

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

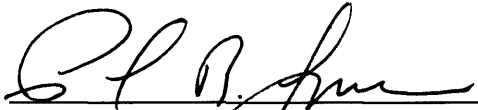
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000313 Date Listed: 1/11/2006

<u>Covenant Beach Bible Camp</u>	<u>King</u>	<u>WA</u>
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

	<u>1/11/06</u>
Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

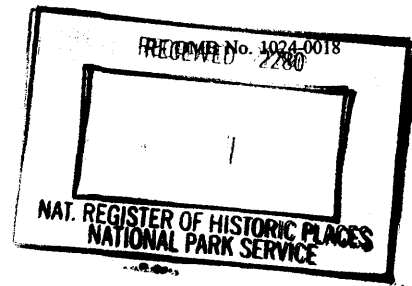
State Certification:

This verifies that the documentation was submitted by the SHPO as a *nomination* that *meets* the National Register Criteria and was evaluated at the *local level* of significance. (The SHPO Certification block was not completely filled out.)

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



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 *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 Covenant Beach Bible Camp
other names/site number Des Moines Beach Park, Draper Park

2. Location

street & number Cliff Avenue and 220th Street not for publication NA
city or town Des Moines vicinity NA
state Washington code WA county King code 033 zip code 98198

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 of certifying official

Date

11/18/05

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 commenting or other official

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 of Keeper:

Date of Action:

1/11/06

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

X building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	4	buildings
<u>0</u>		sites
<u>0</u>		structures
<u>0</u>		objects
<u>6</u>	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: camp, single dwelling, and institutional housing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation

Sub: Outdoor Recreation

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

CAT: Late 19th & Early 20th Century American Movements
 SUB: Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation wood
 roof composition
 walls wood siding and shingles
 other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)See Continuation Sheets

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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See Continuation Sheets

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Ethnic Heritage: Swedish

Period of Significance

1931-1945

Significant Dates

1931 purchase by North Pacific Conference and official renaming as Covenant Beach Bible Camp

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Marvel Johnson, Architect (Dining Hall)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository:
Carmen Scott, Historian

10. Geographical Data**Acreege of Property** 18 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	10	550735	5250628	3	10	550576	5250201
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	10	550825	5250624	4	10	550502	5250333
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See Continuation Sheet**Boundary Justification**

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

See Continuation Sheet**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Michael Sullivan, Principal/Eugenia Woo, Associateorganization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. date September 19, 2005street & number 201 North Yakima Avenue telephone 253.572.4599city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98403

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.

USGS 8.5 x 11 detail

King County Assessor's Map (8.5 x 11)

Site Identification and Contributing vs. Non-contributing Map

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Historic photographs

Additional items

NA

Property Owner

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

name City of Des Moines

street & number 21630 11th Ave. South telephone (206) 870-6527

city or town Des Moines state WA zip code 98198

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 2050

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Narrative Description:

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp is on the western edge of Des Moines, Washington, a city located half way between Seattle and Tacoma. The site consists of a picturesque, eighteen acre valley formed by the continual erosion of the Des Moines Creek. The valley opens onto a saltwater beach and the waters of Puget Sound. The complex of buildings is comprised of six contributing buildings and four non-contributing buildings. Two minor contemporary pedestrian and automobile bridges are located at the west end and central portion of the site, respectively and are not counted in the total resource count. A contemporary rustic log bridge (1984) constructed of old logs spans Des Moines Creek at the east end of the site. The notable system of roadways consists of the road bed and trees lining the former Des Moines-Michael Kelley Road (1880s) and the Seattle-Des Moines Road (1914) spanning the northeast portion of the site. Notable paths on the site consist of primitive, largely overgrown stairs and informal paths leading out of the valley on the east and west sides of the area. The builder's appreciation for the picturesque natural setting of the Covenant Beach Bible Camp is exemplified through the placement of the Dining Hall, a principal functional building, over the Des Moines Creek.

The extant resources embody significant associations with historic events and activities that transpired at the site during the fourteen year period of significance. Additionally, they convey the Craftsman influenced rustic camp and Swedish design characteristics that provide a cohesive visual character to the site. The extant two cabins and one cottage are exemplary of the forms, materials and detailing employed on former cabins and cottages since relocated off the site.

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp is bounded by Des Moines Beach to the west. The narrow, eighteen acre valley is flanked by steep bluffs to the north and south. Des Moines Creek, a perennial fresh water flow, meanders through the valley to its southwestern outlet at the tidal flats along Puget Sound, providing approximately 1,850 lineal feet of creek shoreline. A relatively level grade with a slight downward incline to the south defines the valley floor. Dense deciduous vegetation covers the bluffs. The east is bounded by a continuation of the bluffs. A portion of the Des Moines-Michael Kelley Road climbs from the valley floor on the northwest corner. The road was recorded with King County as County Road 155 in 1889 and connected at 5th Avenue and River Street with County Road 236, commonly known as Michael Kelley Road. Michael Kelley Road ended at the south bank of the Duwamish River near Seattle. A paved two-lane street enters from the valley's south end on the east side, continuing northeast approximately halfway into the valley along the west bank of the Des Moines Creek. Bridges span the creek and a second two-lane street runs along the west side of the creek. This road was the former access road to the Camp from the city. Cabins are concentrated along the edges of the valley floor just at the beginning of the upward slope. Facility buildings are grouped in the central portion of the valley. The southwest end of the site features nearly 400' of saltwater beach front, rock seawall and tide flats. Residential neighborhoods are to the north of the Covenant Beach Bible Camp. A mix of residential neighborhoods and the city's commercial core lie to the east and south.

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The site contains common character-defining elements that unify the above historic resources through shared materials, construction methods, and design. These elements listed below convey the rustic construction of the Draper- era recreation facilities, the Swedish heritage, and camp construction of the Covenant Beach Bible Camp era. Additions to the Draper-era and early Covenant Beach Bible Camp buildings continue these design elements. Notable landscape and transportation features afford important interpretive value about the development of the site and the city of Des Moines. They convey the transportation and interconnection of Des Moines with the surrounding environs, and the evolution of the landscape from Native American use through European-American settlement and contemporary use.

Character-defining elements include:

- Wood frame structures
- Horizontal wood drop siding with rounded corners
- Gable roofs with moderate eave overhangs, exposed rafters, and fascia
- Board and batten gable end detailing with decorative notches along the bottom edge at the battens
- Multiple-pane wood sash windows, trim, casings
- Setting within the valley
- Placement of dwellings along the perimeter of the valley floor with facility buildings concentrated on the east side of the central portion
- Orientation of main function buildings (i.e. excluding cottages) towards the west
- Road crossing of the Seattle-Des Moines brick highway at the site's east end
- Original paint or finish treatment for buildings within the site
- Open space on the southwest end of the valley
- Deciduous and evergreen trees throughout the valley floor and along the sides
- View onto Puget Sound framed by bluffs and unobstructed on the west end at the transition between the valley floor and tidal flats
- Slope of the hillsides
- Des Moines-Michael Kelley Road at the west corner, including the road bed width and mature trees forming a canopy
- Road bed along the northwest side of the valley that comprised the original entrance and service arterial into the camp
- Des Moines Creek, including its bed, bank and grade
- Fire pit and assembly area (now overgrown) northeast of Sun Home Lodge
- Route of the former stairs up the east bluff out of the valley behind the Dining Hall

ALTERATIONS

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp has been altered over the decades by different owners, however, it continues to retain many of the character-defining features as listed above. The sawmill pond was in-filled by the Drapers. A swimming pool and tennis court were added and then removed. Multiple cabins were removed in the 1980s by the City of Des Moines, leaving the extant intact examples. The Parks and Recreation Department turned the Bible Camp into a City Park in 1988. Because the purpose of the site changed from a seasonal Bible Camp to a year-round public park, the programming

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KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Moines, leaving the extant intact examples. The Parks and Recreation Department turned the Bible Camp into a City Park in 1988. Because the purpose of the site changed from a seasonal Bible Camp to a year-round public park, the programming needs changed. The cabins were in deteriorated condition and no longer served a purpose for the park. The City concentrated on maintaining and repairing the large communal buildings so they could be rented out for events and functions. The communal buildings have played an important role in the former camp's history. Some cabins and cottages were relocated to nearby communities and are extant. The communal buildings were constructed with permanence in mind, whereas many of the cabins and cottages were less well built and had no foundations so they were easily moved or demolished. The road along the east side of the valley was added in the 1990s along with the contemporary west and central bridges. A rock retaining wall was added to the base of the south bluff in the 1990s.

CONDITION

The overall condition of the buildings remains fair to good. The site floods periodically during early winter; the 1982 flood was designated as a 100 year flood, and the 1985 flood was designated as a greater than 100 year flood. Standing water can be found along the south side of the valley. Extensive vegetation overgrowth exists along the sides of the valley (formerly controlled). Rustic wood log span bridges have been removed except for one at the east end of the site which was rebuilt from old logs in 1984. Vegetation has overgrown the fire pits and stairway.

Below is a table identifying the properties in the historic district, followed by individual property descriptions.

HISTORIC DISTRICT PROPERTIES (NUMERICAL BY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

ID #	ADDRESS	HISTORIC NAME	RANK	BUILT DATE
1	N/A	Carlson House	Historic Contributing	ca. 1935
2	N/A	Founders Lodge	Non-historic, Non-contributing	1967
3	N/A	Dining Hall	Historic Contributing	1934
4	N/A	Auditorium	Non-historic, Non-contributing	1957
5	N/A	Sun Home Lodge	Historic Contributing	ca. 1934
6	N/A	Caretakers Residence	Non-historic, Non-contributing	ca. 1980s
7	N/A	Woodshop	Historic Contributing	1945
8	N/A	Picnic Shelter	Historic Non -Contributing	ca. 1920
9	N/A	Sports Cabin	Historic Contributing	ca. 1931
10	N/A	Roadside Cabin	Historic Contributing	ca. 1931

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

Address: N/A

Historic Name: Dining Hall

Built: 1934

Town of Des Moines Addition

Block 35 Lot: 14

Legal: S8 T22 R4

Style: Craftsman

Builder: Fred Carlson, William Hedin, and Carl Johnson

Architect: Marvel Johnson

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID #: 3

Description: Built in 1934 as the Dining Hall, this two-story, 44' x 110' building straddling the Des Moines Creek features a rectangular footprint. A post and beam foundation carries the wood frame structure and subsequent additions. A watertable and vertical wood skirting wrap the foundation. Asphalt shingles and roofing cover the cross gable and flat roofed structure. Horizontal wood drop siding with rusticated rounded edges clads most of the building. Board and batten and horizontal lapped siding highlight the gable ends. Multiple-pane, wood sash casement, fixed and single hung windows provide day lighting. Multiple personnel doors on the north, east and south facades provide access. A quarter-turn wood carriage stairway in the northwest corner provides access to the second floor. Interior volumes consist of the main kitchen with temporary sleeping quarters above. Adjacent to the kitchen to the west is the main dining hall. The Kaffe Stuga (coffee house) occupies the west end. Wood trusses with metal truss rods and decorative wood brackets define the visual character of the dining hall volume.

Cultural Data: The Dining Hall was built by the Church on the site of the Draper-era platform which spanned the creek. This was the site of many camp and family dinners for decades.

Address: N/A

Historic Name: Auditorium

Built: 1957

Town of Des Moines Addition

Block 34 Lot: 1 to 3

Legal: S8 T22 R4

Style: Modern: Contemporary

Builder: Fred Carlson

Architect: Harold J. Neslund

Classification: Non-historic, non-contributing

Site ID #: 4

Description: Built in 1957, this one-story, 60' x 100' building occupies a flat site and features a rectangular footprint. Concrete foundation walls anchor massive glue-laminated trusses on 16' centers tapering to slender upper ends to carry the asphalt, shingle-clad gable roof. Alternating plywood-sheathed and colored fiber glass panel-filled wood stud side and end walls enclose the interior. Eighteen small hopper-type windows located on the side wall provide ventilation. Multiple top-hinged, 4'-wide side wall doors afford added ventilation and access during events, supplemented by two sets of front facade double doors and a single personnel door on the back end of the side, east facade. The single volume contains a stage at the back end flanked by small storage rooms.

Cultural Data: Designed by architect Harold J. Neslund, this building first served as the Tabernacle and then as an auditorium. The stage provided a setting for entertainment including music and plays, and the large open floor was used for audience seating and dances.

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
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Address: N/A

Historic Name: Picnic Shelter

Built: ca. 1920

Town of Des Moines Addition

Block 36 Lot: 13

Legal: S8 T22 R4

Style: Craftsman

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Non-Contributing

Site ID #: 8

Description: Built ca. 1920 as a picnic shelter, this one-story, 36' x 52' structure occupies a flat site and features a rectangular footprint. A concrete foundation carries the wood frame structure. Wood columns support the roof framing on the west end. Asphalt shingles cover the dual-pitched, side gable roof. Horizontal wood drop siding with rusticated rounded edges clads the building's east end and the west end wall. The west and east sides remain open. Window openings punctuate the end walls. A brick chimney base divides the building into east and west volumes. A concrete slab on grade provides flooring in the west and east volumes. Personnel doors provide access to the enclosed east volume and adjacent vending space.

Cultural Data: The Draper Park-era Picnic Shelter with its large brick fireplace became the first kitchen and auxiliary hall for the church.

Address: N/A

Historic Name: Sports Cabin

Built: ca. 1931

Town of Des Moines Addition

Block 36 Lot: 12

Legal: S8 T22 R4

Style: Craftsman

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID #: 9

Description: Built ca. 1931, this one-story, approximately 13' x 20' building occupies a sloped site and features a rectangular footprint. Wood floor framing with tongue and groove fir finish flooring rest directly on concrete stem walls and pre-cast concrete piers. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Wood clapboard siding with corner boards clad the wood stud walls. Asphalt shingles cover the side gable roof. Four multiple-pane, wood sash casement windows with decorative exterior trim provide day lighting. A front personnel door provides access to the two utilitarian interior volumes.

Cultural Data: Constructed as summer quarters, this building stands as a representative example of the cabins on the site.

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
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Address: N/A

Historic Name: Roadside Cabin

Built: ca. 1931

Town of Des Moines Addition

Block: 36

Lot: 16

Legal: S8 T22 R4

Style: Craftsman

Builder: Unknown

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Historic Contributing

Site ID #: 10

Description: Built ca. 1931, this one-story, approximately 17' x 15' building occupies a sloped site and features a rectangular footprint. Wood floor framing rests directly on grade. Horizontal wood drop siding with rusticated rounded edges clads the wood stud walls. Asphalt shingles cover the side gable roof. Diagonal wood siding with a decoratively cut center piece highlights the gable ends. Six multiple-pane, wood sash casement windows with decorative exterior trim provide day lighting. A front personnel door provides access to the main interior volume. A recessed porch extends along the front facade. Wood siding encloses the east end of the porch. A small window facing the street and a multiple-panel wood door off the porch service this booth.

Cultural Data: Constructed as family summer quarters, this building stands as a representative example of some of the smaller cabins on the site.

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the broad patterns of history and development of the city of Des Moines and the site's role as an important regional recreational park and camp in an urbanized area. The historic complex of rustic, Craftsman-influenced camp architecture along with its sequestered setting epitomizes the summer camps that once spotted the Puget Sound region. As places of gathering, camps like Covenant Beach Bible Camp solidified religious and ethnic groups across the county by providing young people with recreation and adventure within the context of a sponsoring ethnic, social and/or religious organization. The Boy Scouts of America, the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the Sons of Norway and the Catholic Archdiocese all established camps like Covenant Beach Bible Camp to provide young people, living primarily in the cities, with a wilderness experience and a summer get away. The rustic camps gave children a taste of independence and self sufficiency while reinforcing social lessons of trust, teamwork, and ethics. The culture of rustic American summer camps coincided with the growth and popularity of the National Park system and no doubt contributed to wilderness conservation efforts during the early 20th century and the ideals of the modern environmental movement.

The period of significance began in 1931 when the North Pacific Conference of the Evangelical Covenant Church of America purchased the site, and ended in 1945 with the construction of the Woodshop, the last extant structure older than fifty years built by the Covenant Church. The existing original core function buildings, cabins and cottage convey camp organizational and functional patterns associated with seasonal church camps. Their form and detailing convey the Swedish heritage of the Covenant Beach Bible Camp users who built the majority of the structures. These same Craftsman influenced rustic and Swedish design characteristics provide a unifying visual character to the site.

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp (commonly known as Des Moines Beach Park) is an eighteen acre, City-owned park that lies along the eastern shore of Puget Sound in Des Moines, Washington, a community located midway between Seattle and Tacoma. The site follows the course of Des Moines Creek as the creek runs through the steep forested valley, and the mouth of the stream discharges into Puget Sound at a broad rocky saltwater beach. The site's overall significance stems from its role in different periods in the history and development of Des Moines. These periods include the Native American presence, the first European-American settlement, establishment of the sawmill industry and Des Moines town site, and the use of the site as a recreational park (1917-1931) and later as a church camp (1931-1986). Cabins and communal buildings of the recreational park and Covenant Church Bible Camp eras dot the landscape with their rustic architecture. Only structures from the recreational and church camp period are extant. The Auditorium was constructed in 1957 and comprised a significant functional and architectural component of the site that, while not rising to the level of exceptional significance, would merit review for addition to the site as a historic, contributing resource upon achieving fifty-years of age in 2007.

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**COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
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EARLY ENVIRONMENT

The earliest known humans in the area were the Native Americans who followed the stream beds up and down Puget Sound to catch spawning salmon and dig for clams. No known tribes lived in Des Moines, but the Duwamish and Muckleshoot Indians crossed the hills from the east and north seeking to harvest shellfish, camp, and fish in Des Moines Creek and the tidelands. Evidence of clam shells has been found on the beach, near the mouth of the creek, and on the bluffs. Between 1917 and 1918, a Native American grave site was "uncovered while sluicing down the bank on the northwest side of the Van Gasken-Pedersen property [...]" to fill in the mill pond.¹ In 1932, yet more evidence of Native American use was discovered when an old Indian canoe was found in the valley. In the Muckleshoot language, Des Moines Creek was called Tsike'i.b.

SETTLEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The future site of Des Moines was first seen by Europeans in 1792 during the exploration expeditions of British Naval Captain George Vancouver. The fur trade followed over thirty years later and then the timber industry began. By the 1850s, sailing vessels traveled Puget Sound carrying trade. These ships were followed by more easily maneuverable steamships providing freight and passenger service between cities along the Sound. With increasing traffic on the Sound, it was inevitable that the area that became known as Des Moines was "discovered" and settled.

John Moore first laid claim to what ultimately became downtown Des Moines. He arrived by boat in 1867 and, as provided by the Homestead Act of 1862, received his homestead claim certificate No. 285 on July 2, 1872, after five years of residence. Moore's claim covered 154.2 acres which included most of present day Des Moines. Moore cleared out a portion of his land and built a log cabin, but in 1879 he was judged insane by the Probate Court of King County and sent to an asylum in Steilacoom to live out his days. He died on March 1, 1899. The County Sheriff sold Moore's land to John Murray in 1881 for the value of the unpaid taxes—\$10. By 1885, a sawmill was operating on the property and processing trees from the surrounding area. Murray sold the land to Fountain Chezum in 1886 for \$600 by quit claim deed. Chezum sold the entire claim in 1889 to F.A. Blasher from Des Moines, Iowa.

Blasher, a real estate investor who saw the potential of the area, formed the Des Moines Improvement Company with three other investors—Orin Watts Barlow, Charles M. Johnson, and John W. Kleeb. With the goal of developing the property, they filed a plat for the Town of Des Moines on the northern 120 acres of Moore's original claim. The plat was recorded on July 29, 1889. The next few years (until the depression of 1893) were a boom time in the Puget Sound region and Des Moines kept pace. Once the town was platted, lots sold quickly, reportedly "selling like hot cakes for 250 to 500 dollars for a 25 by 100 foot lot."²

The first industry in Des Moines was the sawmill industry since the proximity to water and forests provided ideal conditions for logging and milling. The deep harbor at the mouth of the valley provided a convenient port for ships, and the steep hillsides surrounding the Des Moines Creek were ideal for skidding logs. The Des Moines Improvement Company took over ownership of the former sawmill at the outlet of the Des Moines Creek in 1889 to provide

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employment to those settling in Des Moines from the mid west. William Van Gasken purchased the sawmill that same year. The mill had a 15,000 board foot capacity and employed fifteen men. A millpond had been constructed in the valley (where the Covenant Beach Bible Camp would later be located) and a dock built to the west of the mill so that the lumber and shingles could be loaded onto ships. The logs were hauled by oxen. Loggers and single men working at the mill stayed in a bunkhouse just south of the mill.

A series of mills were subsequently located on the site of the Van Gasken Mill at the mouth of the valley. Edward Patterson and Frank Fuhrman built a saw and shingle mill and sold it in 1907 to Frank Hopkins and H. Ohnick who organized the Des Moines Milling Company. James Markwell operated a nearby shingle mill that employed 25 men, a significant number of the 1890 population of 212. The shingle mill site included a bunkhouse, cook shack, and a dock on the northwest side of the Van Gasken property. The dock was used for shipping his shingles. The Van Gasken and Markwell mills were the town's primary industries in the early 1890s.

Economic growth came to a halt in the 1893 Depression and for several years after, but by the turn of the century, Des Moines had a dozen stores and a hotel. Visitors and goods arrived by steamships that docked at the north end of the valley and crossed along the south end of the valley to arrive at the City of Des Moines. Residents in the early 1900s depended on the local steamers of the Mosquito Fleet for transportation to Tacoma, Seattle, and other Puget Sound communities. A paved pathway visible at the northwest end of the park is the only remnant of an early country road that ran along the waterfront, up the steep north slope of the creek valley, where it meandered from homestead to homestead, eventually joining up with the Michael Kelley road in Sunnydale. The Michael Kelley route was the only road in and out of Des Moines.

The Markwell mill and dock burned down in 1908. By 1917, the sawmill industry in Des Moines was ending. The forests had been logged off, and first growth evergreens were being replaced by second growth deciduous trees.

ERAS OF RECREATION

As the sawmill industry was ending, the use of the waterfront and creek valley changed to recreation. Early forms of transportation in Des Moines during the late 1800s and early 1900s were by foot, horse, boat or Indian canoe. The horse and buggy and Mosquito Fleet service followed. Cars began to replace horse and buggy travel after 1910, significantly increasing recreational travel to natural destination points such as the Covenant Beach Bible Camp. A new brick highway, the Seattle-Des Moines Road, was completed in 1914, crossing over the east end of the park.³ With improved modes of transportation, the emerging recreation and tourism uses of the valley spurred changes to the site.

George Fetterlee and his wife had purchased the inner valley by early 1917 and built a home on the southwest side of the creek. They rented out small boats and several primitive cabins in the Des Moines creek valley to vacationers. This change marked the beginnings of an enduring legacy of recreational use. Neither Fetterlee's home nor his cabins is extant.

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Around 1917-1918, Herman M. "Daddy" Draper purchased the park site from Mr. Fetterlee. Mr. Draper and his wife, Annie ("Mother"), arrived in Des Moines in 1906, seeking to establish a children's home similar to one they had operated in Iowa. They opened the Children's Industrial Home and Training School in 1908, which served as a private orphanage where they taught children various trades so they could be self-sufficient and productive members of society. The orphanage supported up to 47 children at one time and was operated from the former Hiatt Hotel (1890) sited on a bluff overlooking the creek valley. They turned the creek valley into a park/recreational campground for the children. Mr. Draper "soon filled in the log pond by sluicing down some of the south bank of the creek valley, then built swings and tent platforms. He began to charge rent as a private park, which now included a kitchen shelter for picnickers."

A dance hall called Neal's Pavilion was built on the site of the last mill that was intended for the beachfront but never completed. The Neal brothers purchased the mill site and built a dance hall using the concrete foundation that rested on the old pilings for the mill building. The dance hall was in operation until 1931. Food and recreation were the main attractions in the 1920s at Draper Park. However, in 1927, the Drapers passed away within five days of each other. Their grandson, Vernon Draper, operated the park for the next four years, during which time hundreds of park users and groups paid fees to use the facilities and picnic in the park.

Summer and Church Camps in the Region

Summer and church camps marked the next and longest phase of recreational use for the site. With the advent of and rise in availability and use of the automobile in the 1910s and 1920s, more families were visiting in the woods. Seeking natural settings outside the cities, families would drive to locations such as the site of the Covenant Beach Bible Camp, then operated by the Drapers (and known as Draper Park), for summer picnics and excursions. Camps were interspersed along Puget Sound and inland in both rural and wilderness areas. The Meadowdale Country Club (now Meadowdale Park), north of Seattle near Edmonds, provided a venue for youth and family recreation during the summer months. Church or bible camps were a subset of recreational camps that merged outdoor recreation with faith-based programs. The earliest church camps in Washington State were established in the early 1900s. The camps were usually sited near a lake or along Puget Sound and surrounded by trees. The early campsites did not have permanent sleeping or dining quarters. Instead families brought tents for shelter and their own food and cooking equipment. Tent platforms were built and as camps became more established, permanent structures such as cabins and cottages, dining halls, dance platforms, tabernacles, and lodges were erected.

Currently, the state of Washington has approximately thirty-five Christian camps or conferences registered as members with the national Christian Camp and Conference Association. Eight of these camps were founded fifty or more years ago. However, not all church camps are members of the association and historically, there would have been more than eight camps operating throughout the state. The majority of church camps are located in Western Washington, mainly in the Puget Sound region. A few are located in Wenatchee in Central Washington and near Spokane in Eastern Washington. Several of the Puget Sound area Bible or church camps still operate today but have not retained the same level of integrity as Covenant Beach Bible Camp. One example is the Sammamish Bible Camp Association (SAMBICA),

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founded as a young people's conference in 1919. The camp grounds are located 13 miles east of Seattle on the shores of Lake Sammamish in Bellevue, Washington. SAMBICA was founded by members of the Swedish Tabernacle Church. Originally named Carlson Camp, individual church members developed the site by buying property. Buildings older than fifty years old at the camp include the Tabernacle (1924; altered significantly), a two-story frame office building (1925), the Dining Hall (1938; altered 1956), a beach house (1931), and three cottages (1926 and 1933; altered). The site no longer retains the original rural setting. Single family homes built in the early twentieth through recent years are located adjacent to the camp. More than sixty percent of the camp's buildings are non-historic. Members of the Swedish Tabernacle Church sold their interest in SAMBICA when the camp became non-denominational in the early 1930s. These same members went on to help establish Covenant Beach Bible Camp in Des Moines. Over the last 86 years, SAMBICA has gone through many physical phases of growth and development to provide the quality of programs that benefit campers and the surrounding community. SAMBICA is no longer a remote camp nestled in the woods, but part of the suburban fabric of Bellevue.

Camp Burton, located on Vashon Island and a thirty-minute ferry ride west of Seattle, is another example of an old church camp. The Western Washington Baptist Convention first purchased property on the Burton Peninsula on the island in 1905. Camp Burton was originally known as Burton Baptist Assembly Grounds, a place that provided an opportunity for people to grow in their faith in an outdoor setting. Prior to the construction of the first permanent buildings on the site, families brought their own camping and cooking equipment and stayed in tents. The first camp structures were built in 1918. The organization purchased more property in 1920. Various social halls, classrooms, assembly halls, cabins, and restrooms were constructed during the 1920s. More buildings were erected in the 1930s and by the late 1940s and early 1950s, a major expansion was underway and many of the buildings were renovated. Subsequent remodels of the cabins occurred in the 1960s, and the twelve cabins facing the grass field were remodeled in 1988. Many of the camp's original buildings have been demolished or heavily altered. Currently, the camp has approximately thirty buildings on a twenty-acre site. Grisham Hall (1918; heavily altered 1980s); the office (1920s); Walker Hall (1938); Burton Lodge (1960s); and Cabins 1-12 (remodeled 1980s) are among the buildings on the site. Among these buildings, only Walker Hall, a one-story, wood-framed building that once served as the chapel, maintains its original appearance. The other buildings have been altered and exhibit new siding, windows, and doors.

Camp Sealth, located on the west side of Vashon Island, was founded in 1919-1920 when the Seattle Council of Campfire Girls established a summer camp for Campfire Girls from Seattle at Luseata Beach. Unlike Camp Burton and other church camps, Camp Sealth was nonsectarian but its purpose was also recreational with the goal to build educational, physical, and social skills and develop future leaders. Camp Sealth has many of the same facilities that church camps have except for the Tabernacle or chapel. The first building, Round's Hall, was constructed in 1921 and served as the center of camp activities. It is now the dining room with a kitchen addition. Campers stayed in tents in the early years. The cabins on the hillside were built in 1929 and a few remain. The Log House (1937) is no longer extant. The beach is now accessed through a winding road that traverses steep, wooded hills. Before the road was built, the camp was accessible only by boat. The camp can still be accessed through boats which dock at the wharf. This wharf is not the original and has been rebuilt. Although the surrounding natural environment around Camp Sealth has changed little, the more concentrated area where the campgrounds are located has been changed significantly by the demolition of older

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buildings and the addition of contemporary structures.

Covenant Beach Bible Camp

Camp Sealth, Camp Burton, and SAMBICA were among the earlier church or summer camps established in the Puget Sound region. During the 1930s and following World War II, churches experienced decreased attendance, particularly by youth, while witnessing a rise in the number of family gatherings held in idealistic natural settings. Covenant Beach Bible Camp was established in 1931 by the North Pacific Conference of the Evangelical Covenant Church of America (North Pacific Conference). For this organization, the camp setting provided an additional benefit—the opportunity to strengthen their Swedish roots and heritage through group interaction and construction of their camp facilities. The church members were of Swedish descent and represented congregations from Seattle, Tacoma and other Puget Sound communities. Congregation members were concerned with the decline of Swedish culture within the Swedish-American communities in the Puget Sound region. Church services had gradually shifted from Swedish to English as a decreasing number of congregation members maintained fluency in the Swedish language. In an effort to slow and possibly stop this decline of language and erosion of cultural roots, congregation members looked towards seasonal camps as gatherings where members could speak Swedish and strengthen their cultural connections and sense of solidarity.

During the summer of 1930, church members held several picnics at the site to evaluate its potential as a seasonal church camp. The following summer (1931), the congregation leased the grounds and hall for \$250 with an option to purchase the site to hold a trial conference. Favorable response to the site prompted the organization of the North Pacific Bible Camp Association. This non-profit group was specifically charged with the responsibility of purchasing the site and, when fully paid, turning the property over to the North Pacific Missionary Conference. Board members consisted of John Isaacson, J. Alfred Johnson, David Sahlin, David Olson, J. B. Turnquist, and Nels Hedin.

The location of Des Moines midway between Seattle and Tacoma and the location Draper Park near the beach presented the ideal retreat site. The board soon raised funds from affiliated churches throughout the Puget Sound region to purchase the entire Draper Park property at a cost of \$16,000. With the purchase complete, Draper Park was officially renamed Covenant Beach in 1932. To facilitate broad, group use, title was not held by an individual church but by the North Pacific Conference, which included churches in Oregon, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Washington.

The congregation laid out campsite lots and rough pedestrian paths along the sides of the valley while retaining the natural features and open landscape elements of the park. The North Pacific Conference built facility buildings and the cabins for rental purposes. For \$10 a year, lots were also drawn up and leased to congregation members to build their own cottages. This fostered invested stakes in the camp on the part of congregation members while retaining overall ownership and park use by the North Pacific Conference to eliminate individual land-owner issues.

In the early years of the church camp, platforms were built on which tents were pitched and families stayed for two weeks. Most cabins and some private cottages were built between 1933 and 1936, with some private cottages and facility

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buildings built by the early 1940s. Cabins were built by the North Pacific Conference and were smaller and less finished than cottages. The cabins were rented out and housed multiple users. Cottages were owned and built on land leased from the North Pacific Conference. Moderately finished and appointed with amenities associated with a house, such as running water, lighting, and separate rooms, these were single family seasonal residences. The extant cabins exhibit the type, massing, detailing and materials employed on rental buildings for multiple-user residences. The extant cottage displays some of the more unique rustic detailing employed in the cottages. Interior finishes, materials and overall function are typical of other cottages formerly on the site.

Design and construction of the buildings were undertaken primarily on an individual basis by lot lessees or collectively through volunteer and donated efforts by congregation members. A significant exception was the Dining Hall (1934), designed by architect Marvel Johnson Blomdahl. Then twenty-years of age, Blomdahl designed the Dining Hall in the midst of the Depression while on hiatus from her university studies. A former resident of Tacoma, Blomdahl began studying architecture in 1930 at the University of Washington. During the Depression, her funds were temporarily frozen when the banks closed after just two years of classes, prompting her to postpone school and find work in Seattle. Blomdahl soon resumed her classes, graduating in 1937 from the University of Washington with a Bachelors Degree in Architecture. The Dining Hall drew stylistically from the extant Picnic Shelter, adding such elements as vertical board gable ends that then served as defining characteristics for subsequent cabin and cottage additions.

The cabins, cottages, and communal buildings were constructed in a rustic camp style with Craftsman influences and elements of Swedish design in their details. The buildings represented a true vernacular expression because they were designed and built by congregation members. As the camp became more established, many families who owned cottages on the leased lots summered there from Memorial Day (cleanup time) to Labor Day (close-out time). Clean-up time signified the start of the season and entailed removing protective winter coverings and accumulated debris in anticipation of summer use. Close-out time was the last chance to close windows, turn off gas and electricity, drain pipes and generally prepare the buildings and site for winter hibernation. Generations of the same family would spend every summer at Covenant Beach Bible Camp. Over the years, the cottages increasingly served as alternative permanent housing for some families. During post war years, as many as nine families from First Covenant Church lived there at once. By 1960, the site contained thirty-one private cottages and twenty-five North Pacific Conference buildings. Although some of the smaller buildings had been removed or destroyed earlier, this pattern of cottages functioning as summer homes continued through the end of Covenant Church ownership in 1986, when the park was sold to the City of Des Moines for \$2,750,000.

Although the site retains all the communal buildings that have played important roles in the former camp's history, most of the small cabins have been removed or demolished. The communal buildings were constructed with permanence in mind whereas many of the cabins and cottages were less well built. Some cabins and cottages were relocated to nearby communities and are extant. The historic, contributing buildings that remain today include the Picnic Shelter (ca. 1920), Dining Hall (1934 with additions), Sun Home Lodge (ca. 1934), Carlson House (ca. 1935), two cabins (Roadside Cabin One and Sports Cabin, both ca. 1931), and a Woodshop (1945). The Draper-era Picnic Shelter, with its large brick fireplace, became the first kitchen and auxiliary hall for the church. The Dining Hall was built on the site of the Draper-

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era platform which spanned the creek. The Neal Dance Pavilion on the beach became the Tabernacle and was destroyed by fire in December of 1954. This was later replaced by the existing Auditorium/Chapel (1957) designed by Harold Neslund and constructed adjacent to the Sun Home Lodge, which was originally the girls' dormitory. The Auditorium was constructed in 1957 and comprised a significant functional and architectural component of the site that, while not rising to the level of exceptional significance, would merit review for addition to the site as a historic, contributing building upon achieving fifty-years of age in 2007. The Founders Lodge (1969) which was designed by Harold Neslund, and the contemporary Caretakers Residence (ca. 1980s) were the most recent non-historic additions to the park site.

The Covenant Beach Bible Camp has been altered over the decades by different owners but continues to retain its most important character-defining features. The many small cabins that were removed in the 1980s by the City of Des Moines had no foundations and were moved periodically from place to place on the site during the years of use. When the Parks and Recreation Department turned the proprietary seasonal Bible Camp into a City Park that was open to the public year round, they allowed most of the cabins to be skidded away or demolished. Many of the cabins still in the area are used for guest houses, out buildings and sheds. The City concentrated on maintaining and repairing the large communal buildings that had permanent foundations and could be rented out for events and functions. Particular effort was given to saving the central Dining Hall that was uniquely located over the creek and was vulnerable to flooding. The road along the east side of the valley was added in the 1990s along with the contemporary west and central bridges. A rock retaining wall was added to the base of the south bluff in the 1990s.

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CONCLUSION

With the exception of the Founders Lodge, Auditorium/Chapel, and the new Caretakers Residence, all extant buildings in the park and the natural setting on which they stand strongly convey the era of recreation that has long been associated with this site. In addition, they represent the evolution of the site from a natural and wild landscape through a period of industrial activity to a cultural landscape that reflects social patterns tied to recreation and leisure. The Covenant Beach Bible Camp remains as one of the few summer camps in the greater Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area and survives today in a protected natural setting completely surrounded by dense urban growth. The site retains the original definitive core buildings and examples of cabins and cottage building types that were once found around the camp. The historic pathways, landforms and architectural constructs of the site are clearly evident today, providing for interpretation of the camp's 1930s organization and administration, circulation patterns and functional building types. Compared with other extant camps that are fifty years or older in the Puget Sound region, Covenant Beach Bible Camp has maintained the highest level of integrity.

With a population of 29,000 living in the City of Des Moines and 97,000 people living in close proximity, the park is poised to become a destination for recreation again. A Children's Camp is held every July. Families who have fond memories of spending summers at the park look forward to bringing new generations to enjoy the grounds and use the buildings once again. As Americans move away from the era of rustic get-aways and the social conventions of seasonal ethnic and religious gathering, Covenant Beach Bible Camp will continue to recall the rustic architecture and natural setting of summer camps and their place in the nation's landscape.

¹ Kennedy, Richard. T. ed. *One Hundred Years of the "Waterland" Community, A History of Des Moines, Washington*. City of Des Moines: Des Moines, 1989. p. 9.

² Ibid. p. 15.

³ Scott, Carmen. Des Moines Beach Park Notes. 1989, revised May 2004.

⁴ Ibid. p. 2.

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Contemporary Photograph Log

<p>1 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Des Moines Beach tideflats, looking northwest.</p>	<p>6 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Park play area, Sports Cabin (far left), Picnic Shelter (center), and Dining Hall and Kaffe Stuga (right); looking east.</p>
<p>2 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Covenant Beach Bible Camp from the dock, looking east.</p>	<p>7 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: East facade of the Dining Hall with Des Moines Creek flowing under the building; view: west.</p>
<p>3 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Park site, looking east.</p>	<p>8 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Dining Hall main (north) façade; view: looking south.</p>
<p>4 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Des Moines Creek and Covenant Beach Bible Camp (left); view: east.</p>	<p>9 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Dining Hall entrance; view: looking south.</p>
<p>5 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Des Moines Creek and Carlson House (upper right); looking southeast.</p>	<p>10 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Picnic Shelter, west facade.</p>

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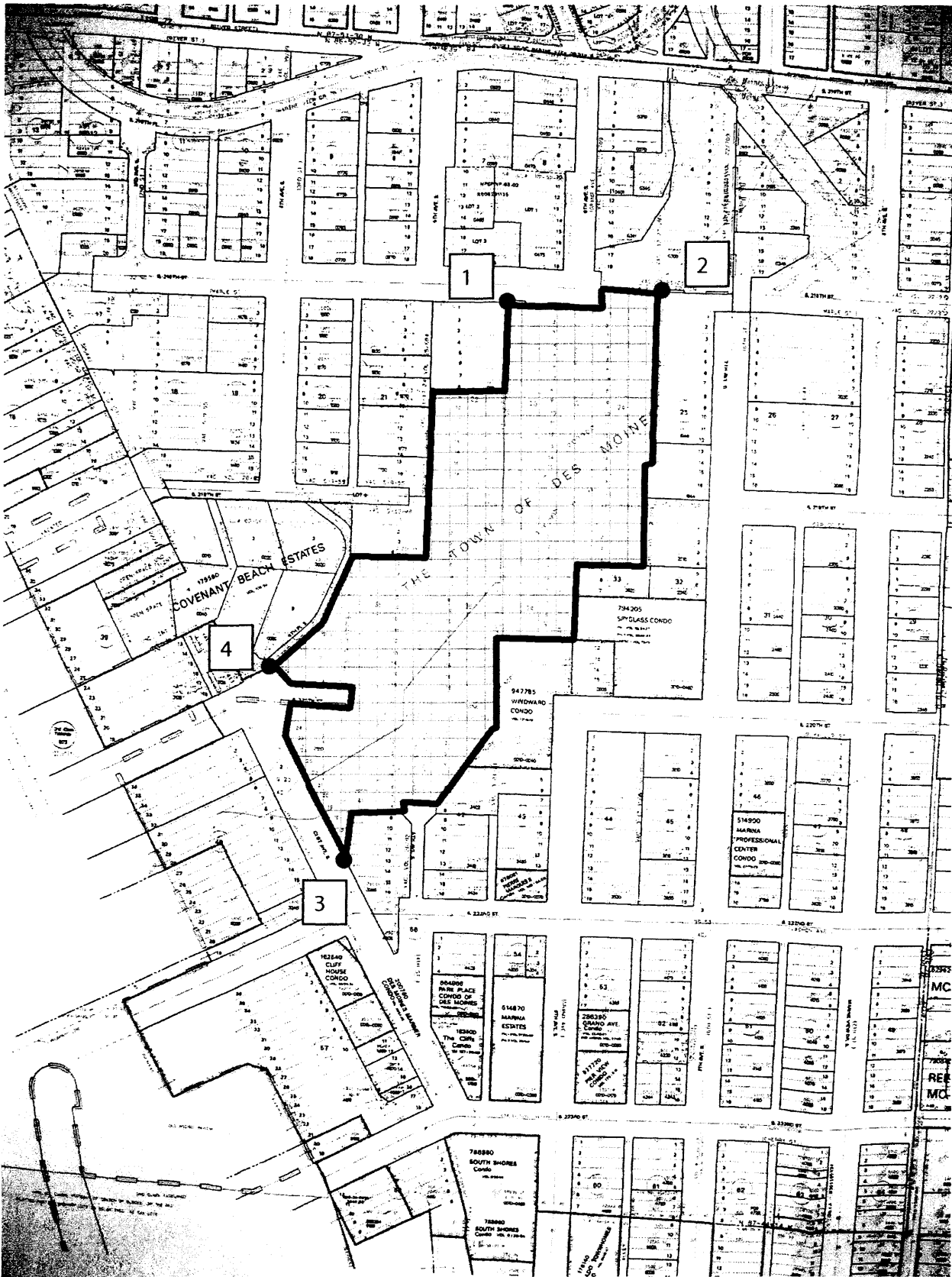
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

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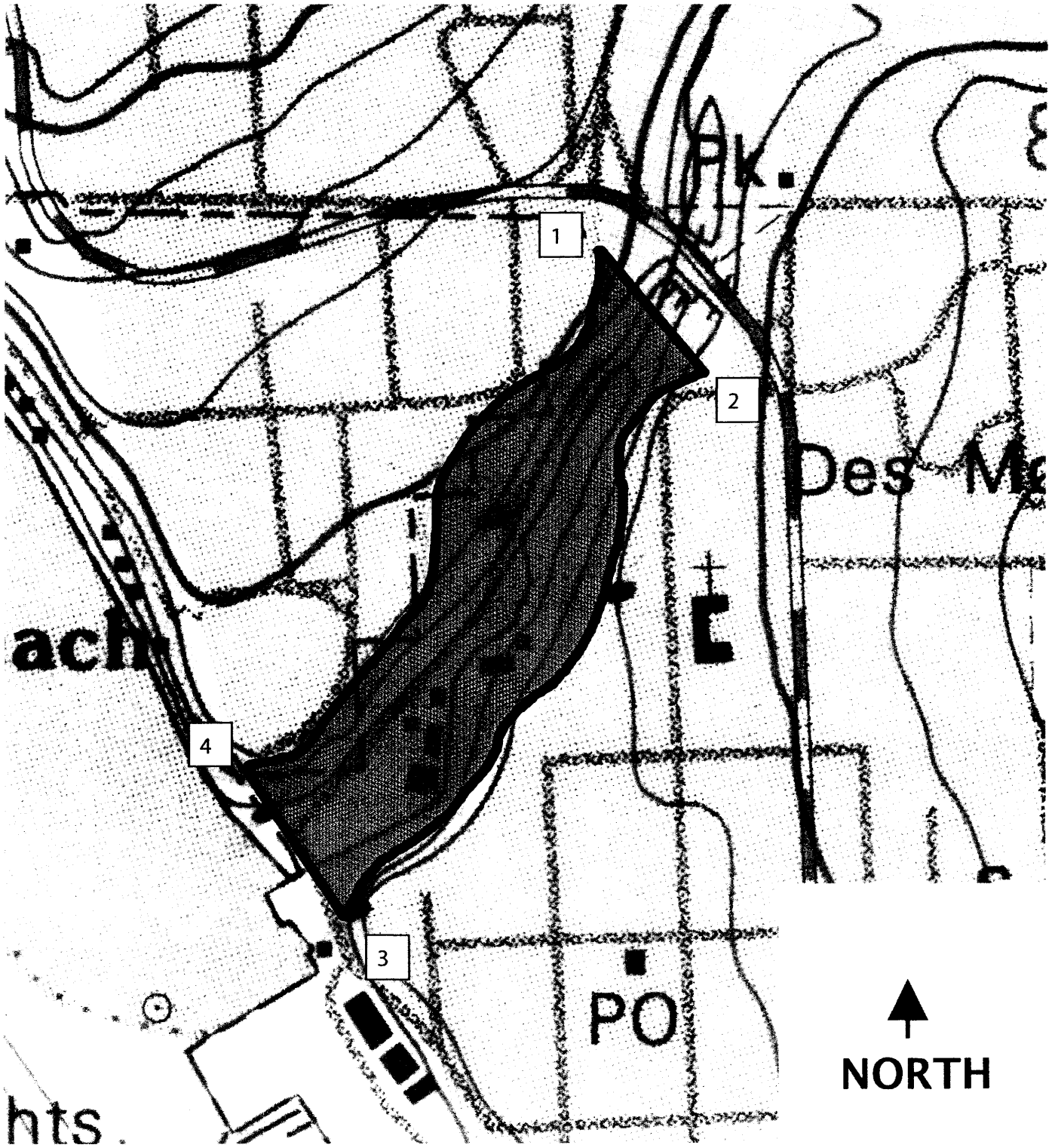
Section number N/A Page 2 of 2

<p>11 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Picnic Shelter; view: looking northeast</p>	<p>16 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Sports Cabin west and south facades; looking northeast.</p>
<p>12 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Sun Home Lodge; view: looking southwest.</p>	<p>17 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Founders Lodge north and west facades; view: looking east.</p>
<p>13 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Auditorium; view: looking southeast</p>	<p>18 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Beginning of pedestrian path (former Des Moines-Michael Kelly Road) at the northwestern corner of the park; view: north.</p>
<p>14 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Carlson House north and east facades; view: southwest.</p>	<p>19 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Eugenia Woo 10/27/04 View: Pedestrian path (former Des Moines-Michael Kelly Road); view: east.</p>
<p>15 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Roadside Cabin west and south facades; looking northeast.</p>	<p>20 of 20 Covenant Beach Bible Camp Address: Cliff Avenue & 220th Street Des Moines, King County, WA Photographer: Carmen Scott 05/04 View: Contemporary rustic bridge at east end of site.</p>

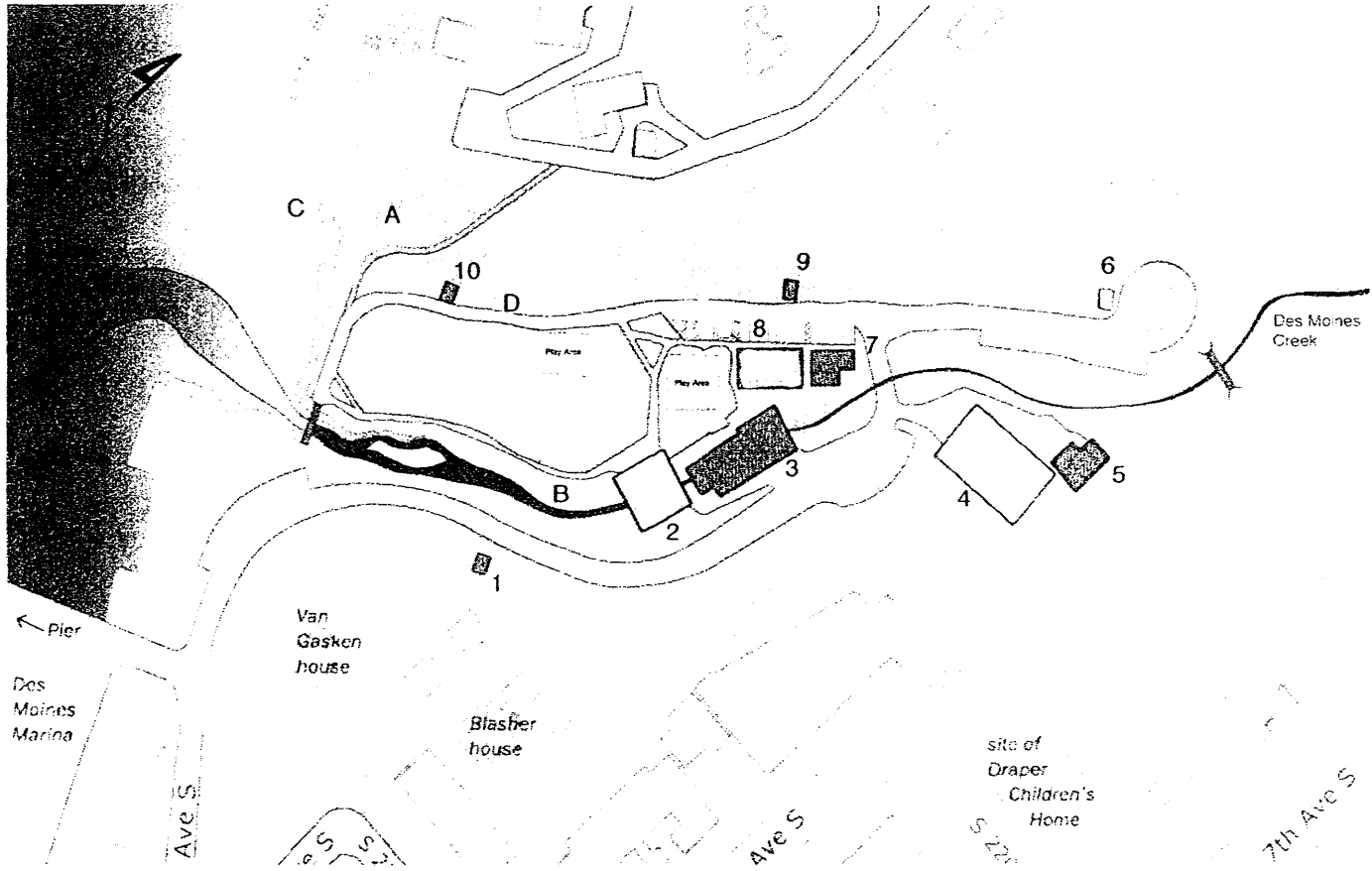
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP, CLIFF AVENUE & 220TH STREET, DES MOINES, WA 98198
MAPS



PLAT MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT (INDICATED WITH CROSS HATCHING).



Detail of the USGS Quad map





SITE PLAN KEY

Building Identification:

1. Carlson House (Built ca. 1935)
2. Founders Lodge (Built 1969)
3. Dining Hall (Built 1934)
4. Auditorium (Built 1957)
5. Sun Home Lodge (Built ca. 1934)
6. Caretakers Residence (Built ca. 1980s)
7. Woodshop (Built 1945)
8. Picnic Shelter (Built ca. 1920)
9. Sports Cabin (Built ca. 1931)
10. Roadside Cabin (Built ca. 1931)

Building Status

-  Contributing
-  Non-contributing

Notable Landscape Elements

- A. Des Moines-Michael Kelley Road
- B. Des Moines Creek
- C. Salt Water Beach
- D. Camp Road North of Des Moines Creek


NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

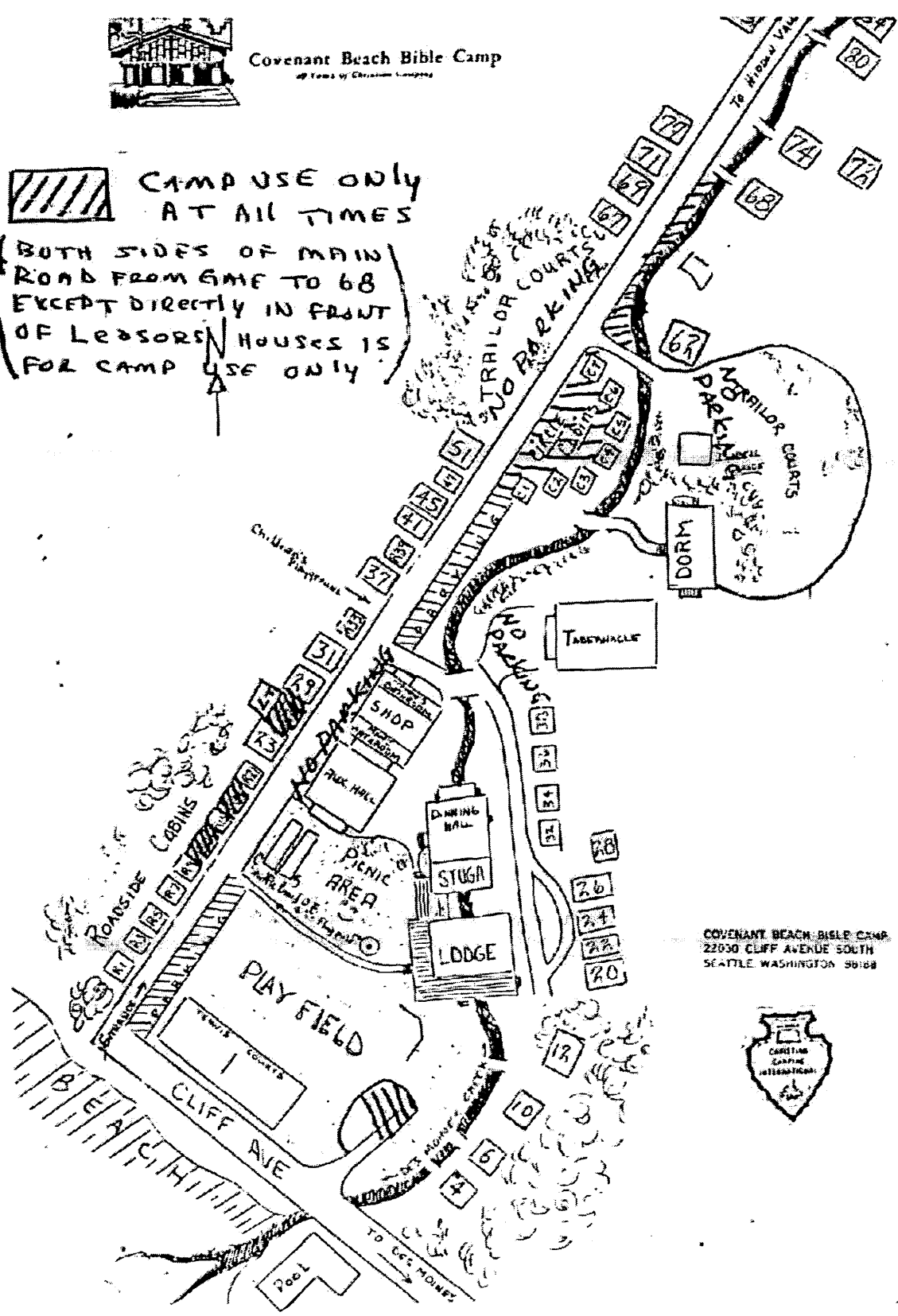
COVENANT BEACH CAMP, CLIFF AVENUE & 220TH STREET, DES MOINES, WA 98198

MAPS



Covenant Beach Bible Camp
49 Years of Christian Camping

 **CAMP USE ONLY**
AT ALL TIMES
BOTH SIDES OF MAIN
ROAD FROM 61E TO 68
EXCEPT DIRECTLY IN FRONT
OF LESSORS' HOUSES IS
FOR CAMP USE ONLY



COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP
22030 CLIFF AVENUE SOUTH
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98188



ca. 1982 map of the site prior to cabin and cottage relocation. Source: Steve Gilchrist.

National Register Nomination

Covenant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198

Historic Photographs



Ca. early 1900s historic photograph of the sawmill and mill pond formerly located within the Covenant Beach Bible Camp valley. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



Ca. early 1900s historic photograph of a logger standing next to a tree in the Des Moines area. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.

National Register Nomination
Coverant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



Sample of a shingle stamped with the markings from the Des Moines High Line Shingle. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1910s photograph of the dock near the mouth of the Des Moines Creek discovered for summer photo. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.

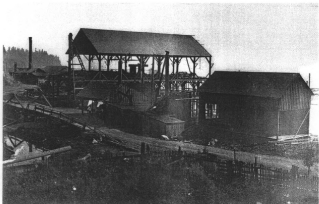


ca. 1900s photograph of the Steamer arriving at the Des Moines dock. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.

National Register Nomination
Covenant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



Early view of Des Moines and the Duport amphitheatre. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Seft.



Ca early 1900s, photograph of an early mill operating at the mouth of the Des Moines Creek valley. The Des Moines/Michael Kelley road in the foreground cut across the mouth of the valley and wound up the west end of the valley. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Seft.

National Register Nomination
Covenant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



1914 photograph of the Des Moines stage providing service between Des Moines and Seattle. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



Ca early 1910s photograph of the unfinished mill that would later become the dance hall. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



Ca 1930s-1940s photograph of morning stretch at the camp. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.

National Register Nomination
Covered Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, IA 50319
Historic Photographs



ca. 1910 photograph of a picnic at Draper park. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1911 photograph of the Auxiliary Hall. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1911 photograph of an all girls camp group in front of one of the cabins. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



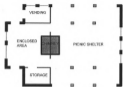
ca. 1909 construction of one of the Women's Lark Cabins. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1923 photograph of the former Church Hall with Bob Bernick, a former camp attendee, in the foreground. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



Boys camp group along the veranda of the former Tabernacle Building. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

PICNIC SHELTER (#8)



NORTH



1912 photograph of the Picnic Shelter, then called the auxiliary Hall. Source: Puget Sound Regional Archives.



1912 view of the west end of the Picnic Shelter. Source: Puget Sound Regional Archives.



1912 photograph of Clean-Up Day at Governant Beach Bible Camp. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1912 view of the west end of the Picnic Shelter. Source: Puget Sound Regional Archives.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DINING HALL 1#30



NORTH



1903 photograph of the Dining Hall. Source: Paper found Regional Archives.



Pre 1907 photograph of the Dining Hall prior to the northeast expansion. Source: Digital copy provided by Lillian Scott.

National Register Nomination
Covenant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



1912 photograph of the Dining Hall's northeast kitchen expansion under construction. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



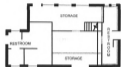
Undated photograph of camp attendees in the Kaff Stage. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1944 photograph of the Dining Hall. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



Undated photograph of a camp group gathered around the fire pit northeast of the Sun Home Lodge. Source: Digital version provided by Carmen Scott.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
WOODSHOP (#7)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SUN HOME LODGE (#5)



National Register Nomination
Covenant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

AUDITORIUM (F-0)



1938 photograph of the Auditorium's front facade. Source: Paget Sound Regional Archives.



Undated photograph of a night view of the Auditorium showing the side doors open. Source: Steve Gilford.



Undated photograph of the Auditorium interior. Source: Digital copy provided by Carmen Scott.



1934 photograph of the Auditorium during construction. Source: Steve Gilford.



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



LOFT FLOOR PLAN

CARLSON HOUSE (#1)



NORTH



1988 first-floor living room area in the Carlson House. Source: Carmen Scott.



1988 photograph of the dormered hand-railing and upper sleeping loft in the Carlson House. Source: Carmen Scott.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ROADSIDE CABIN (#10)



Undated historic photograph showing the main entrance to the camp. The Roadside Cabin is the first in the line of cabins along the left side of the photograph. Source: Digital version provided by Carmen Scott.



Undated photograph of a snow-covered street at the camp. The Roadside Cabin is the first in the line of cabins, on the left. Source: Digital version provided by Carmen Scott.

National Register Nomination

Coverant Beach Bible Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198

Historic Photographs



GROUND FLOOR



NORTH

SPORTS CABIN (#9)



Updated historic photograph of typical sports equipment stored in the Sports Cabin. Source: Digital version provided by Carmen Scott.



ca. 1902 photograph of Coverant Beach Bible Camp. Source: Digital version provided by Carmen Scott.

National Register Nomination
Covenant Beach Bldg-Camp Cliff Avenue & 220th Street, Des Moines, WA 98198
Historic Photographs



ca. 1910 photograph of a picnic during the Exposition. Source: Digitally.org provided by Carmen Scott.



1988 photograph of a contemporary walk bridge spanning the Site Museum Creek. Source: Carmen Scott.

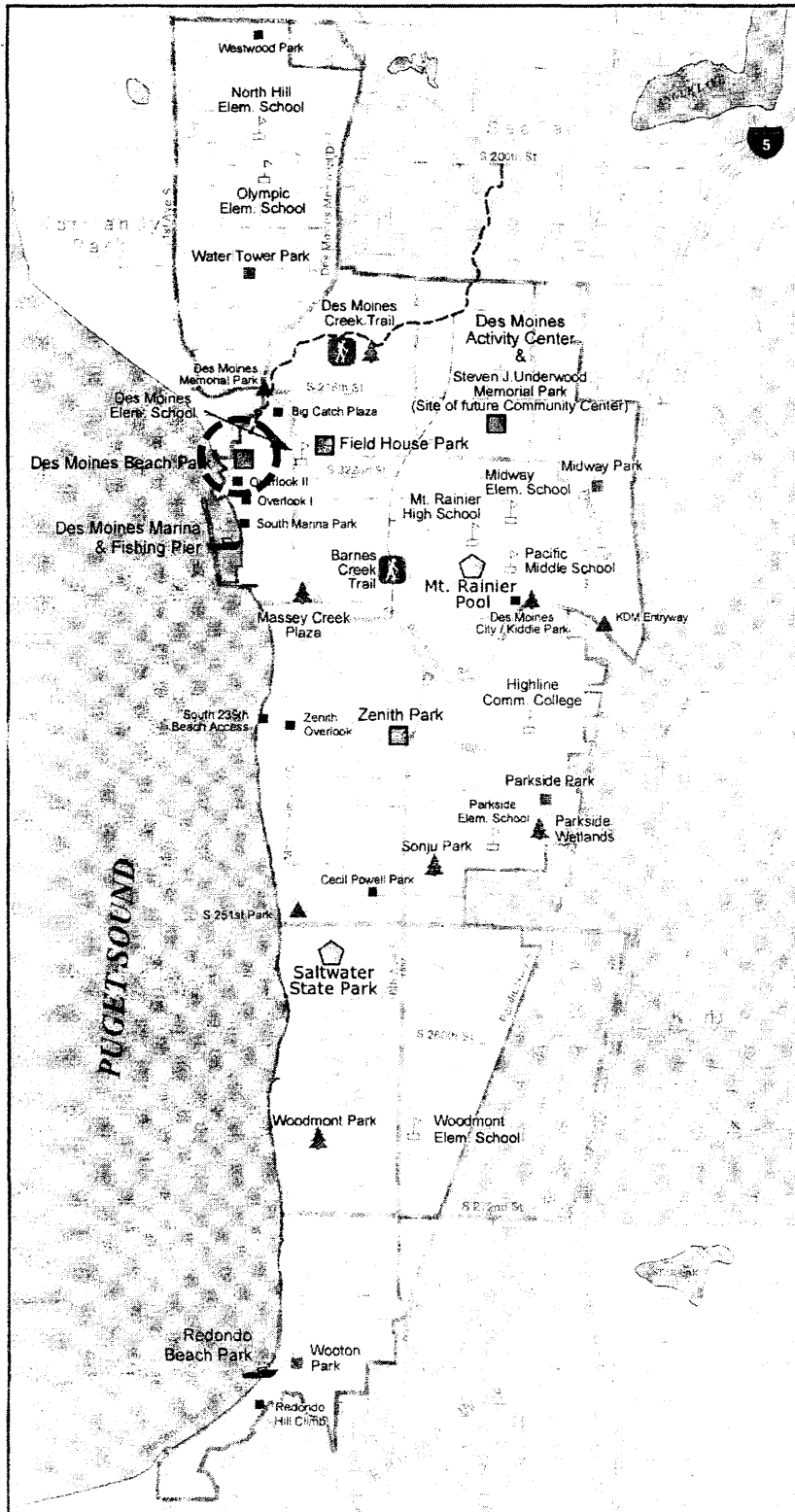


Contemporary photograph of the site, looking northward from the beach. Source: Carmen Scott.

City of Des Moines

2003 Parks, Recreation & Senior Services
 Master Plan

Parks & Recreation Facilities

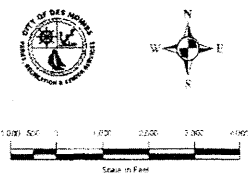


Park Types

- Mini
- Neighborhood
- Community
- ▲ Conservancy
- ▲ ROW
- ◡ Regional
- ◡ School
- ◡ Trail
- ◡ Waterfront

Trails

- Des Moines Creek Trail
- Barnes Creek Trail
- Des Moines City Limits
- Planning Area Boundary



File: Parks.mxd January 2003
 Product of City of Des Moines GIS

Overall community map showing the relationship of the district to the surrounding environment. Circular, dashed line marks district location.