

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

GH00128

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 HOQUIAM OLYMPIC STADIUM

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2811 Cherry Street _____ not for publication

city or town Hoquiam _____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Grays Harbor code 027 zip code 98550

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

6.16.06
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the
National Register.
 See continuation sheet

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the
National Register.

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NONE

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER:

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
X 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

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

WPA (builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

Table with 2 rows and 6 columns of UTM coordinates (Zone, Easting, Northing).

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Tannahill Larsson
organization date Nov. 2005
street & number 717 Bluff telephone (360) 532-8062
city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

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

name City of Hoquiam
street & number 609 8th Street telephone (360) 532-5700 ext. 240
city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Completed in 1938, Hoquiam Olympic Stadium is a heavy-timber utilitarian structure built to house over 10,000 baseball and football fans. Due to alterations, today the stadium can set up to 7,500 people. Standing the test of time, the structure still retains its original use and function. It is located east of the downtown core of the City of Hoquiam, Washington and is owned by the city, which leases the facility to the school district for sporting events and other organizations.

The stadium lies on a 9.2 acre site which is used for a variety of purposes. Besides the large wooden Olympic Stadium, also on site are two concrete block concession/restroom facilities, two maintenance/storage buildings, batting cages and two small little league baseball diamonds with their own grandstands (see attached site plan). The parcel is bounded on the south side by Cherry Street, and on the north by a steep tree-covered hill, known as Beacon Hill. To the west is 28th Street, and to the east is the Washington Elementary School. Also on site, just west of the stadium proper is an asphalt parking area.

The City of Hoquiam originally bought the property in 1929 for a public playfield adding to its size in 1938 and 1953. Construction of the facility started on May 23, 1938 and was officially completed in March of 1939.

The physical structure of Olympic Stadium is an old growth fir heavy-timber frame with cedar shingle siding. Built in a truncated U-shape with angled corners, the open portion of the 2½ story grandstand faces east. This orientation was used so that fans and players would be somewhat sheltered from the wind and rain coming off the Pacific Ocean, which lies just 18 miles to the west. The grandstand has a modified hipped roof with composition asphalt shingles. The eaves of the large timber trusses are boxed-in. A large shallow hip roof entrance portico shelters visitors on the southwest corner of the structure where the ticket booths and main doors are located. The timber frame rests on concrete footings.

The stadium measures approximate 390' feet on the south wing, 75' feet on the north wing, and 380' feet on the west wing. Each wing is 40' feet wide and rises to a height of approximately 30 feet. Decorative details on the exterior street façade are limited to rows of cedar shingles, door openings and signage. The south and west elevations have three newer aluminum doors and no windows. Under the entrance portico are seven doors, which allow access to the interior of the stadium, mechanical space and ticket booths. Four windows, which are covered with plywood when not in use, serve as the ticket windows.

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Above the entrance portico, arranged in an arch, is large lettering which spells: "OLYMPIC STADIUM." The letters, made from half round moldings are 31" inches in height and approximately 25" inches in width depending on the letter. Below the lettering is a round logo for Hoquiam High School denoting that the stadium is "Home of the Grizzlies."

At each end of the stadium are newer concrete handicap ramps, and rollup garage-style doors. The field portion of the stadium is generally open. Plain wooden seating extends up 13 rows. Regularly spaced 8"x 8" posts at 8'0" o.c., are found 1/3 of the way up the bleachers to support the roof. The first row of seating begins approximately three feet above the ground giving the fans a good overall view of the field. Here a three foot wide walkway with wooden railings runs across the entire field front of the stadium. Below this raised first row of seating on both the south and west facades, were dugouts for the teams. The south wing dugouts, used for the football teams have since been removed.

Hanging from the rafters on the south wing is the original press box. It is three bays long and is accessed by open wood stairs which leads to the bleachers. The original broadcasting booth for radio transmission in the northwest corner, was replaced in the early 1980s with a new compatible wooden structure.

Originally used to access the various seating sections within the grandstands, the large spaces under the stadium are mainly closed to the public. Under the west wing is a contemporary office, and various storage and mechanical rooms. A restroom and locker room are also here but are used by the management staff and are not open to the public. At the southwest corner, from which the main entry is located, are spaces for concessionaries.

The fields for the stadium are aligned east to west with the football field on the south side. Adjacent to it on the north side is the baseball field, used for minor league and semi-pro players.

Lighting for the stadium is found on large metal pole on the outside of the stadium, which extend above the roof, as well as within the field area. Installed in 1995 when the city signed a contract with the Grays Harbor Gulls, a professional minor league team, these replaced the original lighting system, which was found on short wooden towers atop the stadium roof (see historic images). In 1999, \$189,000 was spent for a drainage and irrigation system for the fields.

When the stadium was built, tennis courts were found at the north end of the parking area but were paved over in 1997. Adjacent to these on the south end were swings and teeter-

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totters for children. On the north side of the tennis court was a picnic area, complete with an open sided community kitchen. This 20' x 40' structure was constructed of round peeled logs in the tradition of the CCC. The west wing also boasted a space for an apartment for an on-site caretaker. Per historic images a brick chimney, two windows and a door have been removed.

Today the stadium remains an imposing structure in the small town of Hoquiam, WA. While some alterations have occurred to the grandstand to bring it up to modern building codes and use, they do not distract from the overall character defining features of the structure. The stadium still retains its original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It is still being used for its original purpose and serves as a point of pride for the community.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Hoquiam Olympic Stadium, in Hoquiam, Washington is historically significant under Criterion "A" for its direct association with New Deal federal relief programs and as an example of the types of projects undertaken in local communities as part of these relief efforts.

Furthermore the stadium represents the recreational history of the Grays Harbor area. The structure also meets National Register Criterion "C" as a structure that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a large wooden stadium from the Depression era. Olympic Stadium was built in 1938 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) as a multi-purpose facility. Unique in its use and size, today the structure remains the best-preserved and largest standing wooden grandstand in the United States.

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

In Washington State by 1938 the WPA employed 51,300 workers to complete a variety of projects in every county. One-third of the work was done on the construction and improvement of roads, and more than a tenth was invested in parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities. The average monthly wage for a 110-hour work month was \$56.73. By the end of 1938, over 80 million dollars in WPA funds had been invested for projects in Washington State. Washington State headquarters for the WPA were located in Hoquiam in the Peoples Institute Building.

New deal relief programs began in Grays Harbor County, WPA district #5 (which included Grays Harbor, Mason, Pierce and Thurston counties) began around 1932 when the Washington Emergency Relief Administration (WERA, the state branch of the federal program) started work on improvements at the Port of Grays Harbor and the reservoir in

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Hoquiam. Other work included improvements to roads, bridges, the installation of sewer and water lines, the plotting and grading of a cemetery, and the construction of a fish hatchery near Aberdeen, to name a few.

One of the main New Deal relief projects in Grays Harbor County was the construction of Olympic Stadium which began in earnest when Hoquiam applied for and received a CWA (Civil Works Administration) grant in 1932 for the construction of a community stadium which would be shared between Hoquiam and Aberdeen. Despite the grant and some ground clearing activities, no action was taken and the idea of constructing a community stadium slipped to the back burner. Two years later, in 1934 the two cities were still debating the location of this intercity athletic park with Electric Park, which sat between the city limits of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, as the most likely contender. R.V. Rosenbaum, then WERA public works director for the Grays Harbor area, was ready to bring in relief workers to Electric Park for construction of a large stadium, but for reasons unknown construction was not begun.

Then on December 3, 1935 it was announced that \$258,000 for Hoquiam and \$260,000 for Aberdeen had been "allocated at Washington, DC for unannounced work projects". These funds were awarded from the newly created WPA, which was a direct outgrowth of the FERA. The next day, at a meeting between Hoquiam Mayor Ralph Philbrick, Aberdeen Mayor Herbert Horrocks and County Commissioner R.J. "Dick" Ultican, it was decided to appoint a committee to survey possible sites for a community stadium. The committee would then make a recommendation to the federal government for additional WPA funds for the stadium project. The site proposed by the committee was west of Myrtle Street in Hoquiam. However, with a long-standing rivalry between the two cities, Aberdeen was apparently not willing to spend their money for anything on Hoquiam property. Once again, plans were set aside.

In February of 1937, the WPA headquarters for the Grays Harbor area was moved from Aberdeen to Hoquiam. Donald G. Abel, the State WPA Administrator, who was a Hoquiam High School graduate and active sports fan, appointed fellow teammate and Hoquiam alumni "Dick" Graham, as the local supervisor for all WPA projects in Grays Harbor County. Graham, at the time, was also on the Hoquiam Park Board and in later years noted that it was one his "prize dreams" to build a large civic stadium in Hoquiam.

Graham's connection to the city, on top of the bitter rivalry between the two cities may have resulted in the construction of Olympic Stadium as a sole project by the City of Hoquiam. On April 12, 1938, a nine-page project proposal for a large sports stadium was presented to the City of Hoquiam. The proposal listed everything needed down to the last nut and bolt

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and the price of each item. The idea was to complete a city-wide playfield improvement project which included constructing and installing playground equipment and a broadcasting booth, tennis courts, fences, bowling greens, bleachers, score boards, backstops, wading pools, archery ranges, store room buildings, kitchens, tables, benches, clearing and excavating, installing sprinkling and lighting systems and other incidental work. The total project cost was estimated at \$69,453.61. Over forty-one thousand was to be furnished by the WPA and another \$28,000 had been pledged by the city and local businesses in materials and truck equipment. The community was very excited about the allotment and two-thousand, three hundred dollars was raised at a local meeting at the Hotel Emerson on May 11, 1938. The architect for the stadium, WPA project # 665-93-2-169, is unknown, but the plans list "A.A.O." as the drafter. No information has been found to date on these initials.

On May 23, 1938 the stadium project began with work on the site. By June the WPA had 160 carpenters, 25 helpers, and 200 laborers and five foreman on site. The turf for the stadium was brought in from the Beachway Golf Course in Aberdeen. A half a million board feet of lumber, which was donated by the Polson Lumber & Shingle Mills, was used in the construction of the stadium. The old growth fir was reportedly logged in Clallam County around Quillayute and was brought into Hoquiam for milling before being transported to the site.

As construction on the stadium progressed, it was soon realized that the WPA project bid was under estimated. On October 6, 1938, the WPA approved an additional \$51,912 for the project, bringing the total cost at this point to \$123,664. The project finish date had been set for Thanksgiving so that the Hoquiam and Aberdeen annual football game could be held at the new stadium. When it was realized that this date would not be met with the present construction crew, a night crew of WPA workers was put on the job site. They worked under flood lights to ensure that the project would be finished by the big game.

On November 12, 1938, Hoquiam park board officials announced a contest to name the new playfield. The weeklong contest was open only to residents of Grays Harbor County. Much discussion ensued regarding the use of names of living persons, the use of "Hoquiam" in the title, and the use of quantifiers such as: bowl, stadium, playfield, park, arena, hippodrome acres, hollow and field. More than 750 entries were received. Six anonymous judges chose the winning entry. Stanley Erickson won the contest with the name "Hoquiam Olympic Stadium", and won a free three-year pass to all events held at the facility.

The stadium officially opened to the public on November 24, 1938, the day of the big game. State WPA Administrator, Don Able was asked to present the new Hoquiam Athletic Field to the city. The grand dedication ceremonies also included addresses by the Mayor Reuben

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Sandstrom, Governor Clarence Martin and congressman Martin F. Smith, as well as a flag raising ceremony held by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, and the combined bands of Hoquiam and Aberdeen high school playing "The Star Spangled Banner." At 12:15, the name of the new stadium was announced. As both teams came out on the new field the Aberdeen rooters club performed marching drills. At 1:00pm, the bands played "America" while a large flag was unfurled, followed by fireworks and the release of pigeons, signifying the beginning of the game.

Hoquiam fans were seated at the east end of the main stadium, and the Aberdeen fans were seated in the west stands. Much to the delight of the local crowd, the Hoquiam Grizzlies won the game with what was then called an "easy 12-0 victory."

The game was held in the afternoon due to the fact that the lighting for the stadium was not finished. Almost a year had passed when in August 1939 the new system was completed. Well worth the wait, the high quality lighting system consisted of one-hundred and sixty-two, 1500 watt globes mounted on a system of poles and towers. This number was well above the minimum required for league play, but set the facility at the cutting edge of stadium design. During WWII, the lights sat dark, due to the fear of enemy bombing attacks.

When Olympic Stadium first went into use, there were four gates on the south side (Cherry Street) and three on the west side (28th Street). These were accessed via double doors under the main entry, which then branched into long corridors out under the bleachers amidst the intricate structure of the stadium. High School students from various clubs would take tickets at the door. Fans entered the stadium via the long corridors (which were lit by small windows (now removed), then up a short ramp and directly into the section in which you would sit. Before entering the long corridors, fans would pass a small concession area.

The far eastern end of the Cherry Street portion of the stadium was open to the ally with a fence that could be opened or closed during and after games for easy exit of the stadium. On the east end of the north portion of the stadium was an area for storage. Also under the stadium were public restrooms and locker rooms for the home and visiting teams. These separate rooms have been removed due to fire and safety issues.

The stadium continued to be used for a variety of events for the next forty-five plus years. Through the 1940s, the stadium was home to a local 8-team baseball circuit called the Industrial League. Then the semi-pro Harborites team used the stadium through the 1950s and 60s. Vice President Henry Wallace commanded a crowd of 5,000 to Olympic Stadium in 1948 for an ill-fated campaign for the presidency. Soccer, conventions, Forth of July fireworks displays, Loggers Playday, and a variety of name bands utilized the stadium. In

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1965 the facility played host to the Northwest Regional Babe Ruth world series tournament. In the 1970s the stadium served as home to a variety of official minor league teams including the Grays Harbor Ports (1976), and the Grays Harbor Loggers (1977-80). By the late 1970s however, the stadium and grounds began to show signs of deferred maintenance.

In 1980, a \$1.5 million dollar bond was passed by Hoquiam voters to rehabilitate Olympic Stadium. Improvements included a new roof, reinforcement of the roof truss, the construction of restroom and concession facilities in new buildings, foundation repairs, entrance modifications, sprinkler system, electrical improvements, sanitary storm sewer installation, some exterior wall improvement and in the construction of handi-cap ramps. Most of the work was designed by the local firm of Berglund, Lenius & Schmidt.

Today the Stadium is still used by Hoquiam High School teams, Grays Harbor College teams, Little League teams and their World Series event. In addition the stadium is used for a variety of community events such as circuses, concerts, heritage festivals, carnivals, antique car rallies, and high school graduation ceremonies.

CONCLUSION

Olympic Stadium has made significant contributions to the historic, cultural, social and architectural fabric of Hoquiam and Washington State. From 1935 to 1940, the WPA in Washington state built 555 public buildings and reconstructed and modernized 880 other buildings. The Stadium, owned by the City of Hoquiam, is the best example of the work of the WPA in the community and is the last standing of its kind in the state.

Today Olympic Stadium is the only known WPA constructed football/baseball grandstand known to be standing in the state. The WPA constructed many facilities across the state. By 1940 the WPA reported they had constructed 48 new stadiums, grandstands and bleachers with an aggregated seating capacity of 80,360. This included the construction of 83 new athletic fields. Reportedly 14 grandstands/bleachers were completed by the WPA in King County alone. However all fourteen have been demolished. Olympic Stadium was the crown jewel of such facilities in size and capacity. For instance the Issaquah facility held 1,500 fans, while the stadium in Enumclaw held 2,500 fans. The closest facility in size was the grandstand in West Seattle, but at a capacity of 3,800 people, was far short of Olympic Stadium's capacity of 10,000+ fans.

Olympic Stadium also holds the distinction of being largest standing example of a large WPA era wooden grandstand in the nation. Amateur ballpark historians Eric and Wendy Pastore, who are the undisputed experts on ballparks across the nation according to the Baseball Hall of Fame, have visited 280 standing ballparks across North America. The Pastore's note that

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Hoquiam Olympic Stadium to their knowledge, is the largest all-wooden grandstand in the United States and maybe in the world. Once prominent, all-wooden ballparks from any era are disappearing rapidly from the built environment. Among the lost large wooden ballparks are Johnson Field in Aberdeen, South Dakota (1936, demolished in 1975). The park held approximately 2,000 fans however, far shy of the capacity of Olympia Stadium. Other WPA era wooden ballparks include Memorial Park in Quakertown, Pennsylvania, but it only holds 850 fans. Cardines Field in Newport Rhode Island, while large in size and built by the WPA, like many stadiums it incorporates other non-wooden materials, such as stone and concrete. Bristol Municipal Stadium in Bristol, Tennessee was also built by the WPA but the exterior is stone. The WPA built Roosevelt Stadium (1937) in Union City, New Jersey is stucco sheathed bricks. Carson Park Baseball Stadium (1936) in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is steel concrete and sandstone.

The only known comparable WPA constructed all-wooden stadium is Jay Littleton Ballpark in Ontario, California. Constructed in 1935-37, the all-wooden park houses 3,500 fans and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The grandstand is about half the size of Olympic Stadium, most likely due to the use of the facility for baseball purposes only. Olympic Stadium with a 10,000+ seating capacity encompasses both a baseball diamond and separate football field. Other differences include the fully enclosed grandstand seating wall at Olympic (which was constructed to shield the harsh winds and weather from a nearby coastal inlet) vs. Littleton Ballpark's open stadium seating wall (which was left open for air circulation to cool fans on the hot summer days of the California sun).

The uniqueness of Hoquiam Olympic Stadium is two-fold. Its large size was most likely precipitated by the need to create a facility which could house both baseball and football games. Other larger communities such as Seattle would have been a more likely candidate for such a large facility, yet the stadium was constructed in Hoquiam, a community of just 10,835 people in 1940. As such the stadium could almost hold the entire population of the city when it was constructed. The large size of the facility may have been the result of political favoritism on the part of WPA administrator for Washington State, Don Able. Able was a Hoquiam High School graduate and avid sports fan.

General WPA guidelines and architectural review stressed modern designs and materials for construction projects. An overly-large all-wooden stadium was most likely the result of the facilities location; in a timber rich region such as Grays Harbor County. Furthermore, WPA Administrator Abel touted the economic use of rough and finished lumber from Washington mills in the construction of a variety of WPA projects. He noted that in excess of one million dollars for lumber had been expended by sponsors of WPA projects. *"Not only does WPA use lumber on an extensive level, but maximum application is made of the material*

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purchased. Whenever feasible, temporary construction material is salvaged for similar purposes later, or for hidden construction work on a new building or on permanent improvements" said Able in a April 30, 1939 WPA press release. The news release noted that the largest amount of lumber used on WPA projects was for the erection of athletic facilities in dozens of communities throughout the state. The press release mentions notable projects in West Seattle, Hoquiam, Bellingham, and Everett. In Hoquiam, the lumber for the stadium was donated by the local lumber yard.

Hoquiam Olympic Stadium is significant for its direct association with New Deal federal relief programs. The stadium is a rare surviving example of the types of projects that were undertaken by local communities as part of these relief efforts. Unique in its use and size, today the structure remains the best-preserved and largest standing wooden grandstand in the United States. The stadium embodies the distinctive characteristics of a large wooden stadium from the Depression era.

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- "Splash May use New Stadium" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 15 January 1939.
- "Bunyon is Theme of Hoquiam Jubilee" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 16 February 1939.
- "Expert Praises New Stadium" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 7 April 1939.
- "City to Light New Hoquiam Playfield" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 1 February 1939.
- "WPA Roles Cut Second Time" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 3 January 1939.
- "Hoquiam to Hold Barbeque Sunday" The Daily World, May 2005.
- "Game Will Be Moved If Enough Tickets Sell" The Daily World, 20 July 2005.
- "Proposal to Hold 100th Game at Olympic Stadium" I.G. Isaacson, June-July 2005.
- Proposal of Inspection and Servicing of Sentry/Normald Fire Protection Sprinkler System by same. 12 November 1984.
- Resolution No. 85-7, City of Hoquiam accepts inspection bid. 28 January 1985.
- Preliminary Plans for Rehabilitation of Olympic Stadium. Berglund Lenius & Schmidt Inc., 4 March 1982.
- Request of resolution designating Olympic Stadium as having historic significance to the community. Olympic Stadium Committee Report, 8 March 1982.
- General approval of rehabilitation plans. Olympic Stadium Committee, 26 October 1981.
- Condemned and closed to public, Charles Battersby, Director of Public Works, 22 October 1981.
- Notice and order to abate nuisance, Charles Battersby, Director of Public Works, 22 October 1981.
- "WPA Must Go' Says Downey" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 13 December 1938.

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"\$100,000 In WPA Payroll To Be Spent Here" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 20 December 1938.

"700 Million For WPA Asked" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 23 December 1938.

"City Seeks To Complete Job At Stadium" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 23 December 1938.

"WPA Cuts Protested" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 30 December 1938.

Stadium Renovation Financial Report, City of Hoquiam Public Works, 22 February 1999.

Proposed Location Map for Mr. T's Batting Cage, City of Hoquiam, 1993.

Batting Cage Profile, City of Hoquiam, 1993.

Hoquiam Washington Brochure, Hoquiam High School Tourism Class, 2004.

"Aberdeen Elks To Foot Bill on Payoff" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 30 November 1938.

"Mayor To Thank Grizzly Team" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 30 November 1938.

"WPA Here Will Lay Off 450" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 2 December 1938.

"Movies of Thanksgiving Day Game Exhibited at Hoquiam Victory Dinner" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 3 December 1938.

"WPA Workers Walk Off Jobs to Protest Eight Hour Day Here" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 6 December 1938.

"WPA Walkout Draws Some From Projects" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 7 December 1938.

National Archives and Records, General Services Administration, Washington DC, 12 December 1980.

Voters Ballot for Olympic Stadium restoration, City of Hoquiam, 4 November 1980.

Change order to add \$5,200 to restoration work by Franciscovich, Olympic Stadium Committee Report, 28 March 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

HOQUIAM OLYMPIC STADIUM
HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 3 of 5

Subcontractor Verification, Friend & Rikalo Inc., 9 August 1982.

Final Bid for Site Utilities, Friend & Rikalo Inc., 12 August 1982.

Initial Bid for Site Utilities, Friend & Rikalo Inc., 30 June 1982.

Resolution for Site Utilities Construction, City of Hoquiam, 12 July 1982.

Legal Contract, Friend & Rikalo Inc., 9 August 1982.

Lighting Recommendations, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 17 February 1939.

Formal Lighting Specifications and Catalogue Pages, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., 6 March 1939.

Electrical Inspection Results, C.W. Lane, Electrical Inspector, 21 October 1981.

Building Inspector Results, Charles Borsvch, 21 October 1981.

Fire Department Results, Del Pelan, Assistant Fire Chief Hoquiam, 21 October 1981.

Olympic Stadium Uniform Building Code Description, Lance Talley, Hoquiam Fire Chief, 21 October 1981.

Planning Report for Rehabilitation of Olympic Stadium, Berglund Lenius & Schmidt, Inc., July 1984.

Introduction of Investigation Report, Olympic Stadium Commission, 25 February 1980.

Resolution No 87-46, Hoquiam City Council, 27 April 1987.

Certificate of Substantial Completion, Francisovich inc., 9 August 1982.

Roof and Truss Repair, Francisovich inc., 10 June 1983.

Committee Report, Drainage, Restrooms, Francisovich inc., 4 March 1983.

"Hoquiam's Olympic Stadium City's Proudest Possession" The Daily World. 1965.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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HOQUIAM OLYMPIC STADIUM
HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 4 of 5

"Big Game Spirit" The Daily World. 17 September 2005.

"City To Honor Grid Squad" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 26 November 1938.

"Aberdeen Yell Staff "Wheels Off Wager" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 26 November 1938.

"Views and Interviews" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 26 November 1938.

Building Permit Application. Construct two restrooms, concession buildings, 31 August 1982.

Building Permit Application. Install hood and ducts with exhaust fans in new concession building, 2 May 1983.

Building Permit Application. Price on hood or duct system for concession stand, 30 March 1995.

Letter from MUSCO Lighting on upgrade of field lighting for Olympic and Little League ball parks. 18 April 1994.

Bill for MUSCO work finished, 13 November 1995.

Olympic Stadium Architectural Drawings, Berglund, Lenius & Schmidt, 1982. Upgraded 20 February 1998 for drainage system in fields.

"Bare Bones Improvements Planned for Olympic Stadium" The Daily World 25 April 1979.

"Olympic Stadium 1941" The Daily World 30 November 1980.

"Lighted Field Suitable For All Types of Play" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 6 August 1939.

"Can Anyone Beat This?" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 27 November 1938.

"Hoquiam Fans Object to All Conference Choices" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 26 November 1938.

"Lights to Make Night Ball Possible" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 24 November 1938.

"Hoquiam Dedicates New Stadium With Easy 12-0 Victory" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 25 November 1938.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet –

HOQUIAM OLYMPIC STADIUM
HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 5 of 5

"Views and Interviews" Grays Harbor Washingtonian, 26 November 1938.

"Stadium Changes Planned" The Daily World 23 June 1994.

"Olympic Stadium Seating Tops: Center Field Depth Just Average" The Daily World 23 June 1994.

"Olympic Stadium Fix-up Begins" The Daily World 1 March 1995.

Hoquiam High School Yearbook "Hesperian" Pg 55-59, 1939.

Bill from Rognlins, Inc. for two post replacement beams. 12 April 2004.

Building Permit Application, Install Sprinkler System. 1 February 1983.

Application Permit, New Foundation and scoreboard. 15 May 1995.

Building Permit Application, Foundation repair, 27 August 1982.

Building Permit Application, Re-roof and replace rotten members per plans and specifications, 27 August 1982.

Building Permit Application, Du-Out rehab, 23 February 1988.

Batting Cage Project Financial Statement, Olympic Stadium, 30 April 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

HOQUIAM OLYMPIC STADIUM
HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON

Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

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

The nominated area is located in Section 07, of Township 17, Range 09, east of the Willamette Meridian in Grays Harbor County, Washington. It is legally described as HOQ AC TAX 2 of Hoquiam, WA. It is otherwise known as Assessor's Parcel Number: 517090721004.

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

The nominated property includes the footprint of the building and the two athletic fields. It does not include the newer intrusions on the parcel, like the metal storage buildings, the concession stands and the batting cages (see attached map).

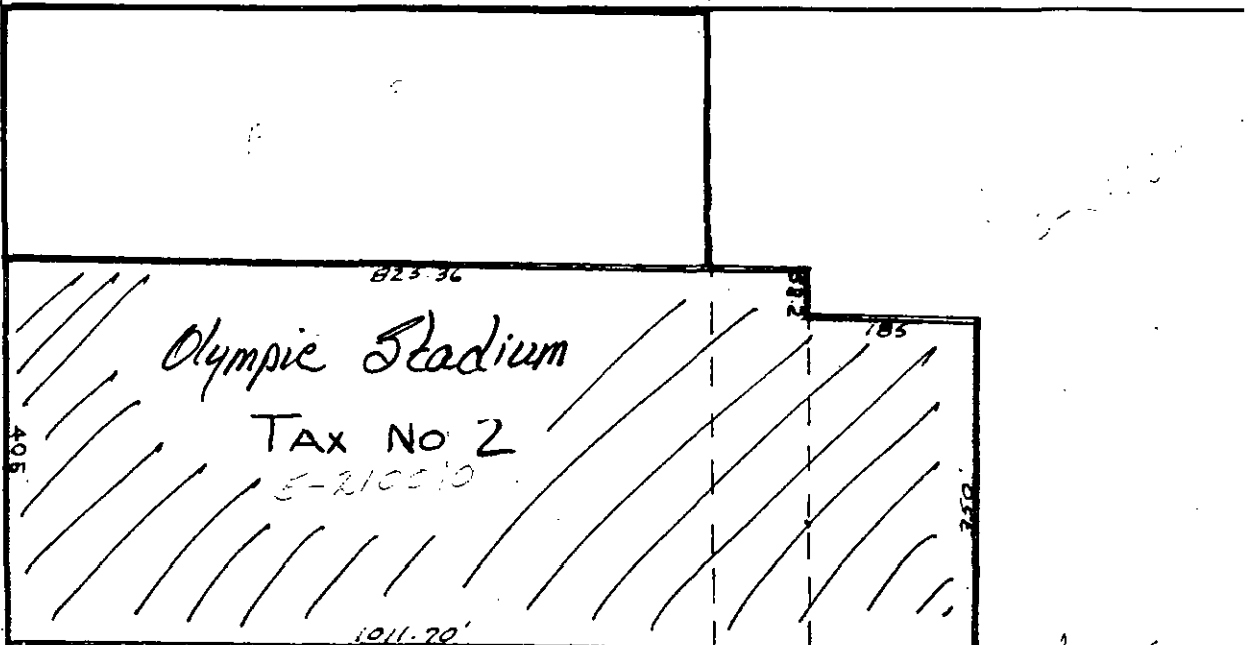
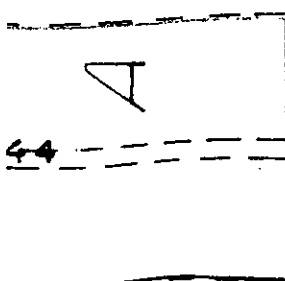
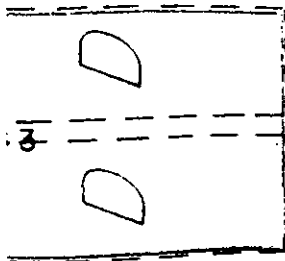
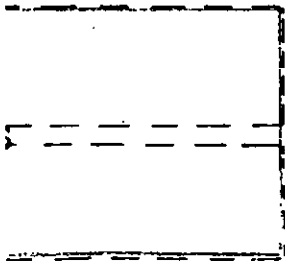
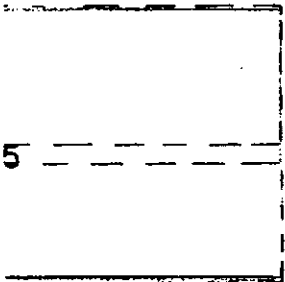
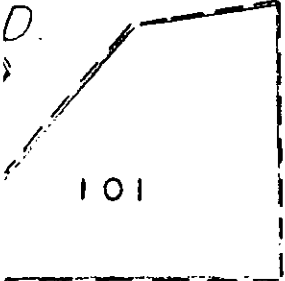
ON

3

L

N.W. - N.W.

N.E. - N.



100	100	100	100	82	100
5	4	72	2	1	8

90	90	73	90	90
5	4	2	1	8

90	190	8
5	4	8

Street

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
70									71

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	42	40

Street

CHERRY

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
70									74

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
50									50

Street

Av

9	8	7	6
10	11	12	13

10	11	12	13
50	40	42	40

SUMNER

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
70									70

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50									50

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
70									75

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
50									50

Av

9	8	7	6
10	11	12	13

10	11	12	13	
50				50

SIMPSON

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
70									69

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
50									50

29th

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
70									76

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
50									50

30th

Av

9	8	7	6
10	11	12	13

10	11	12	13	
50				50

28th

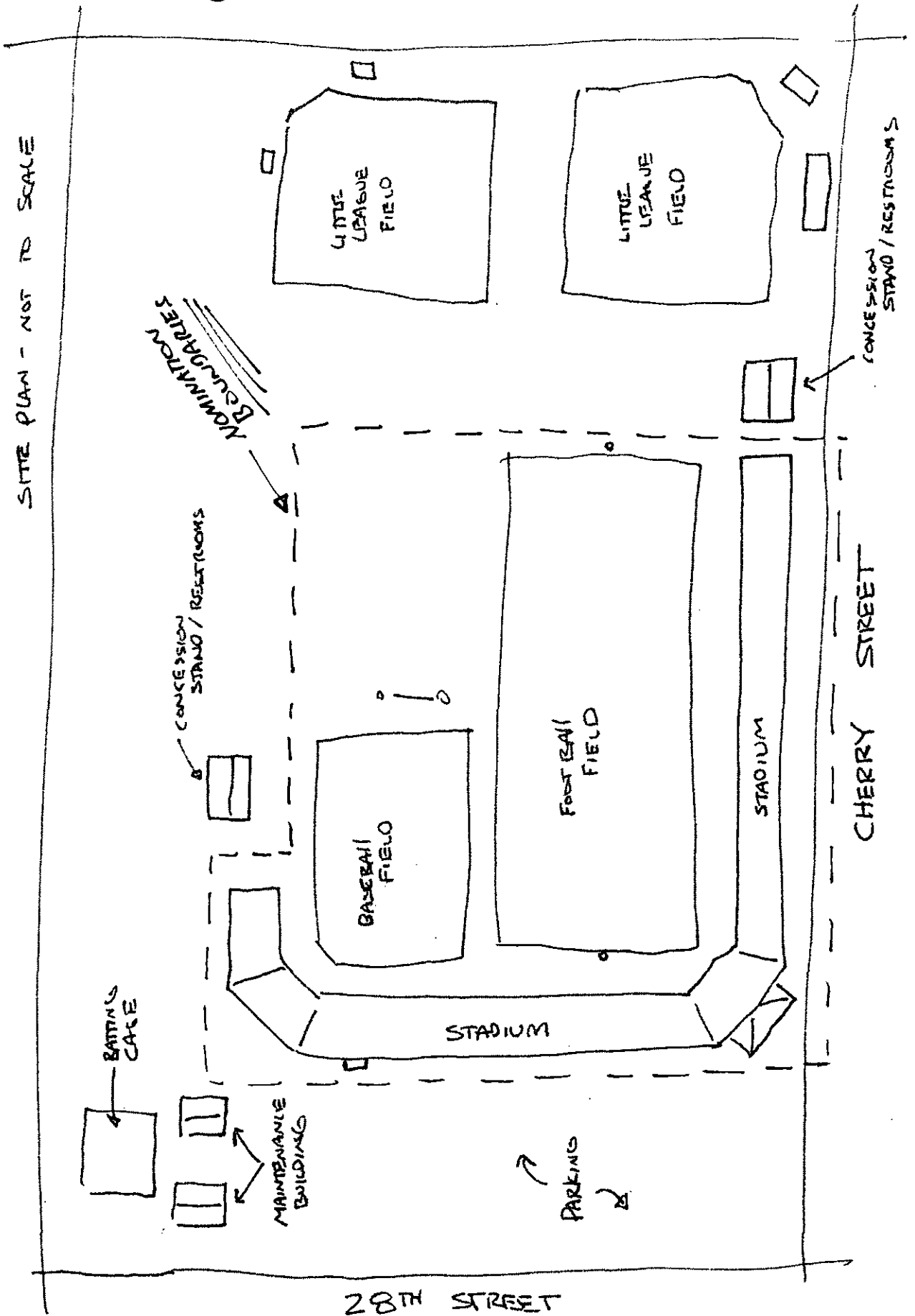
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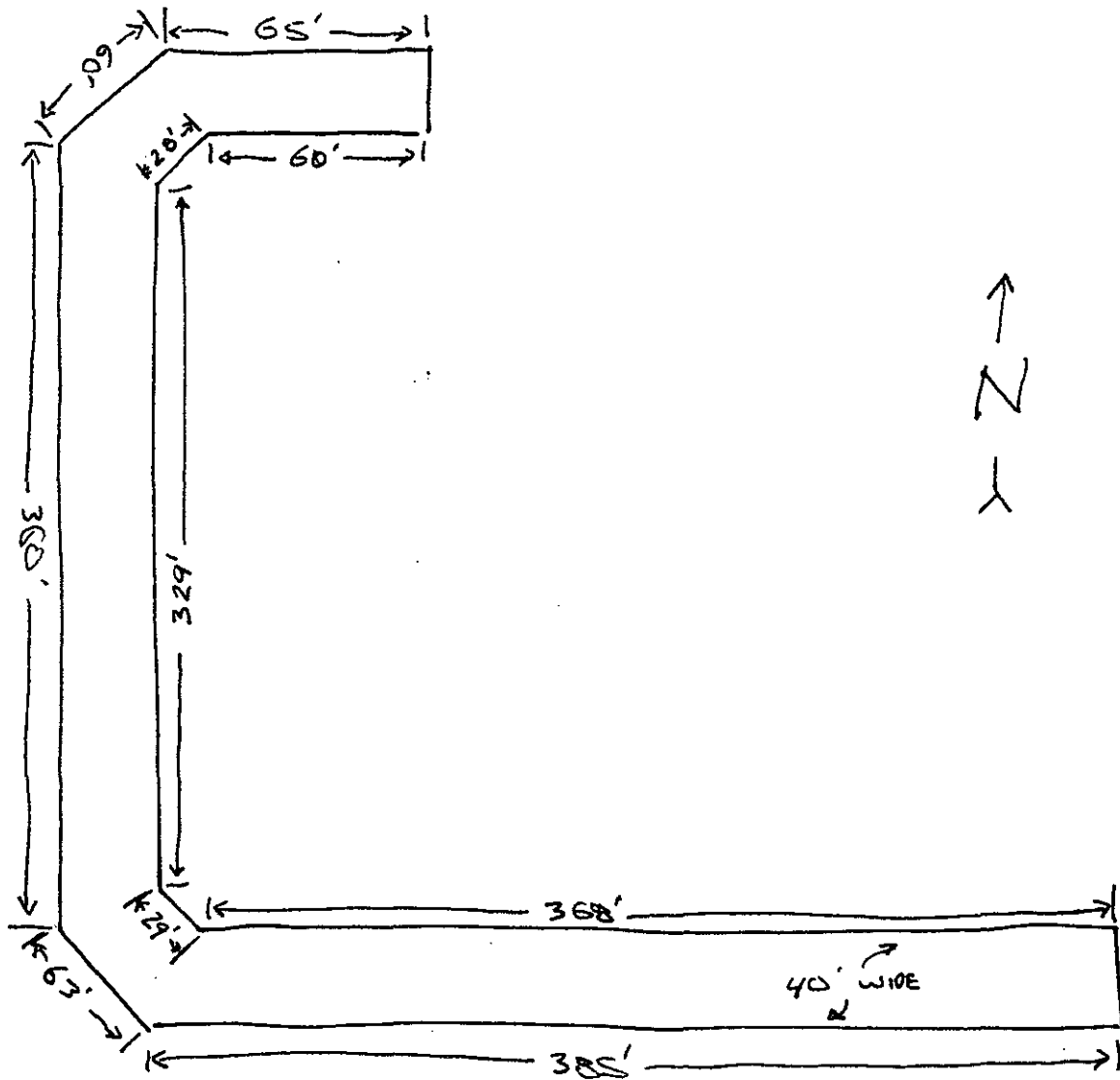
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OLYMPIC STADIUM
2811 CHERRY ST.
HEQUIAM, WA

SITE PLAN - NOT TO SCALE

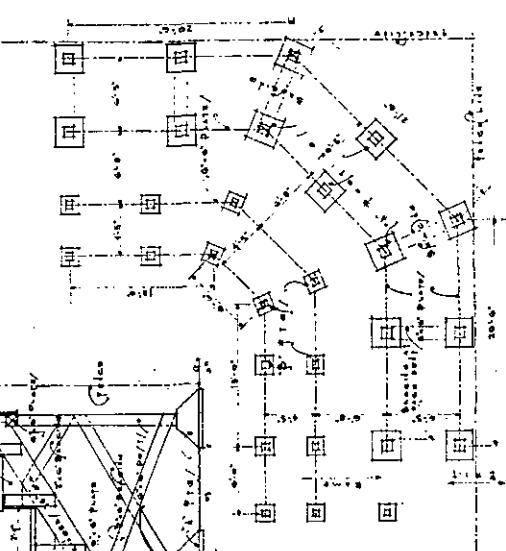
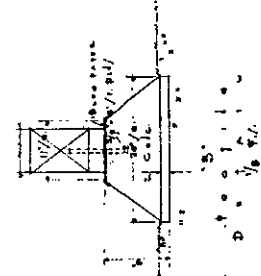
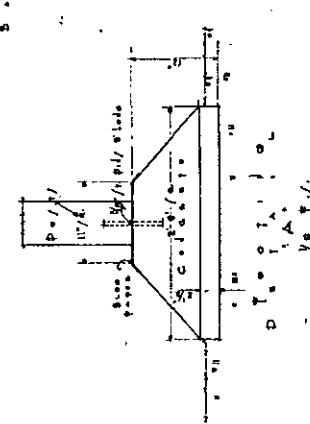
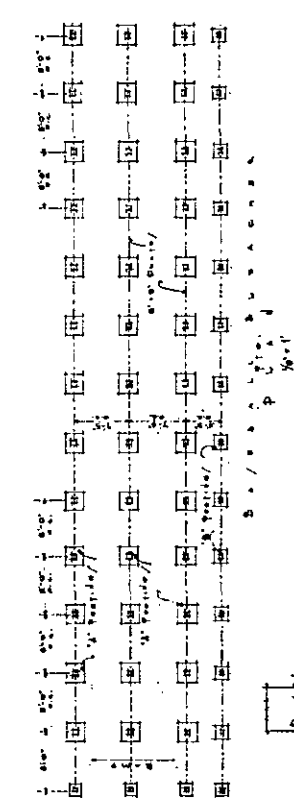
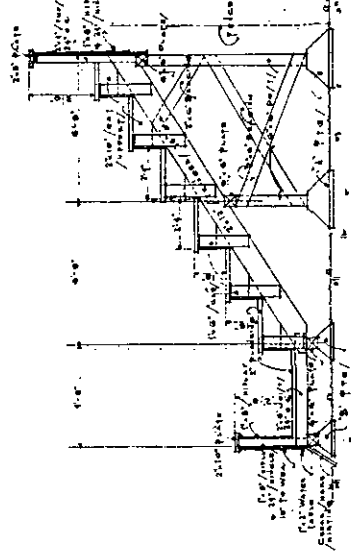
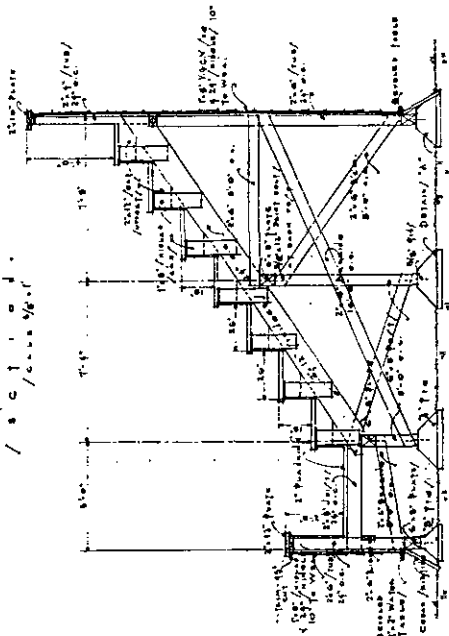




OLYMPIC STADIUM
 2811 CHERRY ST.
 HOQUIAM, WA

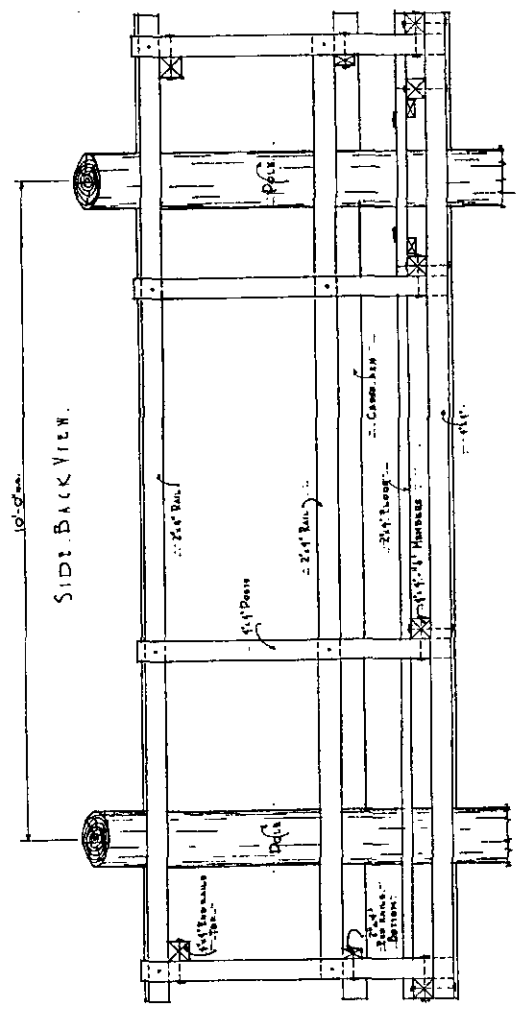
Floor Plan
 NOT TO SCALE

SIDE WALL BLEACHERS /
TYPICAL SECTION /
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



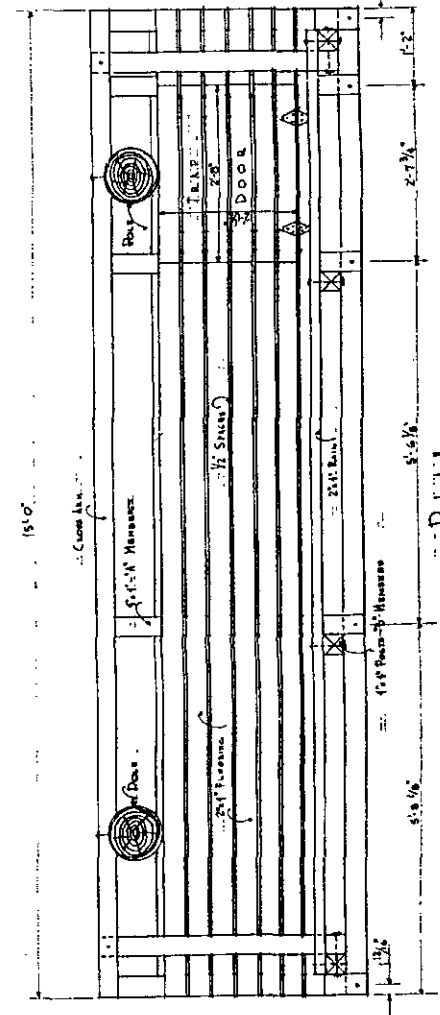
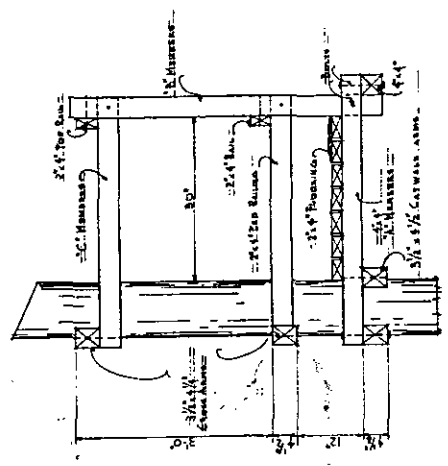
S. B. B...
P...
1/8\"/>

Drawn	Checked	Reviewed	Approved
120	120	120	120
Date	Date	Date	Date
12/12/20	12/12/20	12/12/20	12/12/20
Scale	Scale	Scale	Scale
1/8\"/>			



SIDE BACK VIEW.

10'-0\"/>



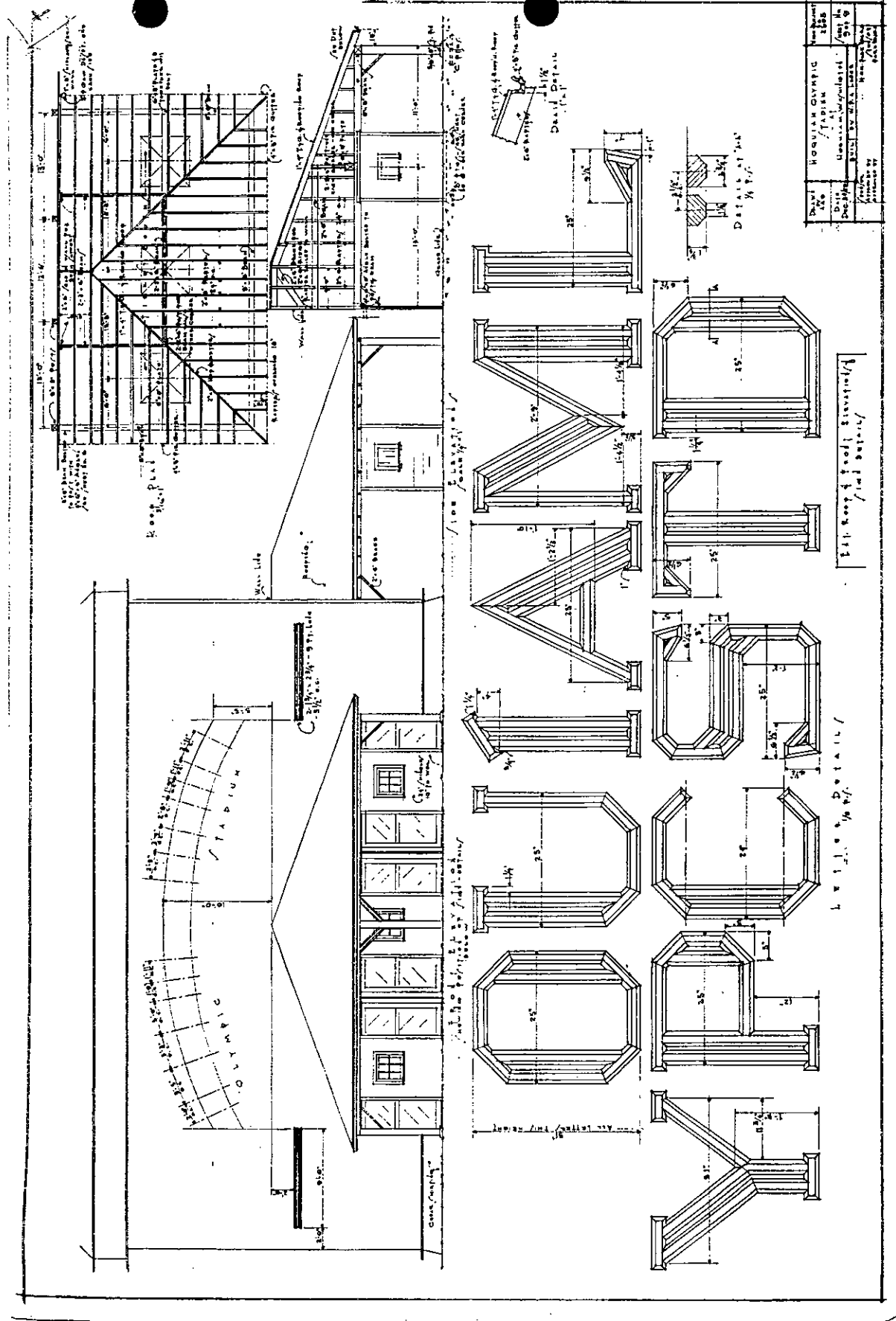
FRONT VIEW.

15'-0\"/>

Drawings of
DOUBLE DOOR
CHURCH
 SCALE 1/16"

SIDE VIEW.

15'-0\"/>



Drawn by	W. H. HARRIS
Checked by	W. H. HARRIS
Approved by	W. H. HARRIS
Date	1912
Project	OLYMPIC STADIUM
Sheet No.	1
Total Sheets	1

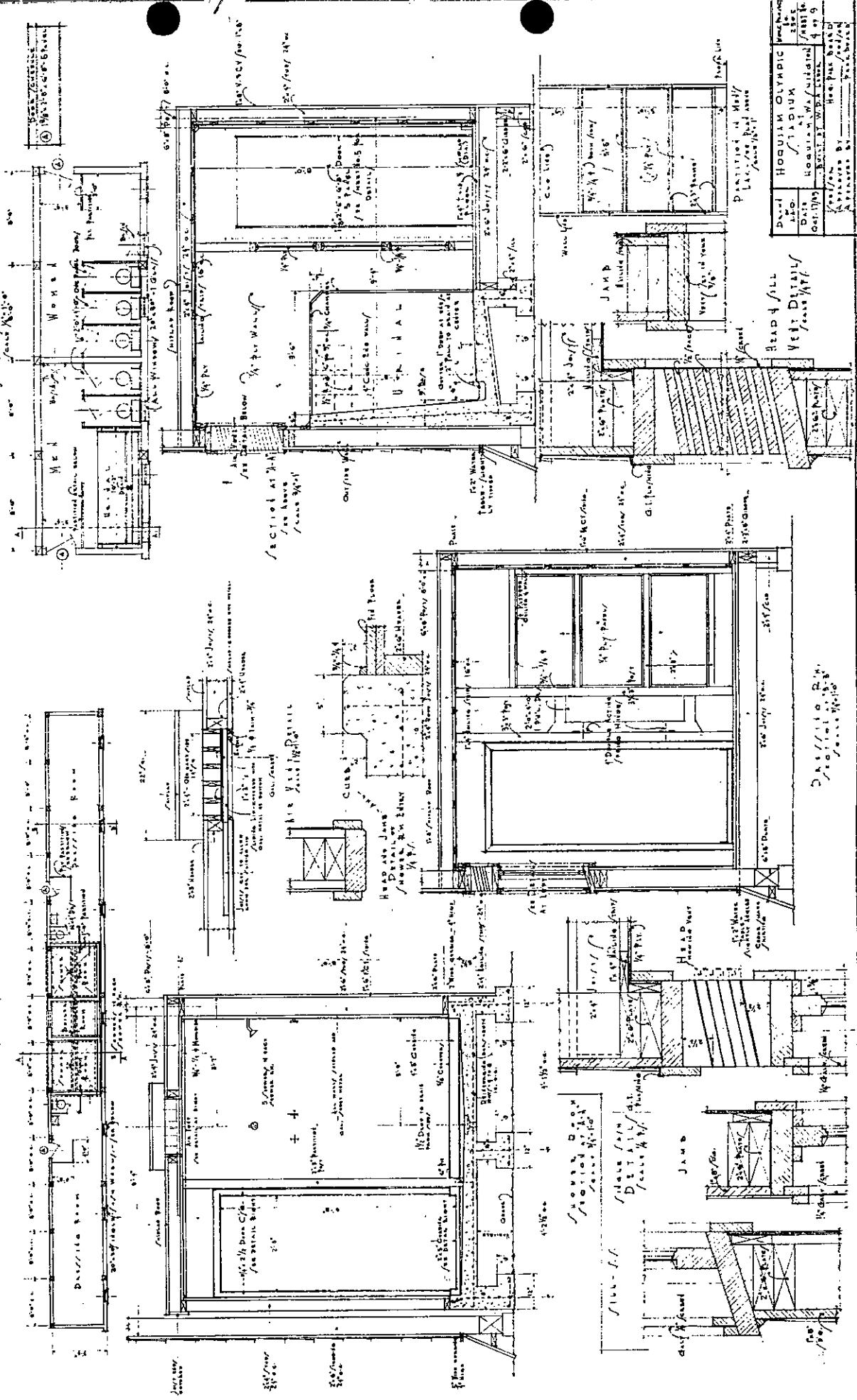
1st story of wall structure / iron building

1st story of wall structure / iron building

Plan of Detail of...
Section at...

Block of Detail of...
Section at...

Plan of Detail of...
Section at...

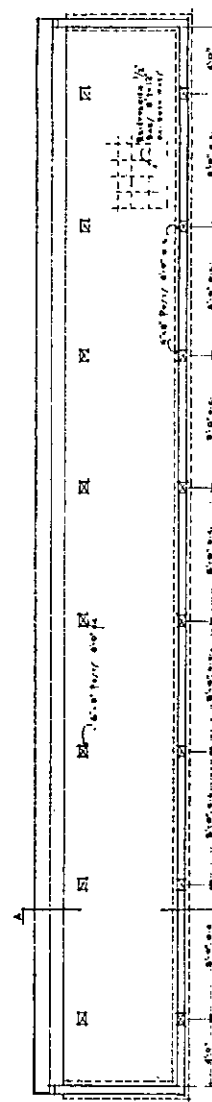


Drawn	HOUGHAM OLYMPIC	Scale
Date	HOUGHAM, W. V.	1/8" = 1'-0"
Order No.	HOUGHAM, W. V.	4 of 9
Checked	HOUGHAM, W. V.	
Approved By	HOUGHAM, W. V.	

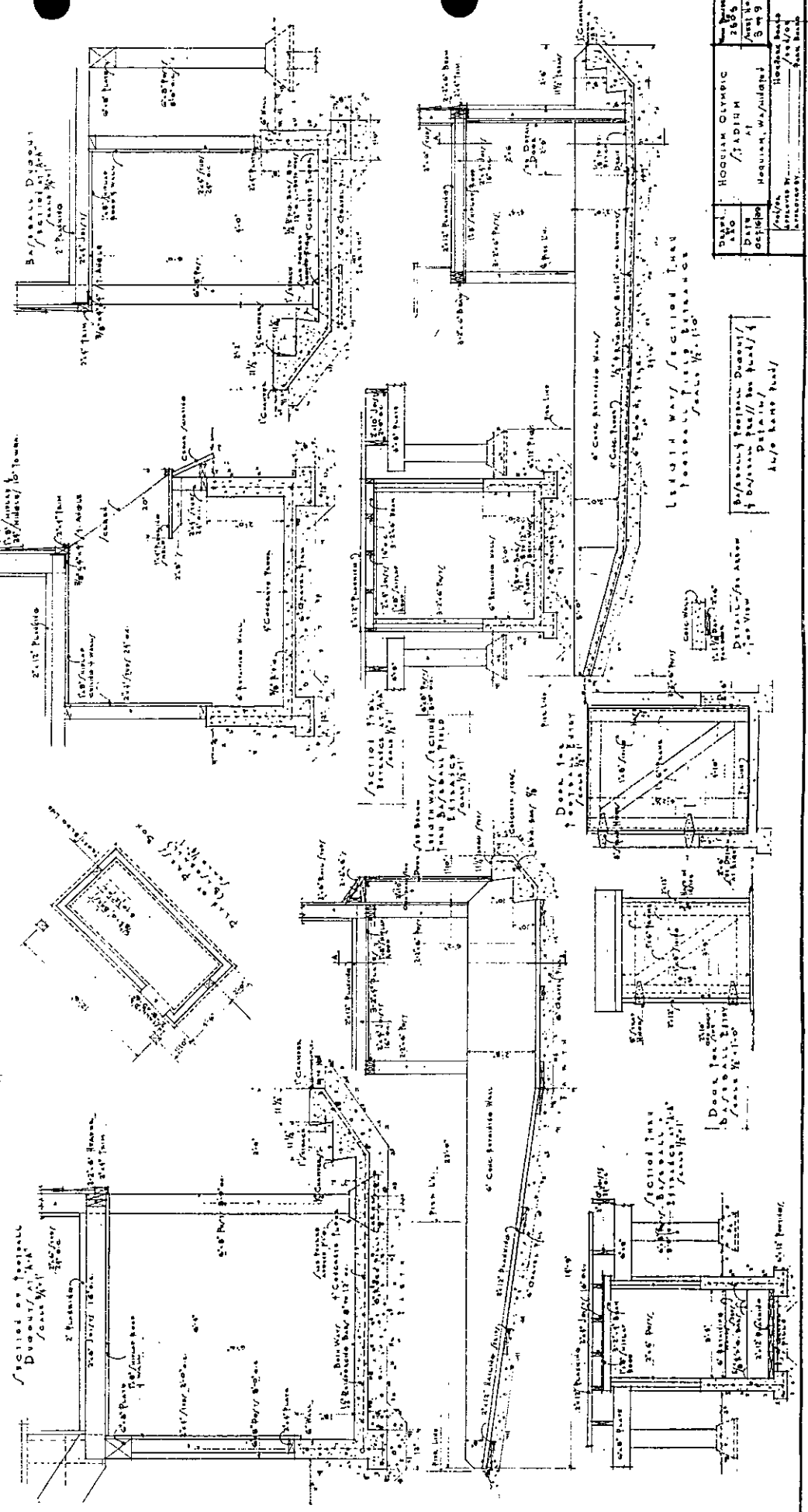
Drawn by...
Section at...

Plan of Baseball
Dugout
Face Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"

Note: See location of dugout
on plan of base ball
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"



Section of Wall
Base Ball Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"



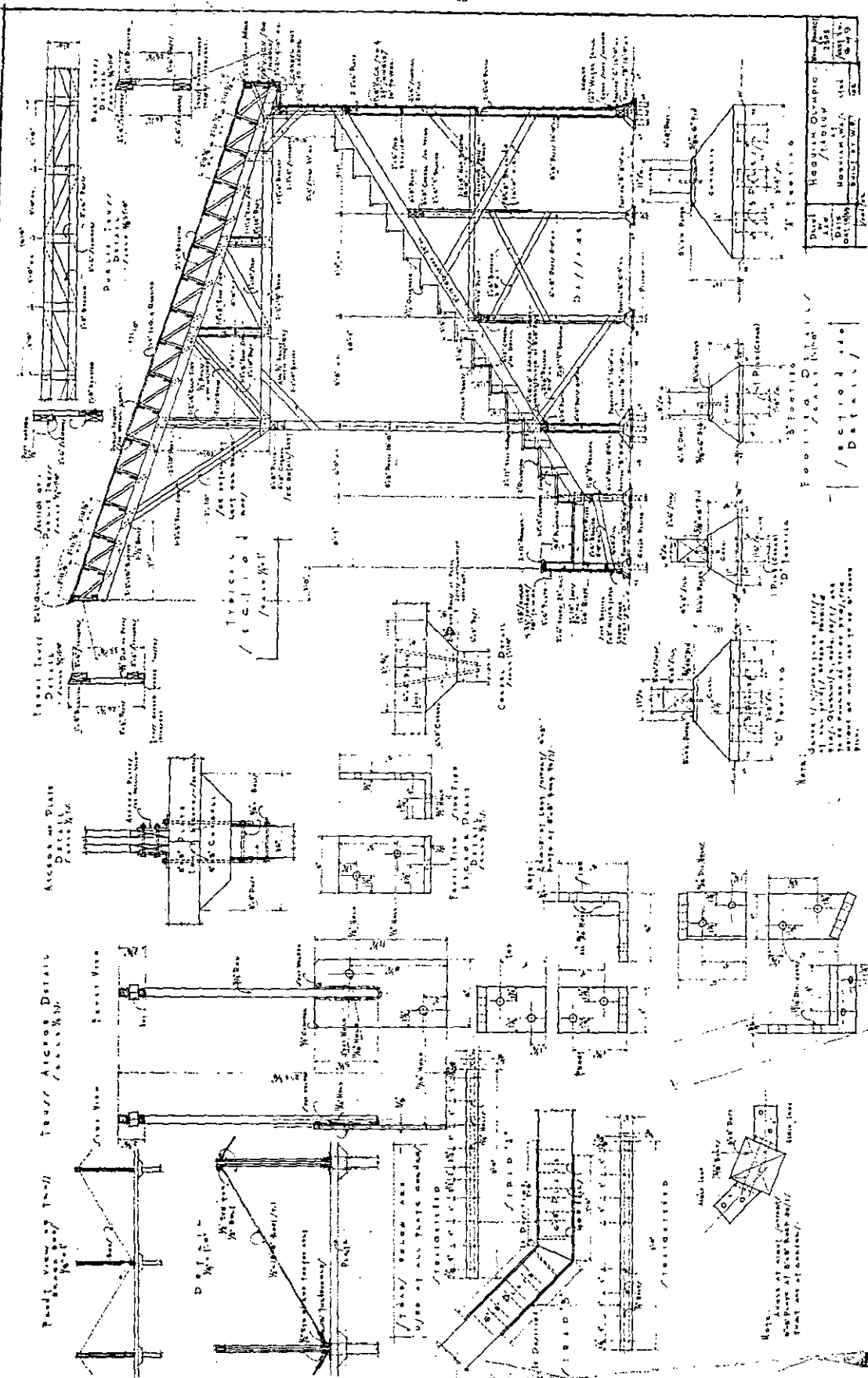
DATE	NOVEMBER 1916
DRAWN BY	J. H. BROWN
CHECKED BY	J. H. BROWN
SCALE	1/8" = 1'-0"
PROJECT	CLUBHOUSE
NO.	1

Section of Wall
Base Ball Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"

Section of Wall
Base Ball Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"

Section of Wall
Base Ball Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"

Section of Wall
Base Ball Wall
2' Base
18' x 14' 6"

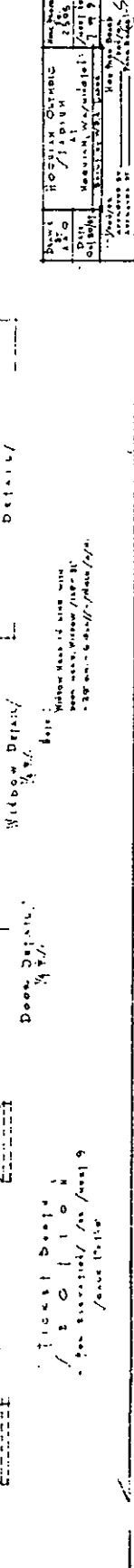
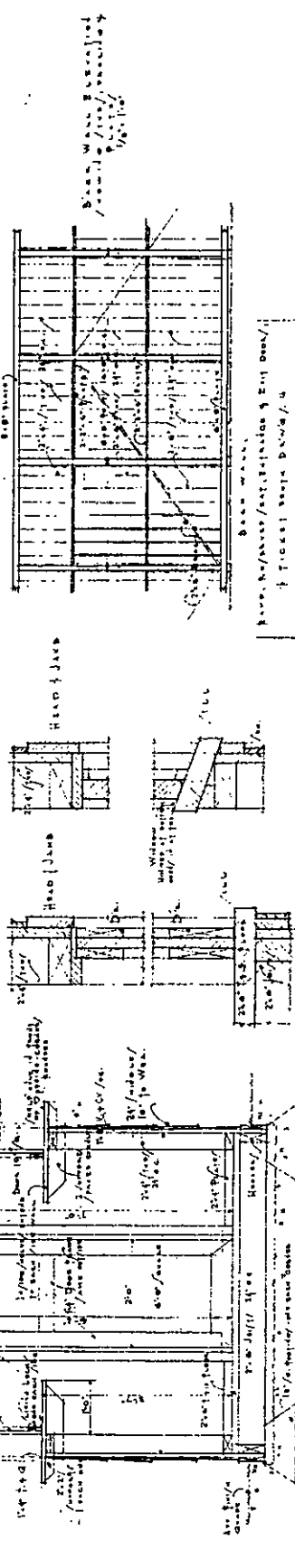
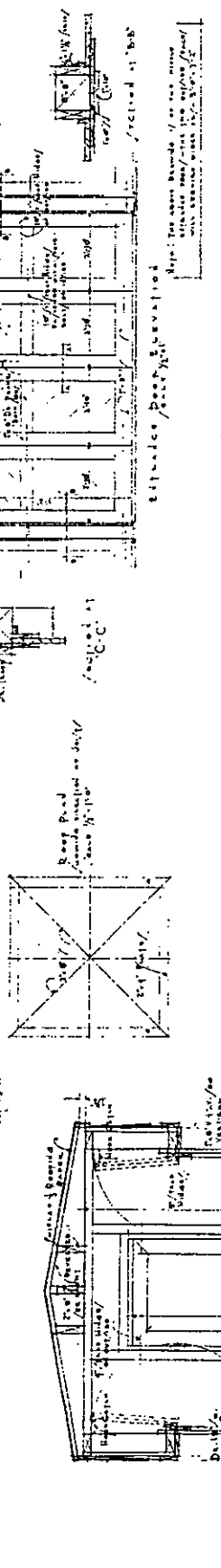
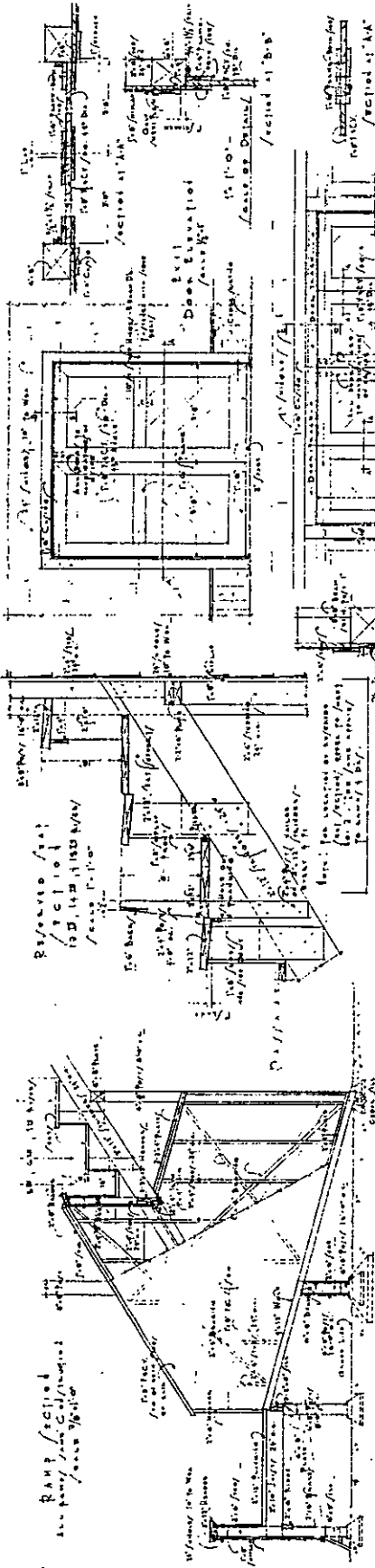


Drawn	Hedrick Olympic
Checked	J. J. Kelly
Approved	Hedrick Olympic
Date	1934
Sheet No.	101
Total No.	101

Footing Detail
 Section 101

Note: Steel in heavy members shall be of the highest quality obtainable and shall be furnished with mill test certificates showing the yield point, tensile strength and elongation.

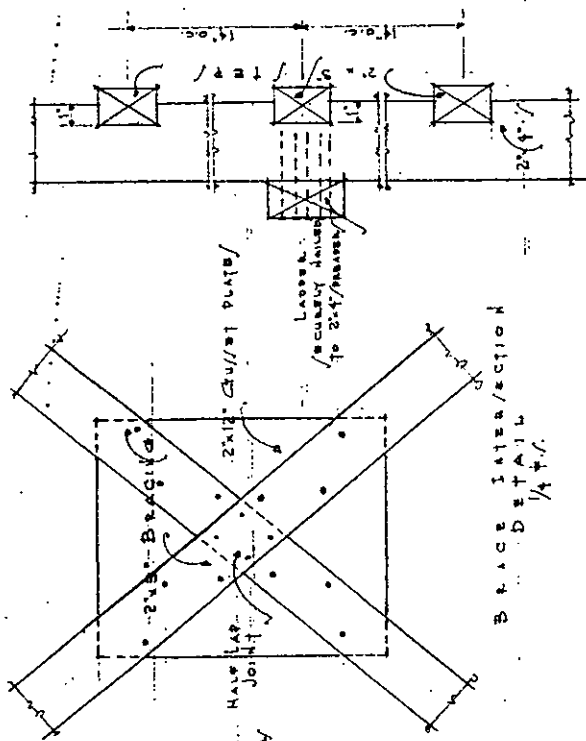
Note: Steel in light members shall be of the highest quality obtainable and shall be furnished with mill test certificates showing the yield point, tensile strength and elongation.



Sheet	ROSLIN CHURCH	255
Book	1/10	255
Date	1885	
Drawn by	W. H. R. [unclear]	
Checked by	[unclear]	
Approved by	[unclear]	
Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"	

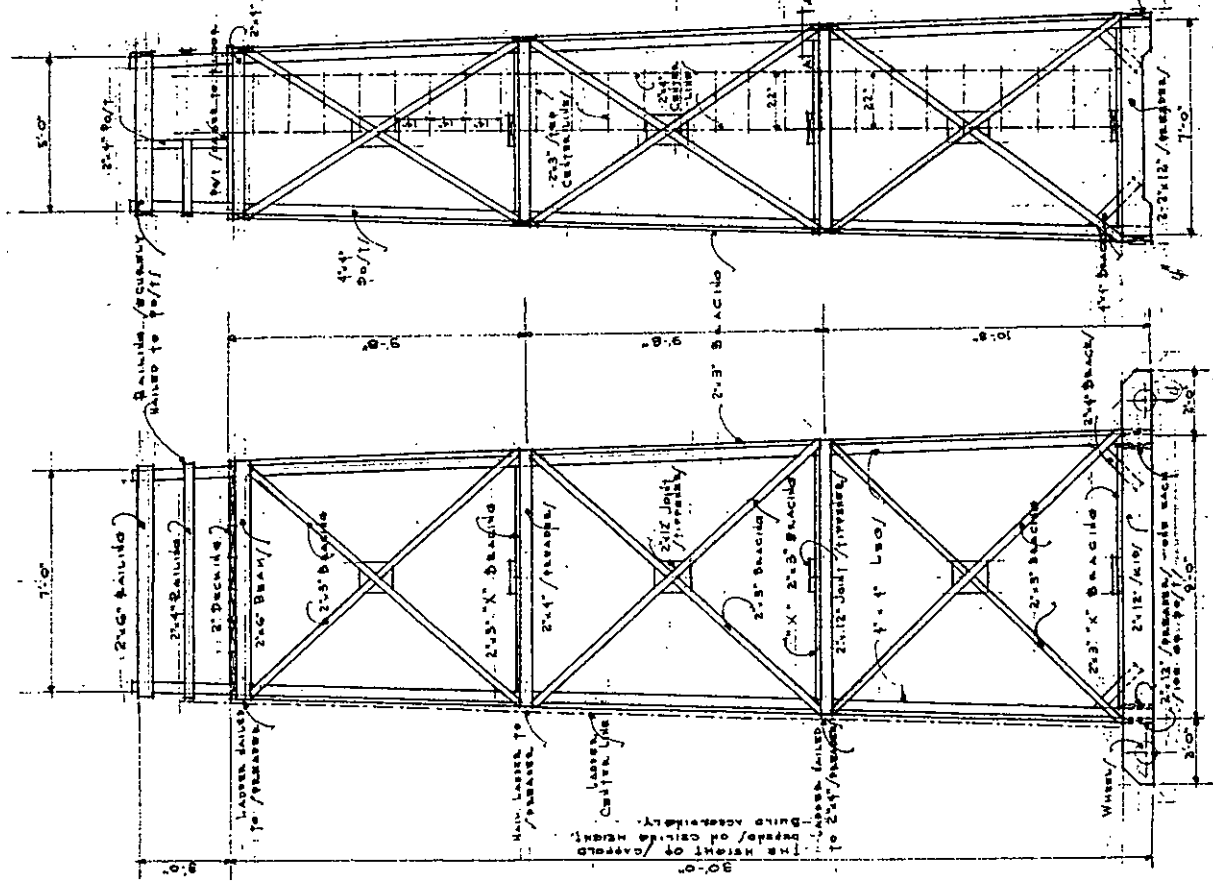
Window Head of size with
been used Window 1/10" H
- 2 1/2" wide x 1 1/2" deep / 1/4"

Ticket Deep
SECTION
- See SECTION 9
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL OF LADDER COLLAR

BRACE ELEVATION



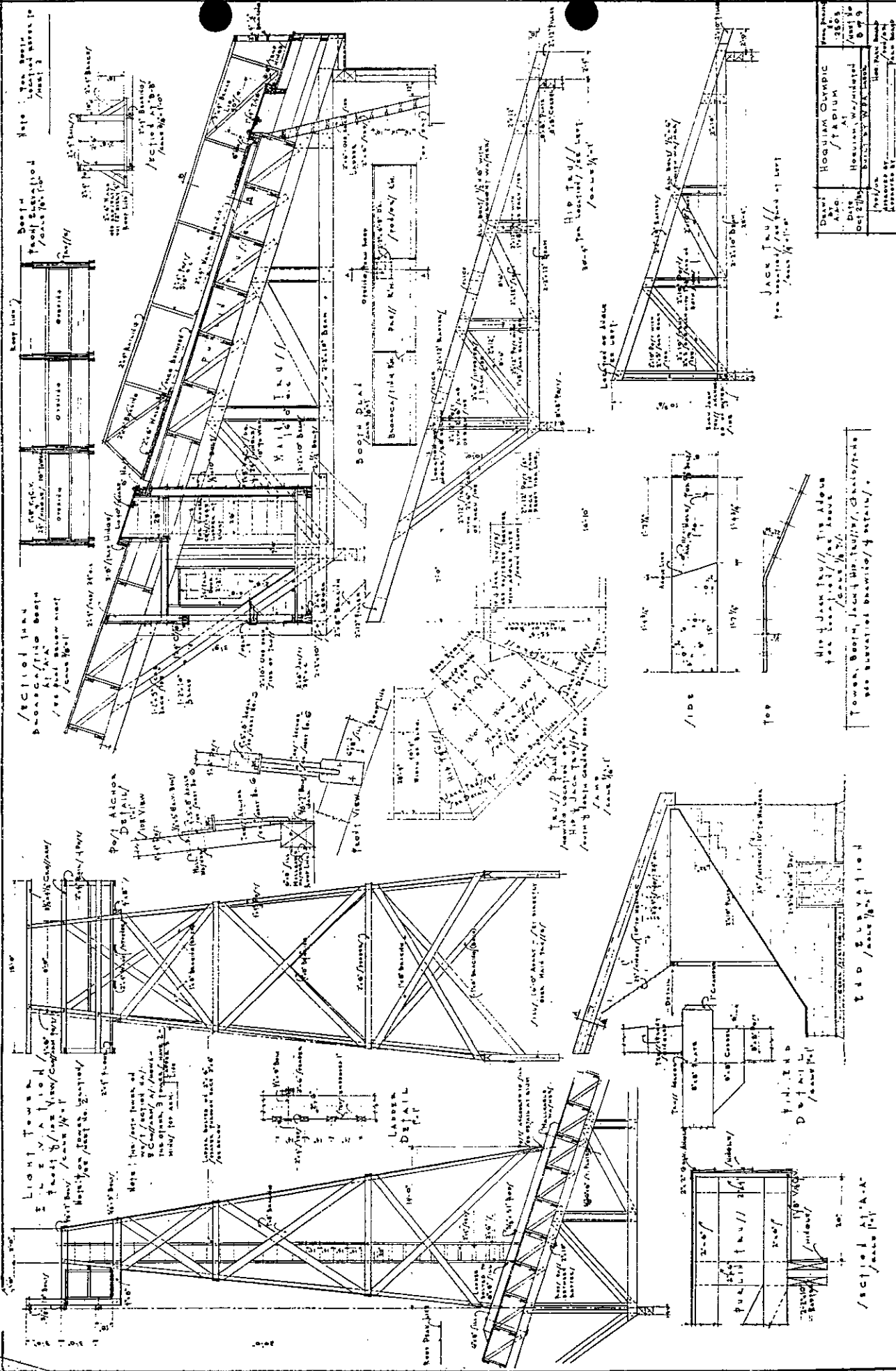
ELEVATION

PAINTING SCAFFOLD

WAS FABRICATED/ASSEMBLED AT HOORIKAWA/MADELOF

DATE: 1/27/88 BY: Joe L. Bick

PROJECT: JET-28/40



SECTIONAL PLAN
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

ELEVATION
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

LADDER DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

DETAIL
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

Drawn	Hiram Bingham
Arch.	OLYMPIC
Date	1936
Scale	As Shown
Project	Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
Sheet	1 of 1
Notes	See Section of Steel
Checked	JACK TAYLOR
Approved	JACK TAYLOR

JACK TAYLOR
 ARCHITECT
 1000 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

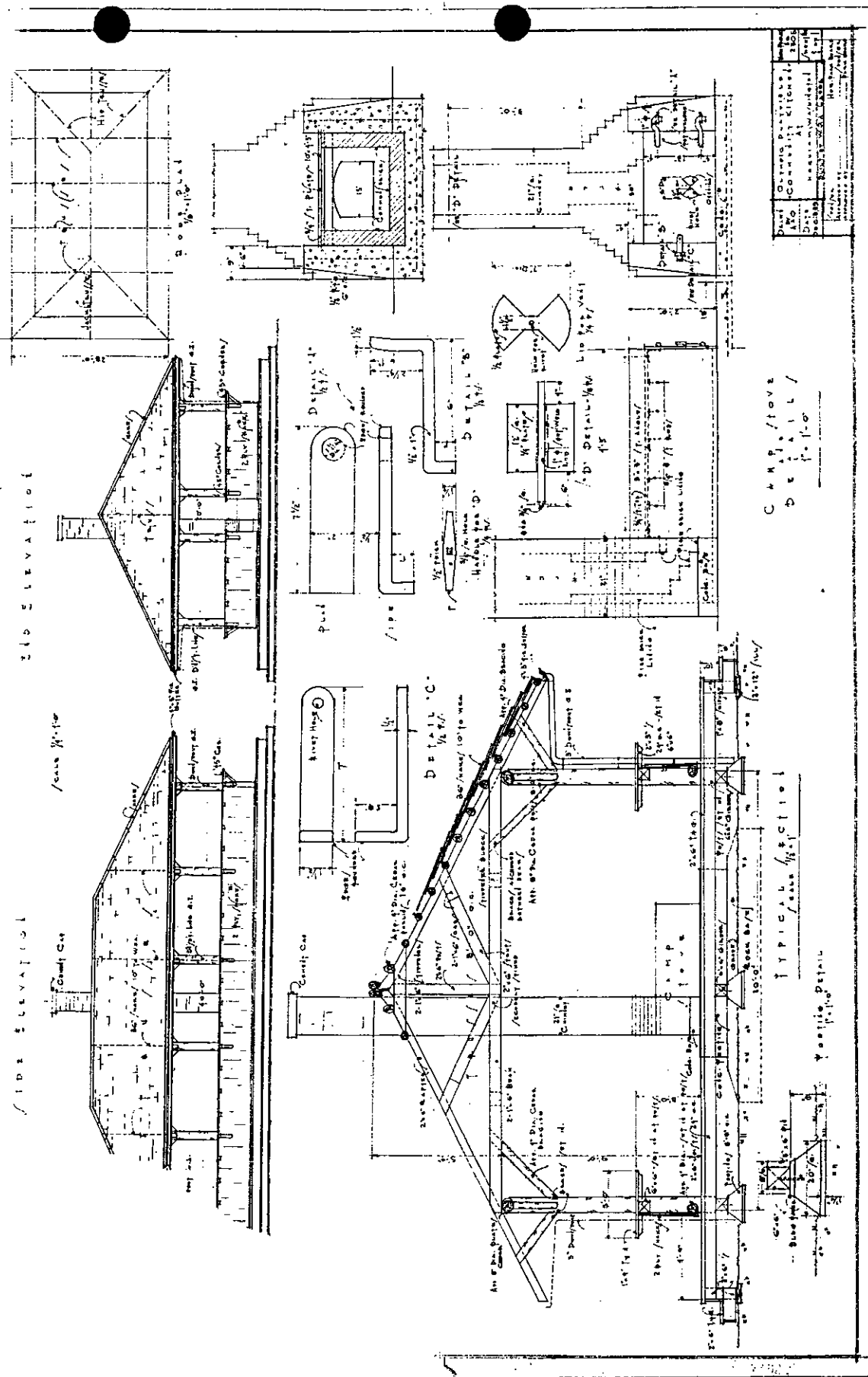
See Section of Steel
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

See Section of Steel
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

See Section of Steel
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

See Section of Steel
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936

See Section of Steel
 Hiram Bingham Olympic Stadium
 1936



SIDE ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

CAMP STOVE
DETAIL

TYPICAL SECTION

Roofing Detail

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
...
Scale



Olympic Stadium, Neguziam, Washington.
Construction began 23 May 1938.

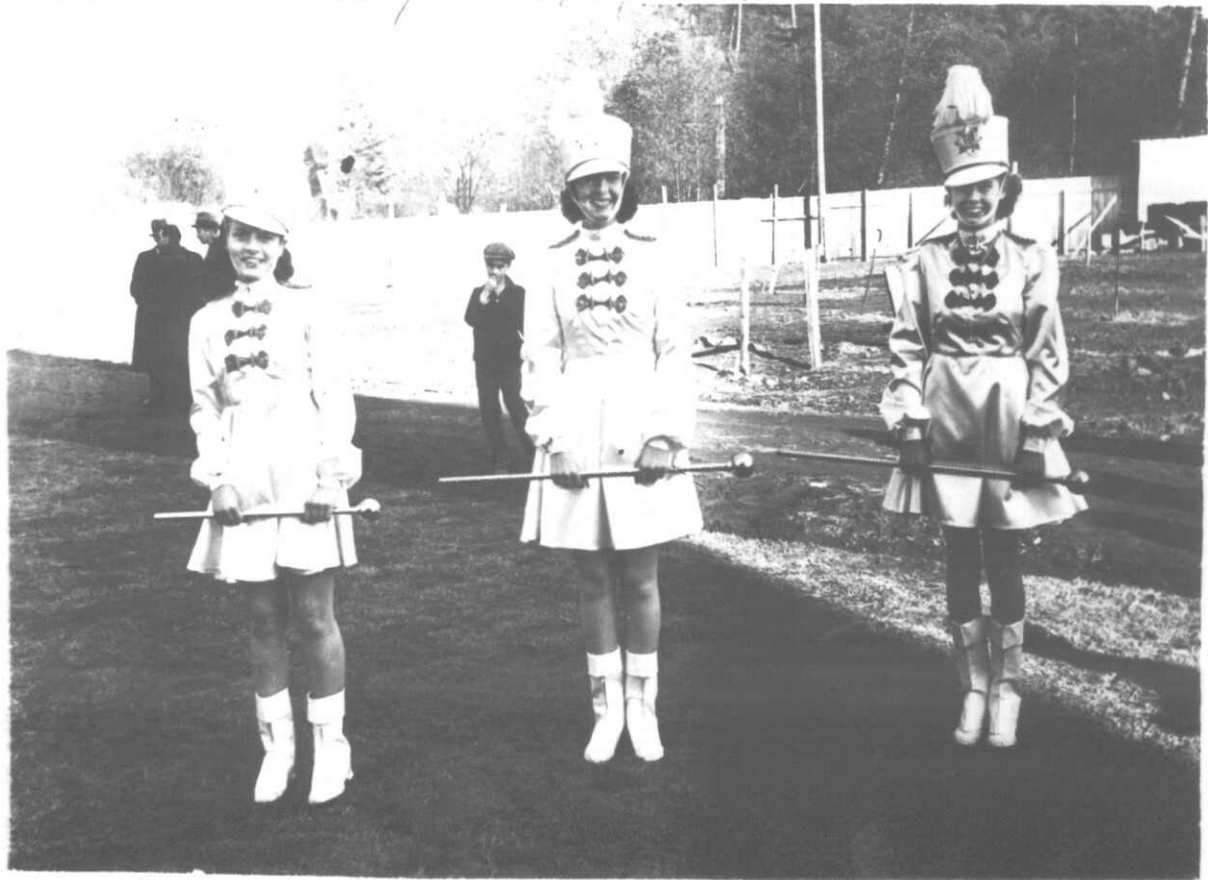


Olympic Stadium
Construction began 23 May 1938.

Hogwam, Washington.

Photo Lab Express Olympic Stadium, World

1938 Dedicating of Olympic Stadium



Mary B. [unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

Olympic Stadium Hoguian, Washington.
Dedication Ceremony 24 November 1938.

Photo Lab Express Olympic Stadium 1938 d

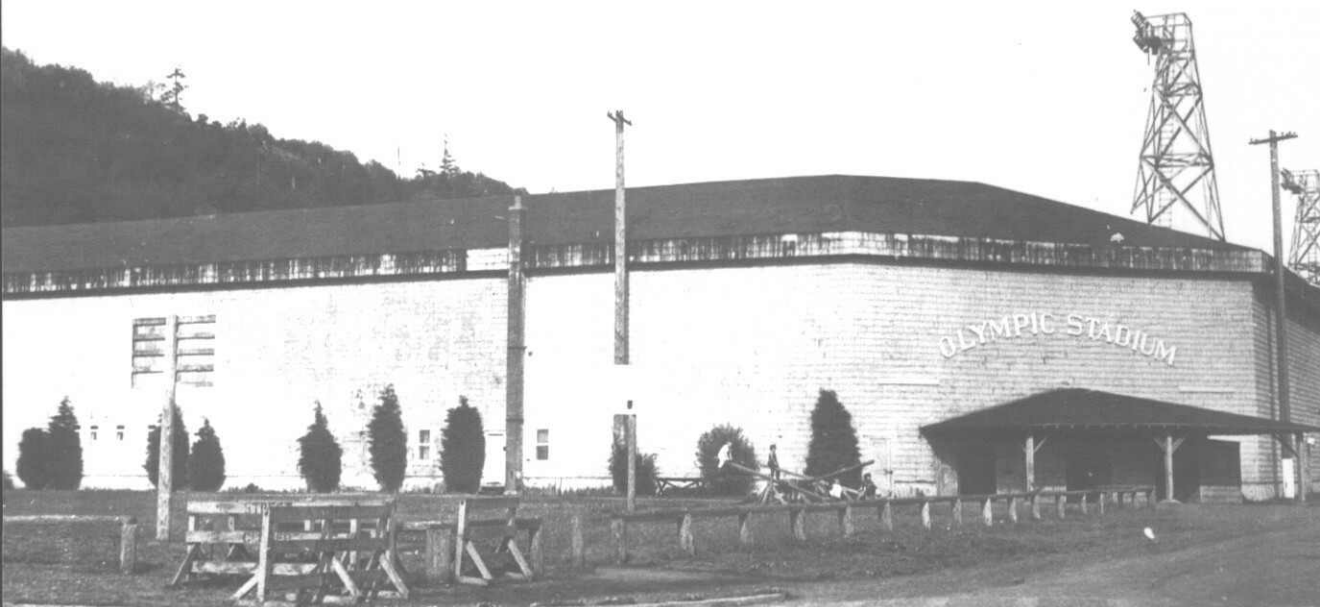


Hoguians Olympic Stadium

Probably 1938-39 - or 40

Night game

Hoguians, Washington.



Olympic Stadium-Hequiam Wash-

D057

Olympic Stadium Nogueira, Washington.

Dated about:

Photo Lab Express Olympic Stadium, front



Olympic Stadium
Hogucam, Washington.

STAN SPIEGLE PHOTO
4-20-41



Olympic Stadium
Hogwain, Washington.

STAN SPIEGLE PHOTO
4-20-41



Olympic Stadium
Foguarin, Washington.

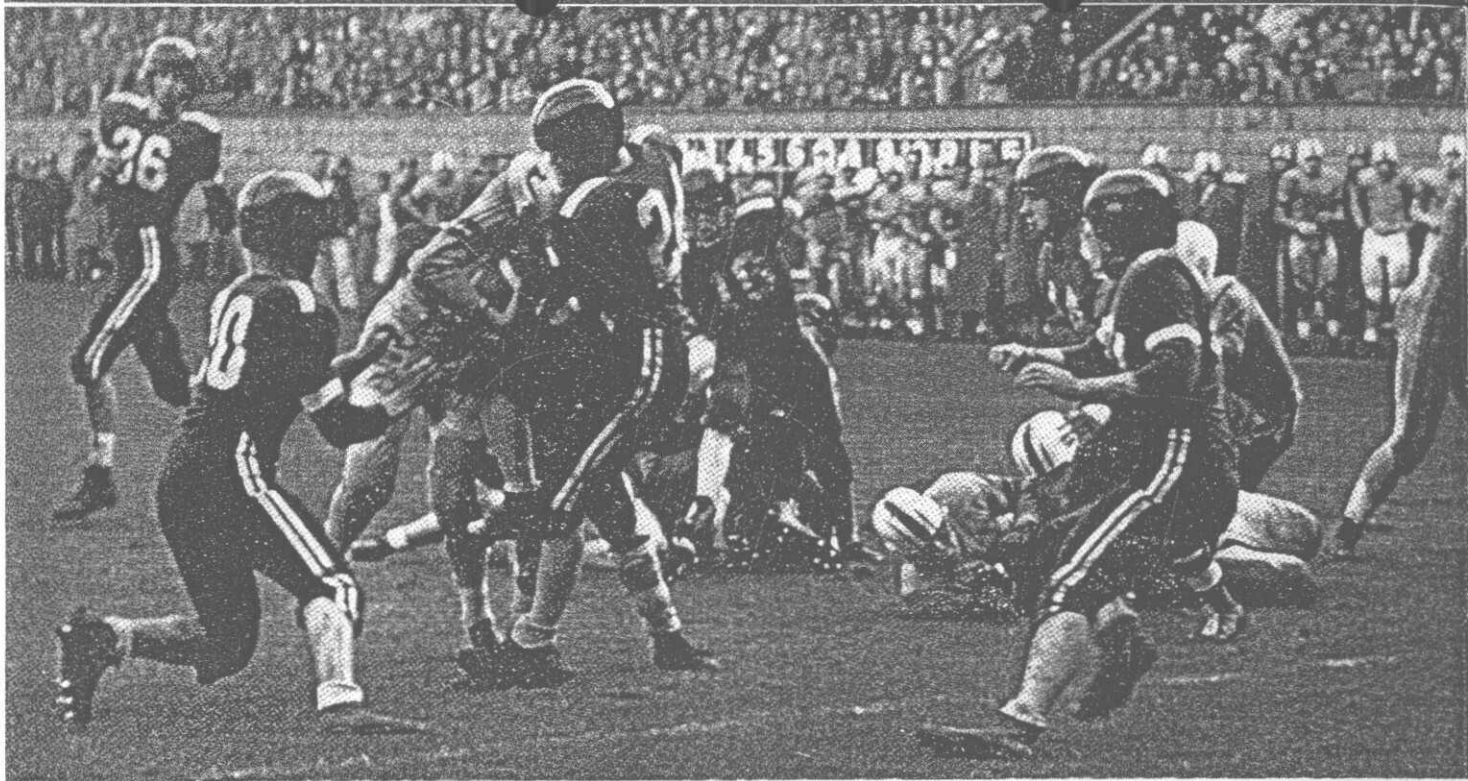
STAN SPIEGLE PHOTO

10-12-48



Olympic Stadium
Hogwam, Washington.

STAN SPIEGLE PHOTO
10-12-48



- 1955 - HESPERIAN



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



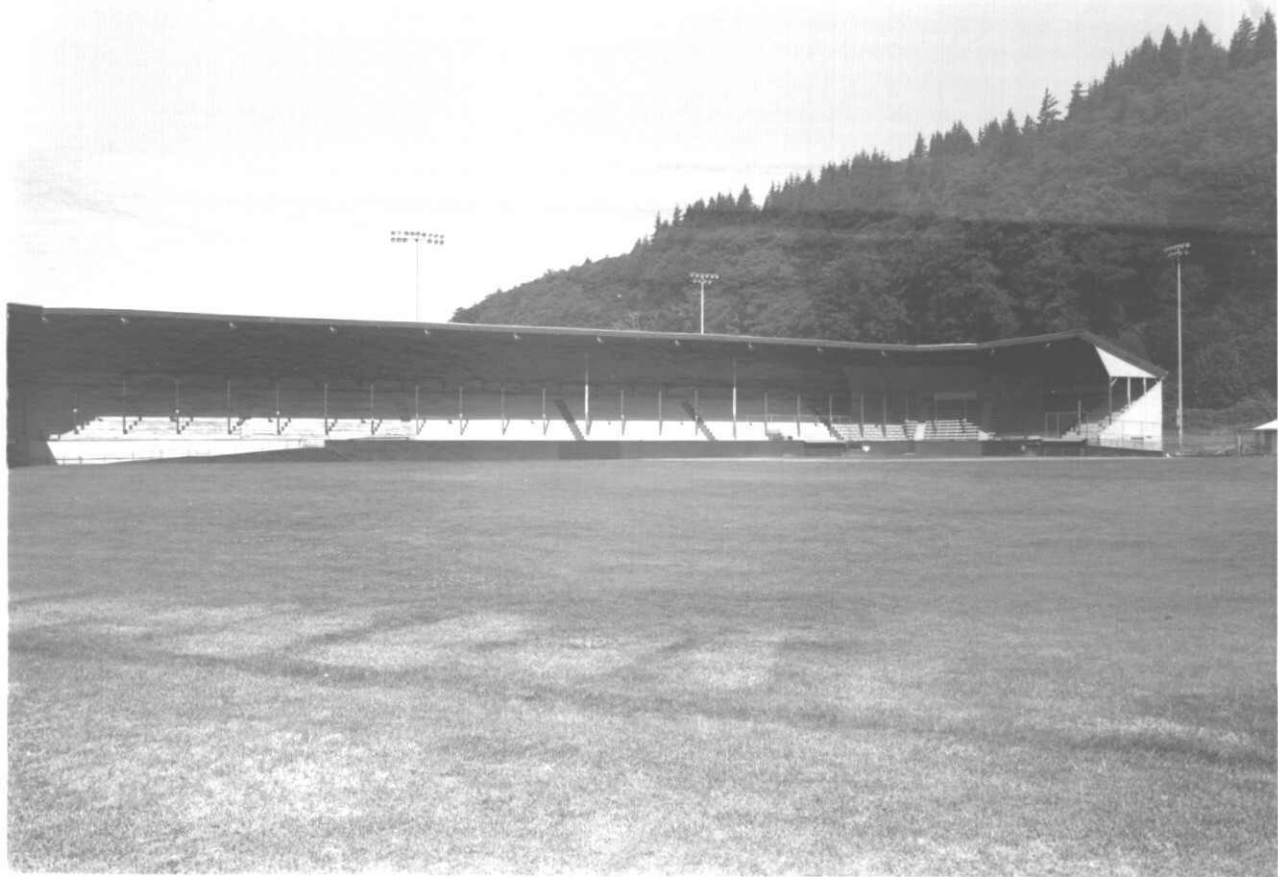
*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



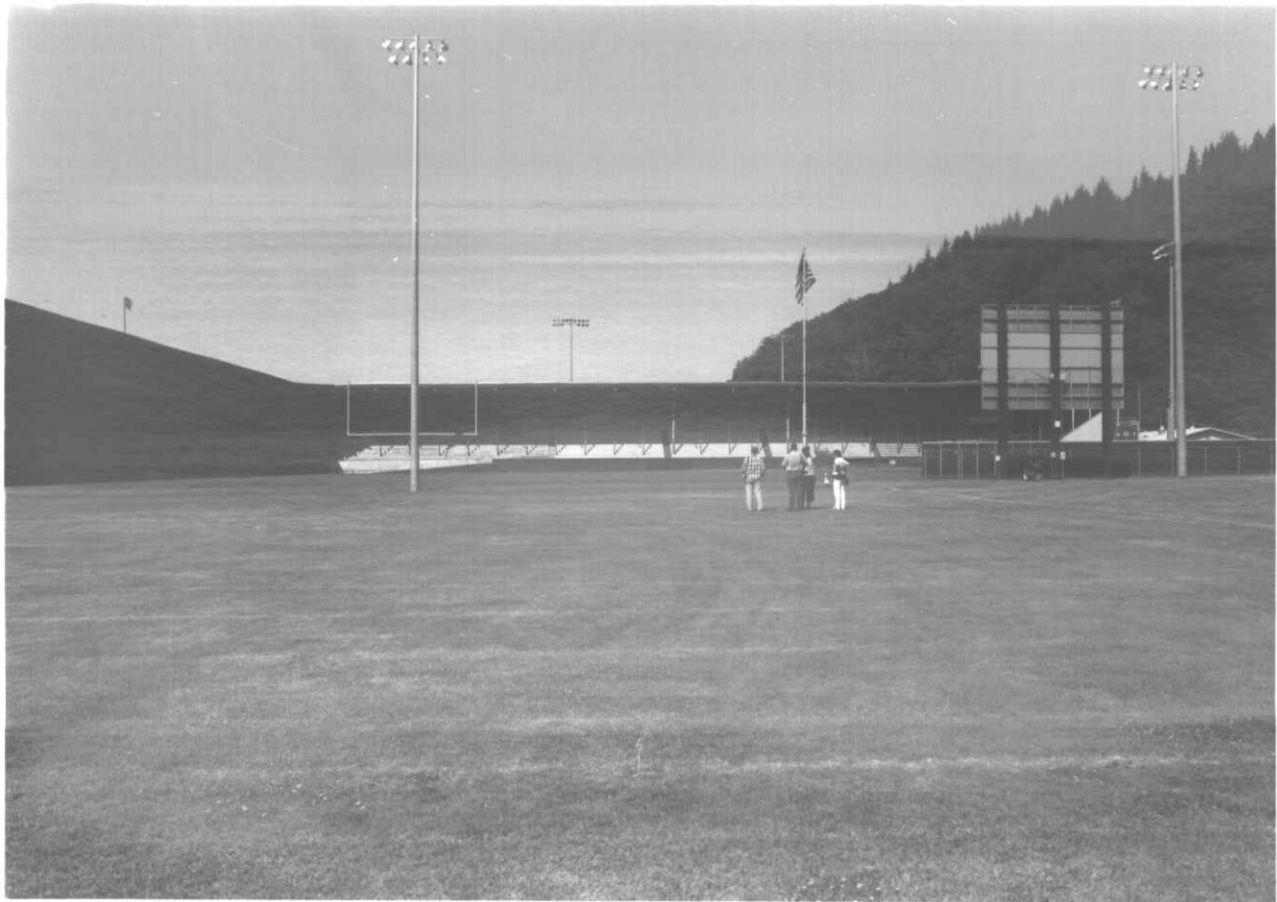
*Photographs by
Cecil L. Harrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington,*



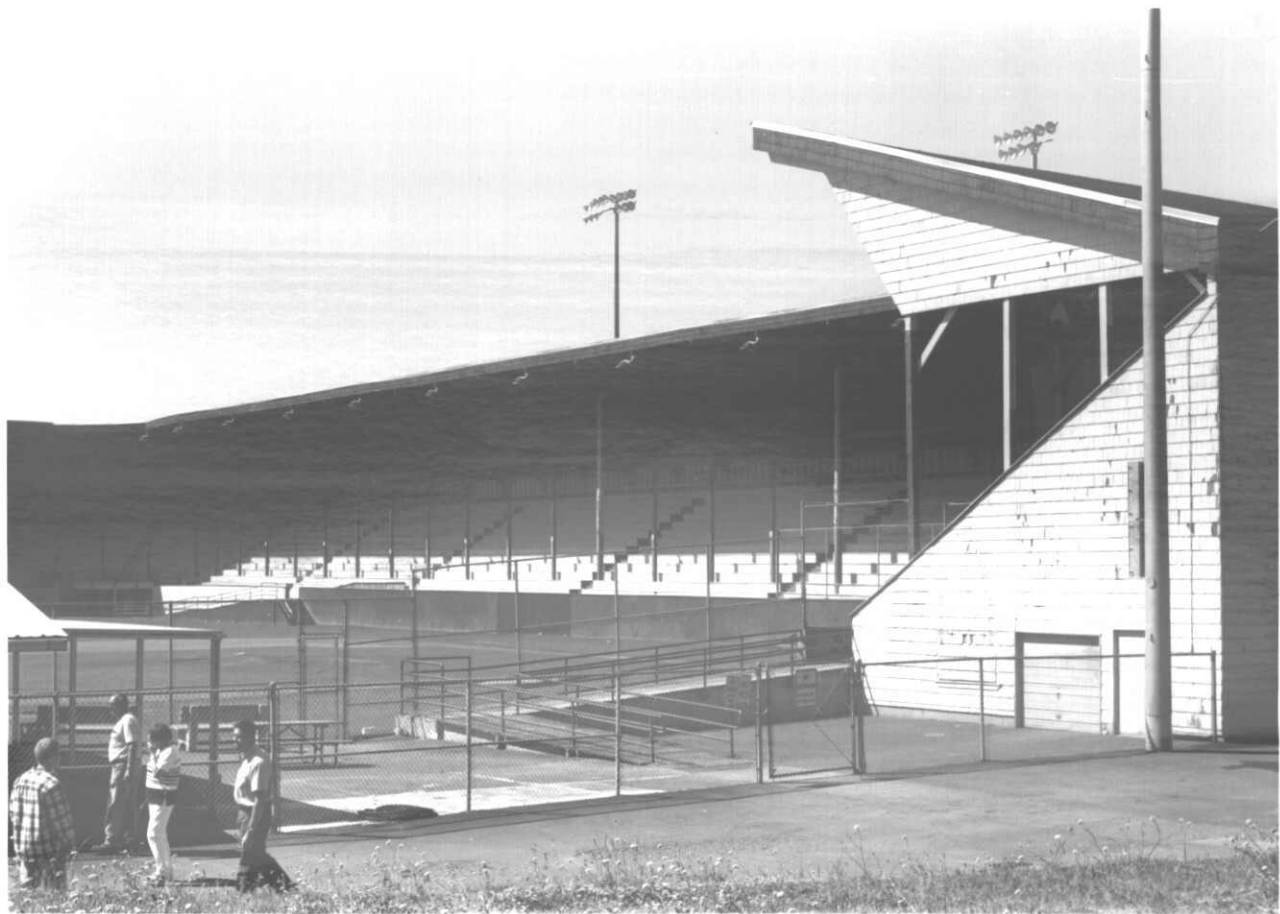
*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington.*



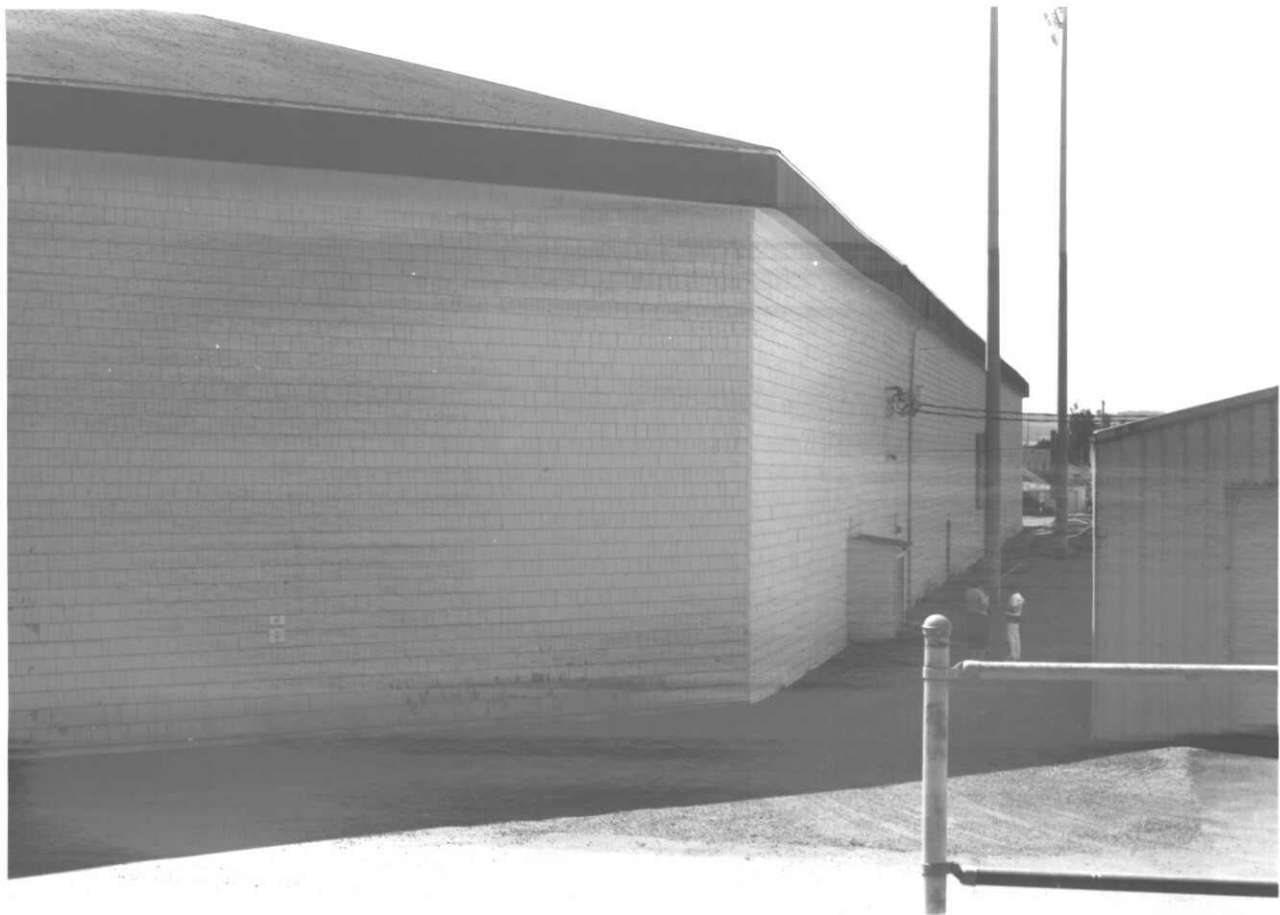
*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington.*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington,*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*

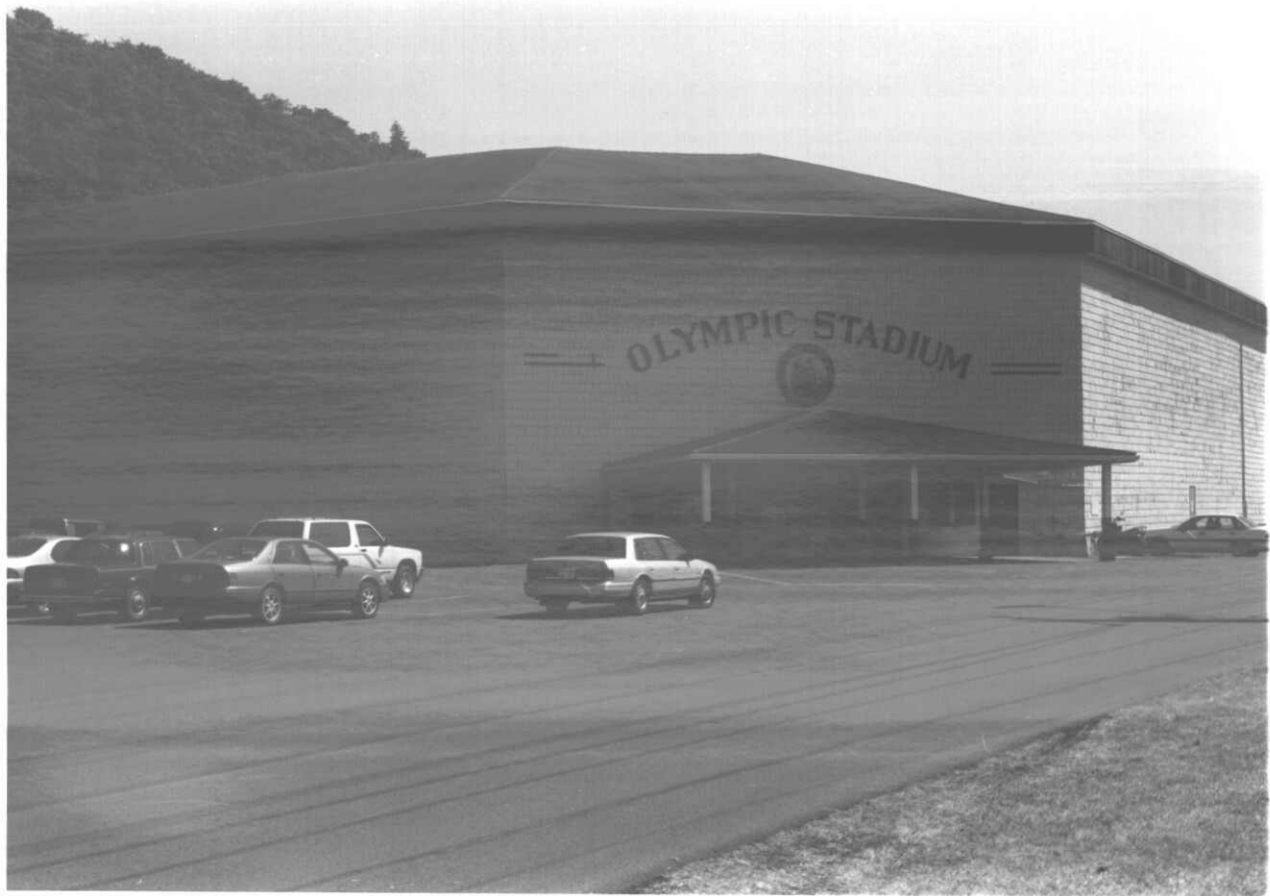
OLYMPIC STADIUM



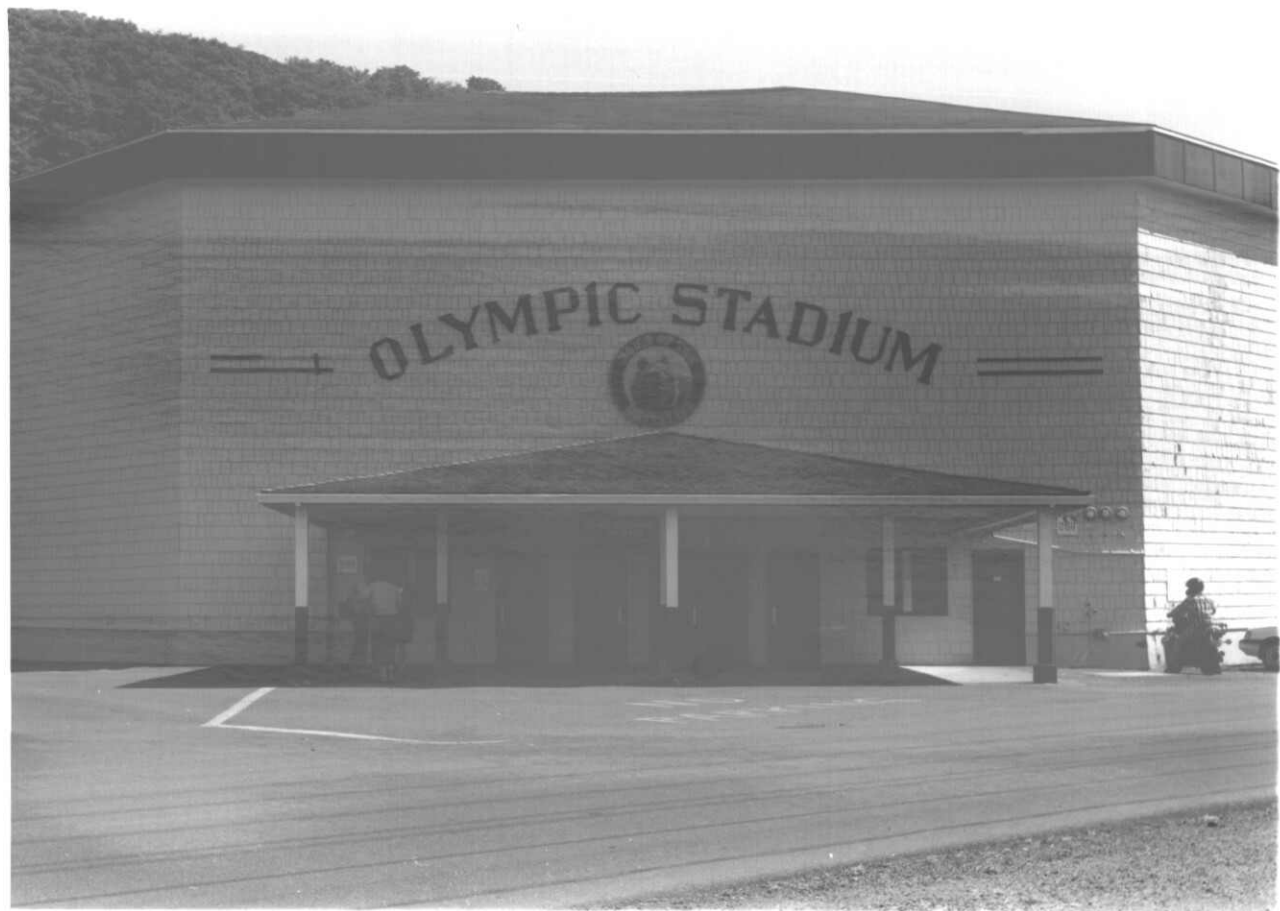
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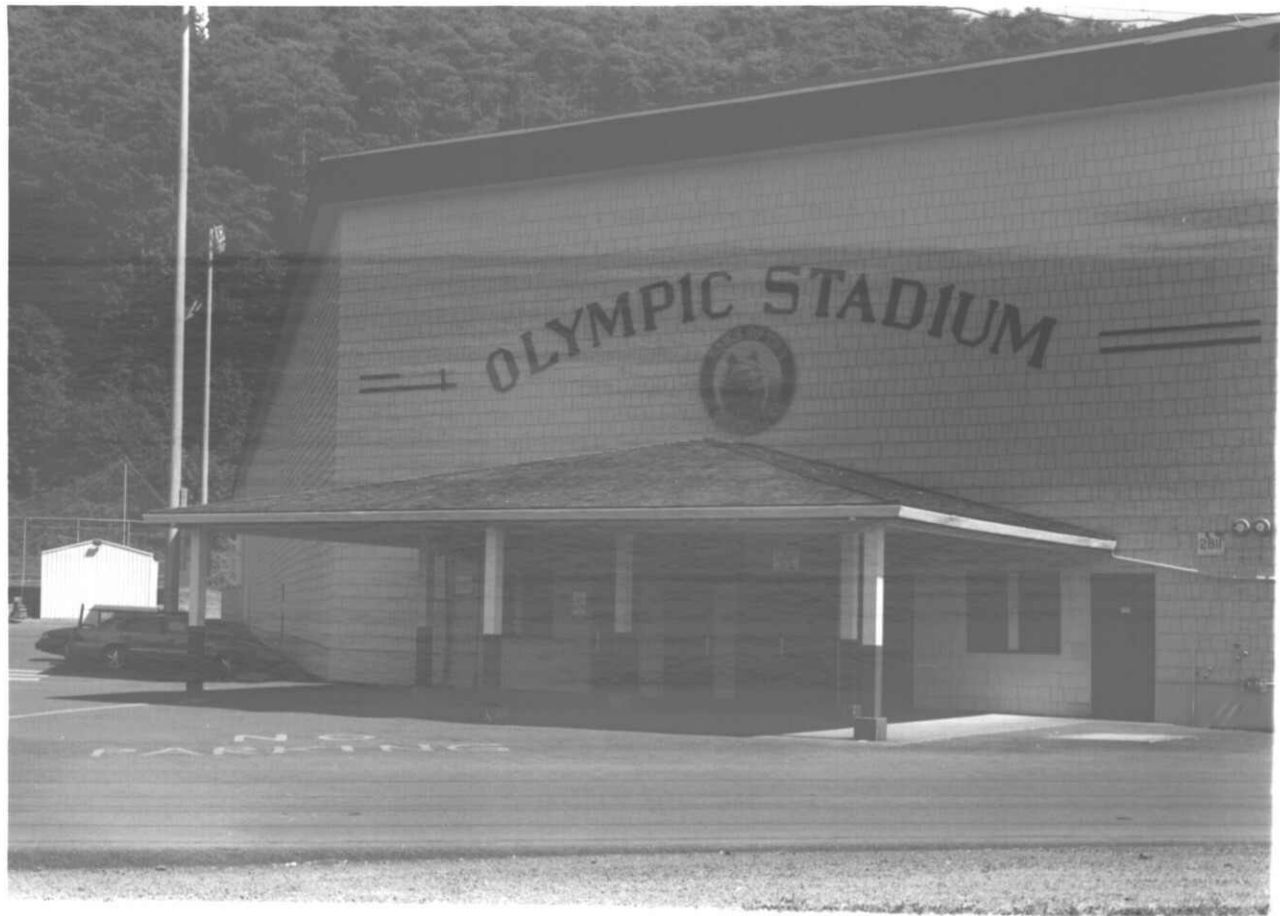
*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington.*



*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington,*



OLYMPIC STADIUM



2811

*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*

OLYMPIC STADIUM



NO
PETS

STADIUM
NO ALCOHOL
NO SMOKING

SEATING
CHART

*Photographs by
Cecil L. Herrington*