

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Namanu

other names/site number Camp Fire Namanu

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 10300 SE Camp Namanu not for publication

city or town Sandy vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Clackamas code 005 zip code 97055

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Camp Namanu
 Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
 County and State

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 include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 40 | 29 | buildings |
| 12 | 6 | site |
| 8 | 10 | structure |
| 10 | 1 | object |
| 70 | 46 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Camp
RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Outdoor Recreation
LANDSCAPE

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Camp
RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Outdoor Recreation
LANDSCAPE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: EARTH; WOOD; CONCRETE
 walls: WOOD
 roof: WOOD; METAL
 other: BRICK; STONE; CONCRETE

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

Camp Namanu is a historic summer camp founded in 1924 for the organization Camp Fire Girls and is located in a forested site along the Sandy River in Clackamas County. The camp has multiple wood buildings and structures built in the rustic style that blend with the natural setting of meadow, forest, and river. Within the historic district, there are 70 contributing and 46 noncontributing resources that include different types of buildings, such as lodges, cabins, and community buildings, structures, sites, and objects, which are organized in groupings that serve different purposes and functions. The various clusters and sites are connected through an extensive system of single-track earth or gravel roads and hiking or riding trails that traverse the 552-acre property. The interiors of the buildings are simple; the plan, volume, and size of each building is determined by its function. Material finishes on the buildings and structures are wood; some of the larger lodges and community buildings include river rock or metal fireplaces. Throughout the camp, there is a strong emphasis on cohesion with the outdoors through open wall framing, indoor/outdoor fireplaces, and porches. The first period of development occurred during the 1920s and 1930s, when the spatial organization, cluster arrangement, and rustic design aesthetic that continues to characterize the camp were established. The property experienced a second period of heavy activity during the 1950s, as Camp Namanu hired a new Camp Director, built new and larger facilities, and saw a jump in attendance. By 1959, the summer camp had settled into what is largely recognizable as Camp Namanu today. Though changes have occurred within the district since the period of significance, the majority of its components and the relationships between them retain sufficient integrity to reflect the district's historic significance.

Narrative Description

Cultural Landscape Character

Camp Namanu was designed and built to blur the boundary between buildings and landscape and maximize the interaction between people and their environment and express the magic that can be experienced when young people are exposed to the spirit of nature in a nurturing environment. The historic district's natural systems and features form the foundation of its character, with built features responding to or reflecting the characteristics of a forest in the foothills of the Cascade mountain range. The topography of the 552-acre property is varied, with the average elevation in the adjacent watershed ranging from 750 to 4,750 feet above sea level. Walker Creek flows through the northern portion of Camp Namanu into the river and includes a tumbling waterfall that provides a popular hiking destination for campers and was the site of a popular water slide. Freshwater springs are located throughout the property, forming patches of wet earth and seasonal streams during periods of heavy rain that contribute to the temperate environment that is so prized during the camp's high season in the summer. The forest is characterized by lush old and second growth Douglas fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and Pacific silver fir forest, with an understory of rhododendron, western sword fern, oxalis, salal, and red huckleberry.¹

Its spatial organization is anchored by the oval-shaped meadow at the heart of the campus, from which radiates the educational and recreational buildings, then lodges and other administrative buildings, then clusters of sleeping cabins, and finally backpacking camp sites, trails, rope courses and other features

¹ City of Portland; *About the Bull Run Watershed: Landscape and Geology*. Retrieved in February 2023 at: <https://www.portland.gov/water/about-portlands-water-system/about-bull-run>

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

that are nestled into the forest setting. A system of gravel one-track roads, earth trails, and informal paths that navigate the property connect the buildings, structures, and sites. Their scale and structure is minimal to blend into and preserve as much of the vegetated landscape as possible. Views crisscross the meadow to the buildings and structures that edge the open space. It's also the primary location for views into the night sky, highlighted by the stargazing platform, and access to sunlight for quintessential summer camp activities like swimming. Contrasting with that openness are the more tightly enclosed spaces heavily shaded areas in the dense forest which embrace the cabin clusters and campground areas. The contributing buildings and structures use natural materials, primarily stone and wood, to appear to grow out of their forest setting. Their details are often simple to contrast with the complexity and texture of the landscape, but when rustic details are included, they mimic the form, scale, and coarseness of the landscape's materials, such as its vegetation. The small-scale features exemplify many of these characteristics, but also go a step further to highlight the spirit of the landscape and the magical qualities that underly the camp's essence. For example, Wishing Rock is a large oblong boulder located alongside a trail, but it's imbued with a ritual that evokes the camp spirit and connects people with their environment in a special way. Similarly, the wood fairy house of Mr. Skriggleboggle, set at the base of the Guardian Tree, has metaphorically connected campers with the spirits of the forest for generations through the exchange of questions from the campers and answers from Mr. Skriggleboggle.

The pervasive aesthetic and characteristics of a Pacific Northwest Forest environment are evident in all of the features that contribute to the historic character. Some, like the buildings and structures are designed to complement and blend with the landscape, while others, like the campfire circles and roads and paths are minimally designed and engineered to blend into the natural character of the environment. And finally some resources, such as the Guardian or WeHoLo Trees, blur the distinction between what has been typically thought of as natural and cultural, but in a cultural landscape of this type are one in the same.

Inventory of Resources

The following inventory lists contributing and non-contributing resources within Camp Namanu. Contributing resources have been evaluated within the contexts identified in the Statement of Significance. Non-contributing resources generally post-date the period of significance, which is 1924-1959. There is potential for historic archeological resources in the Ranch Cluster, associated with the ranch that existed there prior to Camp Namanu's ownership, but no surveys have been completed.

Note that due to their importance in defining the spatial organization of the property, the historic locations of the Cabin Clusters are counted as sites while additional buildings, structures, sites, and objects located within those clusters are listed underneath the cluster heading.

Due to the vernacular nature of Camp Namanu, the dates of construction for many buildings, structures, sites, and objects are unknown or estimated. Many resources were built with volunteer labor or donated materials and therefore no construction documents are on file in the Camp Namanu archives. These resources are indicated with "n.d.". In such cases, a determination relating to historic status (contributing or non-contributing) is made based on visual inspection that took place in August 2022 and an assessment of relative level of importance within the evolution of the camp's physical development.

Administrative Cluster, 1920s-1950s:

The Administrative cluster is the first cohesive group of buildings one encounters when arriving at Camp Namanu. It contains several buildings that were built during the first two decades at Camp Namanu, including two that were designed by Pietro Belluschi. The buildings are some of the largest and most sophisticated at Camp Namanu, with relatively complicated floor plans and roof forms, glazed

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

window systems, and full width porches. These facilities house camp operations (such as the camp office, dining hall, and camp store) as well as provide housing for young staff.

The cluster is built over the confluence of several seasonal creeks, blending the buildings with the natural landscape. The canopy and the understory are dense with vegetation and the resources are connected via a series of trails and footbridges. Although sited immediately adjacent to the entry road, the Administrative Cluster is largely camouflaged by the forest due to the topography, their siting, and the selection of building materials.

Buildings:

1. Raker Lodge, 1952 (Contributing)

Built on the same site as the ca. 1925 Raker Lodge, the second (and current) iteration of Camp Namanu's dining hall consists of an L-shaped plan fronted by a large dining room with a commercial kitchen located in the ell at the rear. The building is wood frame construction over a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad in wood shingles, under a cross-gabled metal roof. Two doors comprise the primary entrance under the front gable end at the east facade, which supports a wood bell tower. A loading dock for deliveries is attached to the kitchen entrance at the east façade of the ell at the rear of the building. Windows along both the south and north facades are operable wood casements. A concrete ramp has been added to the south façade. Its siting is important to the district's spatial organization, plus the simple wood construction and scale to meet its function as one of the primary daily gathering spaces is important to the district's integrity.

Named for William Raker, or "Daddy Raker", Camp Namanu's first camp committee chair who helped find the organization a permanent location in 1923-1924. It was built to house 18 custom tables and contains two interior red brick fireplaces. It was painted with pink trim.

2. Raker Bathroom and Laundry, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

The Raker Bathroom and Laundry is located on a concrete pad at the rear (west) of Raker Lodge. It includes laundry and toilet facilities. The building is rectangular in plan, with partition walls on the interior to provide privacy. It's capped in a shallow gable metal roof and clad in horizontal wood siding and does not contain any fenestration. The openness of the exterior walls exemplifies the character-defining aspect of wanting to blur the boundary between indoor and outdoor spaces increasing the exposure of people to their environment.

The Raker Bathroom and Laundry is a building type called an undine at Camp Namanu. Built in the 1920s to house the camp's shower and laundry facilities, the use of the word undine came from the name for a Greek mythological spirit of water.² Historic maps indicate that a "shower house" was located in this area during the period of significance. The current building was built at an unknown date.

3. Trillium Cottage, n.d. (Contributing)

Trillium Cottage is a single occupancy residence located on a hill to the west of Raker Lodge with views to the west over the Sandy River. The cottage is wood construction with a shake siding over a wood stilt foundation that responds to the topography of its site. It is capped in an uneven span gable roof with exposed eaves and prominent rafter ends, with a shed addition on the west side. The only entrance is accessed via a wood stair and an entry deck on the north façade.

² King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 14.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

The date of construction for Trillium Cottage is unknown, but references to a small staff residence at this location date to the first decades of Camp Namanu's operation and it exhibits material characteristics, such as one-story simple construction and shake siding, that are found in other buildings at Camp Namanu from the historic period.

4. Camp Office, 1936 (Contributing)

The Camp Office was built as Camp Namanu's infirmary, historically known as the House of Health or the House of Help. It faces east over the entry drive and is one of the first points of arrival at Camp Namanu. The building is T-shaped in plan with a cross gabled roof and a porch that provides shelter to the main entrance at the east façade. The roof is capped with wood shingles and contains a stone chimney. Fireplaces, especially built of stone, are common features in many of the buildings constructed during the historic period and as such are a character-defining feature.

The exterior is clad in board and batten vertical siding. Several small six-over-six wood casement windows are located at each façade, and a rear porch is located at the west façade. The building is currently used as the camp's administrative office. The variety of styles of wood cladding within the district, exhibited here in the board and batten siding, is important to the broad application of rustic era design characteristics throughout.

5. Camp Fire Lodge, 1929 (Contributing)

The Camp Fire Lodge (formerly Kiwanis Lodge) is accessed via a wood footbridge over a shallow pond. It is two stories in height under an end gabled metal roof with a central skylight, although the interior contains an open mezzanine at the second level. Its siting over a body of water is typical of many buildings in this district, further evidence of the desire to merge indoor environments with outdoor features.

Designed by Pietro Belluschi, the building is rectangular in plan with full width porches on its east and west facades. The first story is clad in wood shingles while the second story is clad in board and batten siding. The fenestration is comprised of wood casement windows. The wood doors are paired French doors with multi-pane glazing.

The west facing porch is accessed via two sets of doors and includes a river rock fireplace that is open to both the interior and the exterior, another example of buildings being designed to access indoor and outdoor spaces seamlessly. It overlooks a vegetated slope that descends to the Sandy River and is supported by wood stilts. The building houses camp counselors.

6. Guardians Lodge, 1931 (Contributing)

Also designed by Belluschi, the Guardians Lodge (commonly known as Guardians) shares its basic form and materials with Camp Fire Lodge. The building is elevated on a wood stilt foundation over the creeks that have helped form the topography of the Administrative Cluster over many years. The first story is clad in wood shingles while the second story is clad in board and batten siding. The wide porch extends around the east, south, and west facades, and the side (south) and rear (west) porch areas are enclosed. The open porch on the primary (east) façade spans the full width of the building. A red brick chimney is located at the south end of the building. Fenestration includes wood-sash, glazed casement windows; the roof does not contain a skylight. The siting over a creek, surrounded by a dense forest, variety of exterior cladding, and extensive porches that provide sheltered access to the outdoor environment are all character-defining aspects of this building that it shares with many others and design principles of the rustic era.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

The lodge was historically known as Alice Wilbur Cottage, in honor of the president of the Camp Fire Girls Council in Portland that assisted in the selection of a permanent site for Camp Namanu in 1923-1924. It houses camp counselors.

7. Camp Store, ca. 1930s (Contributing)

The camp store consists of one historic era wood-frame cabin with a shed addition added in 1997. A partial width ramp and deck have been added to the primary façade. The store is rectangular in plan with a metal end-gabled roof. The entrance is elevated and faces north onto the wood deck. The building is clad in horizontal flush clapboard and capped in a metal end-gabled roof. It overlooks a gravel parking area that serves the administrative area. The gravel lot is the site of the original camp director's house (non-extant).

The store sells amenities, such as toothpaste and stamps, to campers, and Camp Namanu merchandise, such as sweatshirts and water bottles, to campers, parents, and visitors.

Structures:

8. Woodshed, 1960s (Non-Contributing)

Several woodsheds of the same era and design are located within the core campus of Camp Namanu. They are comprised of a wood structure with open framing under a woodshed roof. A half-height swinging door is anchored by a central hinge at the front of the structure, indicating which half of the shed to take wood from.

The woodsheds provide wood for the fireplaces and fire circles found throughout the property.

9. Grand Staircase, n.d. (Contributing)

The grand staircase connects the Administrative Cluster with the extended trail system. It begins at the gravel lot in front of the camp store and climbs the steep terrain to exit at the parking lot.

The grand staircase is so named for its width and length, when compared to other similar connections found in the landscape that are often shorter and less engineered. The risers are composed of square logs with gravel infill, while a railing along its south edge is constructed of rough sawn logs.

Sites:

10. Outhouse ruin, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A condemned outhouse is located on a concrete pad behind Guardians Lodge. Little information is available regarding the origin and history of the ruin. It has not been used in generations of campers. The concrete pad is indicated on a 1970 master plan for the core campus and annotated as an outhouse.

11. Fishpond, n.d. (Contributing)

A natural basin in the stream underneath the entrance to Camp Fire Lodge was sometimes stocked with fish during the historic period. Counselors and campers would stand on the porch of the lodge to cast their fishing poles. The pond is no longer stocked but continues to collect water when the stream is full. The pond is surrounded by ferns and other riparian area type vegetation and no permanent edging material is visible.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Meadow Cluster, 1920s-2001:

The Meadow Cluster is comprised of a series of buildings, structures, sites, and objects that encircle the central open meadow at Camp Namanu, serving as the focus of daily camp activity. The resources range from recreational and residential buildings to vegetation to small-scale features that characterize the daily life of a camper.

Buildings:

12. Nature House, 1947 (Contributing)

The Nature House sits on a rise overlooking the entrance to the meadow and is sited over the creek that feeds the duck pond. It has a shallow U-shape plan with a gable-on-hip roof. The facades and roof are clad in wood shingle, over a stone clad foundation. The center portion of the building is comprised of open framing with exposed rafter ends over a sunken stone indoor/outdoor pool that is used for exploring water flora or fauna.

The main entrance of the nature house is located at the south end. Fenestration composed of fixed wood windows and fixed glazing flanks the door opening. The interior contains a stone fireplace across from the pool with the flagstone extending beyond the interior floor to tie the building into the landscape with an exterior flagstone patio and pathway. The walls are lined with shelves and tables that display books, maps, and artifacts about the local natural environment. It was designed by the Portland-based architectural firm Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr.

13. The Dock, n.d. (Contributing)

An L-shaped dock for row boats was built at the south end of the duck pond during the early years of Camp Namanu but has been replaced and reconfigured and expanded over time. The decking is wood with rubber protection along its sides. The dock contains six bays for row boats. The date of construction for the current dock is unconfirmed.

14. The Loft, 1974 (Non-Contributing)

The Loft was constructed as a residence for the camp director after the former director's house located near the camp store was demolished or relocated. The Loft has a living room, bedroom, bathroom, and kitchen facilities, plus a front porch that spans the west façade of the residence, overlooking the Meadow Cluster.

The Loft is square in plan and consists of wood-frame construction on a wood stilt foundation that responds to the steep rise in the slope. It's clad in wood shingles and capped in a shallow gable roof with extended eaves and a pop-up shed gable window on the north span. Fenestration includes aluminum sliding glazed windows.

15. Uncle Toby's Cabin, 1932 (Contributing)

Designed by Belluschi, Uncle Toby's Cabin (also called Uncle Toby's Story House) was Camp Namanu's first multi-purpose lodge. The wood-framed building is two stories in height with a Dutch roof capped in wood shingles. A shed dormer pops up from the west span of the roof.

Two stories in height, the interior of the lodge is open to visible roof framing and mezzanine platforms at the north and south ends. The north and west facades are comprised of wide openings at the first story that overlook the meadow, decreasing the boundary between indoor and outdoor spaces. A porch supported on concrete piers wraps around the north and west façades. Fenestration on the south and north facades and in the roof ends is comprised of wood-sash, multi-pane casement windows.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

The rear (south) end of the lodge abuts Eathel Creek and a steep slope that rises to the Administrative Cluster. The south mezzanine platform has a door at the second story that connects to an elevated foot bridge that crosses the ravine to Raker Lodge. An exterior stair also descends from the footbridge to a second footbridge that crosses the creek at grade to access the meadow. A two-story stone fireplace is located at the center of the south façade of the lodge. The siting and design of the building to fit into the varied topography and straddle streams that flow through the site is a consistent character-defining aspect of the district exemplified in this building.

The interior floorplan includes a raised performance stage along its east edge, and an enclosed office at the northeast corner. The lodge hosts large camp gatherings, and stores benches that are portable and can be arranged as needed. The lodge was named for a dedicated camp volunteer who came to be known as Uncle Toby by campers in the first decade of operation at Camp Namanu. He was known for reading stories to the campers under the cherry trees in front of the lodge's location. Noted children's author, Beverley Cleary, is also known to have read stories to campers in Uncle Toby's Cabin.

The lodge was restored in 2008.

16. Robin Hood's Barn, 1965 (Non-Contributing)

Camp Namanu's craft center, built on the same site as the camp's original craft cottage, is rectangular in plan with a shallow gable metal roof and open framing on all four sides. The main entry faces the meadow and is accessed by a wood step. A concrete ramp has been added to the east end.

The barn was built as a replacement for an earlier craft building at the same location that had fallen into disrepair by the 1960s. While non-contributing, its location and scale supports the district's historic spatial organization and its construction details are compatible with the rustic era design characteristics.

17. The Weavery, 1936 (Contributing)

The Weavery is L-shape in plan with a shallow ell and a central entry porch on its primary façade, which faces north onto the meadow. The building is clad in wood shingles and capped in a metal end-gabled roof. Fenestration is composed of wood casement windows. The primary entry door faces north towards the meadow and has metal hardware details. Multi-pane, wood-sash windows are located on the primary façade and gable ends. A brick chimney is located at the rear (south) façade, exemplifying a common character-defining feature of Camp Namanu's historic buildings. The Weavery sits on a foundation of concrete piers. A wood deck spans the rear (south) façade of the building and a wood footbridge crosses Eathel Creek to connect with the outdoors and the foot trails that lead to the Administrative Cluster. The interior of the building is composed of a single room that houses looms and worktables.

The Weavery exemplifies the focus on crafts at Camp Namanu that has been part of its activities since the beginning, even though weaving is less frequently practiced today.

18. Cobb Cottage, 1939 (Contributing)

Cobb Cottage is rectangular in plan and clad in board and batten siding with an end gable metal roof. River rock chimneys are located at both gable ends. The primary entrance is off center on the north façade, looking towards the meadow and is fronted by a raised wood deck. The entry is a Dutch door with diagonal wood plank panels and metal hardware. A secondary entrance is in the west gable end.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Multi-pane, typically six-on-six, wood-sash windows are located on the primary, west, and rear (south) facades. The building sits on a concrete pier foundation. Cobb Cottage is used for crafts and storage.

19. Peak A-frame, 1967 (Non-Contributing)

Serving as a bank branch in a former life, the Peak A-frame was deconstructed and donated to Camp Namanu in 1967 and then reconstructed in the CIT unit. Like the Summit A-frame, much of the building consists of its A-frame metal roof. A covered entry porch is located at the center of the east roof span, facing the meadow. Within the entry porch is a wood door with multi-pane glazing and multipaned sidelights.

The triangle-shaped end facades are clad in wood singles. The south end includes a single story addition with a deck on its roof; the north end includes a pair of glazed French doors over a raised deck entry. A concrete block chimney is located at the center of the rear (west) façade, and a single skylight is located at the roof ridge.

20. Summit A-Frame, 1962 (Non-Contributing)

The Summit A-frame (formerly called Tawanka Lodge) was designed by architect Ralph Appleman and constructed as the first permanent building in the CIT cluster. The lodge included desks for the CITs, a loft with pull-down stairs, and a back porch with views over the Sandy River. According to the *Oregonian*, the lodge was built by "Camp Fire fathers during their leisure time", and materials were funded by candy sales.

Arranged in an east-west orientation, the fenestration is located in the triangle-shaped ends. The primary (east) façade faces the meadow and includes the main entry system with a covered entry porch. The rear (west) façade contains a full width wood slat porch that overlooks the slope down to the Sandy River.

The interior of the A-frame includes a self-standing metal fireplace at the center of the floor plan.

21. Spark Sleeping Cabin, 2016 (Non-Contributing)

The Spark Cabin was designed and built by Camp Namanu volunteers. It's an open-framed platform on concrete piers with a shed roof. The structural columns are composed of rough sawn logs.

The cabin is rectangular in plan with a wood railing and a small porch extension at the rear. The primary (east) façade, overlooking the meadow, and the end facades include privacy screens that consist of overlapping rough sawn horizontal siding.

22. Ember Sleeping Cabin, 2017 (Non-Contributing)

The Ember Sleeping Cabin mimics the construction and design of Spark (see resource description #21) but with an off-center entrance in the primary façade.

23. Royal Flush Bathroom, 1961 (Non-Contributing)

The Royal Flush Bathroom serves the CIT cluster. It's composed of wood frame construction under a metal gable roof. The walls are privacy screens that consist of flush siding. The interior includes shower and toilet facilities.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

24. Ginny's Lodge, 1991 (Non-Contributing)

Built as a multi-purpose lodge, Ginny's Lodge now serves as Camp Namanu's infirmary. It was named for former camp director Ginny Denton who oversaw many of the major projects at the property during the 1950s.

The building is square in plan with a metal Dutch roof with extended eaves over a concrete foundation. The building is clad in vertical flush wood siding. The primary entrance is located at the south façade with a set of glazed French doors that open onto the meadow. A full width concrete pad located in front of the entry and five wood pillars creates a front-porch effect. Additional fenestration, including both windows and doors, are located in the west, north (rear), and east facades. A concrete ramp is located at the door in the rear façade, adjacent to parking spaces for camp staff.

25. The Palace, 2001 (Non-Contributing)

The Palace was built adjacent to the pool and houses changing rooms and the pump room. The changing rooms are segregated by gender, with two entrances located on the primary (south) façade, overlooking the meadow.

The building is square in plan with a concrete foundation, capped in a side Dutch roof with extended eaves that are supported by wood pillars on concrete piers. The siding is composed of flush wood clapboard, and translucent fenestration is located on the east and west facades. Although built after Ginny's Lodge, it is referential in scale and style.

26. The Pool House, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

The pool house contains operating equipment for the swimming pool. It's composed of board and batten wood siding under a metal gable roof. The gable roof replaced a flat roof in 2001.

Four sets of paired swinging doors are located in the north façade, a set of paired doors with glazed panels is located in the west façade facing the pool, and wood vents are located in the gable ends. The pool house is located within the fence enclosure around the pool.

Structures:

27. Meadow Woodshed, 1960s (Non-Contributing)

See resource #8 for a description of woodsheds.

28. Stargazer Tower, 1957 (Contributing)

One of the few resources built within the meadow instead of around its periphery, the Stargazer Tower was intentionally sited within the clearing to take advantage of uninterrupted views of the night sky. It was designed by Church, Newberry, Roehr & Schuette Architects in Portland, OR, the same firm who designed the Nature House ten years earlier.

Constructed of treated wood, the tower is composed of an octagonal-plan platform with railing that was accessed via a ladder. It's supported by four square columns. A built-in bench lines the interior of the railing. Twelve square panel bas-relief carvings representing the signs of the zodiac, created by artist Lawrence Espinosa, adorn the exterior of the platform railing. The tower was built over a circular concrete pad embedded with a compass formed of red wood.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

In 1991 the Stargazer was demolished and reconstructed in kind with new materials on the concrete pad. A new stair entry was constructed to replace the ladder, and a sundial was added to the center of the concrete pad and marks the entrance to the tower. The original wood carvings were restored and reused.

29. The Pool, 1953 (Contributing)

Built at the north edge of the meadow, the T-shaped, concrete swimming pool with a light blue interior surface was built to provide an alternative to swimming in the snowmelt fed waters of the Sandy River. The structure was designed by Portland architectural firm church, Newberry and Roehr.

Originally fed from local creeks, in 1978 solar panels were installed behind the pool to help heat the cold creek water. The pool was retiled and resurfaced in the mid-1980s and is surrounded by a poured concrete platform. A fence enclosure was installed around the pool for safety.

Sites:

30. The Meadow, ca. 1924 (Contributing)

The meadow is a maintained clearing at the heart of Camp Namanu's operations. It is oval in plan and encircled by a gravel access road and forest vegetation. It is one of the few flat spaces within the district. Many resources are clustered around the periphery of the meadow, but the mostly clear center comprises some of the camp's only open space. The meadow is composed of turf and is irrigated with lawn sprinklers. Several septic fields are located under the turf, and it can now be used as an landing space for helicopters either for medical or wildland fire emergencies.

The clearing predates Camp Namanu. When Mr. Cobb loaned the land to Camp Fire Girls in 1924, the girls raised their donated tents in the clearing. The rest of Camp Namanu was built around the site.

31. Amphitheater, 2019 (Non-Contributing)

A stone amphitheater is located at the south end of the meadow in front of Uncle Toby's Cabin. It's comprised of stone benches that are built into the slope rising from the meadow to the cabin.

32. Duck Pond, ca. 1900 (Contributing)

The duck pond is located at the east edge of the meadow. It was created by homesteaders ca. 1900 by damming the creek that runs under the Nature House and has been enlarged by Camp Namanu several times including a significant enlargement in the north half in 1936. During the period of significance campers learned to fish, canoe, and row in the duck pond; it's no longer stocked with fish.

Row boats are docked at its southern edge, a foot bridge is located at its north end, and a small island with a bird house is located at its center. The pond is encircled by vegetation that provides a screen between the pond and the meadow to the west and some of the cabin clusters to the east. The vegetation has grown denser since the historic period, in particular the screening between the pond and the meadow were more connected visually and the pond had more access to sunlight.

33. Gaga Ball Pit, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

An octagonal, wood plank gaga pit is located between Uncle Toby's Cabin and Robin Hood's Barn, adjacent to the meadow. Date of construction has not been confirmed, although it was constructed within recent memory.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

34. Spruce Lodge site with chimney, 1958 (Non-Contributing)

A stone chimney is all that remains to mark the site where an administrative building was constructed in 1958. The building was taken down by camp staff after it was hit by a tree..

Objects:

35. Flagpole (Contributing)

A flagpole has been located in the meadow since at least 1929, and is visible in many early photos of Camp Namanu. The current flagpole was raised in 1997 and is constructed of fiberglass over a concrete base.

36. WoHeLo Sequoia Trees (3), 1959 (Contributing)

Three sequoia trees were planted along the west side of the meadow in 1959 and were named in honor of the Camp Fire Girls mantra "Work, Health, Love." The trees were planted to replace a prior trio of trees that predated Camp Namanu but were nearing the end of their life. Two of the original WoHeLo trees had been taken down in years prior due to concerns over declining health and safety.

37. Cherry Tree, n.d. (Contributing)

Camp lore posits that Uncle Toby read stories to campers under this tree located at the south end of the meadow outside of Uncle Toby's Cabin. Historic photographs provide documentary evidence. It's not known if the existing tree is the same one that is illustrated in the historic photos, but a flowering tree has existed in this location since the 1920s or 1930s. It's possible that the tree(s) were intentionally retained from an orchard that accompanied the homestead on the Meadow prior to Camp Namanu's acquisition of the property.

38. WoHeLo stump, 1962 (Contributing)

One stump remains from the original trio of trees that formed the WoHeLo trees between the 1920s and the 1950s. This stump represents the original "Love" tree, which came down during the Columbus Day storm in 1962. No evidence remains of the original "Work" and "Health" trees, which were removed by Camp Namanu during the 1950s due to concerns over declining health and safety.

39. Nature House Sequoias (2), 1947 (Contributing)

Two sequoias frame the Nature House when viewing the building while looking east from the meadow. They were planted when the Nature House was constructed, along with a third sequoia at the center point between the other two trees (in front of the Nature House) that did not survive.

Entry Drive Cluster, 1920s – 1990s:

Buildings:

40. Counselor's Cabin, 1947 (Contributing)

The Counselor's Cabin is nestled into the woods just off the entry drive. It is a single room residential unit, comprised of wood frame construction under a gable end roof, with wood board and batten siding and double-sash wood encased windows. The cabin was built to house seasonal camp staff and continues to serve that purpose.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

41. Property Managers Home, 1997 (Non-Contributing)

The Property Manager's home was built to house year-round staff. It is constructed of wood over a concrete foundation with stone cladding at the exposed basement level. The building is rectangular in plan with an end-gabled metal roof. Two dormer windows are in the span of roof over the primary (east) façade, and a shed dormer is located in the span of roof at the rear overlooking the driveway and entry drive. A central gabled entry porch is located over the front door at the center of the primary façade, although the rear door at the basement level, with access from the gravel driveway, serves as the common entry to the house.

The residence is three stories in height, containing a raised basement with an office, bathroom, and garage; a kitchen, living area, and bedroom on the main level; and another bedroom on the 2nd floor under the roof dormers. It is located on a slope off the main entry drive and fronted by a gravel driveway. The house mimics a log cabin in some of its design elements.

42. The Shop, 1972 (Non-Contributing)

The shop was built as a warehouse for Camp Fire Columbia but quickly evolved into a work yard for Camp Namanu. It's comprised of a rectangular plan building under a shed roof, with vertical siding and vehicular roll-up entrances on the north façade.

A car port or shelter protrudes at a right angle from one end. It's fronted by a gravel work yard. The yard is accessed via gravel driveways from both the main entry road and the parking lot.

43. Relocated Shelter, ca. 1930s (Contributing)

The shelter on the slope behind the Property Manager's house is a relocated sleeping cabin, originally located in the Wildwood (formerly known as the Kiwanis) Cluster before the cabins were rebuilt at an unknown date.

The shelter is square in plan and constructed of wood framing. It does not contain walls or privacy screens, but a series of three horizontal wood rails positioned on the bottom half of the building's outside edges and is capped with a peak roof of wood shingles.

Structures:

44. Camp Namanu Road, ca. 1924 (Contributing)

Camp Namanu Road is the original entry road to the property and dates to an earlier logging era. It is a one-track road that is packed earth and paved in gravel. It crosses an adjacent tax parcel for the first portion before it enters the camp property, and Camp Namanu owns the right-of-way. The first half of the road winds through a forest until it reaches a fork in the road, before continuing along the left (west) branch to the Administrative and Meadow Clusters. The right (east) fork leads to a parking lot that is connected to the campus core via a series of trails.

45. Parking Lot, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

The parking lot is located at the end of a branch of Camp Namanu Road. It is used primarily for the pick-up and drop-off of campers and is large enough to provide a turn-around for buses and vans. It is surfaced in gravel.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Robin Hill Cabins Cluster, 1920s-1930s:

The Robin Hill Cluster of sleeping cabins contains five one-room cabins and is located at the north end of the Duck Pond. The cabins are square in plan capped in a front-gabled roof, with one set of paired wood doors under a roof extension that creates a covered entry. The cabins are supported by wood stilts on concrete piers and the main entry is accessed via a set of wood steps with hand railings. They are clad in flush vertical wood siding. The facades all contain minimal fenestration, which are comprised of wood framed window openings covered in screens.

The cabins are clustered along a wide pedestrian path that follows the topographic curves rising above the Duck Pond and are oriented with the main entrance facing the path. Camp Namanu built sleeping cabins on this site as early as the 1920s. The dates of construction for the extant Robin Hill cabins are unknown but appear to date to the period of significance. They are often referred to as “the Adirondacks”.

Buildings, n.d.:

46. Cassiopeia Cabin (Contributing)

The cabins are square in plan capped in a front-gabled roof, with one set of paired wood doors under a roof extension that creates a covered entry. The cabins are supported by wood stilts on concrete piers and the main entry is accessed via a set of wood steps with hand railings. They are clad in flush vertical wood siding. The facades all contain minimal fenestration, which are comprised of wood framed window openings covered in screens.

47. Pegasus Cabin (Contributing)

See description for resource # 46.

48. Lyri Cabin (Contributing)

See description for resource # 46.

49. Orion Cabin (Contributing)

See description for resource # 46.

50. Altair Cabin (Contributing)

See description for resource # 46.

Gears Cabins Cluster:

The gears cabins cluster is comprised of three different sleeping cabins, two of which have been combined. They provide sleeping quarters for camp staff.

Buildings, n.d.:

51. Aquila Cabin, ca. 1920s (Contributing)

The Aquila and Cygnus Cabins were originally one cabin that was separated into two in 1936 and were then restored by Camp Namanu into a single building in 2021, with Aquila at the north end of the building and Cygnus at the south end. They were originally built as part of the Sherwood Hill clusters but have been relocated over time.

The building is rectangular in plan with a gabled metal roof and flush horizontal wood siding. It sits on concrete piers. The interior is divided equally into two rooms. Doors are located under both gable ends.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

The entries are fronted by small entry decks. Clerestory openings span the length of the building under the roof eaves and at the gable ends and are covered in screens. Additional rectangular window openings are in the west and east façades.

52. Cygnus Cabin (Contributing)

See description for resource # 51.

53. Brown House, n.d. (Contributing)

The Brown House is also thought to be one of the oldest extant sleeping cabins at Camp Namanu although it has been relocated and repurposed over time. It constitutes a single room under a steep gabled roof.

Like the other cabin(s) in the gears cluster, Brown House contains screened openings in the upper portion of the gable ends and simple fenestration comprised of wood framed window openings with screens on each façade. It's clad in vertical flush wood siding and is supported on wood stilts over concrete piers. The roof is capped with wood shingles.

Sherwood Cabins Cluster, 2022:

While the general location and presence of a sleeping cabin cluster in this location contributes to the overall spatial organization and cluster arrangement of Camp Namanu, the buildings themselves are non-contributing.

Buildings:

54. Sherwood Cabin #1, 2022 (Non-Contributing)

The Sherwood Cluster is the newest cluster of sleeping cabins at Camp Namanu. Three cabins were built in 2016 and the previous Sherwood Cabins were demolished in the following years. Unlike historic-era construction, the updated cabins include air-conditioning, interior plumbing, multi-room floor plans, and improved accessibility. The three cabins are irregular in plan with asymmetrical skillion roof forms. They are clad in vertical flush wood siding and contain glazed fenestration.

55. Sherwood Cabin #2, 2022 (Non-Contributing)

See resource description for #54.

56. Sherwood Cabin #3, 2022 (Non-Contributing)

See resource description for #54.

Sites:

57. Amphitheater, ca. 2016 (Non-Contributing)

The fire circle at Sherwood Cabins Cluster consists of a metal fire pit with an amphitheater composed of bench sized slabs of stone curving around it on the east side. It appears to have been installed around the same time as the updated cabins and presents a modern take on the traditional fire circles found in other cabin clusters at Camp Namanu.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Blue Wing Cabins Cluster, 1936-2008

The Blue Wing Cabins Cluster was established in the 1930s with the construction of Blue Wing Lodge and built out in the early 1940s with sleeping cabins. However, Camp Namanu undertook a renovation in 2008 that resulted in the demolition of the original sleeping cabins and the construction of new cabins with updated utilities and floorplans. The renovation called for the construction of eight cabins, although only four were built.

Buildings:

58. Blue Wing Lodge, 1936 (Contributing)

Four years after the completion of Uncle Toby's Cabin, Belluschi returned to Camp Namanu to design the Blue Wing Lodge. The building is one story in height and irregular in plan. It's composed of a primary rectangular mass with two extended wings at the rear, forming a shallow U-shape. A full width porch spans the primary (south) façade and wraps around the southeast corner to connect with one of the rear extensions; entry steps at both ends of the porch lead to a set of glazed multi-pane French doors at the center of the façade. The lodge is capped in a metal hip roof with a skylight in the rear span and clad in beveled wood siding. Fenestration includes a mix of wood-sash, multi-pane casement and double-hung windows. A wood paneled rear door is in the east shed addition. A notable interior feature includes the sunken brick fireplace, clad in rough stone, at the center of the rear wall.

The lodge was restored in 2008, the same year that the improved Blue Wing Cabins were built.

59. Flicker Cabin, 2008 (Non-Contributing)

The cabins at Blue Wing Lodge house some of the youngest campers at Camp Namanu. They are square in plan, including a recessed partial entry porch on the primary façade, with an interior floor plan that partitions the space into four separate rooms. The cabins sit on a raised concrete foundation.

The cabins reference the Blue Wing Lodge in their design, with a metal hipped roof and wood beveled siding. Fenestration is wood framed with multi-pane glazing. Due to the topography of the site, some of the cabins are accessed via stairs or wood footbridges.

60. Kingfisher Cabin, 2008 (Non-Contributing)

See resource description for #59.

61. Swift Cabin, 2008 (Non-Contributing)

See resource description for #59.

62. Wren Cabin, 2008 (Non-Contributing)

See resource description for #59.

Structures:

63. Woodshed, 1960s (Non-Contributing)

See resource description #8.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Wildwood Cabins Cluster, 1930s:

The Wildwood Cabins Cluster was established under the name Kiwanis in the 1930s. The sleeping cabins have been replaced over time and it hasn't been confirmed if the current hexagonal cabins date to the historic period. One original Wildwood Cabin was relocated to the slope behind the Property Managers Home (see resource description #43). The Wildwood Cabins Cluster does not include a lodge or a communal bathroom³, but it does include a fire circle. Of all the cabin clusters (excluding Ranch Camp), Wildwood is located the farthest distance from the campus core. The cluster is loosely arranged with the cabins connected via foot paths that wind through the forest.

Buildings:

64. Camas Cabin, n.d. (Contributing)

The Wildwood Sleeping Cabins are octagonal in plan with open wood framing under an octagonal pyramid roof capped in wood shingles. The cabins sit on a wood platform foundation. Partial height beveled wood siding provides privacy screening around the perimeter.

The form references earlier Wildwood sleeping cabins, and they resemble the cabins at Riverbend Cabins Cluster in construction methods and materials.

65. Yarrow Cabin, n.d. (Contributing)

See resource description #64.

66. Foxglove Cabin, n.d. (Contributing)

See resource description #64.

67. Lupine Cabin, n.d. (Contributing)

See resource description #64.

68. Iris Cabin, n.d. (Contributing)

See resource description #64.

Riverbend Cabins Cluster, 1940s:

The Riverbend Cabins Cluster, formerly called Pioneer Cluster, was established in 1941 when seven sleeping cabins were built, and a 19th century horse-drawn wagon was donated to Camp Namanu and sited among the cabins. A lodge was added to the cluster approximately five years later.

Buildings:

69. Old Oregon Lodge, 1947 (Contributing)

The Old Oregon Lodge is hexagonal in plan under a metal peak roof. The one-room lodge has walls that are composed of vertical split logs (the interior walls are flush, while the exterior walls retain the rounded form of the logs). An entry is in a south facing façade and includes a covered entry porch with

³ A temporary portable toilet is located within the Wildwood Cabin Cluster.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

a single pitched roof that has been replaced since the period of significance. Narrow window openings are located in the other facades and a red brick chimney is located at the north façade.

70. Chuck Wagon, 1941 (Contributing)

A horse drawn wagon was donated to Camp Namanu in 1941 and assembled within the Riverbend Cabins Cluster, including the original wagon wheels. A dining table was constructed in the wagon bed, and wood stair was constructed at the front end of the wagon bed to provide access to the seating area. A separate wood roof was built over the wagon later.

71. Zigzag Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

The sleeping cabins at Riverbend consist of a rectangular-plan room under a slanted and extended gable roof, supported on wood stilts over concrete piers. The entrance is located at one end of the building under the high point of the roof, which extends beyond the building's edge to create a covered porch area. A wood stair provides access to the porch and entry. The walls are a mix of open framing with two vertical rails attached to the vertical posts and located along the exterior edge and board and batten cladding. The cabins do not contain any formal fenestration beyond the door opening.

72. Willamette Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description # 71.

73. Tualatin Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description # 71.

74. Molalla Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description #71.

75. Columbia Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description #71.

76. Clackamas Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description #71.

77. Bull Run Cabin, 1941 (Contributing)

See resource description #71.

78. Riverbend Bathroom, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

The Riverbend Bathroom is a rectangular plan, end-gabled building, with toilets and shower facilities. The original Riverbend Bathroom was built as part of a wave of plumbing and septic improvements at Camp Namanu but has been demolished and rebuilt since the historic period. Bathroom facilities at Camp Namanu are known as suzies.⁴

⁴ The origin of this name has not been confirmed; King, Nancy. Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 75.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Balagan Cabin Cluster, 1930s:

A cluster of treehouses was first built in the trees west of the meadow, overlooking the Sandy River, during the 1930s. Uncle Toby is credited with the original idea and designs for the cabins, and enlisted campers to help with construction. They were accessed via wood ladders. The cabins have been continuously stabilized since that time. The most recent major project occurred in 2004 when the sleeping cabins were reframed, and modes of entry were redesigned. They are currently accessed via wood footbridges or wood staircases.

The Balagan Cabins Cluster retains its 1930s-era lodge but does not currently have a communal bathroom.⁵ Historic maps indicate a fifth cabin on the site as recently as the 1970s.

Buildings:

79. Balagan Lodge, 1936 (Contributing)

Balagan Lodge is located at a higher elevation of the slope than the sleeping cabins. It functions as a point of entry for the cluster, from which foot paths descend to the cabins. The Lodge is a rectangular-plan log cabin with notched corners under an end-gabled roof. It sits on concrete piers. The primary (west) façade faces away from the core of Camp Namanu towards the Sandy River. The only entry is comprised of a wood slat door within a full width covered entry porch, supported by rough sawn log columns. Fenestration is comprised of two wood-sash, single-hung glazed windows at both the north and the south façades, plus a single-hung window in the gable end above the entry porch. The rear (west) façade includes a red brick chimney that has a broad base and narrows at the roofline. It was recently stabilized and deteriorated structural elements replaced in kind.

80. Chinook Cabin, 1930s (Contributing)

The sleeping cabins in Balagan Cluster consist of an elevated rectangular wood platform placed within a stand of mature evergreen trees. Multiple trees extend through the platform floors and through the end-gabled wood roofs of the cabins. The platform is supported by bracing that is bolted to a central tree trunk. The walls consist of open framing with four equally spaced slat wood railings that encircle the perimeter of the cabin.

Made possible via the steep topography of the site, the cabins are accessed via wood footbridges or stairs that extend from points in the adjacent slope that are at a similar elevation to the platforms.

81. Coho Cabin, 1930s (Contributing)

See resource description for #79.

82. Trout Cabin, 1930s (Contributing)

See resource description for #79.

83. Steelhead Cabin, 1930s (Contributing)

See resource description for #79.

⁵ A temporary portable toilet is located next to the Balagan Lodge within the Balagan Cabins Cluster.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Objects:

84. Stone Barbeque, n.d. (Contributing)

A river rock stone barbeque is located next to the Balagan Lodge. Its date of construction is unknown although the type of stone and method of construction resembles other features at Camp Namanu that date to the historic period. Several large river rock stones mortared in roughly five courses form the base with a river rock stone chimney that extends several more courses in a smaller footprint at the center of the back of the base. The back of the barbeque is covered in licorice fern towards its base.

85. Saw Gong, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A logging saw hangs between by rope between two trees immediately north of Balagan Lodge. it's used as a gong by campers and staff. The gong is known as Kubrick. It's unknown when the saw was hung within the Balagan Cabins Cluster or when it was named Kubrick, but its presence references the logging era that defined the property before the founding of Camp Namanu.

Structures:

86. Rock Stair, n.d. (Contributing)

Balagan Lodge is sited on a terrace below the meadow and a stone staircase built into the contours of the slope behind the lodge connects the cluster directly to the meadow. The stair is not currently in use due to deteriorated condition.

Ranch Camp Cluster, 1940s:

Ranch Camp was acquired by Camp Namanu in the 1940s and the general arrangement of the ranch house, bunkhouses, barn, and other landscape features dates to that period. A fire destroyed the residential buildings in 1974 and they were rebuilt over the following years.⁶

The sleeping cabins, known as bunkhouses, form a circle around a fire pit at the rear of the Ranch House.

Buildings:

87. Ranch Camp House, 1975 (Non-Contributing)

The original ranch house pre-dated Camp Namanu's acquisition of Ranch Camp, but it (along with a bunkhouse, water tower, and shed) was lost to a fire in 1974. The current ranch house was built the following year to house Ranch Camp staff, and contains bedrooms, a living area, a kitchen, and a bathroom.

The building sits on a concrete foundation and is irregular in plan and form. It's two stories in height with a porch located at the rear, overlooking the bunkhouses and fire circle. The residence is designed in a post-modern style that is intended to recall a barn in its scale, siding selection, and lack of windows at the primary façade. The roof is metal, and the siding is vertical clapboard painted in red. The rear porch includes a stone fireplace and two sets of sliding glass doors. Fenestration is largely composed of fixed or sliding windows on the secondary and rear facades. The building includes a sleeping area upstairs with shared kitchen facilities and gathering spaces downstairs.

⁶ Archeological resources may be associated with the buildings and structures that were lost in 1974, but no investigations have been completed.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

88. Bunkhouse 1, ca. 1970s (Non-Contributing)

The bunkhouses at Ranch Camp consist of two- or three-room cabins that are accessed via sliding barn doors on the primary façade. The rooms are not connected on the interior. The bunkhouses are elevated on a raised wood foundation and fronted by a narrow, full width, front porch with stairs at the end. The rectangular-plan cabins are capped in metal end-gabled roofs. They are clad in flush horizontal wood siding. Window openings are located at the rear façades of the bunkhouses.

89. Bunkhouse 2, ca. 1970s (Non-Contributing)

See resource description #87.

90. Bunkhouse 3, ca. 1970s (Non-Contributing)

See resource description #87.

91. Bunkhouse 4, ca. 1970s (Non-Contributing)

See resource description #87.

92. Ranch Camp Bathroom, ca. 1970s (Non-Contributing)

The Ranch Camp Bathroom is a rectangular wood building under an end-gabled metal roof, supported by a wood foundation on a concrete pad. The building is located at the center of the circle formed by the bunkhouses. It contains shower and toilet facilities.

93. Barn, n.d. (Contributing)

The barn was built at an unknown date before Camp Namanu's acquisition of Ranch Camp in 1940. It's a traditional hay barn, with a front-gabled roof and a lean-to on one side. The barn is constructed of vertical wood siding with over-sized swinging doors on its primary façade. The interior is used for storage by Camp Namanu.

Structures:

94. Stalls, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

Two sets of horse stalls face across a small yard towards the primary façade of the barn. They consist of wood framing under a slanted metal roof, with an enclosed tack house at the end. The stalls are used for sheltering, cleaning and grooming the animals. Construction methods and materials indicate they post-date the historic period.

95. Ranch Road, n.d. (Contributing)

The ranch road is a one-track packed earth lane reinforced with gravel in some sections that connects the residential buildings to the barn and horse stalls.

96. Parking Lot, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A parking area is in front of the Ranch House, adjacent to a large paddock behind the barn. The lot is not paved.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Sites:

97. Corrals/Paddocks, n.d. (Contributing)

Wood rail fences with swinging metal gates define a series of paddocks near the barn on both sides of the Ranch Road. While the fence materials and alignments may have been altered over time, they have been in place at this location since the historic period and continue to be used for grazing and training of the animals.

98. Practice Arena, n.d. (Contributing)

A practice arena is located within the forest behind the residential buildings. It's accessed by a wide horse trail and defined by a rectangular fence enclosure.

99. Obstacle/Ropes Courses, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A series of obstacle courses are located in the forest behind Ranch Camp. The obstacles include a zip line, ropes courses, balancing courses, climbing courses, and other type of exercises.

Individual Landscape Features (do not fall within an established cluster):

Structures:

100. Trail system, n.d. (Contributing)

A hierarchy of pedestrian trails exists within the landscape at Camp Namanu. The earthen trails range from the 5-7 ft wide paths that connect the resources within and around the Meadow Cluster, to the 2 ft wide foot paths that guide campers in and around the sleeping cabin clusters and to the more narrow backpacking trails that trace through the forested areas of the larger property. The trails generally follow the contours of the landscape, although wood or stone risers and wood footbridges often help navigate the steeper terrain within the core campus, and gravel is sometimes used to stabilize softer sections. Wood signs direct people from place to place along the more remote footpaths, and in many cases are affixed directly to trees along the system of trails.

The trail system has established itself over time, but it's likely that many of the paths follow historic alignments that guided people through and around the property before Camp Namanu was formed or were established by wild animals who also inhabit this landscape.

101. Single-lane Roads, n.d. (Contributing)

Several single-track roads provide navigation through the forested parcels in Camp Namanu's east side. They mostly consist of packed earth and require mowing and clearing by Camp Namanu. One road, containing a county road easement, is surfaced in gravel at various points. The road system has developed over time but largely follows historic road alignments that pre-date Camp Namanu and were created by homesteaders or loggers.

102. Yo' Sam's Archery Range, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

An archery range is located within the forest behind Sherwood Hill. It consists of a wood platform, and equipment shed, and several targets.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Although archery has been practiced at Camp Namanu since its founding, the range has been relocated several times. The earliest campers set up temporary targets in the meadow, and two subsequent ranges were established on a terrace near the river and in the forest near the water tower.

103. Climbing Tower and Bouldering Wall, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A wood climbing tower and associated climbing wall are located off one of the single-track roads not too far from Camp Namanu's core campus. Dates of construction are not confirmed, but neither feature dates to the period of significance. Climbing was not included in Camp Namanu's historic curriculum.

104. Water Tank, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A water tank is located within the forest setting off a single-track road to the east of Camp Namanu's core campus, near a spring source. Its date of construction is unconfirmed, although it appears to post-date the period of significance.

105. Water Tank Stand Ruin, n.d. (Non-Contributing)

A wood tank stand sits in the forest understory adjacent to the extant water tower; the tank has been removed.

Sites:

106. Sandy River, n.d. (Contributing)

The Sandy River is fed with snowmelt from Mt. Hood. It runs along the eastern end of the Camp Namanu property and was used historically for swimming lessons and recreation. The cold temperatures and unpredictable water levels of the river led camp staff to explore other ways to offer swimming opportunities, eventually resulting in the construction of the swimming pool in the 1950s.

Trails connect the property with the river in several locations: the primary route travels from the Meadow to Sandy Beach via the Gypsy Trail. The sound of the rushing river contributes to the setting and feeling of the summer camp, especially for the open-air sleeping cabins that are located above the riverbanks within the Balagan and Riverbend clusters.

107. Sandy Beach, n.d. (Contributing)

Sandy Beach marks an outlet at the base of Walker Creek that functioned as the primary access point to the river for swimming during the early decades of Camp Namanu. It was annotated as "Swimming Pool" on a site plan of the property from 1938.

Although still present when the water levels are low, Sandy Beach has been continuously shrinking over the past several decades due to river erosion processes and is not always visible.

108. Walker Creek and Waterfall, n.d. (Contributing)

Walker Creek flows through in a general east-west alignment through the north portion of Camp Namanu's property and is a popular hiking destination for campers. It terminates in an outlet to Sandy River near Sandy Beach. A basalt-lined section of the creek located below the waterfall and before the creek enters the Sandy River was known as Sliding Rock and used recreationally by campers for years.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

109. Cathedral of the Ferny Glen, n.d. (Contributing)

The Cathedral of the Ferny Glen is Camp Namanu's largest fire circle and the site of many camp-wide gatherings and ceremonies. Tucked into the woods behind Sherwood Hill, the site includes a raised fire pit composed of river rock and covered with moss at the center, surrounded by concrete benches that surround the fire pit and rise with the natural topography of the site. There are three entrances and exits, one that is at grade and two that are facilitated by stairs that are located between the concrete benches and connect to earthen trails.

The fire circle appears on the Camp Fire Girls, Inc map of Camp Namanu as early as 1958, although its original date of construction is unknown.

110. Upper Meadow (Contributing)

A clearing called the upper meadow, also known as the Haunted Meadow, is located at the east edge of Camp Namanu's property boundary. The property housed a farm or homestead before Camp Namanu purchased the property in 1958. Remnants from the foundations of the residence, ornamental plantings around the residence, and an orchard remain visible in the landscape. It's accessed via a single-track road that spans Camp Namanu's property from east to west. It is surrounded by dense forest, primarily consisting of mature conifers.

The upper meadow is a day hiking destination for Camp Namanu campers and serves as the east entrance to the property.

111. Spring Sites (Contributing)

Springs are located throughout Camp Namanu's property. Some contribute to the camp's water supply. Others are left to flow naturally and form the streams that many of the buildings in the Administrative and Meadow Clusters are built over. During times of heavy rain, some springs are activated and create small streams or patches of wet earth.

112. Backpacker's Hideaway and other overnight backpacking sites, n.d. (Contributing)

Several overnight camp sites are in the woods to the east of Camp Namanu's core campus. They are accessed via the series of roads and trails that crisscross the property. The sites typically consist of a small dirt clearing with a fire circle and a couple of picnic tables. One overnight site was recently improved as part of an Eagle Scout project to include graded tent platforms and a wood shelter.

A tradition dating to the early years of Camp Namanu and the Camp Fire Girls organization, the overnight sights are used by groups of older campers who backpack into the sites with food and sleeping bags for a night away from the main camp.

Objects:

113. Guardian Fir, n.d. (Contributing)

The Guardian Fir predates Camp Namanu. The tree towers over the east edge of the meadow, rising above the other forest trees, and is identified on many historic plans and maps for the camp as a defining landmark within the landscape. It exemplifies the old growth forest that used to predominate the landscape of this area prior to increased settlement in the 19th century. The Guardian Fir is accessed via a steep foot path that connects Sherwood Hill with the parking lot and the larger trail system.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

114. Mr. Skriggleboggle's House (Contributing)

Mr. Skriggleboggle's House is a wood fairy house about one foot wide by one foot high attached to and located near the base of the Guardian Fir. It mimics log-cabin construction with a moss-covered gable roof, wood flap door, and wood chimney in the back. Generations of campers would leave questions for Mr. Skriggleboggle's at his house, which would sometimes get answered on small slips of paper left at the house or delivered via their camp counselor the next day.

115. Wishing Rock (Contributing)

The wishing rock is located along the trail from the meadow to Sandy Beach. It exhibits an irregular triangular-like shape with a small flat area on top. It is a tradition for campers at Camp Namanu to perform a wishing ceremony at the rock each summer where they put their hand on the top of the rock, walk around it three times without removing their hand, and then sit on the rock and make a wish. Instructions for the ceremony are located on a sign adjacent to the rock. It's surrounded by typical understory vegetation such as vine maple and native forbs.

116. Welcome sign (Contributing)

A carved wood bas-relief welcome sign is located at the entry point to Camp Namanu Road. It is designed in the Camp Namanu-specific style established by Lawrence Espinosa during the 1950s. Some of the raised graphic elements are painted blue, white and green.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1924-1959

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Belluschi, Pietro, Architect

Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1924 when the Portland Council of the Camp Fire Girls established a permanent summer camp on the subject property. Campers traveled along the existing alignment for Camp Namanu Road to a clearing where the meadow is now that immediately became the central location for camp activities. The period ends in 1959, by which time the spatial organization, cluster arrangement, and circulation features that characterize Camp Namanu had been well established, as well as, the construction of the majority of the community buildings including Uncle Toby's Cabin, the Weavery, Raker Lodge, and the

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

swimming pool. The following decades saw a slow-down in both new facilities and camp enrollment at Camp Namanu, which aligned with a national shift in values towards different models of youth development. The year 1959 is marked by the planting of the replacement WoHeLo trees along the west edge of the meadow; the three trees are contributing features within the physical landscape that retain integrity. The planting ceremony inadvertently provides a marker for the end of a period of growth and physical maturity at Camp Namanu.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Camp Namanu is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History, for its role within the expansion of summer camps in a rapidly industrializing county as a means of instilling traditional values in American girls. As the first known camp for girls in Oregon, Camp Namanu represents the regional expansion of the youth summer camp movement that first appeared in America in the 1880s and changed course during the Progressive Era of the 1910s-1920s with the introduction of the Camp Fire Girls and the inclusion of girls in the American summer camp movement. Camp Namanu is also significant at the local level under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture as a characteristic example of rustic design commonly employed in the development of summer camps from the late nineteenth through the mid twentieth century as part of a back-to-nature movement that romanticized the American landscape.

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

At the turn of the 20th century, the United States experienced a shift from being a largely agrarian society to one of industrialization that was illustrated by rapidly growing cities. Concerns over housing, health, and public safety in urban centers led to proposed social reforms that sought to balance the perceived downsides of modernization. This came to be generally known as the Progressive Era. The movement was broad in scope and methodology, although some consistent themes emerged.

Progressive Era reformers often focused on women and youth, due to the belief that they were more susceptible to the negative effects of industrialization. Examples of Progressive Era reforms include the creation of child-labor laws, extended school attendance requirements, and foster care programs in the United States. Along with these new policies, concerns emerged among the new, largely urban, middle- and upper-classes of reformers that America's youth was increasingly disconnected from nature. A strong connection with the American landscape was a core value for many Americans. It represented the early days of American independence, exploration, and power, a characterization that was epitomized by the rugged masculinity of prominent reformer President Theodore Roosevelt.⁷ Initiatives around child development began to form seeking to immerse children in outdoor experiences that mimicked the wilderness, away from industrialized cities. These initiatives dovetailed nicely with the contemporaneous summer camp movement that was taking shape in New England. Organizers shared aspirations to help children build confidence and skills away from a classroom or urban setting, with the ultimate goal being to develop strong leaders in the newest generation.

While summer camps first emerged in the late 19th century, it was not until the early twentieth century and the height of the Progressive Era that summer camp opportunities were extended to young girls. Camp Namanu, founded as a girls-only camp in 1924, is thought to be Oregon's oldest continuously operating summer camp and dates to a period of expansion and growth for summer camps in the western United States. The following histories explore the contemporaneous political and social histories that contextualize the founding of Camp Namanu, illustrating how the camp is significant in its local context as a manifestation of overlapping schools of thought and design regarding the development of American youth and representations of the American ideal.

The Camp Fire Girls

The development of America's youth camps began in reaction to the urbanization of the country following the Civil War, and a perceived loss of mental, spiritual, and physical health among children who were being raised in industrializing cities. Youth camps presented an opportunity to return to the wilderness as a way of restoring the well-being of children and building a connection with the natural world that was symbolic of an earlier and idealized period in American history. Early adoption in America included the Young Men's Cristian

⁷ Theodore (Teddy Roosevelt) was President of the United States between 1901 and 1909.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Association (YMCA) and the Boy Scouts of America. These organizations offered memberships to American youth via local “troops” and found that summer camps offered a good opportunity for boys to leave the city and immerse themselves in natural environments. Summer camps provided an education in skills that children would not learn in day school or at home, such as building fires, swimming, cooking, making handcrafts, and other survival skills. Organized youth camps started with boys since they were seen as future leaders of America. These organizations included military-inspired costumes and conventions to inspire young boys as they prepared for manhood.

By the early 1900s, progressive reformers saw parallel opportunities within the summer camp tradition to teach girls and young women how to rediscover purpose in domestic tasks. Evolving family and gender roles during American industrialization led to fears of idleness in middle- and upper-class women; reformers believed that industrialization had led to a devaluation of women’s labor, and they advocated that adolescence was the ideal time to instill character in girls as it would then carry into their transition to womanhood.⁸ The founders of the Camp Fire Girls, the organization at the forefront of the initiative to popularize youth camps for girls, promoted this as a primary issue of the day, insisting that women during the early twentieth century experienced a restlessness and dissatisfaction with domestic tasks that had happily occupied women in prior generations.⁹ Founded in 1910, by husband Luther Gulick, a medical doctor, and wife Charlotte Vetter Gulick, the Camp Fire Girls organization aimed to provide the types of leadership and outdoor development opportunities to young girls that already existed for boys.¹⁰

Based in New York City, the Gulicks were heavily influenced by Progressive Era reforms that promoted physical fitness and the importance of play for children.¹¹ Dr. Gulick worked with the Russell Sage Foundation, an organization that had been established in 1907 “to improve social and living conditions in the United States”. He also held a leadership role in the YMCA.¹² Inspired by the pageantry and opportunities afforded to young boys via organizations that her husband promoted, Mrs. Gulick organized an informal camp in 1909 on the shores of Lake Sabago in Maine for a small group of girls, including her daughters, and named it “Camp WoHeLo” for the first two letters of the words “work”, “health”, and “love”.¹³ The next year, the Gulicks officially formed the Camp Fire Girls and “WoHeLo” became a mantra that spread throughout the organization, inspiring girls across the country with three words.

The early organization of the Camp Fire Girls was outlined in a 1910 handbook written by Dr. Gulick and his colleagues. It was designed for girls between the ages of 12 and 20, and any group of girls could organize themselves as a Camp Fire Girls group consisting of between six and twenty girls.¹⁴ The groups met regularly with the goals of helping members form good habits early in life. A typical curriculum included hiking, swimming, beading, and outdoor meetings around the campfire. The Gulicks hoped that the tasks would build the girls’ character and discipline, while the wilderness setting, rituals, and ceremonies were

⁸ Gulick, Luther; *The Camp Fire Girls of America and Their Aims*. Review of Reviews (Monthly Journal), May 1912. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://springfieldcollege.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15370coll2/id/24579/rec/3>; Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 1-18.

⁹ The Girls Scout organization was founded in Savannah, Georgia, in 1912; Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 1-18.

¹⁰ The Boy Scouts of America had been in development for years but was officially formed in 1910, the same year the Camp Fire Girls was created.

¹¹ Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 1-18, 55-88.

¹² Luther Gulick is credited with designed the Y logo for the YMCA, an inverted triangle representing the unity of mind, body, and spirit.

¹³ Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *History*. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/>

¹⁴ Gulick, Luther; *The Camp Fire Girls of America and Their Aims*. Review of Reviews (Monthly Journal), May 1912. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://springfieldcollege.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15370coll2/id/24579/rec/3>.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

intended to bring an element of romance to the tasks at hand.¹⁵ Summer Camps like Camp WoHeLo remained a central component of the Camp Fire Girl experience.

During its earliest years, the Camp Fire Girls considered merging with other nascent groups focused on the development and education of young girls, including Juliet Gordon Low's Girl Guides which was the precursor to the Girl Scouts.¹⁶ In June 8, 2011, *The New York Times* published a story on the emerging organizations and a possible merger entitled "Girl Pioneers, Hurrah! New Organization a Rival for the Boy Scouts of America". However, talks of collaboration fell through when it was clear that the various organizations held differing perspectives on organization and methods, and the Camp Fire Girls was independently incorporated in 1912 with chapters in multiple states and enrollees estimated at close to 60,000.¹⁷ Dr. Gulick served as the organization's first president, and prominent reformer and suffragist Jane Addams became the corporation's first vice-president.¹⁸

In 1924 a man by the name of Porter Sargent, based in Boston, published a book entitled "A Handbook of Summer Camps: an Annual Survey". Known for his guidebooks to private schools, especially those located in New England, this appears to be his first volume focused on summer camps, signaling the new popularity in summer camps across the United States that occurred around this time and aligning with growing attendance among girls and the establishment of Camp Namanu. Sargent estimated that there were about 1000 private summer camps in the United States in 1923. By 1930 the number had risen to between 5,000 and 7,000.¹⁹

In his book, Sargent provided a brief history of summer camps in the United States; in a note on geographic distribution, he noted that the summer camp had only arrived on the west coast a few years earlier, and that they were located in the high mountain valleys of southern California and the coves of Puget Sound where the "mountain backdrop against an ocean frontage" appealed to naturalists. The second half of the book included a description of selected camps titled "Summer Camps Critically Described." It was organized by location with a heavy focus on New England, and included descriptions of several Camp Fire Girls camps, including "The Luther Gulick Camps" in Maine which discussed the experimental girls camp (Camp WoHeLo) founded by Charlotte Gulick in 1909 on Lake Sabago. Other regions discussed included the mid-Atlantic states, Appalachia, and the Midwest. California and Canada both warrant a mention, but Oregon was not included in the list. References to Camp Fire Girls were scattered throughout the regions.

Sargent also dedicated short chapters to the emergence of girls camps within the summer camp movement, including a chapter on the Camp Fire Girls to which he attributed a membership of 150,000.²⁰ He included a list of "some camps maintained by Camp Fire Girls", which included camps in Massachusetts, Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, California, Washington, and finally ended with a mention of Camp Namanu in "Portland, Oregon".

Organized summer camps for youth that grew out of the progressive era reached their height of popularity during the 1960s. Evolving thoughts around youth identity spurred a shift in summer camp culture. These changes intertwined with growing movements around feminism, civil rights, patriotism, and a new era of post-World War II suburban living in the United States. The back-to-nature romanticism that had characterized the

¹⁵ Gulick, Luther; *The Camp Fire Girls of America and Their Aims*. Review of Reviews (Monthly Journal), May 1912. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://springfieldcollege.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15370coll2/id/24579/rec/3>.

¹⁶ New England Historical Society; *Seven Fun Facts About the Camp Fire Girls*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/seeds-camp-fire-girls-first-planted-vermont-maine/>

¹⁷ New England Historical Society; *Seven Fun Facts About the Camp Fire Girls*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/seeds-camp-fire-girls-first-planted-vermont-maine/>

¹⁸ New England Historical Society; *Seven Fun Facts About the Camp Fire Girls*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/seeds-camp-fire-girls-first-planted-vermont-maine/>

¹⁹ Frazier, William, with Nancy Sorrells and Samantha Crouse and Ann Warner; *Camp Mont Shenandoah Historic District*. Bath County, VA. National Register of Historic Places, 2014.

²⁰ Sargent also included a discussion of the Girl Scouts but mentioned that their membership numbers came in at only 40,000. No Girl Scout Summer Camps were listed in Oregon.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

origins of the youth camp and progressive era movements in reaction to industrialization faded into the background. Although specialized summer camps began to flourish around this time, including camps for performing artists or athletes, for children from Jewish families, and weight loss, camps focused on the empowerment of girls began to see dwindling enrollment. The Camp Fire Girls national organization made the decision to go co-ed in 1975 and dropped 'girls' from their name as part of effort to rebrand and boost enrollment.

Appropriation of Indigenous Imagery

Appropriation of indigenous imagery was prolific during the Progressive Era, especially in youth camp and back-to-nature movements. The Gulicks were influenced by the Boy Scouts of America, who equated appropriation of indigenous cultures with exhibiting a respect for nature. It was common to extract and romanticize elements of indigenous culture and apply it to youth development as a response to shared concerns over modernization. For many reformers, romanticized views of indigenous cultures were representative of the self-reliance and resourcefulness of the pre-industrial past, and the Camp Fire Girls appears to have been especially aggressive in its early adoption of these practices: during the earliest campfires girls would dress in costumes designed to resemble Native American dresses; they also received indigenous-inspired camp names during a naming ceremony when they joined the Camp Fire Girls.²¹

Native Americans who were active in progressive movements participated in the process of appropriation. Their strategy was to build a positive image of Native Americans through the education of white Americans about indigenous cultures. The approach highlighted spiritual beliefs and ceremonies to create a "gentle" Native American character that presented a counter-narrative to the "savage warrior" caricature promulgated as part of the United States governments westward expansion campaigns during and after the Civil War.²² The Gulicks and their contemporaries in the Boy Scouts and YMCA maintained direct connections with Native Americans in the progressive movements. In 1910 they worked with medical doctor Charles Eastman, a Sioux man who had been raised with both a traditional Sioux background and a Christian education to develop the first Camp Fire Girls handbook. Eastman wrote "Indian Scout Talks" as a guide for the organization on how to incorporate Native American customs.²³ He emphasized that Native American women were physically fit and urged Camp Fire Girls to adopt training exercises associated with indigenous cultures, such as canoeing, archery, and woodcraft. He also introduced the idea of the naming ceremony and provided guidance on the girls' costumes.²⁴

At the same time that the Camp Fire Girls were incorporating elements of indigenous customs into their curriculum, Native Americans were facing extreme poverty and experiencing the intentional destruction of their traditional homes, cultures, and family structures by the United States government. White children and adolescences were mimicking indigenous traditions while indigenous children were being barred from their own cultural practices.²⁵ While Eastman and the Gulicks may have acted with the best of intentions, due to their positions in society the founders and early participants in the Camp Fire Girls had the privilege of ignoring continuing racism towards indigenous populations. Moreover, the immediate popularity of the organization as it quickly spread across the United States resulted in business for the corporation; it profited

²¹ New England Historical Society; *Seven Fun Facts About the Camp Fire Girls*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/seeds-camp-fire-girls-first-planted-vermont-maine/>; Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 58-88.

²² Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 58-88.

²³ Van Slyck, Abigail A. [EXCERPTS] *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890–1960*. NED-New edition, University of Minnesota Press, 2006. Retrieved online in February, 2023, at: https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Manufactured_Wilderness/reoYP8l_k2EC?hl=en&gbpv=1: 206.

²⁴ Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 58-88.

²⁵ Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>: 58-88.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

off of reframing indigenous imagery within the comfortable confines of middle- and upper-class white perception.²⁶

The Camp Fire Girls organization achieved their popularity and success in large part through the use of Native American imagery in their earliest curricula and marketing materials. The central tradition of appropriation continued for decades before it began to taper off in the 1940s after the Gulicks were no longer managing the national Camp Fire Girls organization and the Progressive Era began to wane.²⁷ Elements are still visible in many Camp Fire traditions today, although its origin has been somewhat obscured. Examples of these persistent traditions and their Progressive Era origins at Camp Namanu include camp names, archery classes, and an emphasis on handiwork like weaving. However, in the 1990s Camp Namanu began the process of removing references to indigenous cultures (real or made-up) from the names of their buildings and traditions.

Camp Namanu²⁸

A Camp Fire group was active in the Portland area as early as 1911, only one year after the national organization was founded.²⁹ In August of 1912 the *Oregonian* began running advertisements for Camp Fire Girls clothing and an *Oregonian* article in April of 1913 mentions that there were ten Camp Fire Girls groups in the state. The first Portland group was formed in 1913, and an *Oregonian* article in September of 1913 mentions that the Portland group held combined meetings with the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The Portland-based organizations were closely aligned during these early years and even shared an executive director and embarked on shared camping trips in the summers.³⁰

The Portland chapter of Camp Fire Girls was nationally chartered in 1921 with Elizabeth White as its first executive director.³¹ In the summer of that year the Portland council raised a dozen decommissioned war department tents in a meadow along the Clackamas River near Carver, Oregon. The tents were pitched for three weeks and benches for outdoor classrooms were borrowed from the Portland Parks department.³² The property was loaned to the organization by local landowners; and they returned to Carver in 1922 to formally establish Camp Namanu. The first Executive Director for the Portland Council, Elizabeth White, is thought to have coined the term "Namanu"; early camp staff claimed that the word was related to an indigenous word for beaver, although nobody has been able to verify this anecdote.³³ It began appearing in Portland-area newspapers and advertisements in 1922. Camp Namanu moved to a site in Estacada in 1923, but the site flooded after a heavy rain, and it was determined unsuitable as a permanent site.³⁴

In the fall of 1923, the Portland Council hired Eathel Moore as its Executive Director. Her priority was to work with an appointed Camp Committee to find a permanent location for the summer camp before the 1924 season of Camp Namanu. Over the course of the following winter, Moore and William S. Raker, Chairman of the Camp Committee, searched the areas south and east of Portland for a site.³⁵

²⁶ Van Slyck, Abigail A. [EXCERPTS] *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890–1960*. NED-New edition, University of Minnesota Press, 2006. Retrieved online in February, 2023, at: https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Manufactured_Wilderness/reoYP8I_k2EC?hl=en&gbpv=1 : 207.

²⁷ Van Slyck, Abigail A. [EXCERPTS] *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890–1960*. NED-New edition, University of Minnesota Press, 2006. Retrieved online in February, 2023, at: https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Manufactured_Wilderness/reoYP8I_k2EC?hl=en&gbpv=1 :208.

²⁸ A timeline of the physical development of Camp Namanu's built resources is included in the appendix.

²⁹ Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader's Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>.

³⁰ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 7.

³¹ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 7.

³² King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 7.

³³ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 10; Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader's Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>.

³⁴ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 10.

³⁵ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 7.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

They stumbled upon a plateau with a clearing overlooking the Sandy River near the Bull Run Dam, and Raker asked around to find out who owned the land. He was able to connect with lumberman Samuel B. Cobb, who had acquired the land 15 years earlier. Cobb allowed Camp Namanu to operate on the property for several years before permanently donating a 125-acre parcel to the Camp Fire Girls organization, and an additional adjacent parcel was acquired from the City of Portland over the next decade. The organization decided they wanted to retain the forest setting that originally attracted them to the site, and actively worked to create a forested buffer around the central campus.

During its first summer season on the permanent site, Camp Namanu built a tent shelter at the south end of the clearing (which came to be known as the meadow) to use as a dining hall and campers slept in tents.³⁶ Three trees rose above the surrounding forest at the north edge of the clearing and they came to be called the WoHeLo trees (one Work tree, one Health tree, and one Love tree) in reference to the first Camp Fire Girls summer camp started by Charlotte Gulick in 1909.³⁷ During the 1950s, two of the trees were felled due to concerns over their health. The third tree was toppled during the Columbus Day storm in 1962, although the trunk remains extant. In 1959, three replacement WoHeLo trees (Giant Sequoia [*Sequoiadendron giganteum*]) were planted along the west edge of the meadow.

One of the first major improvements at Camp Namanu included construction of an indoor dining lodge on the site in 1925 (non-extant) that was built to serve 150 campers. Portland architect A.E. Doyle was hired to design the lodge, and it was named Raker Lodge in honor of the first camp committee chairman who had come to be known affectionately by campers as “Daddy Raker”. The reason for Doyle’s involvement and connection with the camp is undocumented, but as the Portland Council oversaw operations at Camp Namanu it was likely a local connection that led to the relationship.

The construction of the first permanent building initiated more than a decade of projects at Camp Namanu that established the property’s spatial organization and rustic vernacular architectural style that are still evident today. Between 1925 and 1930, clusters of sleeping cabins (non-extant) were constructed on Sherwood Hill rising above the east edge of the meadow and in the trees overlooking the Sandy River.³⁸ A volunteer named Theodore Ackland Harper, who came to be known as Uncle Toby, is credited with the early designs and placement of the tree houses.

Between 1929 and 1940, under the continued guidance of Daddy Raker and Uncle Toby, the camp oversaw the construction of several of the educational buildings along the periphery of the meadow (the Weavery, the craft house, and Cobb Cottage), an additional cluster of cabins on Sherwood Hill (the Robin Hill Cluster), replacement tree houses (Balagan Cluster) along the banks of the river, and the addition of the Blue Wing and Wildwood (formerly named Kiwanis) clusters. In 1937, 1495 girls registered for camp over the course of its ten-week season. It was the largest in their history thus far.

It was also during this period of development that the Administrative Cluster was established on a wetland area south of the Meadow, separated from the Meadow Cluster by a creek that was named Eathel Creek in honor of the Camp Fire Girls Portland Council Executive Director. The Administrative and Meadow clusters maintain examples of early works of Italian American architect Pietro Belluschi (1899-1994). Belluschi was born in Ancona, Italy but relocated to the United States after WWI. He joined A.E. Doyle’s Portland-based architectural firm in 1925 and is thought to have worked with him on the original Raker Lodge (non-extant). He is best known for his early to mid-century modern works that showcased Pacific Northwest influences, and he is credited with the design of several extant lodges of Camp Namanu that illustrate the early development of his style while also firmly establishing the use of rustic architecture as a guiding design

³⁶ Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader’s Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>.

³⁷ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 69.

³⁸ The pamphlet *Pietro Belluschi | Camp Namanu* credits Belluschi with the design of these cabins.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

principle at Camp Namanu. Belluschi is attributed with the designs for Camp Fire Lodge (1929), Guardians' Lodge (1931), Uncle Toby's Cabin/Story House (1932), and the Blue Wing Lodge (1936).

The 1940s saw a slowdown in projects and construction at Camp Namanu due to a national focus on the war effort. However, several notable physical developments happened at the beginning of the decade before American deployment. When the opportunity presented itself to purchase an adjacent ranch in 1940, Camp Namanu jumped at the chance to acquire the property and establish a riding program. Additional acreage along the ranch perimeter was acquired as the camp continued to build a forested buffer and protect the setting that is so integral to the Camp Namanu experience. And in 1941, the Riverbend (formerly called Pioneer) cluster of cabins was established. After the end of the war, Camp Namanu was introduced to electricity and saw an increase in enrollment. The construction of the Nature House occurred in 1947 and kicked off a second wave of major projects at Camp Namanu over the following decade.

In the summer of 1950 1,505 girls attended camp. All but 50 were members of Camp Fire Girls. In the off season, 1000 girls attended weekend campouts at Camp Namanu. This season made it apparent that Camp Namanu had outgrown its first permanent building. The original Raker Lodge was demolished and a new kitchen and dining hall was dedicated on June 22, 1952. The improved Raker Lodge included an automatic dishwasher, stainless steel-equipped kitchen appliances, and two large fireplaces.

A woman by the name of Ginny Denton took over as camp director at Camp Namanu in 1953, and oversaw construction of a swimming pool at the north end of the meadow. Building a pool was controversial at the time due to a concern over losing a long-held camp tradition of swimming in the river.³⁹ The pool opened to campers in the summer of 1954, and held 165,000 gallons of water piped in from Walker Creek. Under Denton's watch, Camp Namanu experienced several other important developments. The Counselor-In-Training (CIT) program to train future camp counselors began in 1953. The CITs slept in tents on the west side of the meadow, and the area came to be known as the "CIT unit".⁴⁰ In 1957 the "Star House" was built in the meadow. The structure was equipped with a telescope, and wood carvings of each zodiac sign were created and donated by artist Lawrence Espinosa to encircle the railing. The summer of 1959 experienced an all-time enrollment high with more than 2,000 campers. Three new WoHeLo trees were planted along the west edge of the meadow bringing decades of growth to a close with a planting ceremony that honored the founding of the Camp Fire Girls.

Post-1959 Alterations and Additions

By the 1960s, Camp Namanu was one of the largest Camp Fire Girls summer camps in the United States.⁴¹ Physical changes occurred in the coming decades that responded to aging camp infrastructure as well as evolving social customs around summer camps. Notable changes at Camp Namanu included permanent structures in the CIT unit. An A-frame lodge designed by Ralph Appleman was constructed in 1962 and named Tawanka Lodge (now known as Summit).⁴² A second A-frame, prefabricated, was donated to Camp Namanu by the United States Bank of Oregon in 1967 and was also located within the CIT cluster. In 1965 the original craft house was demolished, and the current Robin Hood's Barn was built in its place at the south end of the meadow. Plumbing and sewage systems were improved in the 1960s, which included building the Royal Flush in the CIT unit in 1961, the Balagan Cluster Bathroom (non-extant) in 1963, the Blue Wing Cluster Bathroom in 1965, and the Riverbend Cluster Bathroom in 1966.⁴³ In 1967, a replacement aluminum

³⁹ Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader's Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>.

⁴⁰ Camp Namanu Alumni Association: *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader's Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>.

⁴¹ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 71.

⁴² King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 73.

⁴³ Bathroom facilities at Camp Namanu are known as suzies. The origin of this name has not been confirmed; King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 75.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

flag pole was raised in memory of camp alumna Peggy Ross. The memorial pole was replaced again by a plexiglass pole in 1997 with matching funds from the Ross family.⁴⁴

A fire engulfed Ranch Camp in 1974, destroying the old ranch house and several other outbuildings that predated Camp Namanu's acquisition of the parcel. The barn survived the fire. A new Ranch House was built the following year, along with three sleeping cabins (or bunkhouses) and an outdoor fire pit. Additional bunkhouses and a Ranch Camp Bathroom were added at a later date. In the core area, the Loft was constructed in 1974 as a seasonal residence for the camp director.

Ginny's Lodge, the current infirmary located between the CIT unit and the swimming pool, was completed in 1991. The building, which was the first building at Camp Namanu designed to be accessible, was dedicated in 1993. An updated pool house with changing rooms and plumbing, and the Property Managers House were also built in the 1990s, and the Palace was built in 1991.

Rustic Design Influence

Camp Namanu is representative of the rustic design movement that was popular in the design and construction of summer camps throughout the first half of the twentieth century. The style is intended to have minimal impact on its setting and is implemented primarily through siting, scale, and material selection; the goal was to blend buildings and structures into their landscape.

Rustic design shares its roots with the summer camp movement and Progressive-era reforms in the mid to late-nineteenth century, via a romanticized version of the pre-industrial American landscape. Elements can be traced to the ideas of New York landscape designer, artist, and author Andrew Jackson Downing.⁴⁵ He believed that the built environment should harmoniously blend with its natural environment to create a picturesque scene. These principles were integral to the construction of a series of hunting and family camps in the Adirondacks mountains of New York in the 1870s. Similar to the intention behind early summer camp facilities, the application of this style in the design of these hunting camps was meant to evoke an idealized version of the American landscape where individuals survived off the land. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination form for the "Great Camps of the Adirondacks Thematic Resources" provides a synthesis of the architecture and landscape design features typical of these types of camps, noting that they share the following general characteristics:

1. A compound plan, consisting of multiple structures, each designed for specialized, specific function (i.e. lodging, dining, social hall, boat house, shop, etc.).
2. Imaginative use of native building materials in construction and/or decoration to create a picturesque, rustic effect. Examples include stone, logs, bark, and natural tree forms obtained on or near the building site.
3. Siting on secluded, wood lakeshore locations with natural rock outcroppings, exposed root systems, and tall coniferous trees incorporated into a picturesque setting.
4. A high degree of self-sufficiency, as evidenced by service buildings designed to provide food production and storage, maintenance, and housing for camp staff.⁴⁶

The style was a natural outgrowth of the nostalgia for an earlier America. Reformers and proponents of summer camps sought to provide urban youth with exposure to the outdoors, often through a carefully arranged setting that presented a particular view of nature. Use of rustic architecture for summer camp buildings and structures advanced this vision. Rustic design characteristics include use of natural materials

⁴⁴ King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998: 68.

⁴⁵ Tweed, William, with Laura Soulliere and Henry Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942*. National Park Service, Western Regional Office: Division of Cultural Resource Management, February 1977. Retrieved online in April 2023 at: https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm#1.

⁴⁶ Haynes, Wesley, with James Jacobs; *Multiple Property Listing for the Great Camps of the Adirondacks Thematic Resources*. New York. National Register of Historic Places, 1986.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

such as wood and stone; harmonious blending with the local topography and other natural features; and details like exposed rafters, board-and-batten or shingle siding, indoor/outdoor porch spaces, and stone chimneys. At Camp Namanu, it also includes the use of window screens or shutters rather than glazing. This treatment extended to roads, bridges, culverts, barriers, and numerous other types of features that are part of a landscape.

Youth camp movements relied on rustic architecture to create a back-to-nature experience, drawing inspiration from the Progressive Era reforms focused on health, self-reliance, and leadership. The rustic style helped to create a “manufactured wilderness” away from the city, a term that was coined by historian Abigail Van Slyck to describe a humanmade version of nature that meant to provide people, particularly young people, with carefully controlled experiences. The Balagan Cluster, with platforms built around mature tree trunks in the air over the river, and the Belluschi-designed lodges in the Administrative cluster, which are nestled into the marshy vegetation and swales and accessed by low-profile wood bridges, exemplify this approach at Camp Namanu.

Set within a dense forest, the application of the style at Camp Namanu varied over the period of significance but exhibited a continuity of design intent overall that firmly roots the campus in the back-to-nature tradition that characterized the reform and summer camp movements. In addition to the use of wood and stone as primary materials and the siting of resources to blend into their setting, the rustic style is illustrated at Camp Namanu in the assignation of specialized functions to community buildings (i.e. the Weavery). While made up of various components, the design of the summer camp as a whole was guided by its early mission to strengthen leadership abilities in young women and girls through a deep connection with nature.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Print Resources

King, Nancy. *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire, 1998.

Frazier, William, with Nancy Sorrells and Samantha Crouse and Ann Warner; *Camp Mont Shenandoah Historic District*. Bath County, VA. National Register of Historic Places, 2014.

Haynes, Wesley, with James Jacobs; *Multiple Property Listing for the Great Camps of the Adirondacks Thematic Resources*. New York. National Register of Historic Places, 1986.

Perron, Ann and Pepe; *Camp Nakanawaas Wigwam*. Mayland, Tennessee. National Register of Historic Places, 1999.

Camp Namanu Archives

Camp Namanu retains construction drawings for some of the buildings and structures within the property, as well as an archive of personal photograph albums that have been collected from Alumni over time. The following archive materials were consulted in the preparation of this document.

Construction documents for the following buildings and structures:

- Balagan Tree House, Framing Plans and Sections; Denali Designs, Portland, OR; November 25, 2003.
- Blue Wing Lodge (restoration); Soderstrom Architects, Portland, OR; April 11, 2008.
- Nature House (proposed); Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr Architects, Portland, OR; December 16, 1946.
- New Bunk Houses for Camp Namanu; Soderstrom Architects, Portland, OR; February 22, 2008.
- Observatory Platform for Camp Namanu, Camp Fire Girls; Church, Newberry, Roehr & Schuette Architects, Portland, OR; April 30, 1957.
- Pioneer Lodge for Camp Namanu; Whitehouse, Church, Newberry & Roehr Architects, Portland, OR [unconfirmed, title block missing, identical icons to Nature House and Swimming Pool blueprints]; February, 1947.
- Property Manager's Home; The Onyx Group, WA; April 13, 2000.
- Swimming Pool for Camp Namanu; Church, Newberry & Roehr, Portland, OR; November, 1953.
- Uncle Toby's Cabin (restoration); Soderstrom Architects, Portland, OR; January 17, 2008.

Maps and Site Plans:

- Camp Namanu (extent of property); Portland Council of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Portland, OR; 1938.
- Camp Namanu (extent of property; includes overnight camp sites and Ranch Camp fence lines); Portland Council of Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Portland, OR; 1958.
- Camp Namanu (master plan; core campus); Don C. Johnson, Architect, Beaverton, OR; April 1970.
- Camp Namanu Fire Protection map (core campus); William Raker's Camp Namanu History; 1937.
- Master Plan: Camp Namanu (trails); Walker Macy and John Kyle Architects; n.d., created after the 1970s.

Pietro Belluschi | Camp Namanu: 1899 – 1994 | 1924 ... Present. Camp Namanu, n.d. (pamphlet published after 2007).

Miscellaneous personal photographs ranging from the 1930s through the 1990s.

Personal photo album (original owner unknown) from 1925.

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

Personal photo album (original owner unknown), including photos of and clippings about Camp Namanu during the 1930s and 1940s.

Personal photo album (original owner unknown), including photos of Ranch Camp during the 1940s and 1950s.

Raker, William; *A Short History of the Summer Camp of the Portland, Oregon Camp Fire Girls*. 1936.

Online Resources

City of Portland; *About the Bull Run Watershed: Landscape and Geology*. Retrieved in February 2023 at: <https://www.portland.gov/water/about-portlands-water-system/about-bull-run>

Camp Fire; *Camp Fire's Boundary Breaking-History*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://campfire.org/blog/article/camp-fires-boundary-breaking-history/>

Camp Namanu Alumni Association; *Comments on Namanu History*. Presented by Ginny Denton at the Leader's Retreat of the Camp Namanu Alumni Association dinner, Fall of 1989. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/Denton1989.html>

Camp Namanu Alumni Association; *History*. Retrieved in December 2022 at: <http://www.namanu.com/history/>

Gulick, Luther; *The Camp Fire Girls of America and Their Aims*. Review of Reviews (Monthly Journal), May 1912. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://springfieldcollege.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15370coll2/id/24579/rec/3>

Helgren, Jennifer. [EXCERPTS] *The Camp Fire Girls: Gender, Race, and American Girlhood, 1910–1980*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2022. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://muse.jhu.edu/book/100273>

New England Historical Society; *Seven Fun Facts About the Camp Fire Girls*. Retrieved in April 2023 at: <https://newenglandhistoricalsociety.com/seeds-camp-fire-girls-first-planted-vermont-maine/>

Roth, Leland; *Pietro Belluschi (1899-1994)*. Oregon Encyclopedia: A Project of the Oregon Historical Society, December 2021. Retrieved in December 2022 at: https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/belluschi_pietro_1899_1994/

Sargent, Peter; *A Handbook of Summer Camps: An Annual Survey, Volume I*. Boston, Massachusetts, 1924. Retrieved in April 2023 via google books.

Strong, Pauline & Posner, Laurie. [ABSTRACT] *Selves in play: Sports, scouts, and American cultural citizenship*. International Review for The Sociology of Sport, August 2010. Retrieved in June 2023, at: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/1012690210370380>

Tweed, William, with Laura Soulliere and Henry Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942*. National Park Service, Western Regional Office: Division of Cultural Resource Management, February 1977. Retrieved online in April 2023 at: https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm#1

Van Slyck, Abigail A. [EXCERPTS] *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890–1960*. NED-New edition, University of Minnesota Press, 2006. Retrieved online in February, 2023, at: https://www.google.com/books/edition/A_Manufactured_Wilderness/reoYP8l_k2EC?hl=en&gbpv=1

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Oregon Historical Society Archives

The Oregon Historical Society in Portland maintains files on the Camp Fire Girls Portland Council. The following archive materials were consulted in the preparation of this document.

The Camp Fire Girls, Inc.; *Camp Fire Girls: Book of Camp Fire, Seventh Edition*. New York City, 1935.

Harper, Theodore; *Camp Namanu Camp Report*. Camp Fire Girls Portland Council, January 1938.

Harper, Theodore; *Camp Committee Report: Summary, 1938 Camping Season*. Camp Fire Girls Portland Council, 1939.

Nelson, Mrs. Roscoe on behalf of the Board of Directors; *High Lights of Activities – 1959*. Portland Area Council of Camp Fire Girls, January 1960.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Camp Namanu

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 552

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>45.454310°</u> Latitude | <u>-122.246080°</u> Longitude | 3 | <u>45.457930°</u> Latitude | <u>-122.213830°</u> Longitude |
| 2 | <u>45.447120°</u> Latitude | <u>-122.248760°</u> Longitude | 4 | <u>45.447090°</u> Latitude | <u>-122.224180°</u> Longitude |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The district boundary coincides with the legal boundary of Camp Namanu plus the length of the Camp Namanu entry road. The boundary along the road continues south along Camp Namanu Road from the camp property (parcel #00163566) to Bull Run Road and is defined by the road easement (map tax lot 15E31 ROADS) through the adjacent property, (parcel #00163557) which is not owned by the camp.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all 552 acres and legal tax lots of Camp Namanu, plus the entry road which is how the property has been continuously accessed throughout its life. The boundary includes all areas of historic association with the camp.

Some parcels that were acquired after the period of significance are also located within the boundary (See Figure 5. Parcel Acquisition Map below). However, these parcels fit within the overall pattern of development at Camp Namanu that intentionally created a forested buffer surrounding the core campus.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eleanor R. Cox, Casey Howard, Laurie Matthews date 8/9/2023
organization MIG, Inc. telephone 510-845-7549 ext 2250
street & number 506 SW Sixth Ave, Suite 400 email ecox@migcom.com
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97204

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Camp Namanu
City or Vicinity: Sandy
County: Clackamas **State:** OR
Photographer: Eleanor Cox, Casey Howard, Laurie Matthews, Nancy King
Date Photographed: August 2022

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0001
Overview of Raker Lodge, camera facing west
- Photo 2 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0002
North façade of Trillium Cottage, camera facing south
- Photo 3 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0003
Primary façade of Camp Office with entry porch, camera facing west
- Photo 4 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0004
Approach to Camp Fire Lodge, camera facing west
- Photo 5 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0005
Secondary façade at Guardians Lodge, camera facing north
- Photo 6 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0006
A view of the buildings at the south end of the Meadow Cluster: Cobb Cottage, the Weavery, and the Craft Barn, camera facing southeast
- Photo 7 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0007
Main entrance at the south façade of the Nature House, camera facing north
- Photo 8 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0008
The Dock at the Duck Pond, camera facing northwest
- Photo 9 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0009
The interior of Uncle Toby's House, off season, camera facing north
- Photo 10 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0010
The Stargazer Tower, camera facing southwest
- Photo 11 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0011
The Swimming Pool, camera facing southeast
- Photo 12 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0012
The three WoHeLo Trees (Work Tree, Love Tree, Health Tree), camera facing northwest

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

- Photo 13 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0013
Sleeping cabin within the Robin Hill Cabins Cluster, camera facing east
- Photo 14 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0014
Old Oregon Lodge at the Riverbend Cabins Cluster, camera facing north
- Photo 15 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0015
The footbridge approach to Coho sleeping cabin in the Balagan Cabin Cluster, camera facing northwest
- Photo 16 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0016
The stone BBQ at Balagan Lodge, camera facing northeast
- Photo 17 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0017
Ranch Road between the Ranch House and the Ranch Camp Barn, camera facing north
- Photo 18 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0018
The Sandy River from the Sandy Beach site, camera facing northwest
- Photo 19 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0019
Wood footbridge located in the Meadow Cluster, adjacent to Uncle Toby's House, camera facing north
- Photo 20 of 20:** OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0020
Wood footbridge in the Administrative Cluster., camera facing south

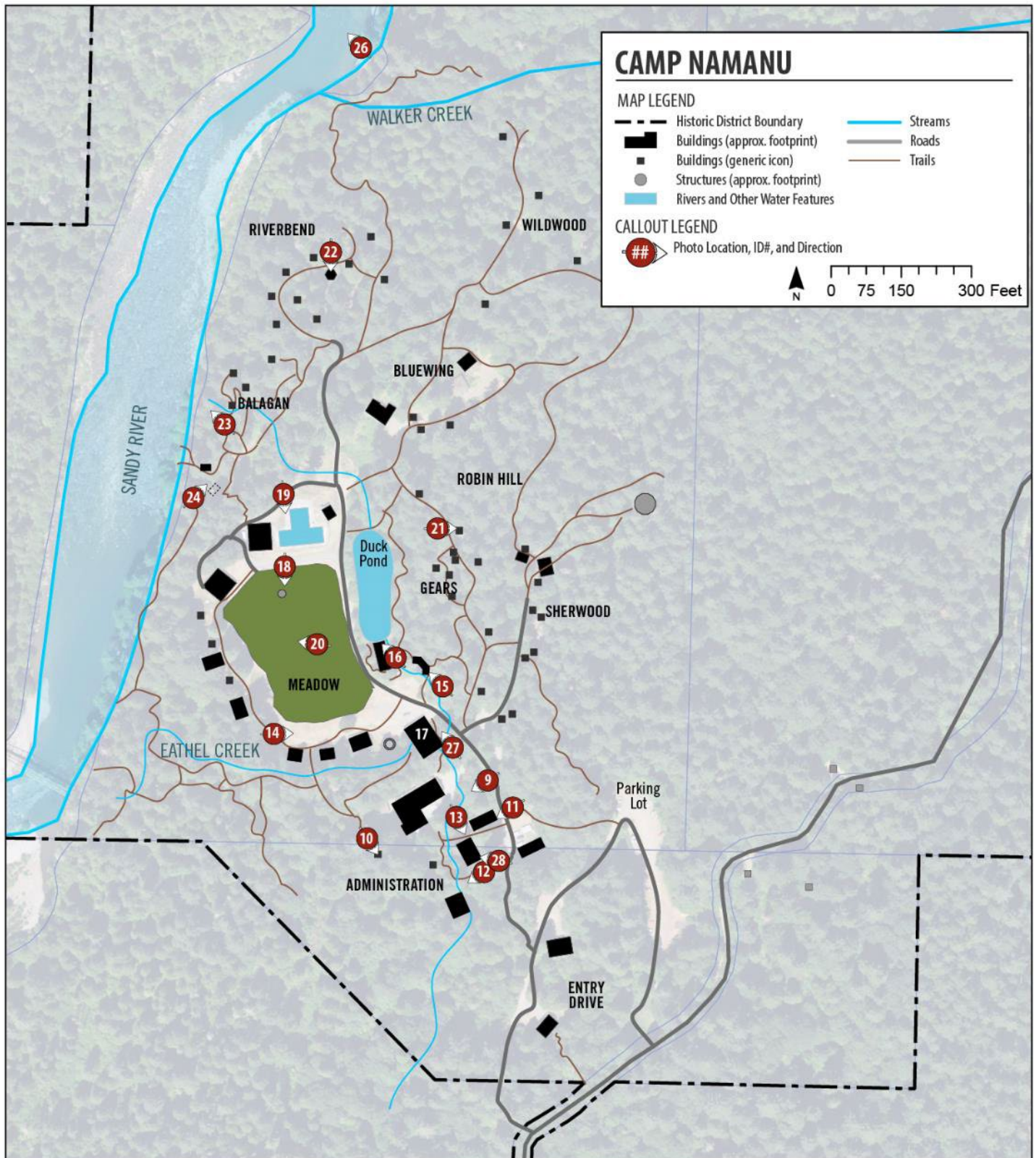
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

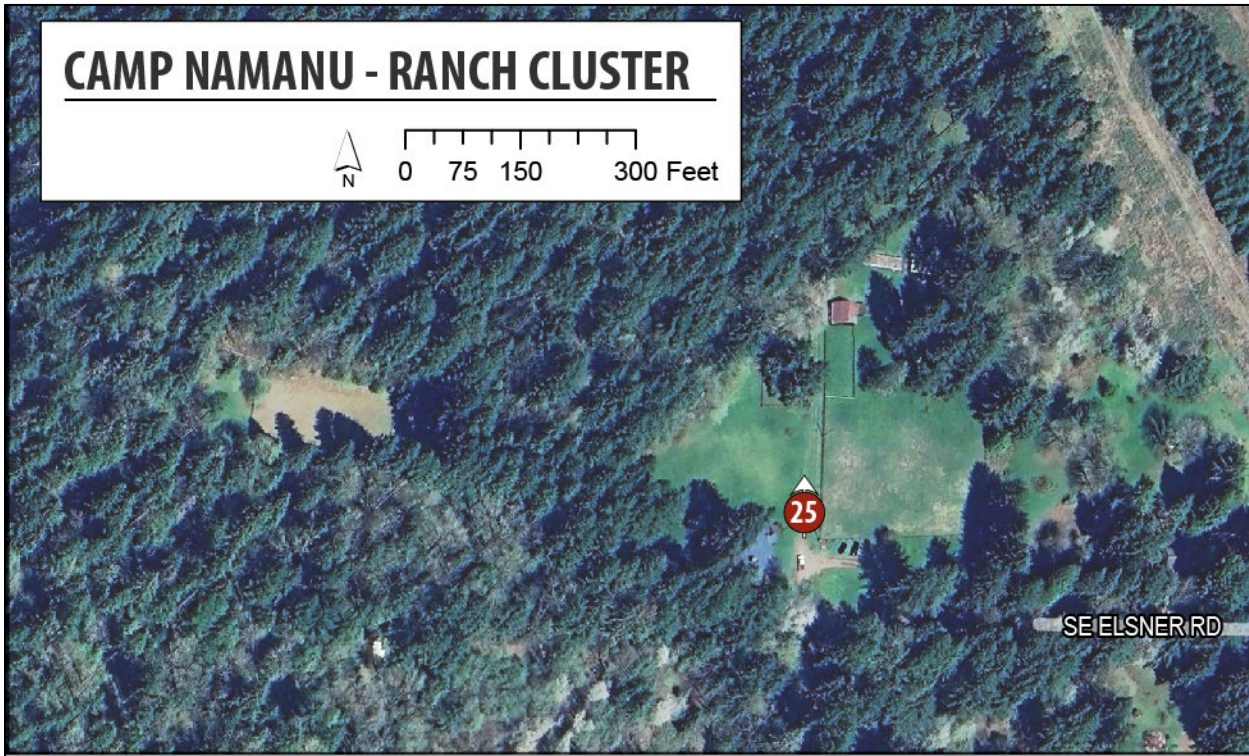
Core Campus Photograph Key



Camp Namanu
Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR
County and State

Ranch Camp Photograph Key



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 46

List of Figures

(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

- Figure 1: Regional Location Map
- Figure 2: Local Location Map
- Figure 3: Historic District Boundary Map
- Figure 4: Tax Parcel Map
- Figure 5: Parcel Acquisition Map
- Figure 6: Camp Namanu: Main Campus Site Plan (South)
- Figure 7: Camp Namanu: Main Campus Site Plan (North)
- Figure 8: Camp Namanu: Ranch and Meadow Site Plan
- Figure 9: Construction on the original Raker Lodge (non-extant) in 1925, designed by A.E. Doyle.
- Figure 10: Camp Fire Girls dressed in ceremonial costumes at Camp Namanu in the 1920s.
- Figure 11: Camp Fire Girls standing on Sandy Beach, ca. 1920s
- Figure 12: A photo depicting the early iteration of tree houses/platforms on Robin Hill, ca. 1920s
- Figure 13: A swimming raft in the Sandy River, ca 1920s
- Figure 14: Campers playing in the waterfall at Walker Creek, ca. 1920s
- Figure 15: The original cabins on Sherwood Hill, ca. 1920s or 1930s
- Figure 16: Camp Namanu volunteer Uncle Toby reading to Camp Fire Girls under a tree in the meadow, ca. 1920s or 1930s
- Figure 17: Camp Fire Girl feeding ducks in the Duck Pond adjacent to the Meadow, 1920s or 1930s
- Figure 18: Camp Fire Girls practicing archery in the meadow at Camp Namanu ca. 1930s
- Figure 19: Daddy Raker standing on a wood footbridge over the Fishpond in the Administrative Cluster during the 1930s. Guardians Lodge is visible in the background
- Figure 20: Flag call in the meadow in the 1930s; Uncle Toby's Cabin is visible in the background. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 47

- Figure 21: Camp Fire Girls learning to canoe in the Duck Pond, ca 1930s. An early dock structure is visible at the end of the pond
- Figure 22: The original WoHeLo trees rising above the north edge of the duckpond and meadow, n.d.
- Figure 23: Campers and staff sitting on the end of the porch at Guardian's Lodge soon after its construction, ca. 1930s
- Figure 24: Camp Fire Girls creating hand crafts on the rear porch of Camp Fire Lodge, ca. 1930s. Rustic design principals are evident in the railings along the porch
- Figure 25: Camp Fire Girls participating in a Fire Circle ceremony at Camp Namanu in the 1930s
- Figure 26: Girls having a meal in the Riverbend wagon ca. 1930s
- Figure 27: A view of the Weavery in 1936, the year of its construction
- Figure 28: The interior of the Weavery ca. 1936
- Figure 29: Interior of Blue Wing Lodge, showing the sunken fire place
- Figure 30: Campers sitting on the roof of the barn at Ranch camp in the 1940s. Courtesy Nancy King's personal camp collection
- Figure 31: Campers in the Nature House ca. 1950s, pointing something out in the filled pool
- Figure 32: Mealtime in the dining room in the new Raker Lodge with custom tables and benches, ca. 1950s
- Figure 33: The Stargazer tower in 1960
- Figure 34: The Swimming Pool in 1960, before a fence enclosure was added
- Figure 35: Appendix, Summary Timeline of Events and Physical Developments

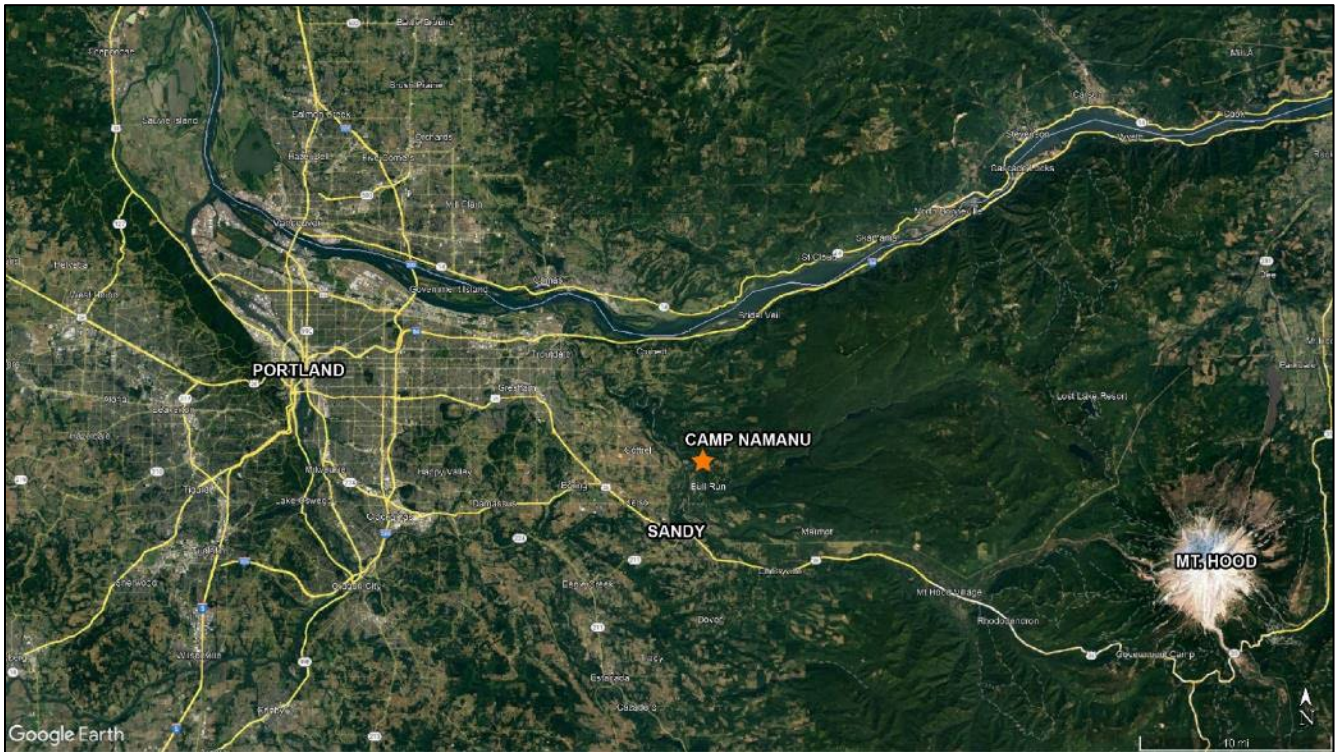
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 48

Figure 1: Regional Location Map; created by MIG, 2023.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 49

Figure 2: Local Location Map; Created by MIG, 2023.



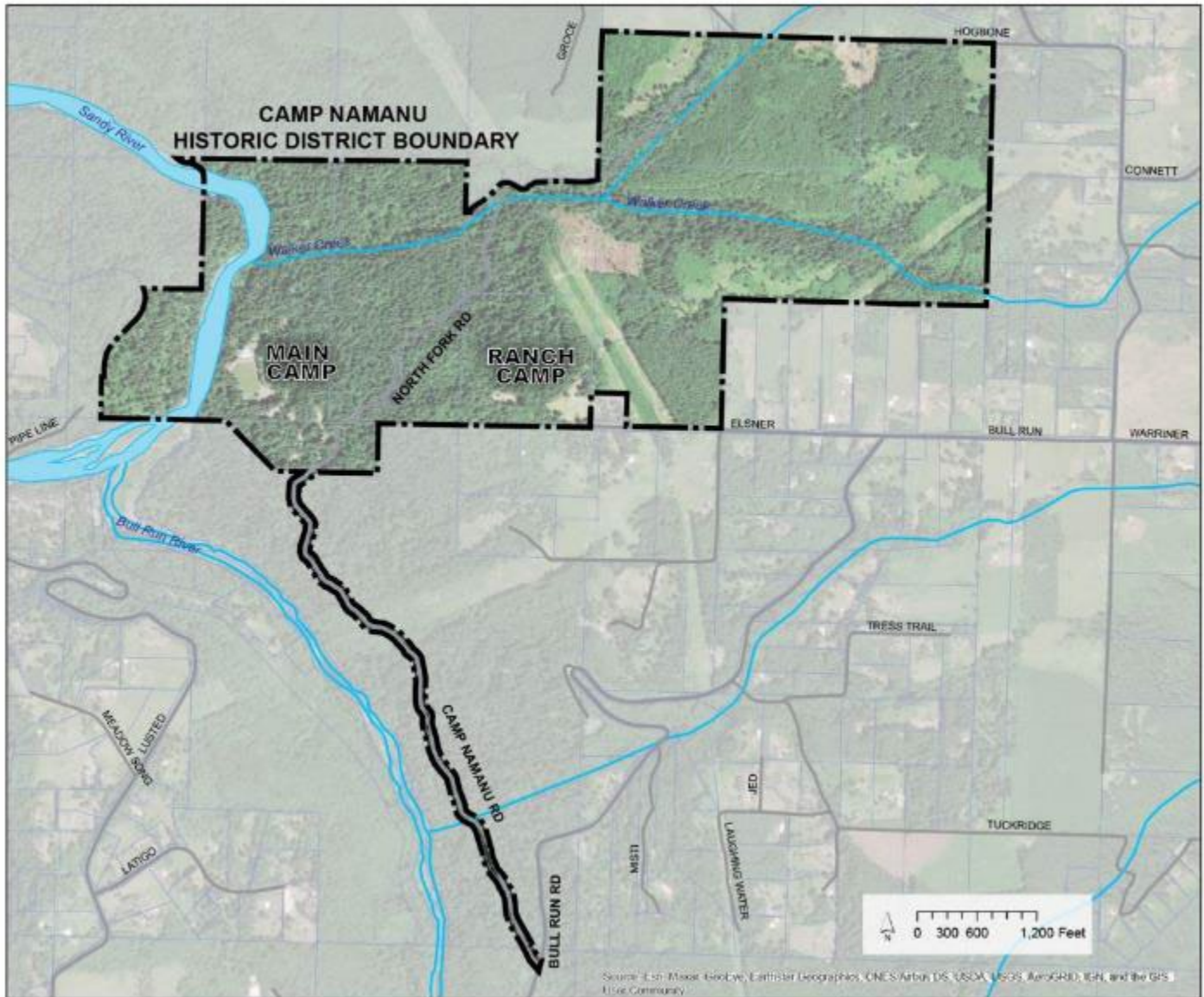
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 50

Figure 3: Historic District Boundary Map; created by MIG, 2003.



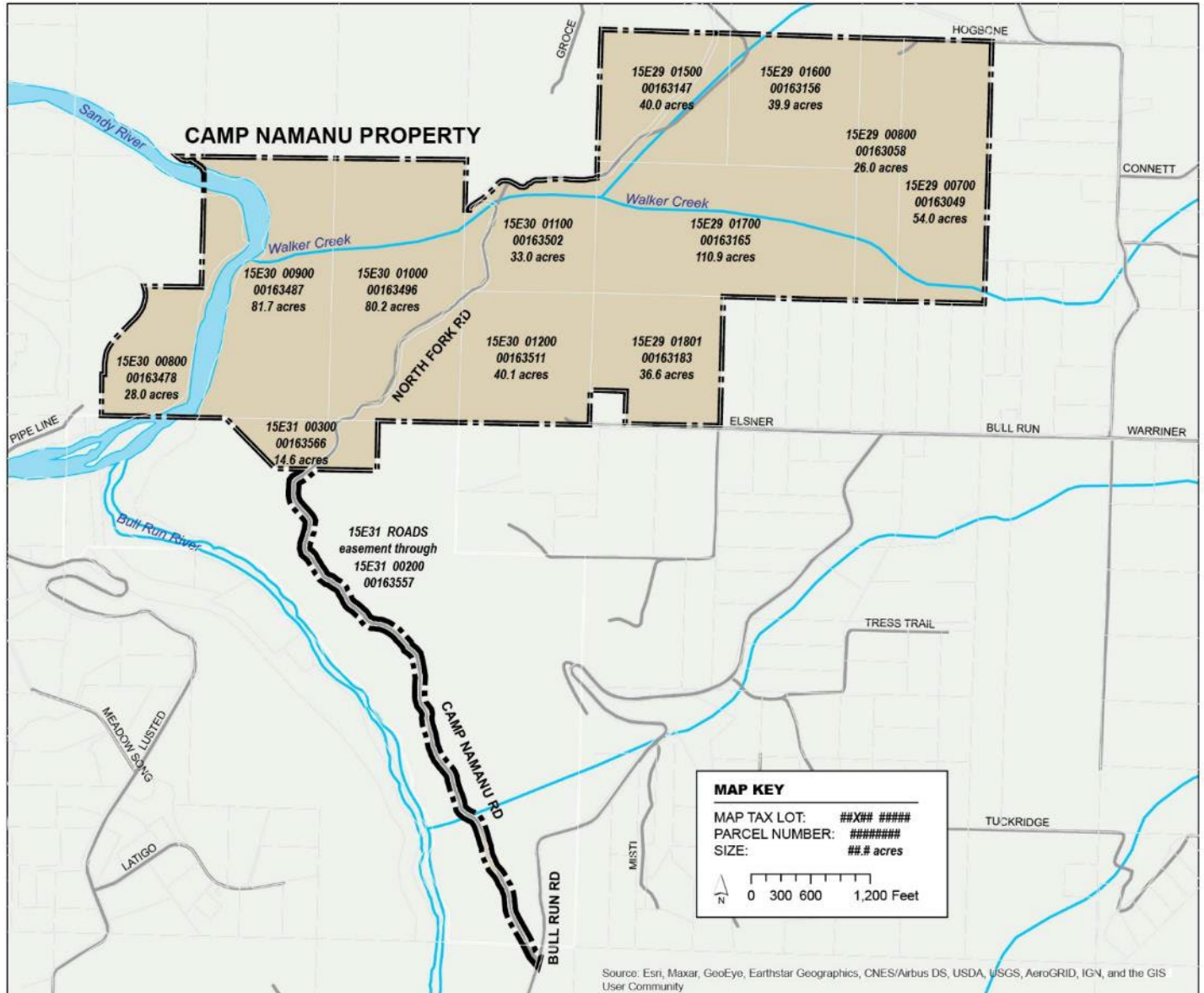
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 51

Figure 4: Tax Parcel Map; Created by MIG, 2023.



Tax parcel information was accessed 8/1/2022 from the Clackamas County GIS Data Portal system.

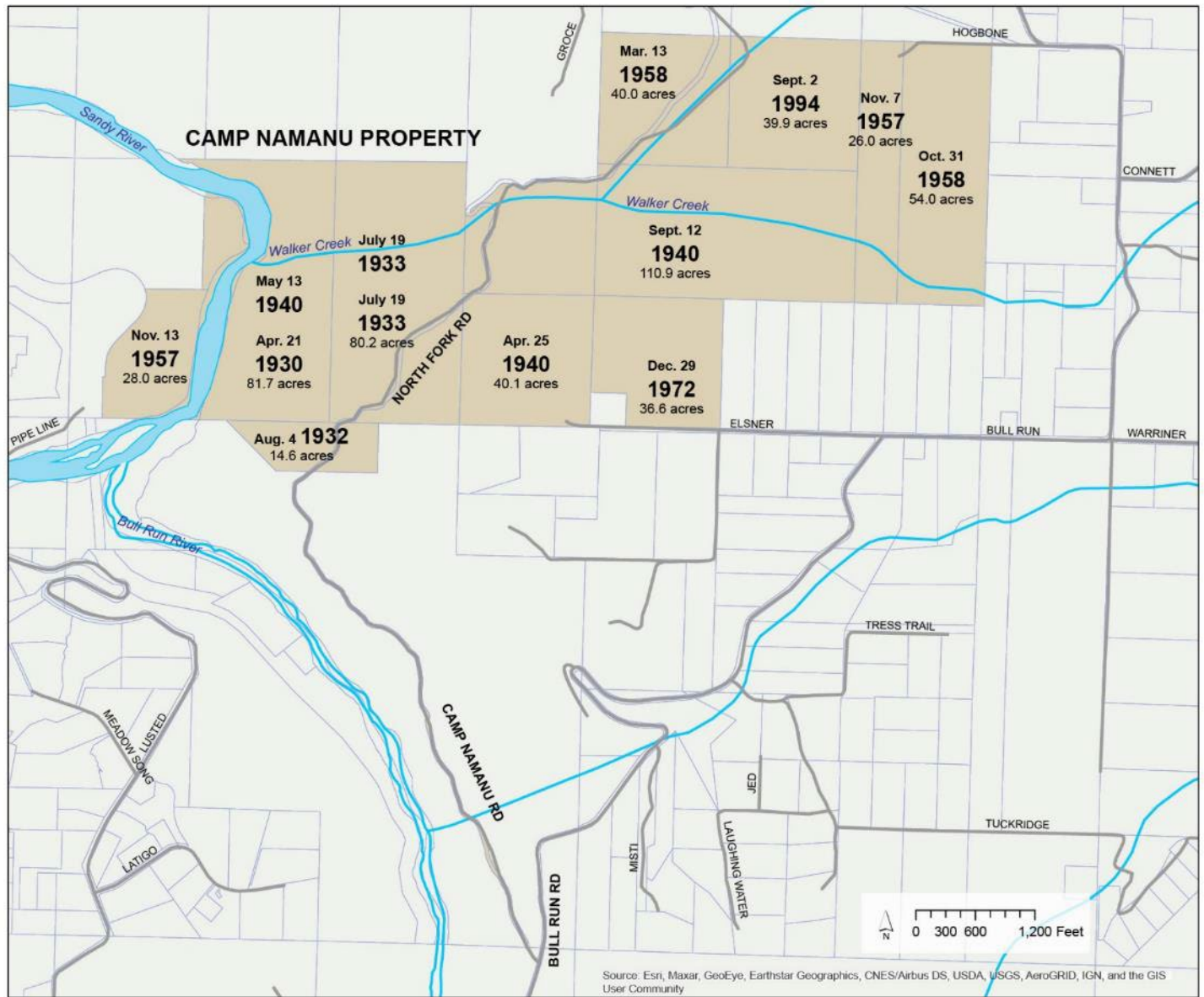
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 52

Figure 5: Parcel Acquisition Map.



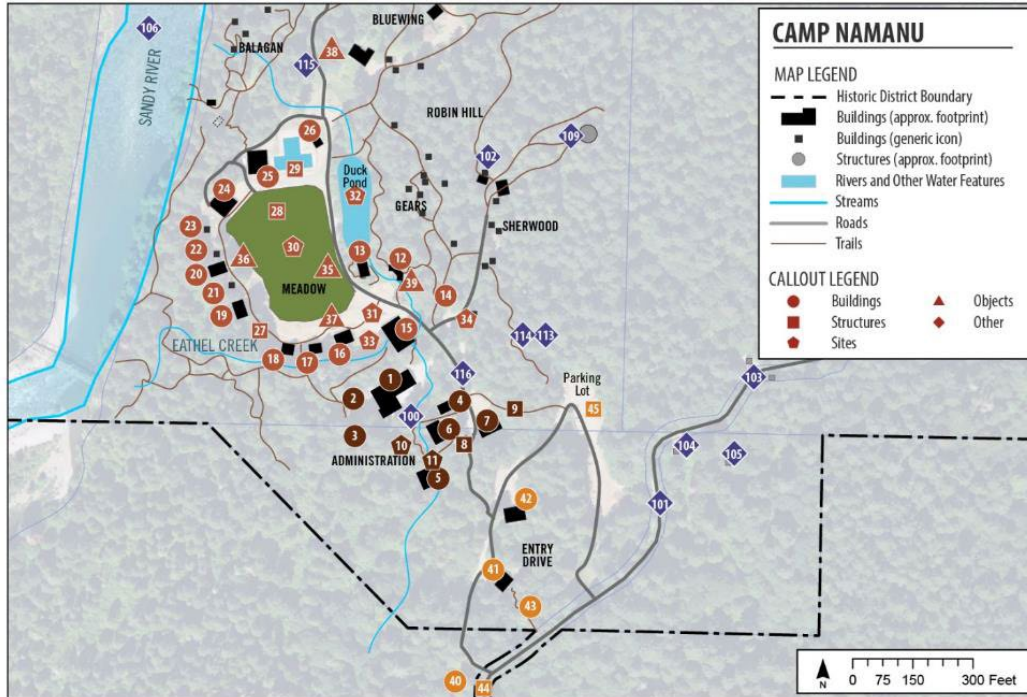
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 53

Figure 6: Camp Namanu: Main Campus Site Plan (South), Created by MIG, 2023.



- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>ADMINISTRATIVE CLUSTER:</p> <p>Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1. Raker Lodge (Contributing) ● 2. Undine (Non-Contributing) ● 3. Trillium cottage (Contributing) ● 4. Camp Office (Contributing) ● 5. Camp Fire Lodge (Contributing) ● 6. Guardians Lodge (Contributing) ● 7. Camp Store (Contributing) <p>Structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 8. Wood shed (Non-Contributing) ■ 9. Grand Staircase (Contributing) <p>Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10. Outhouse ruin (Non-Contributing) ● 11. Fish Pond (Contributing) <p>MEADOW CLUSTER:</p> <p>Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12. Nature House (Contributing) ● 13. The Dock (Contributing) ● 14. The Loft (Non-Contributing) ● 15. Uncle Toby's Cabin (Contributing) ● 16. Robin Hood's Barn (Non-Contributing) ● 17. The Weavery (Contributing) ● 18. Cobb Cottage (Contributing) ● 19. Peak A-frame (Non-Contributing) ● 20. Summit A-Frame (Non-Contributing) ● 21. Spark Sleeping Cabin (Non-Contributing) ● 22. Ember Sleeping Cabin (Non-Contributing) ● 23. Royal Flush Undine (Non-Contributing) ● 24. Ginny's Lodge (Non-Contributing) ● 25. The Palace (Non-Contributing) ● 26. The Pool House (Non-Contributing) | <p>Structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 27. Meadow Woodshed (Non-Contributing) ■ 28. Stargazer Tower (Contributing) ■ 29. The Pool (Contributing) <p>Sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 30. The Meadow (Contributing) ● 31. Amphitheater (Non-Contributing) ● 32. Duck Pond (Contributing) ● 33. Gaga Ball Pit (Non-Contributing) ● 34. Spruce Lodge site with chimney (Non-Contributing) <p>Objects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ 35. Flagpole (Contributing) ▲ 36. WeHeLo Sequoia Trees (3) (Contributing) ▲ 37. Cherry Tree (Contributing) ▲ 38. WeHeLo stump (Contributing) ▲ 39. Nature House Sequoias (2) (Contributing) <p>ENTRY DRIVE CLUSTER:</p> <p>Buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 40. Counselor's Cabin (Contributing) ● 41. Property Managers Home (Non-Contributing) ● 42. The Shop (Non-Contributing) ● 43. Shelter behind property managers house (Contributing) <p>Structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 44. Camp Namanu Road (Contributing) ■ 45. Parking Lot (Non-Contributing) <p>RANCH HOUSE CLUSTER*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *mapped separately | <p>INDIVIDUAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 100. Trail System (Contributing) ◆ 101. Single-lane Roads (Contributing) ◆ 102. Yo'Sam's Archer Range (Non-Contributing) ◆ 103. Climbing Tower and Bouldering Wall (Non-Contributing) ◆ 104. Water Tank (Non-Contributing) ◆ 105. Water Tank Stand Ruin (Non-Contributing) ◆ 106. Sandy River (Contributing) • 107. Sandy Beach (Contributing)* • 108. Walker Creek and Waterfall (Contributing)* ◆ 109. Cathedral of the Ferry Glen (Contributing) • 110. Upper Meadow (Contributing)* • 111. Spring Sites (Contributing)* • 112. Backpacker's Hideaway and other overnight backpacking sites (Contributing)* ◆ 113. Guardian Fir (Contributing) ◆ 114. Mr Skriggleboggle's House (Contributing) ◆ 115. Wishing Rock (Contributing) <p>*mapped separately</p> |
|--|---|---|

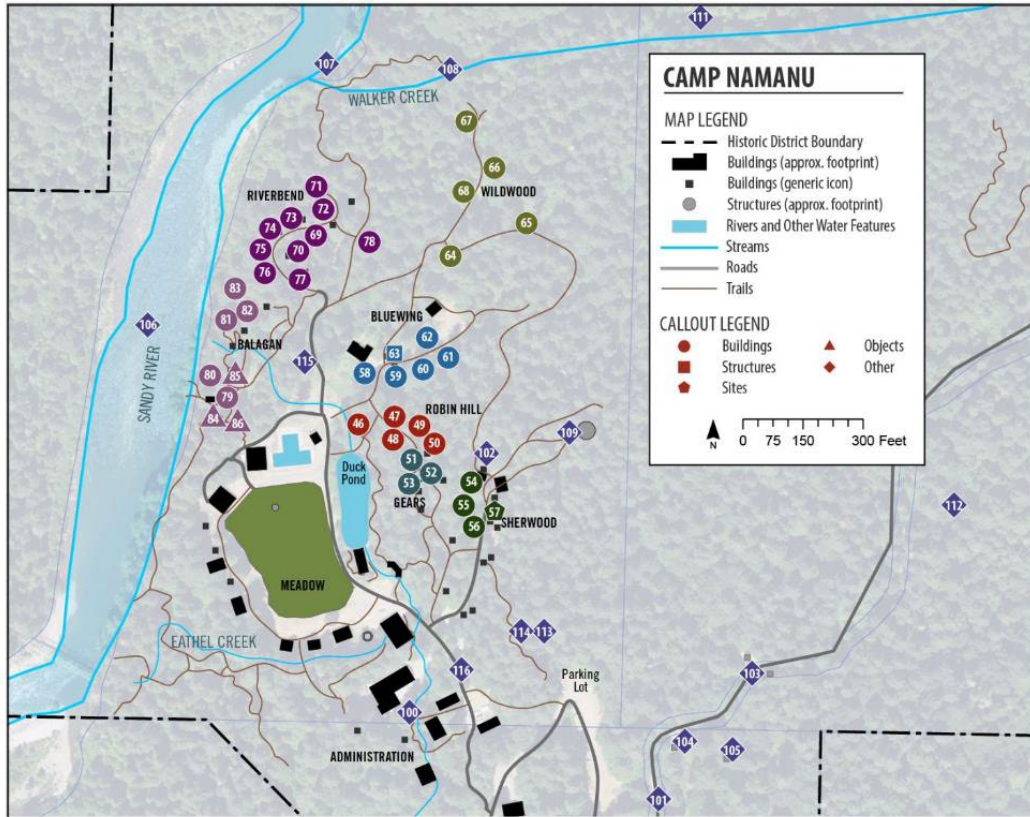
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 54

Figure 7: Camp Namanu: Main Campus Site Plan (North), Created by MIG, 2023.



ROBIN HILL CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 46. Cassiopeia Cabin (Contributing)
 - 47. Pegasus Cabin (Contributing)
 - 48. Lyra Cabin (Contributing)
 - 49. Orion Cabin (Contributing)
 - 50. Altair Cabin (Contributing)

GEAR'S CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 51. Aquila Cabin (Contributing)
 - 52. Cygnus Cabin (Contributing)
 - 53. Brown House (Contributing)

SHERWOOD CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 54. Sherwood Cabin #1 (Non-Contributing)
 - 55. Sherwood Cabin #2 (Non-Contributing)
 - 56. Sherwood Cabin #3 (Non-Contributing)
- Sites:**
- 57. Amphitheater (Non-Contributing)

BLUE WING CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 58. Blue Wing Lodge (Contributing)
 - 59. Flicker Cabin (Non-Contributing)
 - 60. Kingfisher Cabin (Non-Contributing)
 - 61. Swift Cabin (Non-Contributing)
 - 62. Wren Cabin (Non-Contributing)
- Structures:**
- 63. Wood shed (Non-Contributing)

WILDWOOD CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 64. Carnas Cabin (Contributing)
 - 65. Yarrow Cabin (Contributing)
 - 66. Foxglove Cabin (Contributing)
 - 67. Lupine Cabin (Contributing)
 - 68. Iris Cabin (Contributing)

RIVERBEND CABINS CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 69. Old Oregon Lodge (Contributing)
 - 70. Chuck Wagon (Contributing)
 - 71. Zigzag Cabin (Contributing)
 - 72. Willamette Cabin (Contributing)
 - 73. Tualatin Cabin (Contributing)
 - 74. Molalla Cabin (Contributing)
 - 75. Columbia Cabin (Contributing)
 - 76. Clackamas Cabin (Contributing)
 - 77. Bull Run Cabin (Contributing)
 - 78. Riverbend Suzie (Non-Contributing)

BALAGAN CABIN CLUSTER:

- Buildings:**
- 79. Balagan Lodge (Contributing)
 - 80. Chinook Cabin (Contributing)
 - 81. Coho Cabin (Contributing)
 - 82. Trout Cabin (Contributing)
 - 83. Steelhead Cabin (Contributing)

Objects:

- ▲ 84. Rock Camp Stove (Contributing)
- ▲ 85. Saw Gong (Undetermined)

Structures:

- 86. Rock Stair (Contributing)

RANCH HOUSE CLUSTER

*mapped separately

INDIVIDUAL LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- ◆ 100. Trail System (Contributing)
- ◆ 101. Single-lane Roads (Contributing)
- ◆ 102. Yo' Sam's Archer Range (Non-Contributing)
- ◆ 103. Climbing Tower and Bouldering Wall (Non-Contributing)
- ◆ 104. Water Tank (Non-Contributing)
- ◆ 105. Water Tank Stand Ruin (Non-Contributing)
- ◆ 106. Sandy River (Contributing)
- ◆ 107. Sandy Beach (Contributing)
- ◆ 108. Walker Creek and Waterfall (Contributing)
- ◆ 109. Cathedral of the Ferry Glen (Contributing)
- ◆ 110. Upper Meadow (Contributing)*
- ◆ 111. Spring Sites (Contributing)
- ◆ 112. Backpacker's Hideaway and other overnight backpacking sites (Contributing)*
- ◆ 113. Guardian Fir (Contributing)
- ◆ 114. Mr Skriggleboggle's House (Contributing)
- ◆ 115. Wishing Rock (Contributing)
- ◆ 116. Welcome Sign (Contributing)

*mapped separately

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

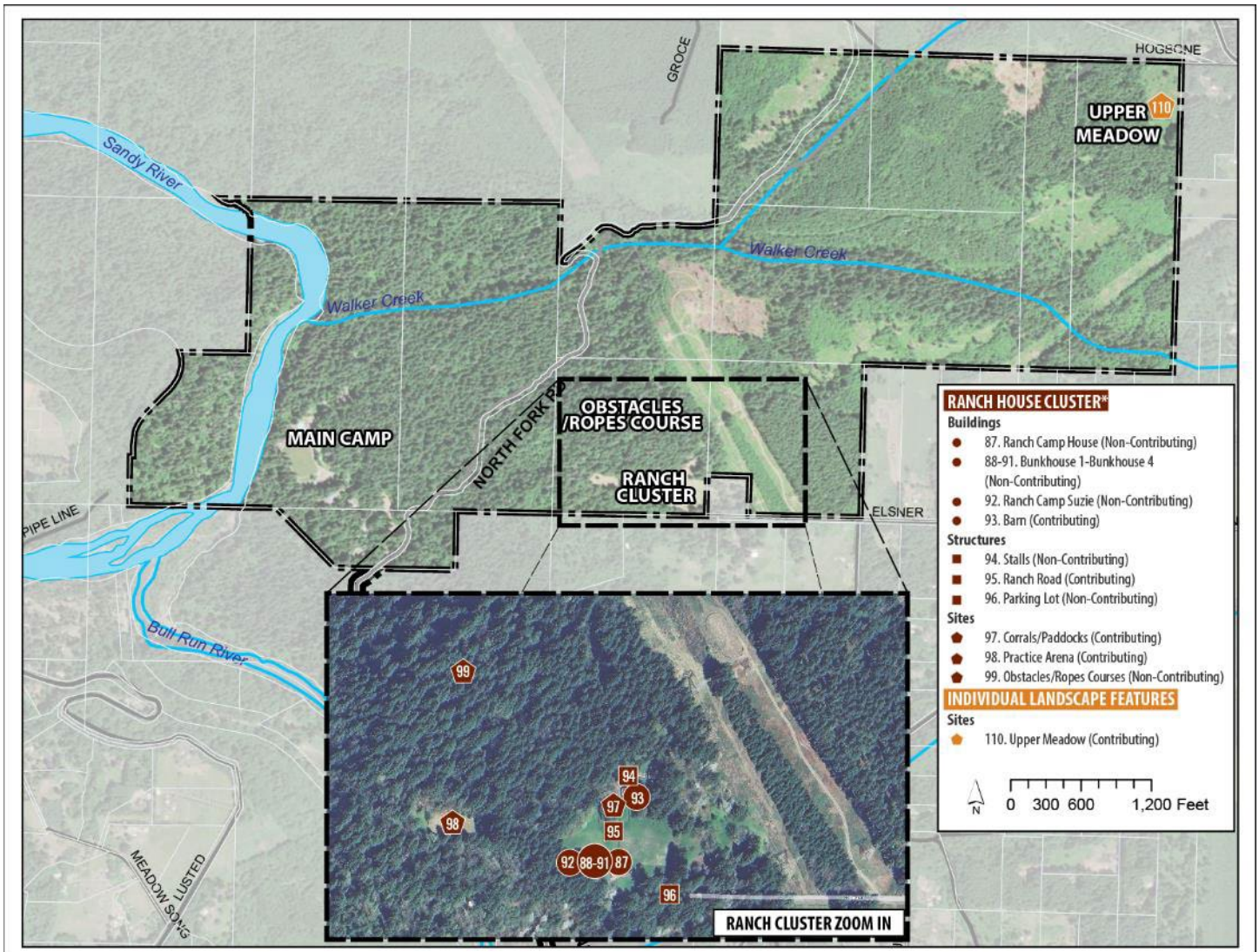
Name of Property
Clackamas Co., OR

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 55

Figure 8: Camp Namanu: Ranch and Meadow Site Plan, Created by MIG, 2023.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 56

Figure 9: Construction on the original Raker Lodge (non-extant) in 1925, designed by A.E. Doyle. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 10: Camp Fire Girls dressed in ceremonial costumes at Camp Namanu in the 1920s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 57

Figure 11: Camp Fire Girls standing on Sandy Beach, ca. 1920s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



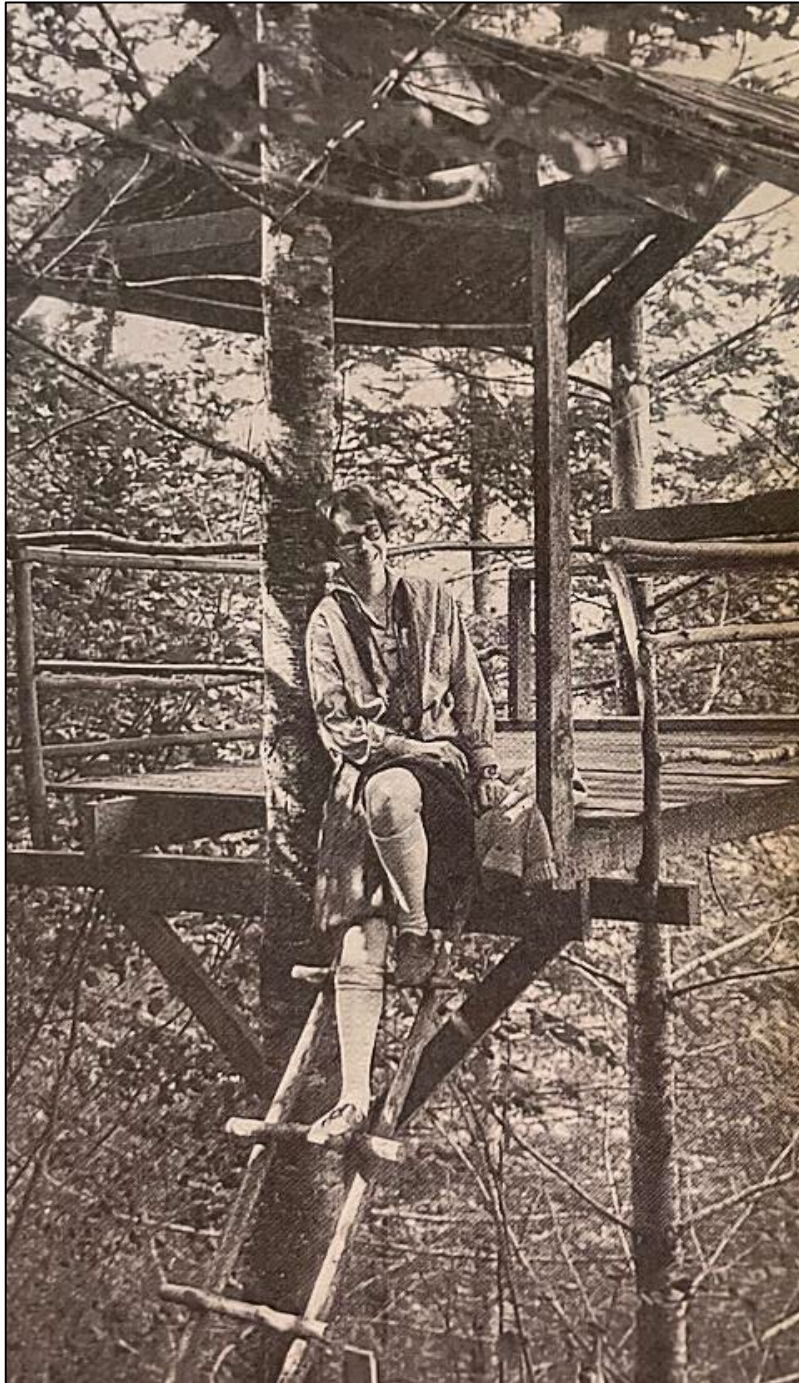
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 58

Figure 12: A photo depicting the early iteration of tree houses/platforms on Robin Hill, ca. 1920s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 59

Figure 13: A swimming raft in the Sandy River, ca 1920s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 60

Figure 14: Campers playing in the waterfall at Walker Creek, ca. 1920s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 61

Figure 15: The original cabins on Sherwood Hill, ca. 1920s or 1930s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



Figure 16: Camp Namanu volunteer Uncle Toby reading to Camp Fire Girls under a tree in the meadow, ca. 1920s or 1930s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 62

Figure 17: Camp Fire Girl feeding ducks in the Duck Pond adjacent to the Meadow, 1920s or 1930s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 18: Camp Fire Girls practicing archery in the meadow at Camp Namanu ca. 1930s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 63

Figure 19: Daddy Raker standing on a wood footbridge over the Fishpond in the Administrative Cluster during the 1930s. Guardians Lodge is visible in the background. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 20: Flag call in the meadow in the 1930s; Uncle Toby's Cabin is visible in the background. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 64

Figure 21: Camp Fire Girls learning to canoe in the Duck Pond, ca 1930s. An early dock structure is visible at the end of the pond. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 65

Figure 22: The original WoHeLo trees rising above the north edge of the duckpond and meadow, n.d. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 66

Figure 23: Campers and staff sitting on the end of the porch at Guardian’s Lodge soon after its construction, ca. 1930s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 24: Camp Fire Girls creating hand crafts on the rear porch of Camp Fire Lodge, ca. 1930s. Rustic design principals are evident in the railings along the porch. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 67

Figure 25: Camp Fire Girls participating in a Fire Circle ceremony at Camp Namanu in the 1930s. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 26: Girls having a meal in the Riverbend wagon ca. 1930s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 68

Figure 27: A view of the Weavery in 1936, the year of its construction. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 28: The interior of the Weavery ca. 1936. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 69

Figure 29: Interior of Blue Wing Lodge, showing the sunken fire place. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 30: Campers sitting on the roof of the barn at Ranch camp in the 1940s. Courtesy Nancy King's personal camp collection.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 70

Figure 31: Campers in the Nature House ca. 1950s, pointing something out in the filled pool. Courtesy Camp Namanu archives.



Figure 32: Mealtime in the dining room in the new Raker Lodge with custom tables and benches, ca. 1950s. Scanned from *Camp Namanu, 75th Anniversary* by Nancy King.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

| |
|--|
| Camp Namanu |
| Name of Property |
| Clackamas Co., OR |
| County and State |
| N/A |
| Name of multiple listing (if applicable) |

Section number Additional Documentation Page 71

Figure 33: The Stargazer tower in 1960. Courtesy Oregon Historical Society archives.

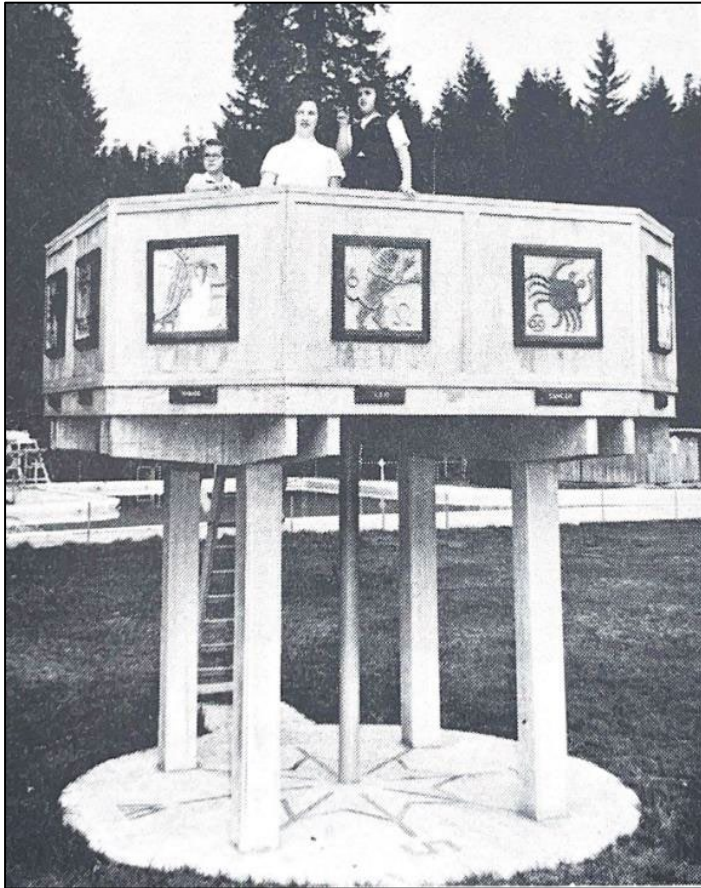


Figure 34: The Swimming Pool in 1960, before a fence enclosure was added. Courtesy Oregon Historical Society archives.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 72

Appendix Summary Timeline of Events and Physical Developments

| Year | Type of Occurrence | Description of Occurrence |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 1909 | event | Charlotte Gulick hosts "Camp WoHeLo" for a small group of girls in Maine. |
| 1910 | event | Formation of the national Camp Fire Girls organization. |
| 1911 | event | Camp Fire Girls groups reported in Portland Area. |
| 1912 | event | Camp Fire Girls of America is incorporated. |
| 1913 | event | Portland chapter is established. |
| 1918 | event | The first Camp Fire Council is established in Kansas City, Missouri. |
| 1920 | event | The 19th Amendment is adopted on August 26, giving women the right to vote in the United States. |
| 1921 | event | Portland Council is nationally chartered; Elizabeth White is hired as the Portland Council's first Executive Director; a Camp Fire Girls summer camp is established in Oregon. |
| 1922 | event | The Camp Fire Girls summer camp near Carver, Oregon, is named Camp Namanu. |
| 1923 | event | Camp Namanu relocates to a site in Eagle Fern Park in Escatada, Oregon; Eathel Moore is hired as second Executive Director of Camp Fire Girls Portland Chapter; William S. Raker becomes Camp Committee Chairman; White, Raker, and Moore identify a permanent home for the camp near Bull Run; Samuel Cobb grants Camp Namanu use of 125 acres of his property; Uncle Toby begins his association with Camp Namanu. |
| 1924 | physical development | Camp Namanu hosts it's first season in it's new permanent campus; temporary tents are set up in the Meadow; three trees that stood at the north edge of the meadow were called the Wohelo Trees. |
| 1925 | physical development | The fist permanent building is designed by A.E. Doyle and is constructed at Camp Namanu and named Raker Lodge (non-extant). |
| 1925-1927 | physical development | Sleeping cabins (non-extant) are located on the hill where Sherwood and Robin Hill units are now. |
| 1926 | physical development | Shower house and laundry facilities built. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property
Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 73

| | | |
|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 1928 | physical development | Early tree houses (platforms only, designated for reading or day-time use) are constructed on Robin Hill. |
| 1929 | expansion | The first Robin Hood's barn is built (non-extant); four additional sleeping cabins are built in Sherwood Hill; the first permanent flagpole is raised in the Meadow; Pietro Belluschi designs Camp Fire Lodge. |
| 1930 | event | First deed for the property was signed. |
| 1930s | Physical development | Balagan Cluster is constructed on its present site over the river. |
| 1931-1932 | physical development | Guardians Lodge and Uncle Toby's Story House/Cabin are designed by Pietro Belluschi. |
| 1934 | event | Board of the Portland Area Council of the Camp Fire Girls approves horses at Camp Namanu. |
| 1935 | physical development | New sleeping cabins are built on Sherwood Hill; new tree houses (Balagan Cabins Cluster) are built on the slope between the Sandy River and the Meadow. |
| 1936 | physical development | Blue Wing Lodge is designed by Pietro Belluschi and constructed; the Wildwood sleeping cabins are constructed; the Weavery is constructed; the Camp Office (House of Health) are constructed. The Duck Pond is expanded. |
| 1938 | physical development | The Duck Pond is expanded. William Raker dies. |
| 1939 | event | Cobb Cottage is built. |
| 1940 | expansion | The Ranch property is acquired. |
| 1941 | physical development | Riverbend (formerly Pioneer) Cluster is constructed. |
| 1942 | event | Uncle Toby dies. |
| 1946 | physical development | Camp Namanu gets electricity. |
| 1947 | physical development | The Nature House is built, three Sequoia trees are planted in front. |
| 1948 | event | Camp Fire Girls National Organization issues its first inclusion policy, stating that Camp Fire "must strive to give girls of all minority groups an opportunity to participate fully". |
| 1950s | expansion | The camp acquired additional adjoining parcels via private purchases two WoHeLo trees are felled due to failing health and safety concerns. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 74

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1952 | physical development | The original Raker Lodge is demolished and a larger Raker Lodge is built to accommodate the growing camp roster. |
| 1953 | Event | Ginny Denton becomes Camp Director; the Counselor in Training (CIT) program is launched. |
| 1953-1954 | physical development | Swimming pool is built |
| 1955 | physical development | Tepee Unit is built (non-extant). |
| 1957 | physical development | Stargazer is constructed, carved zodiac panels are created and donated by artist Lawrence Espinosa. |
| 1958 | physical development | Administrative building (Spruce Lodge) is constructed (non-extant). |
| 1959 | physical development | Three new Wohelo Trees (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> , commonly known as giant sequoia) are planted on the west side of the Meadow. |
| 1961 | physical development | The Royal Flush is constructed. |
| 1962 | physical development; event | The only surviving original WoHeLo tree is felled during the Columbus Day storm on October 12; Ginny Denton became executive director of Portland Area Camp Fire, and Virginia Ramsey was hired as Camp Director; An A-frame lodge designed by Ralph Appleman was constructed in the CIT unit. |
| 1963 | physical development | Balagan Bathroom (non-extant) was constructed by volunteers. |
| 1964 | physical development | Lawrence Espinosa created a welcome sign for Ranch Camp in 1964 |
| 1965 | physical development | The original craft house was demolished and the current Robin Hood's Barn was built by volunteers; Blue Wing Bathroom (non-extant) was constructed by volunteers. |
| 1966 | physical development | Riverbend Bathroom (non-extant) is constructed. |
| 1967 | physical development | Second A-frame is donated by the United States Bank of Oregon and placed in the CIT unit; an aluminum flagpole replacement is installed in memory of alumna Peggy Ross. |
| 1968 | physical development | Tepee unit is discontinued and deconstructed. |
| 1972 | physical development | The Shop is built. |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Namanu

Name of Property

Clackamas Co., OR

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation Page 75

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1974 | physical development | The Loft is constructed; a fire at Ranch Camp destroys the Ranch House, bunkhouse, and a shed. |
| 1975 | event, physical development | Camp Fire national organization becomes co-educational and removes "Girls" from its name; New Ranch house and three sleeping cabins are built. |
| 1979 | event | Boys were welcome as campers at Camp Namanu; Camp Fire Girls signs were removed from camp. |
| 1983 | event | Family Camp is established. |
| 1991 | event | Camp Fire national organization formally affirms all sexual orientations. |
| 1993 | physical development | Construction on Ginny's Lodge is completed, named in honor of former Camp Director Ginny Denton; the Stargazer Tower is disassembled and reconstructed in-kind. |
| 1999 | event | Outdoor School program began using Camp Namanu facilities. |
| 2001 | physical development | The Palace is built adjacent to the Pool. |
| 2008 | physical development | Blue Wing cabins are demolished and four are rebuilt; the Blue Wing Lodge and Uncle Toby's Cabin is restored. |
| 2016 | physical development | Eight cabins of Riverbend Cluster and four cabins in horse camp plus the Shop are reroofed with help from the Gray family foundation; Spark sleeping cabin are constructed in the CIT unit. |
| 2017 | physical development | Ember sleeping cabin is built in the CIT unit. |
| 2021 | physical development | The Aquila and Cygnus cabins are combined as a duplex in the Gears Cluster. |
| 2022-2023 | physical development | Aging Sherwood Hill cabins and bathroom are removed; three new cabins are constructed. |

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 1 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0001
Overview of Raker Lodge with dining tents set up in front. The Kitchen bell is visible at the rear of the photo, looking west



Photo 2 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0002
North façade of Trillium Cottage, including the entry, looking south

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 3 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0003
North Primary façade of Camp Office (formerly known as the House of Health or House of Help) with entry porch, looking west



Photo 4 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0004
Approach to Camp Fire Lodge, formerly known as Kiwanis Lodge, looking west

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 5 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0005
Secondary façade at Guardians Lodge, looking north



Photo 6 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0006
A view of the buildings at the south end of the Meadow Cluster: Cobb Cottage, the Weavery, and the Craft Barn, looking southeast

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 7 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0007
Main entrance at the south façade of the Nature House, looking north



Photo 8 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0008
The Dock at the Duck Pond, looking northwest

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 9 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0009
The interior of Uncle Toby's Cabin, off season, looking north



Photo 10 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0010
The Stargazer Tower, looking southwest

Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR



Photo 11 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0011
The Swimming Pool, looking north



Photo 12 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0012
The WoHeLo Trees (Work Tree, Love Tree, Health Tree); a row of three Sequoias in front of the CIT unit from across the Meadow, looking northwest

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 13 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0013
Robin Hill Cabins Cluster, looking east



Photo 14 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0014
Old Oregon Lodge at the Riverbend Cabins Cluster, looking north

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 15 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0015
The footbridge approach to Coho sleeping cabin in the Balagan Cabin Cluster, looking northwest



Photo 16 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0016
The stone BBQ at Balagan Lodge, looking northeast

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 17 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0017
Ranch Road, leading from the Ranch House to the Ranch Camp Barn, looking north

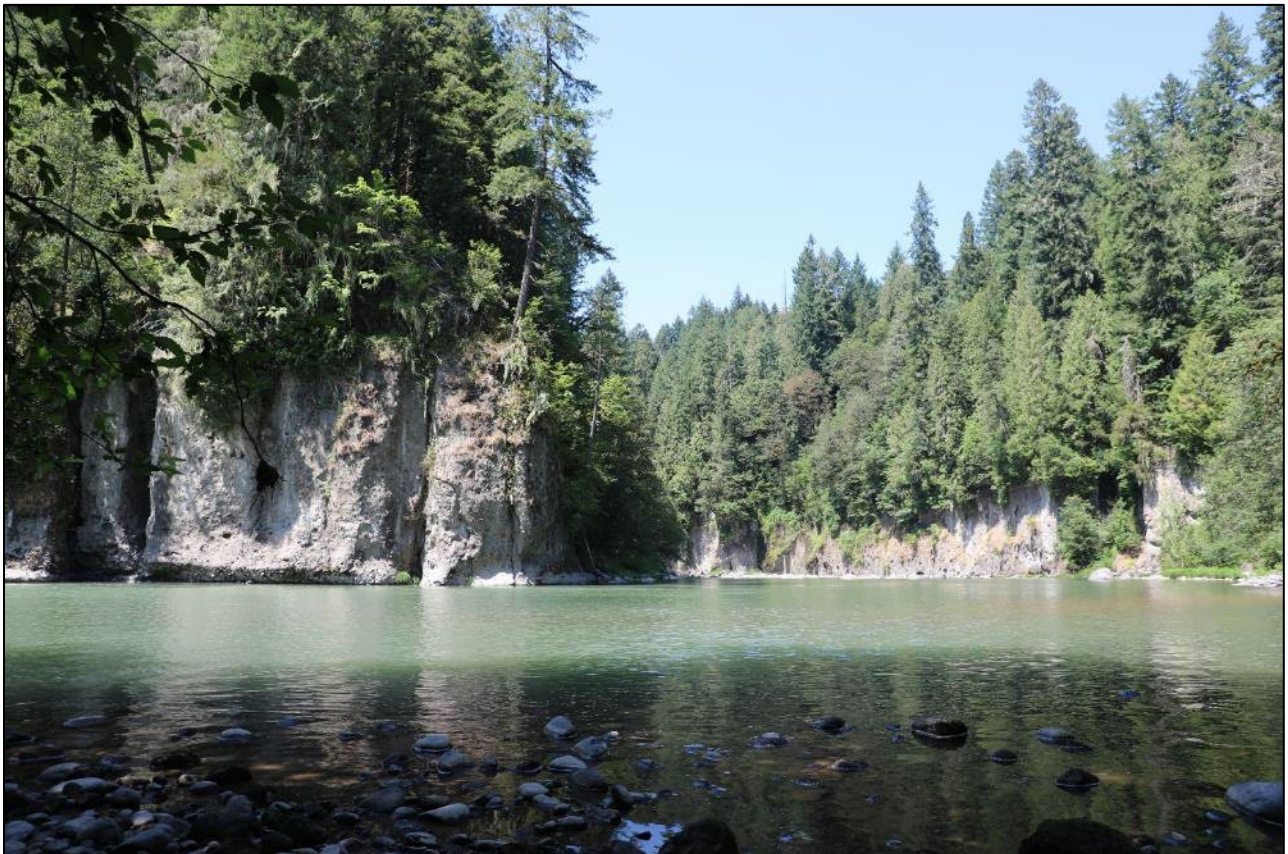


Photo 18 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0018
Sandy River from Sandy Beach Site, looking northwest

**Camp Namanu
Clackamas County: OR**



Photo 19 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0019
Wood footbridges are also used to traverse the varied landscape. This bridge spans Eathel Creek adjacent to Uncle Toby's Cabin, looking north



Photo 20 of 20: OR_ClackamasCounty_CampNamanu_0020
Another footbridge located in Administrative Cluster; the north façade of Guardians Lodge is visible in the background, looking south