Station, enlargement of Boeing field, the rehabilitation of Fort Lawton, the expansion of Seattle's municipal port equipment, and a myriad parks - such as the subject property - which provided recreational facilities within easy reach of almost all county residents.

In the establishment and development of King County park system, local communities, the county, and the WPA formed effective public-private partnership. In total, these partnerships resulted in the acquisition and improvement of at least 15 park sites and the construction of eight major recreational facilities between 1937 and 1941. Seven of the eight WPA fieldhouses are still standing as of 2012. The fieldhouses were built in Des Moines, Preston, Enumclaw, Kirkland, Bellevue, Burien, White Center and North Bend. The fieldhouse in Kirkland is no longer standing and the fieldhouse in Burien, has been relocated and remodeled and sits on the campus of a private school.

Money for the various projects was awarded to individual communities through a grant process. In order to get a grant, 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.

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Specifically, the federal, county, community partnership worked in the following manner in King County:

1. Communities interested in establishing facilities for park and recreation purposes deeded to the County, through a local park committee, land suitable for park use.
2. The Board of County Commissioners established the park by resolution, assigning each an official County number. Project planning was carried out by the Public Works, Parks and Playground Department in conjunction with the local park committee, subject to WPA approval.
3. Financing of the project was negotiated with the WPA, generally at 25%-County, 75%-WPA. Labor was furnished through the WPA by eligible unemployed workers in the community.
4. When approved by the WPA, surveys and plans were prepared by architects and engineers in the office of the County Road Engineer. Construction was carried on jointly under Parks Commissioners, County Road Engineer staff and the WPA. Materials were provided by the County or by donation from community groups.
5. Maintenance and general supervision were to be provided by the Department, in consultation with the local park committee.<sup>4</sup>

### **The Influence of Rustic Architecture**

Many park-related structures (like the nominated resource) built during the depression years were constructed in the Rustic style, a term used to describe the stylized, romantic character of hand-built structures in American parklands, which evolved between 1916 and 1941 under the aegis of the National Park Service. The style grew in response to a new view of the American concept of wilderness and a desire to return to nature. With the conquering of a continent, wilderness was recognized increasingly as a resource to be preserved and respected. Rustic architecture was in great part a function of this philosophy, influenced as well by the popularity of the picturesque landscape and the Arts & Crafts school of architecture and decorative design.

National Park Service Historical Architect Merrill Ann Wilson describes the Rustic Style as ...

*"... a natural outgrowth of a new romanticism about nature, about our country's western frontiers ... the conservation ethic slowly took hold in this atmosphere of romanticism. Part of this ethic fostered the development of a unique architectural style. Perhaps for the first time in the history of American architecture, a building became an accessory to nature ... Early pioneer and regional building techniques were revived because it was thought that a structure employing native materials blended best with the environment".<sup>5</sup>*

Organized in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (the CCC), another new deal program, played a major role in the rustic building program of many parks both on the national and state level. Through this mechanism and through the publishing of several Park Service textbooks for CCC construction crews (entitled Park Structures and Facilities) the theory and practice of rustic design and construction were made available to local park systems around the country.<sup>6</sup>

The Si View Fieldhouse has a distinct rustic feeling based on many design elements as expressed through the National Park Service guidelines. Decorative details include in the large knee braces at the eaves, exposed raft tails, the use of stone and half-log siding on the first floor wall contrasted by coursed shingles in the gable ends, and wood sash multi-pane windows. Further adding to the rustic character is a faux balcony in the second floor gable end of the main façade. The shallow balcony boasts decorative-cut balusters, reminiscent of Swiss Alpine chalets.

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Unlike many National and State park rustic structures which utilized full log construction, the Si View fieldhouse was constructed using balloon frame construction techniques, then clad with faux log siding. Easier to apply, log cabin siding looks exactly like a log but requires 75% less wood. Its shiplap design ensures a tight installation against weather and eliminates the need for chinking between logs. Most log siding is milled from 2 x 8 Pine or Cedar and has a smooth face texture with a finished thickness of 1 ½" and 6" of round pattern. The siding type was invented in the late 1920s at the E.C. Miller Cedar Lumber Company in Aberdeen and was in widespread use by the mid 1930s when the Si View Fieldhouse was built.

The rustic tradition of the Pacific Northwest was a major influence on the design and construction of all eight fieldhouses and related structures in the King County park system. Each fieldhouse is unique in its design and plan. Si View was the only one which housed an indoor pool. Architecturally the fieldhouse at Bellevue (now known as the Highland Community Center), is the closest in design to the Si. View facility, but it has been altered extensively on the inside.

Architectural plans, and specific sources for the designs of the fieldhouses have not yet been located. The style is not known to have been applied to so many major facilities at the local park level in any other county in the State of Washington.<sup>7</sup>

## Conclusion

Today Si View Park is owned and operated by the Si View Metropolitan Park District. Ownership from King County to the local level occurred in 2003 when budget shortfalls forced the county to transfer the park to a local entity. Despite the recent rehabilitation, the fieldhouse retains its distinctive characteristics of the Depression era and is an excellent example of the Park Service Rustic style. The park as a whole is also an important direct tie to Depression-era economic recovery programs that had significant impact on the physical development of King County.

## End Notes

1. Above material paraphrased from "History of King County Park Department," King County Parks and Recreation Division files; no date, no author; pp. 1-3.
2. Fifth Annual Report of the County Road Engineer. 1939, King County, State of Washington, p. 184.
3. Above material paraphrased from Mitchell, Broadus, Depression Decade: From New Era through New Deal, 1929-1941. Volume IX, The Economic History of the United States, Rinehart and Company, Inc. (New York: Toronto), pp. 319-324.
4. Fifth Annual Report of the County Road Engineer, p. 184.
5. Merrill Ann Wilson: *National Park Service Historical Architect*, quoted in No. 7 below.
6. Above material from Tweed, Soullier, *Law National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916- 1942*, NPS Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, Feb., 1997, pp. i-ii, 3, 10, 91-93.
7. Interview with David Hansen, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, May 2, 1984.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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County Parks Division." Masters Thesis, Seattle University. (June, 1978).

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“Swimmers Vie Tonight in North Bend Meet” The Seattle Daily Times, Aug. 31, 1955.

Tweed, Soullier, and Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1941. National Park Service, Western Regional Office. (Feb, 1977).

Personal Interviews with the following individuals from March – June, 1984:

- Elliott Cowden, White Center
- Alice Douglas, Bellevue
- Melanie Draper, Des Moines
- Mary Farrell, North Bend
- David Hansen, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
- Bill Hutsinpilar, King County Parks and Recreation
- Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, White Center
- Bob and Charlotte Jabobs, King County Department of Planning
- Dick Johnson, Bellevue
- Georgia Kramer, North Bend
- Bonnie Leible, White Center
- Randell Nelson, Preston
- Mel Olson, White Center
- Margaret Peiper, North Bend
- Treva Seales, Highland Senior Center, Bellevue
- Steve Starlund, Washington State Department of Natural Resources
- Lyle Stow, North Bend
- Stephanie Toothman, National Park Service

W.P.A .Press Releases - #652, # PR-672 (Dec 22, 1938), # PR-766 (April 30, 1939), # PR-1304 (May 11, 1941)

“WPA Project Assured N.B.” Snoqualmie Valley Record, January 1, 1941.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: King County Historic Preservation Program

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



USGS Quad Map - North Bend, WA

**Si View Park**  
400 SE Orchard Dr.  
North Bend, WA 98045

UTM – Zone 10

1 | 5 | 91 | 580 | 52 | 60 | 257 |  
Easting                      Northing

3 | 5 | 91 | 680 | 52 | 60 | 160 |  
Easting                      Northing

2 | 5 | 91 | 680 | 52 | 60 | 257 |  
Easting                      Northing

4 | 5 | 91 | 580 | 52 | 60 | 160 |  
Easting                      Northing

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



### Assessor Map

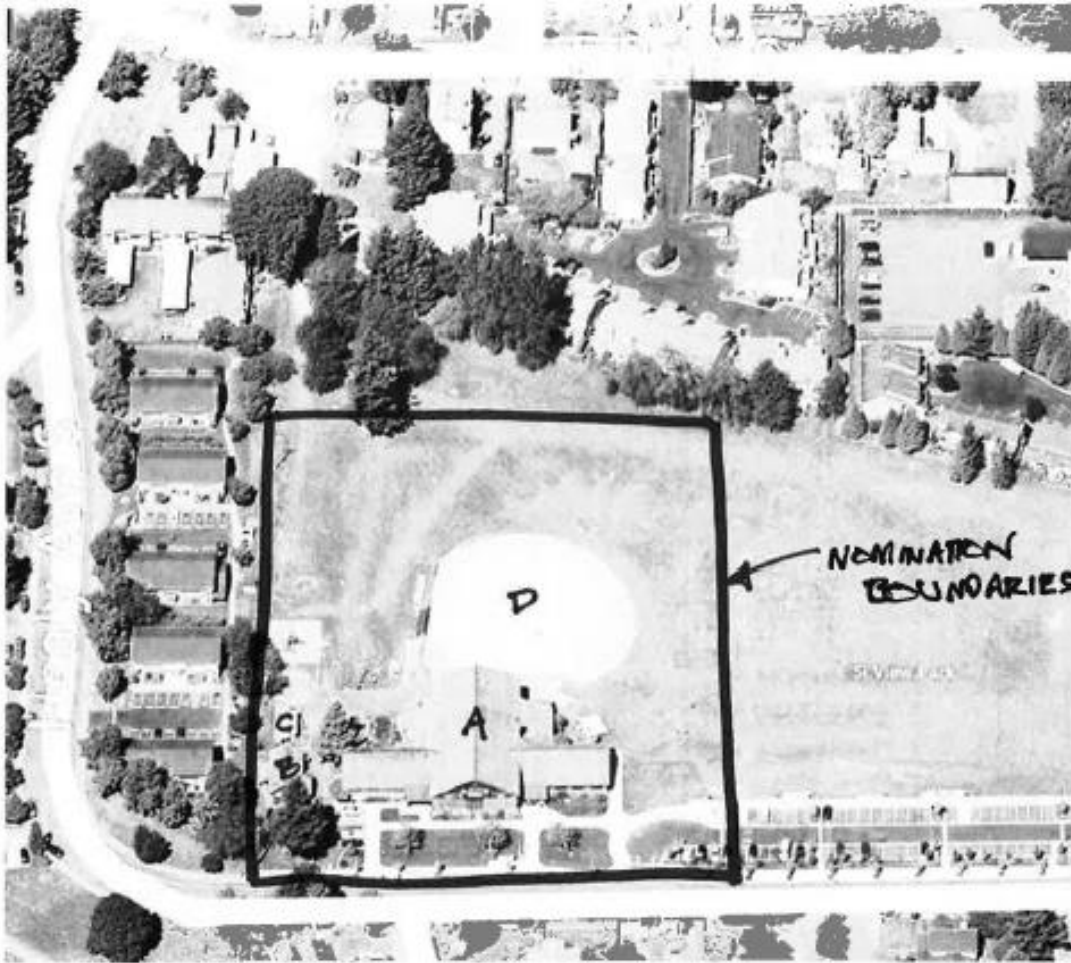
Si View Park  
400 SE Orchard Dr.  
North Bend, WA 98045

Parcel No. 092308-9033



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



### Nomination Boundaries & Resource Map

#### Si View Park

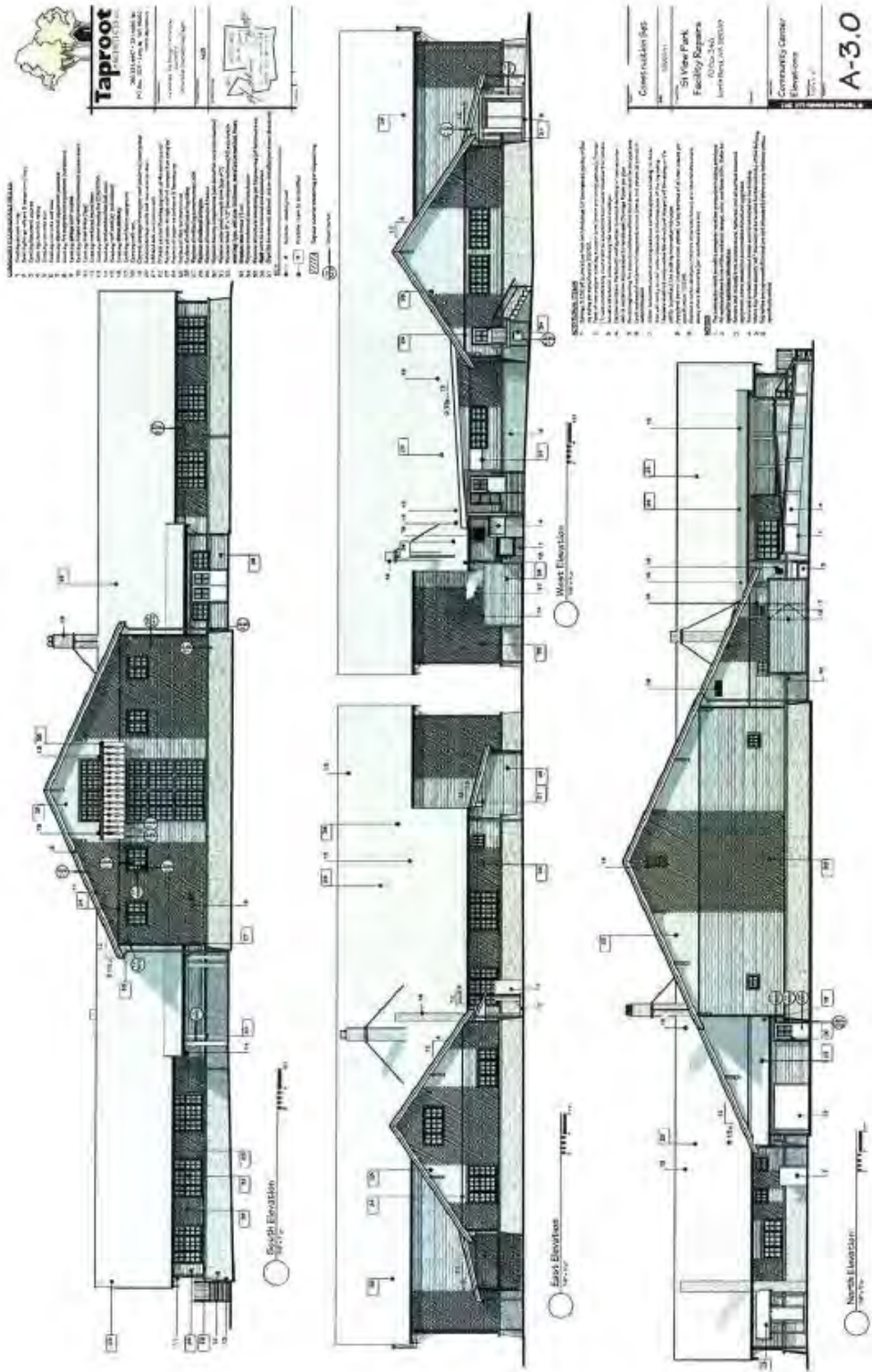
400 SE Orchard Dr.  
North Bend, WA 98045

- A) Fieldhouse
- B) Caretaker's Residence
- C) Restroom
- D) Baseball field



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

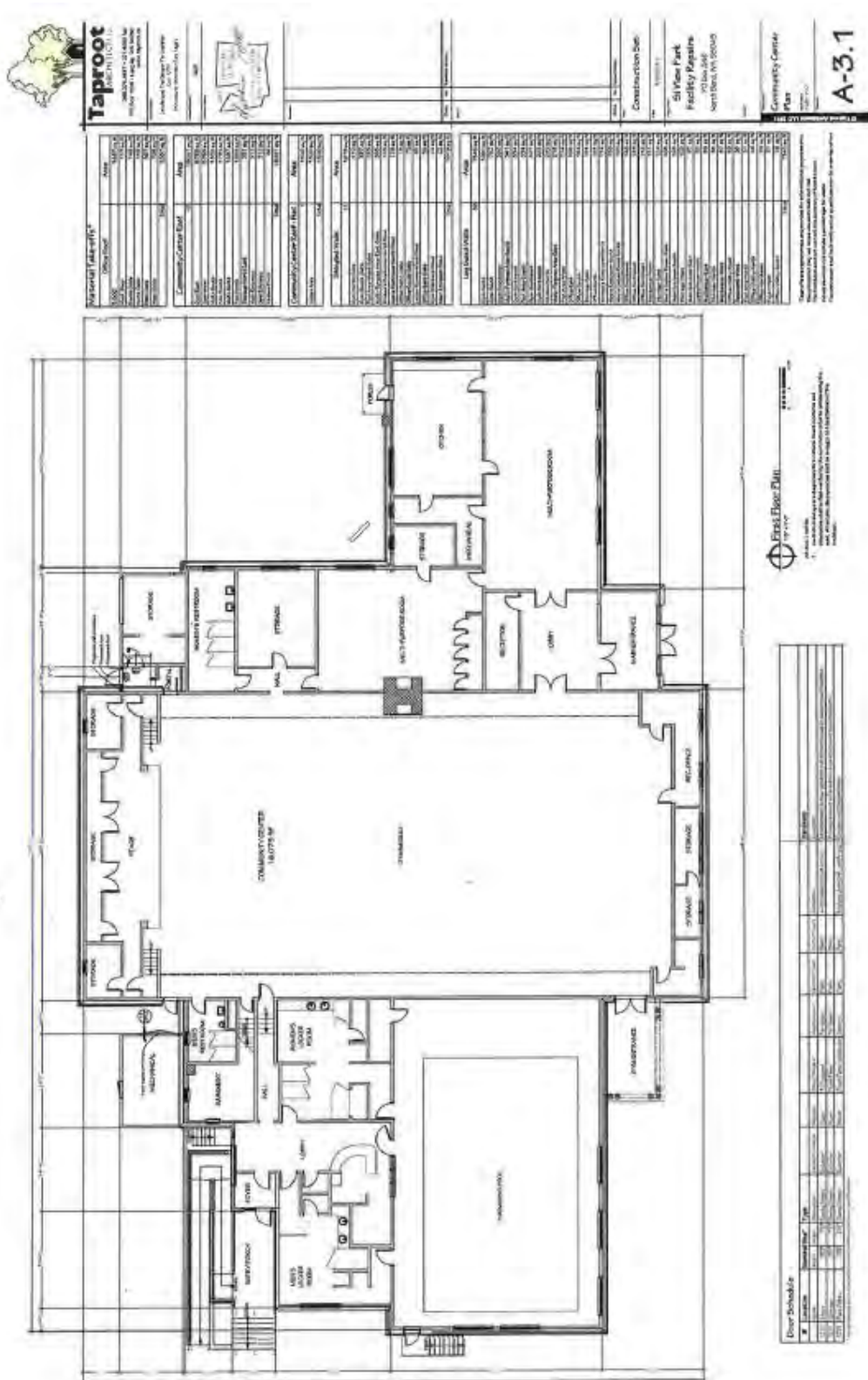


Fieldhouse - Exterior



Si View Park  
 Name of Property

King County, WA  
 County and State



Room Number	Room Name	Area (sq. ft.)	Notes
100	COMMUNITY CENTER	1000	
101	OFFICE	100	
102	RESTROOMS	100	
103	STORAGE	100	
104	OFFICE	100	
105	RESTROOMS	100	
106	STORAGE	100	
107	OFFICE	100	
108	RESTROOMS	100	
109	STORAGE	100	
110	OFFICE	100	
111	RESTROOMS	100	
112	STORAGE	100	
113	OFFICE	100	
114	RESTROOMS	100	
115	STORAGE	100	
116	OFFICE	100	
117	RESTROOMS	100	
118	STORAGE	100	
119	OFFICE	100	
120	RESTROOMS	100	
121	STORAGE	100	
122	OFFICE	100	
123	RESTROOMS	100	
124	STORAGE	100	
125	OFFICE	100	
126	RESTROOMS	100	
127	STORAGE	100	
128	OFFICE	100	
129	RESTROOMS	100	
130	STORAGE	100	
131	OFFICE	100	
132	RESTROOMS	100	
133	STORAGE	100	
134	OFFICE	100	
135	RESTROOMS	100	
136	STORAGE	100	
137	OFFICE	100	
138	RESTROOMS	100	
139	STORAGE	100	
140	OFFICE	100	
141	RESTROOMS	100	
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147	RESTROOMS	100	
148	STORAGE	100	
149	OFFICE	100	
150	RESTROOMS	100	
151	STORAGE	100	
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155	OFFICE	100	
156	RESTROOMS	100	
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193	STORAGE	100	
194	OFFICE	100	
195	RESTROOMS	100	
196	STORAGE	100	
197	OFFICE	100	
198	RESTROOMS	100	
199	STORAGE	100	

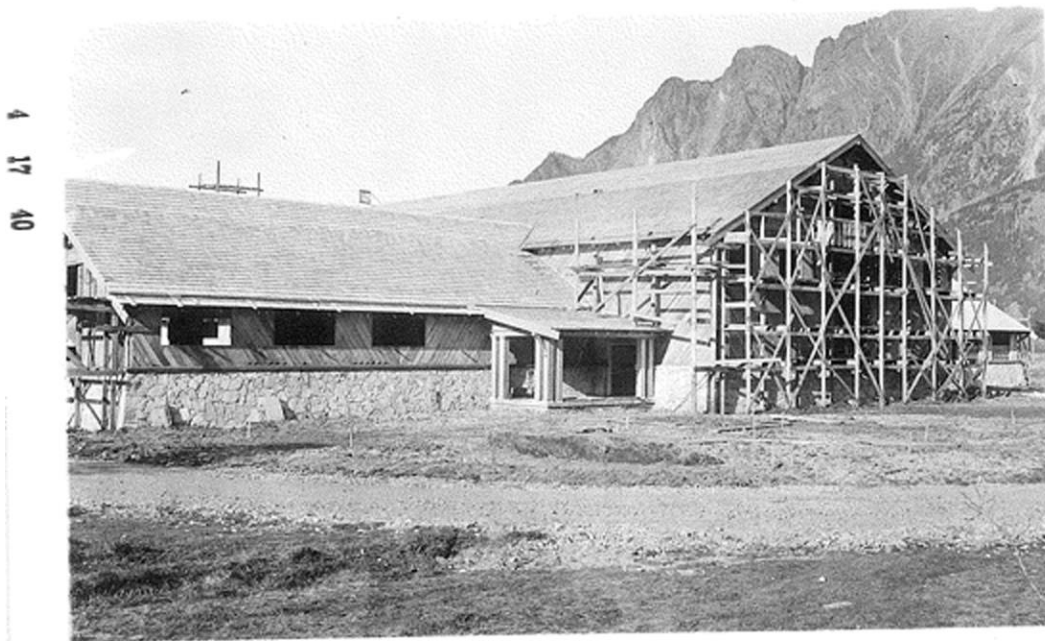
Fieldhouse - Interior

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



Si View Fieldhouse under construction – c. 1940



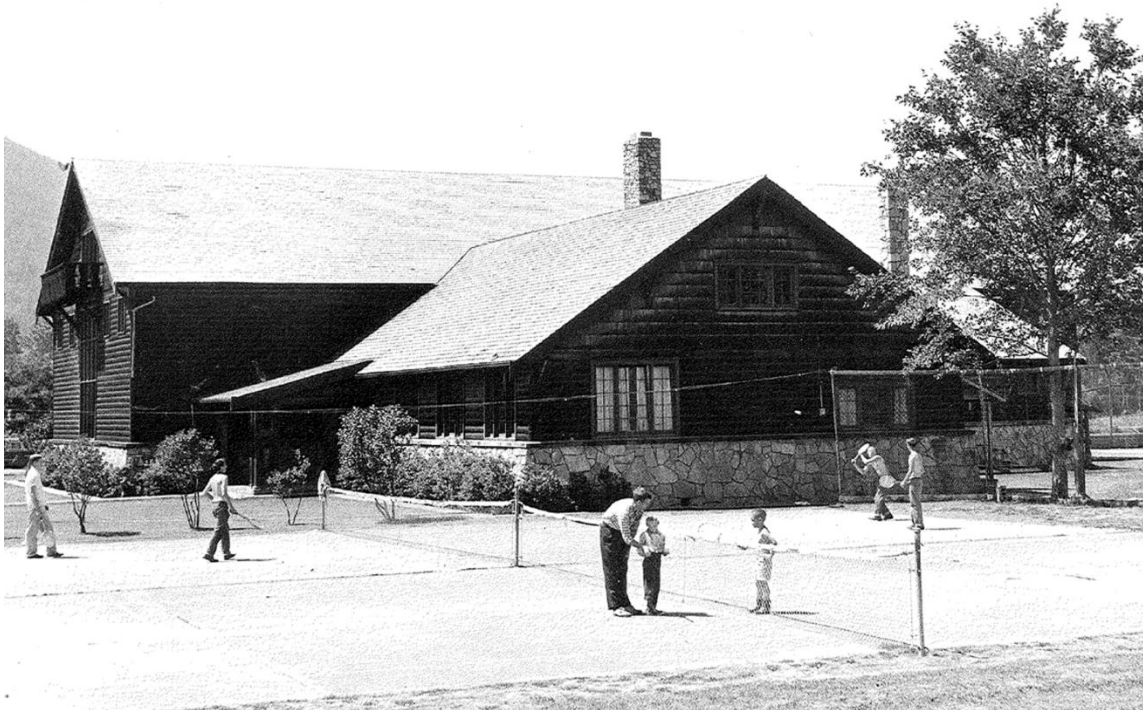
Si View Fieldhouse under construction – April 17, 1940

Si View Park  
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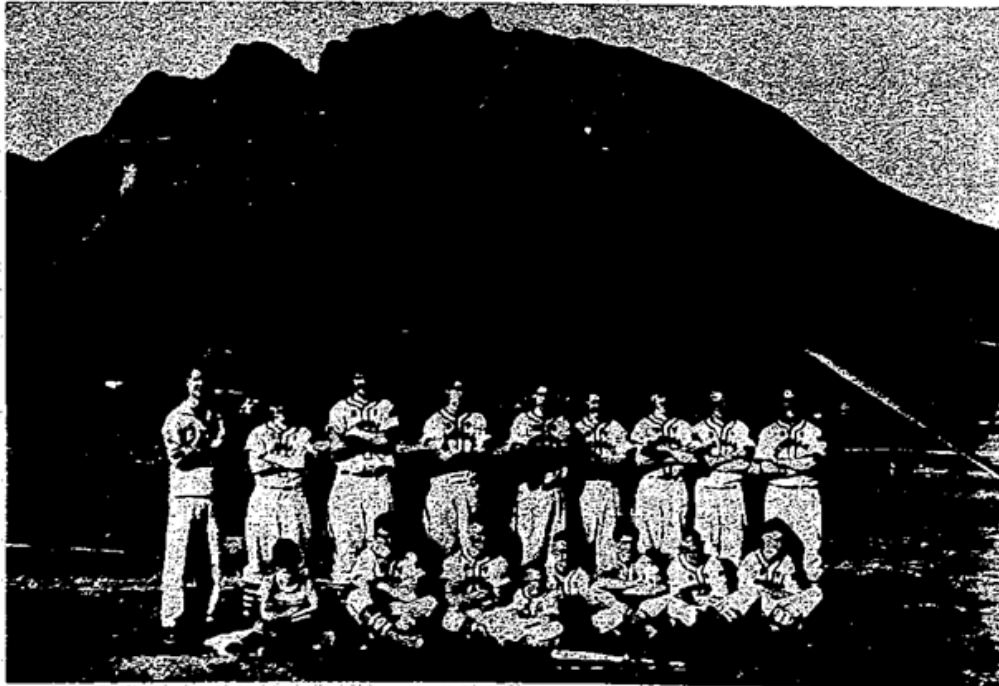
Si View Fieldhouse looking east, Mount Si in foreground: c. 1955



Si View Fieldhouse showing original tennis courts on east side of building: c. 1955

Si View Park  
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King County, WA  
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Mount Si loomed behind Si View's ball club. From left: rear, Coach Bob DeWees, Dennis Botten, Dan Speit, Fred Miller, Gary Floyd, Dan Dowling, Jim Dovenberg, Michael Barry, Bob Krieger; front, Garry Dovenberg (bat boy), Terry Barrett, Ted Austin, Fred Kincaid (mascot), Pat Barry, Mac Williams, Roger Baker, Bob Geelhart.

Si View Baseball Team: Seattle Daily Times – September 7, 1958



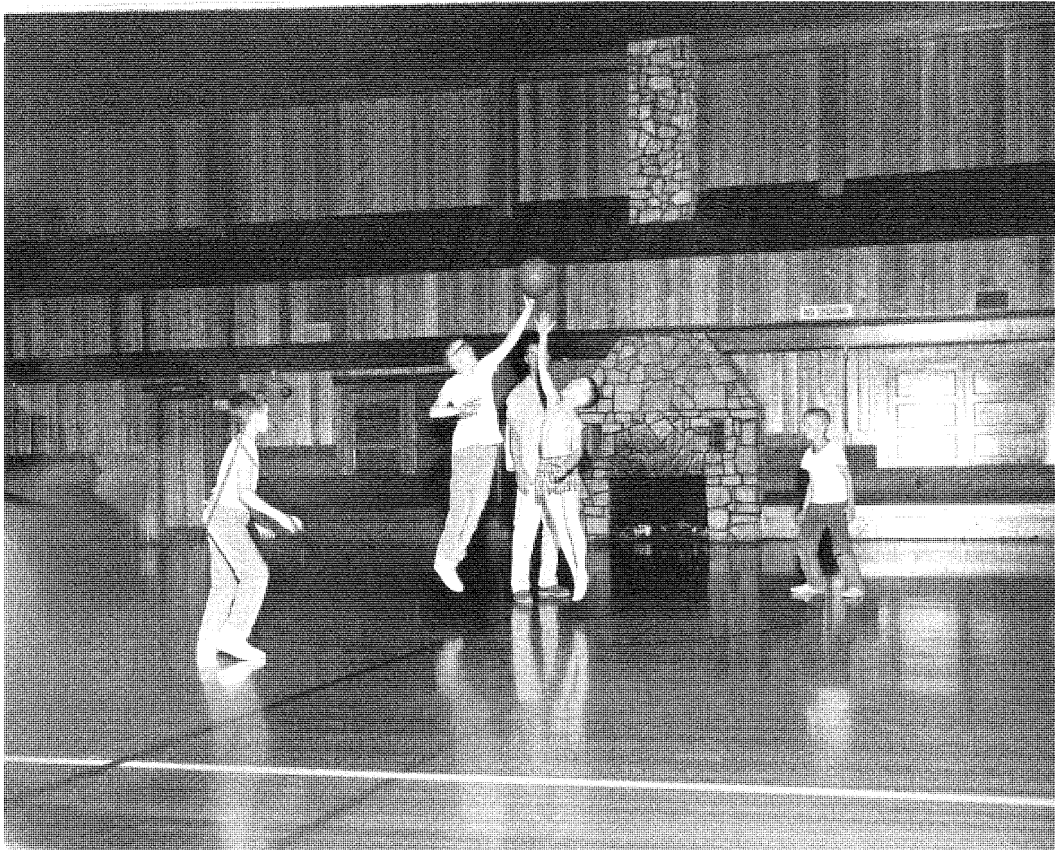
An indoor swimming pool is an outstanding feature of King County's Si View Park.

View showing indoor swimming pool: Seattle Daily Times – September 7, 1958



Si View Park  
Name of Property

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Playing Basketball at Si View Fieldhouse: Seattle Daily Times – September 7, 1958



**ARROWS AWAY!** Bob and Marty Kelly, a husband-and-wife team, were two of about 300 archers competing in the annual Washington State Bow Hunters' Association state-championship tournament this weekend at Si View Park, North Bend. The Kellys live at 5121 S. 170th St. The tournament is combined with the Northwest Intersectional Field Archery Tournament and has drawn archers from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

**BOWMEN ALL:** Bill Wilcoxson, 13, of Kennewick, yesterday withdrew one of his arrows from a target on the practice range at Si View Park while other members of his family looked on. His brother, Joe, left, 822 S. 195th St., got Bill and his father, John Wilcoxson, right, interested in the sport. They were competing in the annual Washington State Bow Hunters' Association state-championship meet. Awards will be given tomorrow. Contestants shoot at paper targets at distances ranging from 5 to 80 yards.

Archery Training at Si View Park: Seattle Daily Times – July 4, 1954



Si View Park  
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Table Tennis Lessons at Si View Fieldhouse: c. 1955.



Si View Fieldhouse, Parks and Recreation Guide: King Co. Parks & Recreation Dept., c. 1952.

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Si View Park  
**City or Vicinity:** North Bend  
**County:** King County **State:** WA

**Photographer:** Michael Houser & Todd Scott

**Date Photographed:** June & August, 2014

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**



**Si View Park – Fieldhouse, view from SE corner**  
**1 of 12**



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



Si View Park – Fieldhouse, Detail of SE corner  
2 of 12



Si View Park – Fieldhouse, Detail of Exterior Gymnasium  
3 of 12

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



Si View Park – Fieldhouse, Detail of Exterior Gymnasium  
4 of 12



Si View Park – Caretaker's Residence  
5 of 12



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



**Si View Park – 1960s Restrooms**  
6 of 12



**Si View Park – Baseball Diamond**  
7 of 12

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



Si View Park – Fieldhouse Gymnasium  
8 of 12



Si View Park – Fieldhouse Gymnasium  
9 of 12



Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



Si View Park – Fieldhouse Gymnasium  
10 of 12



Si View Park – Fieldhouse Community Room  
11 of 12

Si View Park  
Name of Property

King County, WA  
County and State



**Si View Park – Fieldhouse Swimming Pool**  
12 of 12

---

**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

---

name Si View Metropolitan Park District, co: Travis Stombaugh (Executive Director)  
street & number P.O. Box 346 telephone 425-831-1900  
city or town North Bend state WA zip code 98045

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.









APRIL MARKET  
FRESH LOCAL PRODUCE  
FRESH LOCAL MEATS



















NO FOOD  
OR DRINKS  
IN GYMNASIUM

District

EXIT

EXIT



Enriching  
452-831-1900



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Si View Park  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, King

DATE RECEIVED: 11/21/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/07/15  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001143

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 1.7.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Copy to  
National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer



November 17, 2014

Paul Lusignan  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" Street NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

**RE: Washington State NR Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nominations form for:

- **Kiesow-Gentsch House – Spokane County, WA**  
(an all-electronic nomination!)
- **Si View Park – King County, WA**  
(an all-electronic nomination!)
- **Meyer Farmstead – Clark County, WA**  
(an all-electronic nomination!)

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on this property.

Sincerely,

**Michael Houser**

State Architectural Historian, DAHP  
360-586-3076  
E-Mail: [michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov)

