

# **Historic Resources Report**

# **PORT GAMBLE REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT EIS**

*HISTORIC PROPERTIES*

*TECHNICAL REPORT*

**JANUARY 2018**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**KITSAP COUNTY**

**EA ENGINEERING, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**PREPARED BY: ARTIFACTS**

**CONSULTING, INC.**

<b>I. Affected Environment .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Existing Site Conditions .....	4
Historic Context .....	7
Historic Properties .....	24
<b>II. Impacts of the Alternatives .....</b>	<b>30</b>
Alternative 1 .....	31
Alternative 2.....	42
No Action.....	42
Short and Long-Term Impacts.....	44
III. Mitigation Measures .....	46
<b>IV. Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>V. Maps .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation .....	67
Bibliography .....	68
HPI Forms .....	70

# I. Affected Environment

The following technical report provides a historic context, and an inventory of historic properties for use in the environmental review process required for the Port Gamble Redevelopment Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared for the 318-acre Port Gamble redevelopment site.

This survey identifies all known historic properties fifty years or older within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (see **Figure V-1, APE Map**). The APE is the same as the Port Gamble Redevelopment Project site boundary. Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Artifacts) completed Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms for each listed and unlisted property over fifty years of age. (See **Section V, Maps, References, HPI Forms**, for PDF copies) On behalf of Kitsap County, Artifacts will submit these forms digitally to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for review.

Throughout this report, the term “Port Gamble” refers to the town. The town resides within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district. The former is more commonly known and consequently used to refer to the town as a place. The latter is used when referring specifically to regulatory boundaries.

## Project Location

The project location is generally described as occurring in Port Gamble and associated uplands. The uplands abut the south and southwest edges of Port Gamble. The town resides in the northwest portion of Kitsap County with shoreline along Hood Canal (along north side) and Port Gamble Bay (along east side). The uplands consist of forested land to the south with agrarian lands to the southwest and the 1961 Gamble Village plat to the west.

The study and organization of assessment data for the Port Gamble Redevelopment site is framed around properties within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district and those outside of the district. Underlying this are zoning designations defined by the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan. In some cases, such as the Rural Historic Town Residential area, the zoning overlaps the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district and areas outside the historic district. (See **Figure V-2, Boundary Map**, for additional detail).

## Area of Potential Effect

This report addresses the potential for affecting cultural resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the Port Gamble redevelopment site, consistent with the guidelines of the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). The APE encompasses the areas within the project area described above under Project Location. This is the Port Gamble Site Boundary. (See **Figure V-1, APE Map**)

## Project Description

The work proposed within the APE is described in two action alternatives and a no action alternative in **Chapter 2, section 2.6**, Description of the Proposal.

## Studies and Coordination

This study builds upon the previous historic property work documenting the Port Gamble National Historic Landmarks district. The two key reports are:

- Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) report (Eakins, 1997) providing a thorough documentation of the historic properties, changes over time, and the national significance of Port Gamble.
- Cultural Resource Element (CRE) report (Artifacts, 2008) developed as a master plan element, this document continues work started in the HAER to classify properties and guide planning at a detailed level.

## Review of Information

Archival research included the review of materials at the Port Gamble Historical Museum, Tacoma Public Library's Northwest Room, University of Washington Special Collection, Washington State Historical Society, Kitsap County Assessor's records, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington State Library, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and the Seattle Public Library.

The Port Gamble Historical Museum contains the most detailed materials pertaining to the properties identified within the project area, specifically historic photographs, building ledgers, and historic maps of the town and mill site development.

## Existing Site Conditions

### *Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan/LAMIRD Designation*

Kitsap County designates Port Gamble as a Limited Area of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD) in its comprehensive plan, completed in 1998 and updated in 2006 (final adoption 2012) and again in 2016. Port Gamble is not specifically mentioned in the **Land Use** chapter of the plan, although general policies regarding LAMIRDS are discussed. In the original 1998 plan Port Gamble is described in the **Rural and Resource Lands** section as the sole example in the county of a "Rural Historic Town." Three policies spoke specifically to that designation:

- *RL-15: A Rural Historic Town preserves, maintains, restores, or enhances the town's historic character; allows for redevelopment; promotes tourist and recreation activities; and provides for necessary public facilities and services.*
- *RL-16: Kitsap County shall recognize the historic significance of Port Gamble and*

*its unique “company town” character. To assist in preserving and enhancing the visual integrity of the town site, architectural, landscape and site design expertise is desirable. The Board of County Commissioners may appoint a committee of approximately five persons to advise the Department of Community Development on architectural, landscaping and site design issues related to proposed development. . . . In the alternative, Kitsap County may hire a qualified professional consultant to advise the Department on development proposals when an applicant funds the cost of such a contract.*

- *RL-17: New development should be designed to strengthen the desirable characteristics and the historic character of rural communities and villages, be supported by necessary public facilities and services, and be compatible with historic resources and nearby rural or resource uses. Development should be kept compact, promoting pedestrian travel within the designated area.<sup>1</sup>*

2001 amendments to this plan address the Rural Historic Town designation as, “ a designated historical town with potential for residential, mixed use, commercial, and limited industrial/waterfront development or redevelopment that can be done in keeping with the historic character of the area. Port Gamble is the only example of this category.”

*RL-16: New development should be designed to strengthen the desirable characteristics and the historic character of rural communities and villages, be supported by necessary public facilities and services, and be compatible with historic resources and nearby rural or resource uses. Development should be kept compact, promoting pedestrian travel within the designated area.<sup>2</sup>*

The 2006 comprehensive plan update, dated December 11, 2006 (final adoption 2012), included the following policy updates:

- *Policy RL-34: Protect, restore, and enhance the historic character of the Port Gamble Rural Historical LAMIRD. Allow for redevelopment of residential uses, limited new commercial, industrial, waterfront or mixed-use development; promote tourist and recreation activities; and provide for necessary public facilities and services.*
- *Policy RL-35: Recognize the historic significance of Port Gamble and its unique “company town” character. To assist in preserving and enhancing the visual integrity of the town site, allow the Board of County Commissioners to appoint a committee of approximately five persons to advise the Department of Community Development on architectural, landscaping and site design issues related to proposed development. The committee shall represent a diverse range of interests, including architecture, landscape architecture and historic preservation. The Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribal Council may appoint one member*

---

<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 3 – Rural and Resource Lands, Kitsap County, Washington, May 1, 1998, amended September 28, 2001, p. 70.*

*to this committee. In the alternative, Kitsap County may hire a qualified professional consultant to advise the Department on development proposals when an applicant funds the cost of such a contract. Committee members or consultants shall show qualifications pursuant to the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards.*<sup>3</sup>

The 2016 update of the comprehensive plan, adopted in June of 2016, reaffirms the existing site zoning and offers general preservation policy language:

- *Land Use Policy 22. Preserve and protect features of historic, archaeological, cultural, scientific and educational value or significance through coordination and consultation with the appropriate local, state and federal authorities, affected Indian tribes, and property owners, through non-regulatory means.*

These policies recognize Port Gamble's unique status and support redevelopment of the village within a rural context. The intent is to perpetuate low density development while allowing limited new commercial, tourist, and industrial activities and services.

#### *Rural Historic Town Zoning Ordinance*

In conjunction with the LAMIRD designation in the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, the county adopted the *Port Gamble Rural Historic Town* zoning category (*Kitsap County Code, Chapter 17.360C*) that seeks to protect the historic character of the community and, as stated in the ordinance:

- *...provide for visually compatible infill development and redevelopment of the existing commercial, industrial and residential area in Port Gamble, while also containing such development within logical, permanent town boundaries.*

The ordinance divides Port Gamble into three distinct zones—Rural Historic Town Residential (RHTR), Rural Historic Town Commercial (RHTC), and Rural Historic Town Waterfront (RHTW)—and outlines compatible land uses in each zone. The area encompassed by these zones is slightly larger than the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district boundary. (See **Figure V-2, Boundary Map**) It also creates Town Development Objectives (TDOs) to guide future development. These objectives are consistent with standard historic preservation practices. As stated in these TDOs, they allow for:

- *New construction that is sympathetic, but does not mimic the existing historic buildings;*
- *Site design that reflects the evolution of the town over time, but that retains the, "sense of historic time and place";*
- *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects as the guide for evaluating development proposals; and,*

---

<sup>3</sup> *Kitsap County UGA Sizing & Composition Remand: Final Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Amendments, Chapter 3 – Rural and Resource Lands, Kitsap County, WA, August 2012, p. 48.*

- *Review and comment on proposed development by an architectural review committee or a qualified consultant.*

## Historic Context

The following Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district context discussion focuses on the historic property development within the APE.

Port Gamble, located five miles from the mouth of the Hood Canal on the northwestern tip of the Kitsap Peninsula, not only represents part of the significant timber industry in the Pacific Northwest, but also serves as a rare and exceptionally intact example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century company-owned mill town. The town was designated as the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District in 1966 under Criteria A and C.

According to the National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) are, “nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.”

### *Period of Significance*

The NHL District nomination establishes 1853-1895 as the period of significance; the town continued to develop and grow after 1895. The *2008 Cultural Resource Element* (CRE) documentation by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. extended the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940 to more comprehensively represent the district’s historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 was thought to mark the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

This *2017 Technical Report* recommends the period of significance for the town extend to 1959. This addresses the increased production period associated with World War II, as well as infill development during this period. Based on new GIS mapping data we now know that several houses and many garages were built between 1941 and 1959.

### *Historic American Engineering Record*

The *Historic American Engineering Record* (HAER), prepared in 1997 by historian Jan M. Eakins, thoroughly chronicles the history and development of Port Gamble. The HAER documentation is the definitive source on the district and the primary source for the historical information included in this report. The HAER and the *Secretary of Interior Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* are referenced as guiding documents for new development in the *Port Gamble Historic Town Zoning Code (17.321B, 2012)*.

### *Historic Development Periods*

The following sections outline and describe seven development periods for the town. Development periods are distinct bursts of activity that shared a common theme or

motivation. These exist within the overall period of significance. Their role is to help understand the site's transitions throughout the extended period of significance established in the 2008 CRE. Often these development periods shaped significantly localized areas within the town or mill site. Identifying these areas contributes to the overall interpretation of the site and an understanding of differences within its makeup. These differences often stemmed from the social hierarchy of mill management and workers, the separation of families from single workers, or shifts in prevailing national and regional architecture trends.

Prior to the mill's development, the area surrounding Port Gamble Bay and the mouth of Hood Canal was used by several Native groups, including S'Klallam, Twana (Skokomish), Chemakum (Chimakum or Chimaquam), and Suquamish.<sup>4</sup> Native historic sites exist in the area.

The development periods:

- 1853-1858: This period encompasses the initial establishment of the mill and the site's earliest construction efforts. This period falls within the period established by the NHL nomination.
- 1859-1889: This thirty-year development period begins in 1859 after the first platting of the town site and includes the employee-built houses along Rainier Avenue. During this period tribal members relocated to Point Julia. This period falls within the period established by the NHL nomination.  
  
1890-1901: This eleven-year period corresponds with the 1892 town site plat addition, filed shortly after construction commenced on the first company-built housing for married employees. The first five years of this period fall within the period established by the NHL nomination.
- 1902-1920: This period includes the major community, commercial, and multifamily construction growth. The period corresponds with the 1910 plat addition filing and changes to alleys as well as increased railroad activity to the region and exposure to broader building and architecture trends;
- 1921-1940: During this period, housing was moved over from Port Ludlow (housing stock-built ca. 1901-1906) to augment existing Port Gamble housing stock. The Port Ludlow mill closed in 1935, and the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company incorporated in 1938 to take the mill back from McCormick properties;
- 1941-1959: During this period of development the mill experienced increased production, a response to the demands of World War II;
- 1960-1979: Early preservation efforts of the town occurred during this period;

---

<sup>4</sup> *The Strong People: A History of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe*, (Kingston, WA, 2012: Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe), 2.

- 1980-2013: During this period, the mill closed (1995) and the site began to transition to new uses.

#### 1853 – 1858

This period encompasses the first wave of development at the town and mill site. No buildings remain from this period. The archaeological context delves more deeply into the original Native American inhabitants of the site, and the early buildings and functions during this period.

Pope & Talbot, a San Francisco-based lumber company, originally sold lumber shipped from Maine. In 1851, the partners – Andrew Jackson Pope, William C. Talbot, and Josiah P. Keller – shifted their focus away from the East Coast and began selling lumber they milled themselves on the West Coast. They established the Puget Mill Company in 1852, adding Charles Foster as an investor, and began scouting locations on the Puget Sound. Talbot traveled north from San Francisco to the Washington Territory in the summer of 1853 and selected the mill’s site, naming it “Teekalets Talbot likely chose Gamble Bay for its depth, its access to the Puget Sound and Pacific Ocean, and its proximity to large expanses of timber stands.

Keller, accompanied by his wife and two children, sailed from Boston aboard the schooner *L. P. Foster*, arriving at the site on September 5, 1853, with supplies for the mill and general store. In the period between Talbot’s establishment of the site and Keller’s arrival, crews had already constructed a cookhouse, bunkhouse, and a store. The Puget Mill Company began advertising the mill’s opening by the end of September 1853 and by the end of January 1854 the company had already replaced their original saw, a muley, with a sash saw and a “live gang” of thirteen saws. The mill continued to grow, and production began to average 25,000 feet of lumber per day when the mill ran day and night, closed only on Sundays, Christmas, Thanksgiving, and the Fourth of July. Other mills operating nearby included mills at Port Madison, Port Blakely, Port Orchard, Seabeck, and Port Ludlow. In 1858, mill production in Kitsap County had risen to 174,000 feet per day.

The mill quickly became a significant presence in the lives of the native S’Klallam people who resided there. At the beginning of the mills development, native people sold dogfish oil and shellfish to the mill and its workers. Early on, however, tribal members gained employment by the mill, becoming invaluable when the Fraser River Gold Rush in British Columbia drew much of the work force away in 1858. Keller credited the mill’s tribal employees, arriving daily by canoe, with keeping the operation viable during this period.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> The town was called Teekalet (possibly Talbot’s interpretation of the word Noo-Kayet or “nəx<sup>w</sup>qíyt”- the native S’Klallam word meaning “brightness of the noontday sun,”) until 1868 when it was renamed Port Gamble.

<sup>6</sup> Harry H. Stein, *Pope Resources: Rooted in the Past, Growing for the Future, Foundations*, (Seattle, WA 2003: Documentary Book Publishers), 6.

The company constructed the site's first buildings on a sandy pit alongside the bay. These buildings included the mill itself, as well as a bunkhouse, general store, and a blockhouse. Workers used lumber sawn in the mill to build the houses – utilizing the post-and-beam method into at least the mid-1870s. Materials not milled on site were all imported, including doors and window sashes. Workers may have constructed their own small cabins or houses during this period. However, in 1858, Josiah Keller filed the plat for the town site, likely to encourage men from the mill to construct their own homes on company-owned land. The plat featured 85 lots along the bluff. The filing of the plat in 1858 ended the first period of development, which included the first wave of construction to set up the mill operations and initiated the next period.

#### 1859 – 1889

This development period begins in 1859 after the first platting of the town site. This period also witnessed the significant growth of Pope & Talbot throughout Washington, Oregon, California, and Maine. There are several extant buildings dating from this period, the oldest of which is the Thompson House, No. 19 (c. 1859).

During this period, Pope & Talbot expanded their operations to include both production and shipping. In 1862, business established another company to manage the lumber sales and shipping from the mills. By 1881, Pope & Talbot holdings in Washington, Oregon, California, and Maine climbed to four sawmills, nineteen cargo and lumber ships, and thousands of acres of timberlands.<sup>7</sup> By 1881, Port Gamble was the largest milling corporation in Puget Sound, cutting over 30,000,000 feet of lumber in 1880 and employing 160 men.<sup>8</sup> While the company continued to flourish, the founding partners of the company grew older. The Talbot brothers, William H. and Frederick C., took control of the businesses after the deaths of A. J. Pope in 1878 and their father, William C. Talbot, in 1881.

During this time, construction at Port Gamble significantly increased. Although buildings and houses existed on the site prior to the 1858 platting, construction amplified after Keller filed the plat. The plat divided the area into 85 lots and identified 23 structures within the area. Construction related to the mill operation – wharves, mills, and the town's commercial core – remained clustered on the sandy spit, but the plat established a residential district on the bluff. The company (and its employees) constructed numerous buildings during this period. Buildings constructed for the mill included a second mill, new mill dock, and a merchandise wharf.

In 1871, Port Gamble received its first telegraph line. In addition to gradual technological improvements to their operations, in 1882, the mill adopted an arc

---

<sup>7</sup> Guide to the William H. Talbot Family Albums Collection, 1869-1930, William H. Talbot Family Albums Collection, ECS01.02, Edith C. Smith Photograph Collection, Sourissea Academy for State and Local History, San Jose State University, San Jose, California. <http://cdn.calisphere.org/data/13030/q0/kt8h4nf6q0/files/kt8h4nf6q0.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> "The Mills of Puget Sound," *The Vancouver Independent*, January 27, 1881, 1. Found in *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*.

lighting system. Not only did this system improve illumination in the mill buildings, it also decreased the mill's reliance on oil for fuel. A single water tank was installed in the town (at the site of the current water tanks at the intersection of Pope Street and Rainier Ave) by 1880 with a second tank added by 1885. These tanks supplied water, via pipes, to hydrants located near the mills, public buildings, and the docks.

As the mill grew in size and employment, residential construction became more important. Single men could live together in bunkhouses, but to attract married men and their families who the company concluded were more reliable employees, the company began to provide lots for the building of single-family dwellings. At least five houses were constructed around 1859, likely including the still-standing Thompson House. In addition to low-cost residential construction, the town added other amenities to attract workers and their families. The company constructed a dance hall, the area's first school, and a community hall. The owners believed investments in community amenities were necessary to retain employees. The 1860 census indicated the company town had grown to a population of 202, which included 15 married couples and 15 children. The census also identified 42 residences in or near the town. In 1870, the population had grown to 246, the number of families to 29, and the number of dwellings to 93.

The 1860 census also indicated the presence of at least two farms near the town. In addition to housing some of the mill employees, the farms helped to supply the town's market. One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill.<sup>9</sup> By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella).<sup>10</sup> Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1880. The farm continued to be owned and run by the family until about 1980. While farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for the market, residents likely also raised their own chickens and even pigs.

While the town was quite isolated and most easily accessible by water, a rough network of trails and roads was established in the mill and town sites. These trails and roads did not see extensive improvements until the early twentieth century.

During this period, Puget Mill Company employees built several houses on Rainier Avenue overlooking the water. The extant examples date from the early 1870s and, while largely vernacular in design, feature Greek Revival detailing, predominately in the door and window surrounds. These houses include: the Drew House, No. 2; the Gove House, No. 21; the Jackson House, No. 10; and Houses No. 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 76. The

---

<sup>9</sup> 1860 U. S. Census, Kitsap County, Port Gamble.

<sup>10</sup> 1870 U. S. Census, Kitsap County, Port Gamble; HAER, pg 2.

last building constructed during this period was the Walker-Ames House (No. 1), built between 1888 and 1889. The company built this house, designed in the Queen Anne style by architects Bebb and Mendel, to replace the previous manager's house, which burned in 1885. The grandest house at Port Gamble, the Walker-Ames House was also constructed with a bathroom, rather than having to rely on an outdoor privy.

When Pope and Talbot established the Port Gamble mill, a population of S'Klallams lived at the site and was asked to relocate in exchange for employment and housing. In the late 1860s and 70s, the Puget Mill Company gave lumber to the mill's S'Klallam employees to build their own houses on the eastern shore of Gamble Bay at Point Julia (across the bay from the mill site).<sup>11</sup> The village there was known as "Boston", and later "Little Boston". Native workers, who were skilled paddlers, generally arrived at the mill by canoe, and later by rowboat.<sup>12</sup>

The general store, originally located on the sandy spit, quickly became an important fixture in everyday tribal life providing food, clothing, and even furniture. It was the only store of its kind in the territory aside from the Hudson Bay Company's outposts. The array of goods changed daily life for the S'Klallam's. As the company owned the store, purchases were deducted from wages, but bartering was also frequent in the early days. The store also served as a social center for mill workers and the community – providing a place for food, work gear and conversation. <sup>13</sup>

The archaeology context report provides additional detail on the tribal relations with the Port Gamble mill and related development.

In addition to the residential and commercial construction occurring during this time, the community also began erecting buildings with social and community value. The company wanted to draw families to the mill town, believing married men were more stable and reliable workers. These buildings included the Franklin Lodge No. 5 (1871-1872) and St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1879). In 1862, the company even established the first school in Kitsap County. The construction of buildings such as these indicated the town's growth as a community. The town also organized a lending library, a band, a dramatic club, and a baseball club. Baseball was an important social pastime at Port Gamble as early as 1877. The Port Gamble Unknowns included both native and non-native members competing in the "Sawdust" league of nearby mill towns, and as far away as Everett.<sup>14</sup>

The Franklin Lodge No. 5, organized in 1859, originally met on the upper floor of the Puget Mill's office-store building. Between 1871 and 1872, the lodge constructed their

---

<sup>11</sup> Jerry Gorsline, "Point Julia," Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe: History, [accessed June 13, 2013] <http://www.pgst.nsn.us/land-and-people-and-lifestyle/history>

<sup>12</sup> Jan M. Eakins, Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Port Gamble, Washington, 40.

<sup>13</sup> *The Strong People*, 81-82.

<sup>14</sup> David Chircop, "Who Can Forget Smokestackers vs. Hamburgers?", *The HeraldNet*, July 15, 2009, accessed April 30, 2018, <http://www.heraldnet.com/news/who-can-forget-smokestackers-vs-hamburgers/>

own building on Rainier Avenue. Other fraternal groups, such as the International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and the Order of the Eastern Star also used the 1871-72 building built along Rainier Avenue.

Prior to the construction of the First Congregational Church building (now known as St. Paul's Episcopal Church) in circa 1879, townspeople held worship services in the community hall. The company encouraged, and possibly required, their employees to attend church. When the official church building was constructed it was established as a Congregational Church, but the church welcomed other denominations.

This period of development ends in 1889 with the construction of the Walker-Ames House, which concluded the first major wave of construction along the bluff on Rainier Avenue.

#### 1890-1901

This development period begins in 1890 and includes the 1892 plat addition to establish a second residential district on the western edge of town. There are several extant buildings dating from this period, the oldest of which is House No. 8 (1890).

The nation's economic panic of 1893 occurred during this time. While other mills had their operations suspended or entirely shut down, the Port Gamble mill continued production, albeit with reduced hours. In 1893, the company incorporated incandescent lighting in the mill, public buildings, and the Walker-Ames House, further improving operations at the mill. The mill generated electricity for the whole town from steam created from scrap waste. Prior to the incandescent lighting, the mill had used lamps fueled by dogfish oil. In 1897, the Puget Mill Company began to bounce back from the effects of the recession.

As the mill grew in size and production, in the 1880s and early 1890s, the Puget Mill Company needed more housing for its employees and their families, which led to the filing of a plat addition in 1892 to accommodate new construction. This housing need led to the layout of a new residential district between the town's western edge and Kitsap Avenue. Originally the second-growth forest physically separated this new cluster of buildings from the Rainier Avenue district, but, today, a large grassy field separates the two areas. The company constructed small houses in the district to house workers; eventually the number of houses in the new district reached 51. In addition to being physically separated from the Rainier Avenue district, this new neighborhood kept class and ethnic divisions intact in the community. Managers and higher-level employees lived in the Rainier Avenue district, while other employees and immigrants lived in the newer neighborhood. Within the new district, small pockets of neighborhoods developed for the lower-level employees, including "New England" and "Murphy Row." The "New England" neighborhood was located at the west end of Pope Street while "Murphy Row" existed on south Teekalet Avenue. Houses constructed during this time included an attached lean-to for wood storage. Generally, even the houses with the

highest rents still featured modest detailing similar to their neighbors. The lumber for all the buildings in Port Gamble was sawn at the town's mill, but other materials, like windows and doors, were purchased from other suppliers.

The establishment of a second – yet separate – neighborhood coincided with the increased number of workers, many of whom were immigrants. By 1889, about 20 percent of the town's population consisted of Scandinavians. Other ethnic groups living and/or working at the site included Chinese, Germans, Swiss, Slovaks, Russians, Cubans, Australians, and Greeks, as well as S'Klallams and individuals from the Sandwich Islands. In 1880, fifty Chinese lived in or near Port Gamble, but that number dropped to 41 by the time of the 1890 Census and 15 in 1900. In 1910, only 10 Chinese were listed at Port Gamble, and they were all employed in the laundry and cookhouse. An 1885 map indicated a separate residential area for Chinese workers, labeled "Chinese Quarters," located on the beach below the town, quite a distance from other residences. The Puget Mill Company sought to establish a more permanent employee roster rather than utilizing a transient labor pool. This emphasis on workers and families is evident in the company's expansion of community-oriented services and activities.

Prior to 1890, most of the unmarried men who worked at the mill lived in cabins or a bunkhouse within a few hundred feet of the mill. By the turn of the century, the company had expanded the mill and relocated the living quarters for unmarried men. Cabins were constructed in the field between the town's main residential districts; men could either live in the cabins or rent a room at the Puget Hotel Annex.

While the town experienced widespread new residential construction during this period, the town also saw improvements to existing buildings. These improvements likely included the addition of plumbing and the conversion of pre-existing lean-tos attached to houses into additional living space. By 1890, all new houses were constructed with their own water closets. The house constructed for Edwin Ames, designed by architect Albert Sutton (see section on Albert Sutton under "Key Architects and Builders"), in 1900 contained its own bathroom, and the company began incorporating bathtubs into workers' housing in 1903. Water lines ran throughout the town. In 1892, the company extended the hydrant system south along Rainier.

This period ends before the beginning of the next wave of development in Port Gamble, which saw significant civic and commercial construction.

#### 1902-1920

This period of development features the town's major community and commercial building as well as multi-family dwelling growth. The period also corresponds with the 1910 plat addition filing and changes to alleys. The town and region experienced increased railroad activity during this period and an exposure to broader building and architecture trends. The Puget Mill Company constructed its last rental houses for employees in 1919.

It took nearly 100 years, but travel by land finally became easier and less expensive than travel by water for the majority of the Puget Sound region's inhabitants and commercial operations. These changes also led to cuts in services, such as the post office and communications systems (e.g., early telegraph lines), as travel slowly shifted from predominately water-based to land-based. By 1918, an unpaved gravel road between the Hood Canal crossing and Kingston, passing through Port Gamble, appears on maps. While in the 1870s, Port Gamble received baseball scores, via telegraph, from San Francisco, cuts in postal, express, and telegraph services by 1919 changed that convenience. Townspeople had to wait for intermittent overland mail delivery to receive those scores.<sup>15</sup>

Historic photographs of Port Gamble from this period indicate that the town's roads remained unpaved. However, by 1904 the company constructed board sidewalks to guide pedestrians throughout the town.

This period of development witnessed additional residential, social, and commercial-oriented building construction. During this period, the town expanded its building stock and increased in density. Beginning in 1898, the Puget Mill Company hired Seattle-based contractor Edgar Rounds to supervise construction at their properties in Port Ludlow and Port Gamble. (For more information on Edgar Rounds, see the section on Edgar Rounds under "Key Architects and Builders"). For the next 26 years, through this development period and into the next, Rounds and his partners built 67 structures at Port Gamble, including 24 houses, 36 cabins, the Community Hall, the Puget Hotel, the Puget Hotel Annex and its addition, the hotel stable, the market, the office and general store building, a school, and a slaughter house.

1903 was a busy year for construction at Port Gamble, with at least four significant buildings erected that year, including the Market, the Puget Hotel, and a bunkhouse for single male workers. By this point, Port Gamble had sufficiently recovered from the 1893 recession. Prior to having its own building, the market operated out of a room in the cookhouse on the mill site. Run by the Puget Mill Company, the market often sold goods from local farmers from all over the surrounding county, including the Babcock family, who sold milk, beef, pork, eggs, and produce to the town.

The company hired Seattle architects Boone & Corner (see section on Boone & Corner under "Key Architects and Builders") to design a luxury hotel to house visitors and company officials. The hotel served businessmen who came to Port Gamble but was also designed to serve as a summer resort to take advantage of the emerging tourist culture. Tourists could take a ferry to Port Gamble, or, as roads improved to the town, they could drive to the community, sight-seeing on the scenic Kitsap Peninsula along the

---

<sup>15</sup> Daniel Jack Chasan, *The Water Link: A History of Puget Sound as a Resource* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1981), 56-59.

way. Although owned by the company, the Puget Hotel was operated as a concession. The company constructed a bunkhouse to house the single men.

In the summer of 1906, the company erected the Community Hall, designed by Seattle architects Bebb & Mendel. (See section on Bebb & Mendel under “Key Architects and Builders”). The hall functioned as the town’s community and service center, home to the local post office and local businesses, including a barber shop and dentist’s office. The company hired Bebb & Mendel again to design the Puget Hotel Annex (or Stable), built in 1907. The stylized stable housed horses and carriages for hotel visitors until 1920, when automobiles began to outnumber carriages.

In a 1905 advertisement in *The Seattle Republican*, the Puget Mill Company advertised that it milled fir lumber, flooring, lath, spars, and piles – and shipped their products all over the world.<sup>16</sup> While the town saw increased development and growth, the mill began to lag behind other operations in Washington. The economic panic of 1907 severely decreased the demand for lumber. And, in 1909, the company had to shut the mill down for at least six months. The mill was slow to recover upon the recommencing of operations.

In 1916, the company moved the Market to the Pope & Talbot, Inc. Office and General Store building and the original market building was converted for use as a garage. The office and general store building housed the town’s store on the first floor, which faced Rainier Avenue, and the company’s offices on the upper floors, overlooking the mill site to the east.

Between 1918 and 1919, the company built a duplex dormitory, to house single women employed at the hotel. The company located the building some distance from the others, likely to protect the single women. In 1919, the company built the last rental houses, for skilled employees working at the mill.

The amount of lumber shipped by rail increased. In 1899, one-sixth of Washington’s Puget Sound lumber was shipped by rail; in 1901, the amount doubled to one-third. Ideally located for marine transportation, Port Gamble was slow to shift to rail transport. Port Gamble did not predominately utilize the railroad for shipping until 1919.

The construction of the Automotive Repair and Service Station in circa 1920 marked a critical mass in the number of automobiles in use at Port Gamble. The company owned the property and leased the space to an individual operating the repair shop. During this period many buildings in the town were either constructed purposely for or converted to auto-related uses, such as residential garages, the Puget Hotel Stable, and the former Market building.

---

<sup>16</sup> “Puget Mill Co.,” *The Seattle Republican*, August 11, 1905, in “Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.”

This period ends in 1920, closing the era of major construction for the company town. Between ca. 1859 and ca. 1920, the company (or its employees) built 85 structures, including 43 primary buildings, in the town. One of the last buildings constructed on the town site, the Automotive Repair and Gas Station, signifies the decreasing need for company towns as the automobile afforded greater mobility.

#### 1921-1940

During this period, national economic struggles, coupled with the company's own financial hardships, transformed the Port Gamble mill and village. A change in ownership in the mid-1920s brought an influx of cash to the outdated mill facilities. As the lumber industry still recovered from the 1907 economic panic, Port Gamble, with its outdated equipment, began to fall behind its competitors. At the beginning of this period, family members of the original Puget Mill Company founders – William H. Talbot and George A. Pope, Sr. - continued to own the company. However, this changed in 1924 when the aging owners sold the Puget Mill Companies and their timberland to the Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company. The purchase of the properties, one of the largest deals in timber in years, totaled \$20 million.<sup>17</sup> The founding families remained connected to the company, though, with a Pope & Talbot representative consistently serving on the McCormick Company's board of directors. George A. Pope became a major stockholder in the company and served as president from 1933 to 1940.

In 1926, the owners rebuilt the site's sawmill and docks, at a cost of approximately \$500,000.<sup>18</sup> The company anticipated the new mill would ship 500,000 feet of lumber a day. Charles R. McCormick Lumber spent a total of \$3.3 million to upgrade the Port Gamble mill and its related logging operations. The amount of money spent on mill upgrades reflected the differences between the McCormick and Pope & Talbot modes of operation, with McCormick running the mill in a much more expensive manner. By 1935, Charles R. McCormick Lumber Company had to close the mill at Port Ludlow; however, the company continued to operate the Port Gamble mill.

With the Port Ludlow mill closed, McCormick removed housing from the Port Ludlow site and barged it south to Port Gamble. These dwellings augmented Port Gamble's housing stock and the town's density. The company placed the Port Ludlow houses around the intersection of Kitsap Avenue and Pope Street and north to Hood Canal within the New England area, creating a new neighborhood later referred to as "Little Ludlow." In 1940, the Port Gamble enumeration district (which included Port Gamble and unincorporated areas around the town) had grown in population to 668, up from 575 in 1930.<sup>19</sup>

At the same time that the company was increasing the amount of housing available for its workers and their families, the popularity and growing availability of the automobile

---

<sup>17</sup> "\$20,000,000 lumber transfer completed," *The Seattle Times*, Sunday, October 18, 1925, 25.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Census Records, Kitsap County, Port Gamble. National Archives.

allowed workers to live further away from the mill site. When the Puget Mill Company first scouted the Port Gamble setting for their mill site, it was an ideal location for marine shipping. But, while accessible by water, the town's location on the Kitsap Peninsula was rather isolated. Historic photographs show the town's oldest buildings oriented towards the water and rough dirt roads. During this development period, though, the state financed road improvements to the road between Port Gamble and Kingston. Between 1925 and 1926, the state graded and surfaced the road with crushed gravel.<sup>20</sup> Transportation improvements like this made the town more easily accessible to surrounding communities, as well as automobiles, and supported the auto-related businesses and structures erected during the previous period. In 1937, the road section running through Port Gamble, connecting the town to Kingston and the Hood Canal crossing, became part of the larger Primary State Highway 21 or Kitsap Peninsula Highway.<sup>21</sup> A 1938 radio script indicated that Port Gamble mill workers traveled to work from a 30-mile radius.

After 1925, the remaining Chinese workers at Port Gamble moved to the women's dormitory. The seclusion of the dormitory – likely to protect the single women – continued to isolate the Chinese workers.

Tribal workers remained a sizable portion of the workforce during this period. In 1934, thirty-six S'Klallam members are listed on the company roster. <sup>22</sup> The federal government purchased 1,234 acres from the mill owners in 1938 to establish the S'Klallam reservation. The homes that had been built on Point Julia were burned by government officials citing health concerns, and the S'Klallam village relocated further inland.<sup>23</sup>

The national economic depression in 1929 greatly affected the mill operations, with Washington's lumber production in 1932 dropping to its lowest previous production point since 1904. While Port Gamble saw minimal labor strikes in comparison to other mills, labor strikes at Pacific Northwest plants effectively paralyzed the industry.<sup>24</sup> In 1935, the Charles R. McCormick Lumber, whose workers at Port Gamble and Port Ludlow were not striking, became one of the first mills to reach settlement with the American Federation of Labor in, agreeing to a 30-hour work week and a 75-cent minimum wage, as well as recognizing the union as a bargaining agent. As the third largest mill operator in the region, the settlement between the company and the union set a precedent for other negotiations.

Port Gamble continued to operate during the depression, but the owners sold lumber at any cost, depleting their own timberlands. This took a financial toll on the Charles R.

---

<sup>20</sup> Real Estate Key Map, SR 104, 104\_key\_PLG6BB3.

<sup>21</sup> 1937 Session Laws, Chapter 190, Section 19, pg. 941.

<sup>22</sup> *The Strong People*, 84.

<sup>23</sup> *The Strong People*, 11.

<sup>24</sup> "Peace Agreement Signed by Lumber Strikers and Firm," *The Seattle Times*, Wednesday, May 22, 1935, 1.

McCormick Lumber Company; the company narrowly avoided bankruptcy in 1930. However, the company eventually filed bankruptcy and the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company incorporated in 1938 to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

#### 1941-1959

During this period of development, the mill experienced increased production, first from the industry's war-time demand and then the post-war construction boom. No further residential construction occurred during this time. However, post-war, Pope & Talbot began a ten-year, \$26 million expansion plan throughout the company, which included improvements to the Port Gamble operations.

In December 1941, after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war, formally entering into World War II. The demands of a multiple-front war boosted production and employment at the mill. Prior to the war, the company had shifted to cheap green lumber to reduce capacity. During the war, Pope & Talbot struggled to keep up with the demand for lumber. Employees serving in the military had to be replaced and the company experienced a significant labor shortage, resorting to transient labor to meet the demand. During WWII, the mill advertised employment at the mill for 40-hours a week, with minimum wages starting at 75-cents an hour.<sup>25</sup> By 1942, wages increased to 90-cents an hour.<sup>26</sup> Lumber milled at Port Gamble helped build naval housing in Bremerton and Keyport.

While Pope & Talbot continued to provide rental housing for its employees at Port Gamble, fewer workers took advantage of the offer over the years. By 1957, many of the houses at Port Gamble were in disrepair. Company towns, like Port Gamble, were established to create housing for those who could not afford home ownership on their own. Furthermore, on-site housing was a necessity for Port Gamble due to its isolated location. However, as the automobile rose in popularity and maintained roads provided better access to the community, employees could begin to seek out other housing options. Many Port Gamble employees purchased homes after World War II, moving out of Port Gamble, to take advantage of the rising housing market.<sup>27</sup> While most tribal workers remained at Little Boston, several families moved to Port Gamble during this period.<sup>28</sup>

The war began a lumber boom that continued until the 1970s. After the war, production at the mill continued at a high rate with the post-war construction boom, a significant portion of which went to the nationwide housing boom. While the company's future had been uncertain before World War II, after the war, the revitalized company began to form long-term plans for expansion and diversification. In the 1950s, the company installed mechanical log debarkers at Port Gamble for maximum recovery from every

---

<sup>25</sup> "Help Wanted, Male," *The Seattle Times*, Tuesday, May 5, 1942, 23.

<sup>26</sup> Stein, *Pope Resources*, 86.

<sup>27</sup> Eakins, *Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)*, , 9.

<sup>28</sup> *The Strong People*, 83.

tree and log.<sup>29</sup> The company also began diversifying their products, adding veneer, particleboard, and chips to their product line. In 1955 and 1956, Pope & Talbot replaced the high-seed gang mills with rigs meant for smaller logs and other timber species. This change allowed for a higher wood recovery and broadened the lumber products produced by the company.<sup>30</sup>

#### 1960-1979

Early preservation efforts of the town occurred during this period and Pope & Talbot sought to expand the mill to increase its profit. No new buildings, commercial or residential, were constructed in the town during this period, but development continued along the mill site.

In 1961, the Hood Canal Bridge opened, dramatically increasing the role of cars and opening up regional connections. These expansions in transportation further increased the ability of mill employees to live further away from the actual mill site and helps explain the lack of new residential and commercial construction in town.

In 1962, a massive storm on Columbus Day rocked the small town. The storm damaged the Puget Hotel beyond repair, and the once stately structure was demolished.

In 1966, the core town site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and classified as a National Historic Landmark. Between 1967 and 1976, Pope & Talbot conducted rehabilitation work on the town. Work conducted during this period included a new paint color scheme and the application of non-historic shutters around windows. Signs were added to public buildings and, in 1971, a non-historic canopy was added to the town's service station. Numerous buildings were restored, including the First Congregational Church (now St. Paul's Episcopal Church).

To further define their focus and remain profitable, the company shed the shipping portion of their business. In 1967, the company shifted to processing second-growth logs. Old-growth timber was becoming more difficult to obtain. In 1968, Pope & Talbot enlarged the sawmill at Port Gamble, spending \$1.25 million on the expansion. The company saw remarkable growth in earnings between 1967 and 1968, with 25-cents in earnings per share in 1967 to \$4.72 a share in 1968.<sup>31</sup> The company went public in 1968. The company added a hardwood chip facility to the mill in 1975 – piers located east of the barge connection date to the chip facility's installation. Port Gamble also added a new computerized headrig, chipper system, resaws, edgers, and dry kilns.<sup>32</sup> By 1979, the sawmill had increased output by 70 percent. However, new equipment required fewer workers and the mill no longer needed as many employees. Coupled with the development of surrounding Kitsap County and the ability to commute, the shrinking

---

<sup>29</sup> Stein, *Pope Resources*, 97.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, 100.

<sup>31</sup> Warren Mantz, "Moving From Minus, P & T Sets Goal: 20 Per Cent Growth," *The Seattle Times*, Monday, March 24, 1969, 24.

<sup>32</sup> Stein, *Pope Resources*, 118.

employee roster at the mill slowly transformed the composition of the town's population.

#### 1980-2013

During this period, the mill closed (1995), and the lives of workers and residents changed dramatically as the mill whistles and the whirr of machinery ceased. Lloyd Fulton, a S'Klallam tribal member was amongst the men who loaded the last log up the chute to the mill, and an era passed.<sup>33</sup>

The site was cleaned up and went through remediation after the dismantling and removal of all the mill site facilities and most of the wharves. In 1998 Olympic Property Group (OPG), a subsidiary of Pope Resources, was formed to manage the company's real estate and OPG then took over site management of Port Gamble in 2001.

The company continued their rehabilitation of buildings, conducting both exterior and interior repairs. With the mill closed, the town sought to market itself as a tourist and vacation destination. Three houses formerly housing mill workers became available as vacation rentals. The company constructed a new wedding pavilion – an example of compatible infill design – to meet this need. OPG developed the commercial corridor along Rainier Avenue and transitioned houses in this portion of the town into commercial use. ADA ramps were added to the buildings to serve these new businesses to meet current code requirements.

## Key Architects and Builders

#### *Bebb & Mendel*<sup>34</sup>

Architects Charles Herbert Bebb (1856-1942) and Louis Leonard Mendel (1867-1940) formed a partnership in 1901 becoming one of the most renowned firms in Seattle, designing some of the city's finest homes, hotels, and business buildings.

Born on April 10, 1856, at West Hall, Mortlake, Surrey, England, Charles Bebb received an extensive education, studying at private schools in Kensington, King's College in London, and the University of Lausanne. Bebb then attended the School of Mines in London, training in civil engineering. After completing his education, Bebb worked in South Africa between 1877 and 1882, serving as an engineer for the construction of the Cape Town-Kimberley Railway. Shortly after returning to London from South Africa, Bebb immigrated to the United States and began working as a construction engineer for the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company.

---

<sup>33</sup> Eakins, , Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), 41-42.

<sup>34</sup> Compiled from David A. Rash and Dennis A. Andersen's "Bebb & Mendel" and T. William Booth and William H. Wilson's "Bebb & Gould" essays in *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, edited by Jeffrey Ochsner (1994) and the University of Washington's Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <http://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/>

Known for its commercial fireproofing, the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company was hired to fireproof the Auditorium Building in Chicago, designed by Adler & Sullivan. Near the end of the project, Adler & Sullivan hired Bebb as the chief superintendent of the project. It was in this capacity that Bebb first arrived in Seattle – hired to oversee the construction of the Seattle Opera House. When the Seattle Opera House project never proceeded past site excavation, Bebb returned to Chicago. However, Bebb relocated to Seattle in 1893, first hired as an architectural engineer with the Denny Clay Company, but opened his own architectural firm by 1898.

Little is known about Louis Mendel's early life, aside from his birth in Mayen, Germany, in 1867. Mendel immigrated to the United States in 1882. He began his career as an architect with the firm Lehman & Schmidt of Cleveland, Ohio, and later worked for Schweinfurth Brothers. At one point, Mendel may have worked for Adler & Sullivan, like his eventual partner Bebb. In 1886, Mendel moved to San Diego, but by 1889 was living in the Puget Sound area. Upon his arrival in the Pacific Northwest, Mendel took on design projects in Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Bellingham, and Yakima. Mendel then worked in Los Angeles, California, between 1894 and 1898 before returning to the Northwest in 1899. Before forming a partnership in 1901, Mendel appears to have worked as a draftsman for Charles Bebb.

Bebb and Mendel began their architectural practice in February 1901 and worked together for the next 13 years. Together, the architects designed numerous buildings in Seattle and the greater Puget Sound area. The firm became so prominent that in 1908 they were selected to design the Washington State Pavilion at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition. Buildings designed by Bebb and Mendel during their partnership include: the Everett Theater (1900-01, Everett), Oriental Block (1903, Seattle), Frye Hotel (1906-11, Seattle), Hoge Building (1909-11, Seattle), and First Church of Christ Scientist (1909, Seattle). Bebb and Mendel's partnership ended in 1914.

In addition to their Seattle area buildings, Bebb and Mendel were hired to design buildings out at Port Gamble. Buildings at Port Gamble credited to Bebb and Mendel include: Puget Hotel Stable and the Community Hall. Bebb & Mendel's design for the community center building is reminiscent of their design for Fire Station No. 18 in Ballard – both buildings feature distinctive stepped gables.

Bebb went on to form another firm with Carl F. Gould later in 1914. In their partnership, Bebb was credited as the engineer and partner in charge of management, contracts, and specifications, while Gould was the designer and planner. During their partnership, Bebb and Gould planned the University of Washington campus (1915) and designed buildings for the Government Locks at Ballard (1914-16). Bebb remained in partnership with Gould until Gould's death on January 4, 1939, but Bebb began to slowly step back from the firm's daily operations in 1924. During his career, Bebb became a founding member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). Bebb and fellow architect W. R. B. Wilcox were selected as AIA Fellows in 1910, the first

Washington State architects to receive the distinction. Bebb passed away on June 21, 1942.

Mendel also continued to practice architecture, independently or through brief partnerships. Mendel's work shifted to primarily residences and smaller-scale projects. After his retirement, Mendel worked as the manager of the Pine Crest Apartments, a position he maintained until the time of his death on June 10, 1940.

#### *Albert Sutton<sup>35</sup>*

Born on June 6, 1867, in Victoria, British Columbia, Albert Sutton grew up in Portland, Oregon. He attended the University of California, Berkeley. After graduating, he worked as a draftsman for the Southern Pacific Railroad for the next three years. In 1888, Sutton arrived in Tacoma, Washington, and partnered with James Pickles, with whom he designed at least six buildings in downtown Tacoma. After his partnership with Pickles dissolved in 1893, Sutton partnered with Ambrose J. Russell from 1893 to 1895. Their partnership dissolved in 1895 and Sutton relocated to San Francisco, where he stayed until 1910. He formed a partnership with Charles Peter Weeks – Sutton and Weeks, Architects. In 1910, Sutton returned to the Northwest, setting up a small office in Hood River, Oregon, and ran a ranch outside of town. In 1912 he established a partnership with Harrison Allen Whitney, based in Portland. In 1918, Sutton returned to Tacoma, opening a branch office of Sutton and Whitney with Earl A. Dugan as associate. Sutton continued to work until his death from a heart attack at the age of 56 on November 18, 1923. During his career, Sutton's designs included the following: the Pacific Hardware and Steel Company Building (1905, San Francisco), Pacific Union Club (1908, San Francisco), National Bank of Tacoma Building (1921), W. R. Rust Building (1920, Tacoma), Annie Wright Seminary (Tacoma, 1924), and the College of Puget Sound campus (1924, Tacoma).

In addition to his San Francisco and Tacoma buildings, Sutton was hired to design buildings in Port Gamble. The building at Port Gamble credited to Sutton is the Edwin Ames House.

#### *Boone & Corner*

Architects William E. Boone and James N. Corner practiced architecture together between 1900 and 1905 and were based in Seattle.

William E. Boone was born on September 3, 1830, Pennsylvania. Boone grew up in Pennsylvania and then worked in Chicago before moving to Minneapolis in 1853. While in Minneapolis, Boone got involved in the design and construction business. In 1859, he relocated to California and worked as a designer-builder in Oakland and the Bay Area for the next decade or so. In 1873, Boone supervised construction for the federal prison at McNeil Island, but returned to California after completion of the project. He returned to

---

<sup>35</sup> Compiled from the "Albert Sutton" essay on the DAHP website (an adaption from Eugenio Woo's National Register of Historic Places nomination for the National Bank of Tacoma) and "Sutton, Albert," University of Washington's Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <http://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/>

the Pacific Northwest in 1881. In 1882, Boone formed an architectural partnership – Boone & Meeker – with George C. Boone. Boone & Meeker designed buildings in Tacoma and Steilacoom, but their practice was rooted in Seattle, where they designed numerous commercial structures. Many of their downtown Seattle buildings were destroyed during the June 6, 1889, fire in Seattle.

It appears Boone’s partnership with Meeker dissolved after the fire and Boone began to shift away from the Victorian design aesthetic to embrace the Romanesque Revival. In December 1890, Boone partnered with William H. Wilcox to form Boone & Wilcox; their partnership only lasted until mid-1892.

Born in 1862 to parents William and Bridget, James N. Corner grew up in Boston, Massachusetts. He began his career co-authoring, with E. E. Soderholtz, *Examples of Domestic Colonial Architecture in New England* (1891) and *Examples of Colonial Architecture in Maryland and Virginia* (1892). In 1892, Corner participated in the British Columbia Parliament Buildings competition and then arrived in Seattle in 1893. Shortly after arriving in Seattle, Corner formed a partnership with Warren Porter Skillings. Together, Skillings & Corner designed the Union Trust Block (1893), Rialto Building (194), and Queen Anne Elementary School (1896), all in Seattle. Their partnership ended by 1900, when Skillings moved to Eureka, California.

Boone and Corner began their firm in 1900, which lasted until 1905. Together, the architects designed the Seattle High School (1903) and the Walker Block (1903). At Port Gamble, they designed the Puget Hotel (demolished 1962).

Boone was a founding member of the Washington State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and was elected the chapter’s first president. Boone retired in 1910 and died in Seattle on October 29, 1921. After his partnership with Boone ended, Corner opened his own office, where he worked until his death on May 1, 1919.

*Edgar J. (E. J.) Rounds*<sup>36</sup>

Born in ca. 1866 in Wisconsin, Edgar James (E. J.) Rounds eventually made his way to Seattle and enjoyed a prominent career as a contractor and construction superintendent in the city. He worked on numerous projects within the city and earned an impressive reputation. One of his buildings was the First Methodist Church in downtown Seattle. Rounds served as a member of the board of appeals in Seattle – which adjusted differences between the building department and applicants for building permits. Rounds owned E. J. Rounds Construction. In addition to projects he completed in Seattle and Port Gamble, Rounds received the contract to build a new depot for the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company in Olympia. E. J. Rounds died in December 1928.

---

<sup>36</sup> Katheryn Krafft, “First United Methodist Church/First Methodist Episcopal Church,” Seattle Landmarks Nomination, 2009; The United States Census – 1910, Seattle, King County, Washington, Sheet 5B.

Buildings attributed to Rounds (and his various partners) in Port Gamble include: the Community Hall, the Girls Dormitory (Chinese dormitory), the Market, Pope & Talbot Office and General Store, Puget Hotel Stable, and numerous houses.

## Historic Properties

The scope of this assessment addresses only above-grade historic properties. Refer to the **SWCA Archaeological Investigations** report for an assessment of historic and pre-historic archaeological resources and traditional cultural places. Within the Port Gamble Redevelopment site there are a total of 134 buildings. Artifacts completed Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms on properties 50-years or older for submission to the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This covered 97 properties as part of the site survey and inventory. HPI forms had not previously been prepared for any historic buildings or structures within the Port Gamble redevelopment site.

### *Findings*

Property types within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district include buildings, structures, circulation network, sites, trees, and the vernacular landscape. The historic, contributing properties are associated with the development themes and periods identified in the preceding Historic Context section. These properties retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

### *Buildings and Structures*

The Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District includes 110 buildings and structures. This includes the majority of the RHTR, RHTC, and RHTW areas. (See **Figure V-3, Property Status Map**, and **Figure V-4, Property Status Table**) Of these:

- 29 are non-historic and non-contributing to the historic district
- 3 are historic, non-contributing to the historic district, and not individually eligible for NRHP listing
- 78 are historic and contributing to the historic district. Contributing status relative to the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District is based on the 1959 cut-off date established in this technical report

Outside of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, but within the redevelopment site are 24 buildings and structures. These includes some in the RHTR, and all of the RR and RW areas (See **Figure V-3, Property Status Map**, and **Figure V-4, Property Status Table**).

- 11 are historic, and not individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- 13 are non-historic, and non-contributing to a historic district

### *Circulation Network*

The Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District includes a variety of roads, alleys, and sidewalks. This includes the majority of the RHTR, RHTC, and RHTW areas. HPI forms were not prepared for these properties. The following status rankings are illustrated on **Figure V-5, Circulation Network Status Map**.

Historic circulation network features contributing to the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District stem from the alignments in the 1910 and 1921 plat maps for Port Gamble. They provide the anchoring grid network that defines building placement, orientation, circulation and overall town character. As the community grew, development filled out this grid. As population declined, these circulation networks gradually disappeared and temporary routes along the shortest distance lines emerged within the historic district. Although many of these short-cut routes occurred during the later periods of development, they are not considered contributing to the district because they undermine the grid pattern. Existing roads contributing to the grid pattern:

- Pope Street. This road retains alignment, residences fronting the road, sidewalks, street trees, and circulation function within the historic district. The intersection with Rainier Avenue has been modified with a rounded inner corner.
- Rainier Avenue. This road retains alignment, street trees, and residences fronting the road, sidewalks, and circulation function within the historic district. The flow of this road has been modified at the intersection with and immediately north of the intersection with Pope Street.
- Olympia Avenue between Talbot Street and Pope Street.
- Talbot Street, a small segment between Olympia Avenue extending east a half block to the alley.
- Kitsap Avenue, between Pope and Walker streets.
- Teekalet Avenue from just north of Talbot Street north to Walker Street.
- Walker Street, from Pacific Avenue west to one block west of Teekalet Avenue. The alignment remains; however, the road has become more curvilinear in recent years.
- Puget Avenue segment from Walker Street north. This segment remains from residential build out in this northwest corner.
- Alley (Alley I) between Pope and Walk Street.
- Alley between Pope and Talbot Streets, between Olympia and Rainier avenues, with segments continuing south to Foster Street.  
Alley from Olympia running east/west towards Rainier. This is the only alley that follows the 1910 plat alley placement.
- Concrete sidewalks along Pope Street, Rainier and Olympia Avenues remain. In addition, the sidewalks connecting from these to many of the houses remain.

Outside of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, but within the redevelopment site there are fewer roads, no alleys or sidewalks, and trails. This includes most of the RR, RW, and some RHTR areas. Older roads include the agrarian service road leading from NE Carver Drive to the former Babcock farmstead buildings southwest of Port Gamble. A waterworks

service road leads up from Teekalet Avenue to the well house and continues to the reservoir, chlorination shed and settling tank. HPI forms were not prepared for these properties. The following status rankings are illustrated on Figure V-5, Circulation Network Status Map.

Non-historic roads:

- Gamble Village roads providing access south from SR 104 to the 42 lot development site recorded on August 21, 1961. These include Gamble Way NE, NE Carver Drive, and N Power Drive NE. This development is not directly associated with the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. Lots 34, 35, 36, and part of 37 fall within the district boundary. Hood Canal Nurseries, Inc. developed south of NE Carver Drive after 1965.
- Gravel roads for utility purposes servicing the new water reservoir at the west side of the redevelopment site.
- Pope Resources trails within the RW area south of Port Gamble.

### *Trees*

The Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District includes over 276 street, residential, and site trees. This includes the majority of the RHTR, RHTC, and RHTW areas. Outside the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, but within the redevelopment area are site and orchard trees associated with the former Babcock farm site.

HPI forms were not prepared for these properties. The following status rankings are illustrated on **Figure V-6, Tree Status Map**. Assigned tree rankings based upon the analysis of historic photographs and historic aerials. Individual tree locations were not recorded in any historic maps.

- 126 historic trees contributing to Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. These consist of street, residential, site trees grouped along the main roads of Pope Street and Rainier Avenue, and around single family (existing and former) locations.
- 12 historic, non-contributing trees. These consist primarily of site trees that grew up between the late 1940s and 1965 as buildings and roads were removed. Although over 50-years of age in many cases, they often grow within platted rights-of-way.
- 66 non-historic trees, contributing to Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. These consist exclusively of street trees planted after 1965 to reestablish the street tree canopy.

72 non-historic, non-contributing trees. These consist predominately of site trees, with some residential and street trees. These are trees added to the site after 1965. As site trees, they infill locations formerly occupied by buildings or roadways.

### *Landscape*

The Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district is a vernacular landscape. The character of the site's landscaping developed over time in response to mill management

and residents. Several parks, a baseball field, and tennis courts emerged and disappeared over time. Existing historic, contributing features:

- Lawn around buildings and along sidewalks provides an important uniting feature within the historic district. Low picket fences serve to demarcate yards around houses within the context of the lawn. The lawn is associated with the residential maturity and growth of the town. Lawn was not a feature of the early development periods.
- Tennis court, historic, contributing to the district and one of the last added and remaining.

Outside of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District the landscape is characterized predominately by forest stands. Unique within these is an agricultural field. This includes most of the RR, RW, and some RHTR areas. HPI forms were not prepared for these properties. The status rankings are illustrated on **Figure V-3, Historic Property Status Map**.

## II. Impacts of the Alternatives

The following sections address potential impacts to potentially eligible historic property resources within the APE.

The Port Gamble Redevelopment site (318 acres) contains the listed Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District (Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District). Refer to the preceding **Chapter I, Affected Environment** for details.

Development within the Port Gamble Redevelopment site, per the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, is guided by:

- Limited Area of More Intensive Rural Development (LAMIRD), approximately 113.7 acres, and containing the Rural Historic Town (RHT) zoning ordinance (KCC 17.360C) defining the waterfront (RHTW), commercial (RHTC), and residential (RHTR) areas. These are informed by the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District designation but encompass a land area larger than the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District.
- Rural Residential (RR) and Rural Wooded (RW) areas comprise the remaining 205 acres of the Port Gamble Redevelopment Site. The RR and RW areas lie outside of the LAMIRD.

This report assesses impacts by the proposed alternatives to the RHTW, RHTC, RHTR, RR, and RW areas. Documentation on the development of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District over time is presented in **Chapter I Affected Environment** and provides references for the discussion on specific impacts on the historic character of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district discussed below. All references to historic properties refer to the built environment only. Refer to the **SWCA Archaeological Field Investigations** report for a discussion of archaeological cultural resources.

Under the RHT zoning ordinance, development of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District is expected to be guided by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) report (Eakins, 1997). Development within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark district is expected to use the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (SOI Standards) (36 CFR 68)* as a guide. The Town Development Objectives (TDOs) within the RHT zoning provide guidance consistent with those Standards.

### Rural Historic Town Waterfront

A general comment is in order regarding the waterfront and RHTW zone. No historic buildings or structures remain on the mill site. Vestiges of its industrial past are minimally present, but absent the context of the mill they are considered non-contributing objects or properties to the historic district. Native historic sites do exist in the area. For additional information see **SWCA Archeological Field Investigations** report.

Existing district boundaries reflect the 1966 status, prior to the 1995 closure and removal of the saw mill facilities. Many uses occupied the site, including commercial activities and a fraternal lodge, as well as the industrial sawmill. The earliest housing at Port Gamble existed on the mill site.

Since the area is devoid of historic buildings and structures, new uses and construction that evoke and interpret the historic past are desirable under any of the alternatives. Uses compatible with the historic record include light industry, commercial and housing. In conformance with TDO 5 bulky, large-footprint buildings that conjure the once extant jumble of mill and related structures are appropriate. Housing is documented on the site and is historically appropriate. Cabins have historic precedent. Townhouses, attached condominiums, and multi-family housing, while not present in the historic record, can be compatible if they are designed in compliance with the TDO's, the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (SOI Standards) (36 CFR 68)*, and specific design guidelines focused on evoking a sense of the area's history. Any proposed design guidelines for new construction compatible with SOI Standards in the RHTW area should ideally address scale, height, massing, site design, and historic view corridors to and from the RHTC and RHTR areas, Hood Canal, Port Gamble Bay, and Point Julia.

Refer to the ***SWCA Archaeological Field Investigations*** report for a discussion of archaeological cultural resources within the RHTW area.

### **Alternative 1 – Full Buildout**

Overall, Alternative 1 generally reinforces historic development patterns and supports appropriate contemporary interpretations in infill and new construction in all areas. Specific impacts to the historic character in each of the zones of the site are discussed below. (See **Figure V-7, Alternate 1 Historic Property Overlay**)

#### *RHTW AREA*

See above for general comments regarding effects on historic resources in the RHTW zone.

#### **Infrastructure**

Details indicating any above grade utility, data, communication, water, sewer and other infrastructure connections to the RHTW area will be needed to evaluate potential effects. Refer to the ***SWCA Archaeological Field Investigations*** report for below grade effects of infrastructure development.

#### **Circulation**

Except for the approach via NE View Drive, the street pattern on the site was ever-changing, depending on the needs of the mill. The sprawling complex relied primarily on marine access for raw and finished materials. Alternative 1 retains the primary historic surface transportation approach down to the RHTW area. Automobile parking was a later historic use and is compatible with SOI Standards, TDO 6, and the parking requirements under KCC 17.360C.025.

### New Construction

A large new building is proposed directly east of the existing general store/museum. Particular care should be taken with the design of this building, based on its proximity to the significant historic building. A grade change in this area may allow construction that does not overwhelm one of the more important buildings in the district.

### Demolition

Alternative 1 does not involve demolition of historic features in the RHTW area. Demolition of non-contributing properties/objects is anticipated.

### RHTR AREA

The Rural Historic Town Residential area includes the main residential area of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District and the Gamble Village development to the west.

The RHTR area covering the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District contains 27 historic properties and many vacant lots where houses, dormitories, and duplexes once stood. It also contains the Buena Vista Cemetery and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Infill construction of 144 residential units is proposed in Alternative 1 – 40 multi-family/cottage units and 104 new single-family homes - for a total of 171 dwelling units. Two parcels are designated for "cottages". One parcel lies immediately west of the cemetery and will contain 16 cottages. The other parcel, containing 24 cottages, is located southwest of the proposed new roundabout on SR 104 (Pope Street). Development on these lots is not detailed in the proposal. Pertinent TDOs referenced in this area include A, B, C1, C2, C3, C7, C8, and E.

### Infrastructure

Details indicating any above grade utility, data, communication, water, sewer and other infrastructure connections to the RHTC area and extending service to the RHTW area will be needed to evaluate potential effects. Refer to the **SWCA Archaeological Field Investigation** report for below grade effects of infrastructure development.

### Site Design

The existing historic town circulation system is based on a traditional grid and composed of streets, sidewalks, alleys, and trails. The grid is a primary character-defining feature that creates a unified block character largely devoid of curb cuts and driveways. The exception to this pattern is Puget Avenue NE within the RHTC area. Puget Way NE is slightly east of the platted location of Pacific Avenue as it approaches Pope Street.

Alternative 1 deviates slightly from the existing historic grid in the area south of Pope Street and west of Rainier Avenue NE. The proposal shows a more curvilinear street configuration as Talbot Street NE intersects Olympian Avenue NE, impacting the configuration of lots 46, 50-52, 53-55, and the area designated as a park at the intersection of Talbot Street NE and Olympian Avenue NE. Talbot Street NE continues

west to another curve at the intersection with Teekalet Avenue NE. Olympian Avenue NE curves north to the proposed new roundabout at Pope Street.

The 1910 and 1921 plat maps define the traditional grid. While the area south of Talbot St. NE (lots 53-64) was not platted, all or parts of these proposed new lots lie within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. Since the north side of Talbot Street NE was platted in a traditional grid, it is reasonable to assume that the grid would have extended to the south side of the street. Redevelopment represents an important opportunity to reassert the traditional grid as a character-defining feature with new construction and create a precedent for other new construction to follow. The proposed alignment of Talbot Street NE is north of the street's platted alignment.

TDO C1 reflects the importance placed on the historic grid pattern: *New development shall reflect historic town platting patterns, including small lot development, alleys, narrow streets, sidewalks, on-street parking, and historic styles of street lighting.* Wetlands and other features onsite are also subject to regulation and protection. These issues may impact the ability to reflect past platting patterns.

SOI Standards 2 and 10 (see **Chapter VI, References**), and the accompanying *Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* also address historic development patterns.

#### **Lot Orientation, Size and Setbacks**

Lot orientation, size and setbacks are crucial to reinforcing the grid pattern, rhythm and spacing along the streets. Within Alternative 1 a few changes to the historic orientation of lots are noted. Historically, all lots along Pope Street oriented to that street. Over time, slight changes occurred. Lot 97, at the northeast corner of Pope Street and N Teekalet Avenue NE re-oriented to N Teekalet Avenue NE between 1920 and 1929, during the period of significance. Consequently, that orientation is historically appropriate.

Lot 109, at the northwest intersection of Pope Street and N Teekalet Avenue NE, appears to orient its frontage onto N Teekalet Avenue NE. The historically appropriate orientation is toward Pope Street. Lots 113 to 121 bounded by Walker Street NE, N Teekalet Avenue NE, and Puget Avenue originally oriented toward N Teekalet Avenue NE and Puget Avenue. Lots 122 and 123 in the proposal reflect that original orientation.

Two parcels are designated for cottages. The larger parcel, bounded by SR 104/Pope Street on the north, Talbot Street NE on the south, Olympian Avenue NE on the east, and S. Kitsap Avenue NE on the west, originally saw cottages along SR 104/Pope Street. After the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century a series of small worker cabins located here. The north/south grid alignment was reflected within the internal roads of the parcel. The historic orientation of the cabins within this area fronted what is identified in the alternative as Olympian Avenue NE (east) and S. Kitsap Avenue NE (west), and extended along the now lost north/south internal streets.

The second lot designated for cottages – immediately west of the cemetery – appears to have been platted around 1946, but no structures were built here.

Lot size in Alternative 1 is informed by existing patterns, with minor exceptions.

Alternative 1 proposes setbacks that generally reflects historic development patterns. Different neighborhoods featured different setbacks. Homes located west of N and S Kitsap Avenue NE tended to be located near the street along the north edge of lot lines, providing side lawns to the south and rear of each lot. Houses along Pope Street were centered within lots with frontage close to the street.

### **Circulation**

The historic circulation pattern is made up of streets, alleys, sidewalks, and trails. The primary streets were all platted, while some alleys and most trails were generated by necessity or convenience. Alternative 1 proposes several changes to the historic circulation pattern, as noted below:

#### *SR 104 Roundabout*

The historic street pattern of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District was disrupted when Pope Street and the portion of Rainier Avenue south of Pope Street became SR 104. The state highway was developed to facilitate traffic and freight through town. To avoid impacts on the historic village, an awkward intersection was created at Rainier Avenue NE, which effectively isolated the historic commercial center from residential buildings south of Pope Street. A roundabout is proposed at Pope Street and Puget Way NE to control and slow traffic through the historic residential area. It is more appropriate from an historic preservation perspective than a traffic signal. The proposal alters the historic street configuration by creating an access road (Olympian Avenue NE in the proposal) from the roundabout to the southwestern residential area. See the discussion on the historic grid pattern above, and on historic street names below regarding this new road. Also see the discussion about the proposed roundabout in the RHTC area section of this report. Older and historic street trees may also be directly affected by the roundabout and proposed bike lanes along Pope Street and Rainier Avenue.

#### *Carver Drive*

The proposed Carver Drive extension does not affect known historic resources.

#### *Kitsap Avenue NE*

Alternative 1 calls for vehicular access to be blocked from Kitsap Avenue NE to Pope Street. Kitsap Avenue NE is an important historic road, and its blockage alters the historic circulation pattern. Intersection spacing problems and safety concerns, however, may prevent maintaining Kitsap Avenue NE access to SR 104.

#### *N Teekalet Avenue NE*

The proposal re-establishes the roadway north of Walker Street NE, which was abandoned in more recent times.

### *Historic Road Names*

Historic road names should be retained by the historic road. Olympian Avenue NE is labeled in the plan as a new, improved road intersecting Pope Street south of the proposed roundabout. It takes the historic name (Olympia/Olympian Avenue) of what is now labeled Alley C (one block to the east). A more appropriate name for this roadway is Pacific Avenue, as its location approximates that of the historic Pacific Avenue, and is the current name of the gravel road that runs southwest off Pope Street. Currently, the alley immediately west of Rainier Avenue is called Olympian Avenue NE. In the plan it is referred to as Talbot Street NE.

### *Alleys*

Alternative 1 proposes a few new alleys located primarily north of Pope Street and west of Rainier Avenue NE. They provide access to parking lots and individual garages and parking areas. The proposed alley system generally falls within the SOI Standards. Alley H, running south from Walker Street NE, is in the general location of what was known as Pacific Avenue. Originally part of the grid system, Pacific Avenue disappears after 1921. Alley D, located north of Talbot Street NE, curves north and east toward Kitsap Ave NE. It is an existing feature, although not historic. Alley D is a vestige of an unnamed alley, probably originally a footpath, that extended southwest from Pope Street and shows up in maps as beginning in 1946. This alley's access from Pope Street, running southwest through the lot designated for 22 cottages, is eliminated in the proposal. Historically, Alley D oriented north/south between Pope Street and Talbot Street NE.

### *Driveways and Garages*

An important character-defining feature mentioned in the *Site Plan* section above is the unified block configuration largely devoid of curb cuts and driveways. The corresponding feature is the alley network that provided access to garages at the rear of lots. Alternative 1 indicates that some circumstances may prevent alley-loaded lots, and proposes shared driveways off the main access to diminish the number of proposed curb cuts. The application states that a small number of lots may also be accessed through a common open space and calls for access easements to these lots.

Alley access to residential lots 50-52, and 53-64, is not clearly indicated in Alternative 1. Access for these lots off new or existing alleys, thus avoiding driveways within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, is the SOI Standards preferred approach.

Driveways and front-loaded garages are incompatible with the character of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. SOI Standards 1, 2, 9, and 10 address this issue. TDO 2 provides some leeway for shared driveways in the RHTR area, however, creating a potential conflict with SOI Standards. Outside the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District (but within the RHTR area) driveways may be appropriate, but should be minimized and screened from the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District (see *Lots Outside the Historic District* below).

### *Parking*

On-street parking and alley parking is historically appropriate in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. A new parking lot is proposed west of Talbot Street NE immediately south of lot 36 and north of Foster Street. This proposed lot appears to be well-screened from the main arterial and provides needed residential and church-related parking opportunities.

### *Trails and Sidewalks*

Port Gamble historically included informal trail systems that came and went as needed. Sidewalks, when they existed, were wooden. Plans call for a sidewalk and trail system that will reinforce historic activities and not adversely affect primary features of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District.

### *Streetlights*

No street lighting existed at Port Gamble. If required, street lights and other street furnishings should be addressed in design guidelines.

### *Lots Outside the Historic District*

Lots 127 to 131, and adjacent reserved lots are located outside the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, but within the RHTR area. This area is currently heavily wooded along Pope Street. Driveways and front-loaded garages may be allowed in this area, but as lots that lead to the entry of the historic district along SR 104/Pope Street act as an important buffer, driveways should be minimized, and garages should be located away from Pope Street, consistent with the RHTR zoning and TDO's. It appears the proposal is consistent with this approach. Reserve lots are located in this area. Housing units may be relocated to these lots to avoid impacting historic resources within the RHTR zone. The reserved lots are an important mitigation measure that could protect historic properties.

### **Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse**

The 1997 HAER report identifies eighty-five existing historic structures in Port Gamble. Forty-three are considered primary resources, and forty-two are secondary resources. Thirty-six of the primary resources are identified as dwellings. Twenty-eight of those are located within the RHTR area. Thirty-nine secondary (but contributing) resources are sheds and garages. A variety of architectural styles is presented by the existing houses, representing the different time periods in which they were built, and the different circumstances around their construction or relocation. The Buena Vista Cemetery and St. Paul's Episcopal Church are also located in this area. Alternative 1 proposes the retention of all identified single-family homes, and most of the secondary structures. Some demolition of contributing garages/sheds is anticipated.

The TDOs require that rehabilitation of existing structures conform to SOI Standards and be informed by the 1997 HAER report. It further requires that, "a qualified consultant or site design and architectural review committee" provide comments and

recommendations on all development. Design guidelines providing direction on rehabilitation and appropriate new construction will be developed to meet the standards outlined in the TDOs. A discussion of historic preservation review options is found below in the **Short and Long-Term Impacts** section of this report.

No adaptive re-use of historic houses in this area is anticipated. Adaptive re-use of historic houses in the RHTC area is discussed in that section.

#### **Infill Construction**

Much of the current open space in the RHTR area once contained a dense residential area with distinctive neighborhoods. Alternative 1 proposes a total of 171 dwelling units in the area, including 144 new units and 27 existing units. Two lots are designated for “cottage” development totaling 39 units. Form, layout, and setbacks should generally conform to existing development patterns. The 16 cottage units proposed adjacent to the Buena Vista Cemetery must be designed with great care to assure the tranquility of the cemetery is protected.

TDOs A, B, C1, and C2 specifically address new construction, and design guidelines will provide additional direction. Appropriate new construction will include contemporary designs that respect the siting, scale, massing and materials of the historic structures. New construction will not replicate or mimic historic structures. The cottage developments will require careful consideration of the overall plan and the individual structures to reflect compatibility with historic street patterns and design issues.

#### **Demolition**

Alternative 1 calls for demolition or relocation of approximately a half-dozen accessory structures that are identified as secondary but contributing structures in the HAER report. These are sheds and garages. The zoning ordinance (KC 17.360C) and TDOs do not address demolition. Neither retention or relocation options are addressed within the Alternative 1. It suggests that those structures identified for demolition will be documented and their removal reviewed by the required qualified consultant. Demolition may be addressed in design guidelines or future revisions of the zoning code but demolishing historic structures without appropriate oversight and mitigation is not appropriate. See the discussion in **Chapter III, Mitigation Measures** of this report.

#### **Open Space, View Corridors and Landscaping**

The existing open space within the boundaries of the RHTR area largely reflects the removal of residential buildings over time. Parks and recreation amenities came and went depending on the needs and the composition of the workforce. At varying times, baseball fields, tennis courts, and designated park lands were all features of the community. Constants in this changing tableau have been the wooded areas along the bluff of the mill site east of Rainier Avenue and north of the RHTC area; the street trees along Rainier, Olympic, and Teekalet Avenues, and the vistas and view corridors entering the town and to and from the mill site. Formal landscaping, with a few

exceptions (the Walker Ames House and the demolished Puget Hotel), was never featured at Port Gamble.

Alternative 1 preserves the bluff areas that shield the residential and commercial areas from the industrial mill site. It creates many small neighborhood parks and recreation areas and retains significant open space. It reinforces a buffer along Machias Creek, and protects most older and historic street trees. The Buena Vista Cemetery remains undisturbed, but views from this elevated area to the southeast may be disrupted by proposed new construction. Plans, however, generally comply with TDOs 3, 7, and 8, and are compatible with SOI Standard 2.

The vistas to and from the mill site are important historic features. Likewise, the view corridors approaching the town on SR 104, Pope Street, and Rainier Avenue NE are important visual links to the community's past. Design guidelines and current County rules and regulations should reaffirm these view corridors.

The street trees along Rainier Avenue NE, SR 104, and Pope Street are particularly significant. They frame the views, soften edges, and provide the primary vertical design element in town in the RHTR area. The proposal indicates that existing street trees will be retained on Rainier Avenue NE and Pope Street. A small number of street trees may be lost to safety considerations and/or street improvements. No indication is given regarding the potential regeneration of historic trees. New street trees are included in the proposal throughout the RHTR area, and design guidelines should address appropriate species.

Landscaping of individual lots and parking areas may be subject to design guidelines as well as TDOs 6 and 7.

#### *RHTC AREA*

Bounded by the east side of Rainier Avenue NE, NE View Drive, Puget Way NE and Pope Street, this area has historically served as the commercial and social center of Port Gamble. The RHTC area also includes a small commercial node located immediately south of Pope Street. The area currently holds twenty-one structures, not including accessory buildings such as sheds and garages. Two accessory structures, which are considered contributing structures to the historic district, are removed in the plan. Primary, contributing buildings include the Walker-Ames House, the Puget Hotel Stables, the Chinese Worker's Dormitory, the Community Hall, the Masonic Hall, the General Store/Office, the Market, and the Automotive Repair and Gas Station, located south of Pope Street. The existing tennis courts and the two water tanks on the east side of Rainier Avenue NE are considered secondary but contributing resources. A handful of historic residences along Rainier Avenue NE are now used as commercial structures. The Drew House, Jackson House, and New York House, together with the Walker-Ames House, are among the oldest and most significant residential structures in Port Gamble. Alternative 1 has these houses continuing to serve commercial purposes while "reading" as residential structures.

### Site Design

The historical commercial area is located at the northwest edge of the town, where it served the mill and its workers and buffered residents against the industrial impacts of the mill. This area sustained considerable change through its history. Over time it contained the Puget Hotel Annex, a small lake, a park, and two different locations of tennis courts, an events pavilion, gazebo and parking. The Puget Hotel was located north of Puget Way NE near the current events pavilion. Throughout history, however, the connection to the mill site and the residential neighborhoods has remained basically intact. Puget Avenue NE curves east around the northern edge of the RHTC area from Pope Street providing accesses to the mill site via NE View Drive. This alteration occurred prior to 1885 to provide access to the Longfellow residence and the cemetery. The road followed the west shore of the former lake.

Rainier Avenue NE is the “Main Street” of Port Gamble, extending from Pope Street (SR 104) north to where the general store/office and community center provide an important functional and visual terminus. Lots in this northern reach of Rainier Avenue NE were historically much larger than the residential area to accommodate larger buildings. The original historic lot orientation extended approximately a half-block west along the northern and southern sides of Pope Street/SR 104, breaking up along the remainder of Pope Street where the Puget Annex once stood, and along Puget Way NE.

Overall, Alternative 1 reasserts the historic commercial and public character of this area by introducing new uses, infill buildings, and housing. Historic lot configuration is retained along Rainier Avenue NE and Pope Street. At the intersection of Pope Street and Puget Way NE a new public market is proposed near the site of the former Puget Annex. The Vista Pavilion continues the legacy of active public use on the approximate site of the Puget Hotel north of NE View Drive/Puget Way NE.

### Circulation

The proposed roundabout at the intersection of Pope Street/SR 104 and Puget Way NE creates a new traffic element in the RHTC area. Historically, Rainier Avenue NE served as the entry to the commercial area, and its importance was secured by the location of the important commercial and public structures mentioned above. The proposed new traffic pattern diverts motorists through the roundabout north along Puget Way NE. Rainier Avenue NE remains one-way northbound. This new circulation pattern does not significantly alter the historic sense of place and satisfies SOI Standards and the TDOs.

Four new “alleys” are introduced as access to the proposed large parking lot in the middle of the RHTC area. A gravel access road to the area of the proposed parking lot currently exists north of the Puget Hotel Stables. While curb cuts are generally discouraged in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, this area has seen considerable change over its history, and access to the site has changed with the different uses. Design guidelines should address landscaping and screening of these access alleys, and all parking lots.

### *Parking*

Vehicular parking has been a use in this area since automobiles were first introduced. On-street parking is appropriate along Rainier Avenue NE and Puget Way NE. The large proposed parking lot affects a few secondary but contributing historic accessory buildings. The proposal includes screening of and landscaping throughout the large central parking area as required by current Kitsap County regulations. This complies with TDO 6 and KC 17.321B.065 - Parking. Section D of this ordinance outlines landscaping requirements for parking areas but provides for exceptions to the TDO standards upon the recommendation of a qualified historic consultant or site design review committee. As a general approach, solid wood fencing of lots is much less desirable than screening through plantings.

A small parking area is also proposed south of the Vista Pavilion to service the facility. Access is off Puget Way NE. The lot is on the location of an existing secondary but contributing historic building. A short drive to this building currently exists. The location of the lot makes it somewhat visible from the Buena Vista Cemetery, the historic Chinese dormitory and Puget Hotel Stables.

The existing parking area adjacent to the service station south of SR 104/Pope Street will be improved.

A small children's play area is proposed at the southwest intersection of Rainier Avenue NE and NE View Drive.

Appropriate screening should be installed at all new and existing improved lots. The play area should be similarly screened.

See **Chapter III, Mitigation Measures** chapter of this report for further discussion.

### *Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse*

Alternative 1 proposes the retention and rehabilitation of all identified primary contributing structures, and some of the secondary contributing structures. Demolition or relocation of a handful of secondary but contributing garages/sheds is proposed. See **Chapter III, Mitigation Measures** for discussion of appropriate treatment of these affected buildings. Upper floor housing is proposed and is an appropriate historic use.

The TDOs require that rehabilitation of existing structures conform to SOI Standards and be informed by the 1997 HAER report. It further requires that, "a qualified consultant or site design and architectural review committee" provide comments and recommendations on all development. Design guidelines providing direction on rehabilitation and appropriate new construction will be developed to meet the standards outlined in the TDOs. A discussion of historic preservation review options is found below in the **Short and Long-Term Impacts** section of this report.

Adaptive reuse of the historic homes along Rainier Avenue NE as commercial properties is ongoing today and will continue. The continued rehabilitation and maintenance of primary contributing buildings is important to the character of the town. Design

guidelines should address compatible accessibility options and other code issues relative to commercial activities in the historic structures.

#### Infill Construction

Significant new construction is proposed in the commercial area, primarily around the perimeter of the block bounded by Rainier Avenue NE, Puget Avenue NE and Pope Street. TDOs A, B, C1, and C2 specifically address new construction, and design guidelines will provide additional direction. Appropriate new construction will include contemporary designs that respect the siting, scale, massing and materials of the historic context. New construction will not replicate or mimic historic structures. Maintaining the visual connections between the RHTC and RHTW areas through new construction along NE View Drive and down to the mill site will be an important design consideration. Upper floor housing is an historic use and may be introduced in complementary-designed infill.

#### Demolition

Alternative 1 calls for demolition or relocation of two accessory structures considered secondary but contributing structures in the HAER report, as noted above. These are sheds and garages. The zoning ordinance (KC 17.321B) and TDOs do not address demolition. Retention and relocation options are not addressed within the proposal. It suggests that those structures identified for demolition will be documented and their removal reviewed by the required qualified consultant. **See Chapter III, Mitigation Measures** for further discussion on mitigation options.

#### Landscaping

Street trees and the wooded bluff area looking down to the mill site are the important landscape features in the RHTC area. The mature street trees along Rainier Avenue NE and Pope Street, are particularly significant. They frame views, soften edges, and provide the primary vertical design element in the RHTC area. The proposal indicates that existing street trees will be retained. Some trees may be removed if they are determined dangerous. A small number of trees may be lost to the proposed roundabout. Alternative 1 includes several new street trees along Puget Way NE.

Landscaping to buffer parking lots from the street will be an important consideration. Screening from the Buena Vista Cemetery will also be important in the lot south of the Vista Pavilion. Design guidelines should specifically address appropriate landscaping options in this area. As little formal landscaping historically existed in town, care must be taken to avoid introducing an inappropriate design element, while still shielding modern uses to the extent possible.

The bluffs above the mill site are protected in the proposal, maintaining their historic function of screening the commercial and residential areas from other mill site development. The bluffs also provide important view corridors to the water. An improved trail system provides access to the waterfront. The historic water towers and the existing observation deck remain.

## RR AND RW AREAS

### Infrastructure/Circulation

Alternative 1 overall routes new circulation to the top of the bluff to the west behind an existing tree canopy, out of view of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. The existing site access road is repurposed as a trail, allowing continued use and enhanced interpretation. This approach avoids impacts that would otherwise be needed if the road continued to provide vehicular access. The agricultural field remains as open pasture land.

### Infill Construction

Alternative 1 proposes new infill construction to the west of the agricultural field and farmstead, allowing these two features to remain intact for interpretive purposes and the view out to Hood Canal to remain. Several of these residential are being held for potential mitigation of archaeological findings within the RHTR area.

### Summary

Alternative 1 presents no significant historic preservation concerns. Adherence to the TDOs, and adoption of design guidelines and mitigation measures should protect the existing historic resources while allowing appropriate new construction

## Alternative 2 - Lesser Development

The differences between Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 are negligible for historic preservation concerns. The primary differences offered in the proposals are the reduced scale of redevelopment at the mill site, and the addition of area at the site for conservation purposes. As no historic buildings or structures exist on the mill site (Native historic sites exist in the area), comments regarding Alternative 2 are as described in Alternative 1.

No changes are identified in the RHTR, RHTC, RR or RW areas, and comments provided on these areas in Alternative 1 apply to Alternate 2 (See **Figure V-8, Alternate 2 Historic Property Overlay**).

### Summary

Alternative 2 presents no significant historic preservation concerns. Adherence to the TDOs, and adoption of design guidelines and mitigation measures should protect the existing historic resources while allowing appropriate new construction.

## No Action

The No Action option keeps the site in its present configuration and use (**see Figure V-9, No Action**). While the historic buildings would be maintained to a degree, concern focuses on the gradual deterioration caused by underuse or vacancy, and the inevitable need for larger capital investments in these structures. It is unclear whether any potential owner or developer will have the capacity or interest to invest in the historic structures, even with the availability of federal tax credits for historic properties.

It is assumed design guidelines would not be produced and all development would be subject only to the existing zoning and TDOs. As no historic buildings or structures exist on the mill site (Native historic sites exist in the area), comments regarding this scenario are as described in Alternative 1. Current zoning, however, looks for industrial uses in this area that may be incompatible with current desires for recreation and conservation.

This scenario would allow slightly larger lots and a more piecemeal approach to platting. While development standards would remain in place, the historic character of the community, which is defined by its street grid and platting, would be negatively affected.

This scenario anticipates the loss of historically agricultural lands in the RR Area to residential development. Similarly, ten 20-acre residential parcels would be allowed within the RW Area. New development in both these areas should be aware of the potential for the discovery of pre-historic and historic archaeological sites. Individual property owners will be responsible for complying with state law regarding archaeological sites. See the **SWCA Archaeological Field Investigation** report for more information.

#### Summary

A No Action option presents historic preservation challenges for the future of the community. The ongoing stewardship of OPG would be uncertain, and with no conventional preservation protections in place, save the Rural Historic Town ordinance, this historic site could be in danger of neglect, inappropriate piecemeal development, and/or large-scale demolition.

### Short and Long-Term Impacts

Both Alternatives 1 and 2 will have lasting impacts on the long-term future of Port Gamble. Both alternatives return the town to a semblance of its historic past as an active, fully functioning community. This is fully in keeping with historic preservation goals. SOI Standard 1 states: *A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.* Historic preservation does not freeze places in time. Rather, it acknowledges change and allows for sensitive adaptation while keeping the overall integrity of a place intact. How this occurs, what elements are lost or introduced, and how historic preservation values and standards are incorporated over the long-term are the primary concerns.

Potential short-term impacts of the alternatives on the historic resources, include construction noise, vibration, dust, etc. Inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources is a real possibility, and construction workers should be advised and trained on the **Inadvertent Discovery Policy** adopted by OPG.

### *Rehabilitation and New Construction*

Rehabilitation, using the SOI Standards, will arrest decay and allow buildings to be reused or re-purposed, significantly improving their survival. All existing buildings have already been successfully stabilized/rehabilitated except for the Walker-Ames House. New construction can be successfully introduced and used to frame the importance of the historic buildings. New activity in the form of residents, businesses, and visitors will provide opportunities for the long-term protection of this National Historic Landmark.

### *Ownership*

Port Gamble has survived because of the stewardship of its single ownership. It is unlikely its current degree of integrity could have been maintained with multiple owners having different goals and approaches. Thoughtful development and effective long-term management may protect the site for many years to come. Working with multiple owners to retain the historic character of Port Gamble, however, will be the ongoing challenge for the community and Kitsap County.

### *Historic Preservation Oversight*

Currently, ordinance KC 17.360C provides general guidance on protecting the historic character of Port Gamble. It does not, however, address some important issues. It is silent on archaeological resources and traditional cultural places, demolition, and minimum maintenance standards. It provides for a “qualified consultant” or a “site design and architectural review committee” to provide comments and recommendations to the county’s Department of Community Development on proposed changes. Currently the County has chosen a qualified consultant for review purposes. However, recommendations can be overturned by the director and no administrative appeals process is discussed.

Development agreements, covenants, and design guidelines are all traditional mechanisms used to protect historic resources. All these tools may be effectively developed and deployed in Port Gamble. The long-term concern, however, is how effectively these tools are enforced by a future management entity and local government.

### *Federal Historic Preservation Provisions*

As a National Historic Landmark, Port Gamble falls into the most important category of historic properties that have exceptional value to the history of the country as a whole, rather than to any specific locality. It is also listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) provides for a consultation process (Section 106) when a federal action impacts a property in or eligible for listing in the register. This includes direct actions as well as the issuance of permits. No federal permits or actions are anticipated in Alternatives 1 or 2, but if federal involvement is triggered for any reason, the head of the responsible federal agency must, to the extent possible, initiate planning to minimize or avoid harm to the NHL and must allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State

Historic Preservation Officer the opportunity to comment on the action. Tribal consultation must also be initiated. As an NHL, additional consultation with the U.S. Department of the Interior may be required.

*Tourism Impacts*

Port Gamble already sees thousands of annual visitors. Alternatives 1 and 2 will likely result in increased general and event tourism. The impact of increased tourism is not likely to affect the historic character of the community unless it creates a demand for a false sense of history, often exemplified by inappropriate signage and street furnishings.

### **III. Mitigation Measures**

The redevelopment of Port Gamble presents interesting historic preservation challenges. It is clear new residents and uses are critical to its survival. But successfully integrating large-scale new construction into a National Historic Landmark setting requires great attention to small details and the overall effect on the historic community. The overriding goal is to respect and protect the authentic sense of history against inappropriate development, mimicry, and false historicity.

Port Gamble was a mill town, and every aspect of its physical development and community life was overseen by a single owner. While it has seen frequent changes during its history, it remains a unified work. Maintaining that overall unity of design is important.

The following are offered as potential mitigating measures for impacts previously identified.

#### **Lot Layout and Orientation**

The alternatives largely maintain the original historic grid pattern, with some exceptions. The grid is disrupted in the area south of Pope Street, along the new Olympic Avenue NE and along Talbot Street NE where new construction is planned. The road configuration in this area is altered by topographical features and the presence of a wetland. The historic grid may still be simulated by slightly re-configuring lots 46 and 50-53, if possible. These lots currently follow the curve of Olympic Avenue NE. Orienting these lots east to west, avoiding the curve and aligning structures on lots 50-53 provides visual reinforcement of the grid from Pope Street. Careful landscaping of the Olympic Avenue NE and Talbot Street NE intersection may also help disguise the new curved roads in this area.

Lots 113-121 bounded by N Teekalet Avenue NE, Walker Street NE and Puget Avenue orient north-south in the proposals, but originally oriented east-west, as demonstrated by lots 122-125. Re-orienting lots 113 and 114 to reflect the historic platting pattern helps reinforce the historic grid along Puget Way, where existing historic structures stand. If possible, new roof lines on should align with the existing structures in the area.

Structures on lots 83, 97 and 109 should strive for a continuous building line, and perhaps secondary facades along Pope Street to re-create a sense of the original plat in this area.

#### **Circulation Pattern, Street Names and Parking**

The Pope Street roundabout is an appropriate traffic feature in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District, offering much less in the way of visual and physical impact than a traffic signal might in that same location. It does, however, alter the

historic arrival into Port Gamble. Landscaping, road markings or interpretive signage/markers might be considered.

The proposals suggest eliminating access from N Kitsap Avenue NE to Pope Street. This is part of the historic grid and roadway system, and retention of the intersection is encouraged. However, if other standards regarding intersection spacing would not allow it for safety reasons, then those standards may necessitate the closure of Kitsap Avenue.

Alley C between N Talbot Street NE and Pope Street was historically known as Olympia Avenue, and that name could be restored. Olympian Avenue NE in the proposal could be renamed Pacific Avenue, as it lies on the approximate location of that historic roadway, which disappeared after 1920.

On-street parking is appropriate throughout the RHTC and RHTR areas. The large parking lot in the RHTC Area should be screened through landscaping. Landscaping, however, should be restrained, as it only existed around a few buildings historically. Tall fences, as provided for in the parking regulations, are not appropriate in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. The location of the parking area adjacent to the Vista Pavilion presents some challenges. Generally, parking lots accessed directly from the street are inappropriate in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. A minimal opening and appropriate landscaping may lessen the impact from the street, the cemetery, and the other historic buildings.

## **Driveways and Garages**

Along with the historic grid pattern, a primary character-defining feature that distinguishes Port Gamble is the absence of driveways and front-loaded garages. The proposals largely conform to this pattern, but maintain that in a very few cases, alley access may not be available, and that shared driveways and ganged garages will be used to accommodate vehicles. Driveways directly off streets should not be a first option in the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. Street parking remains an appropriate alternative.

## **Trees**

The proposals indicate a limited number of street trees may be lost to safety concerns and/or road improvements. The street trees along Rainier Avenue NE and Pope Street are historically significant and should be maintained if possible and mitigated with new plantings if removed. A program to regenerate historic street trees from seedlings could be considered.

## **Interpretation**

Port Gamble is one of only two dozen National Historic Landmarks in Washington State, and its story dates from the beginning of American settlement in the Pacific Northwest.

A comprehensive interpretive plan that provides for various means of displaying that story is an important missing element in the proposals. Nor do the proposals address the future of the existing museum. Interpretation for visitors, walkers, and bicyclists could take many forms, from story boards and interpretive exhibits to smart phone applications. The extensive trail system could be used for this purpose, and new construction could be designed with interpretive elements.

## **Demolition**

The proposals call for the removal of approximately a handful of ancillary structures that are secondary but contributing resources to the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District. The proposals suggest that some of these structures are unsafe or in poor condition, and that an historic preservation consultant will be invited to document these structures and review demolition plans. Demolishing any contributing structures should be carefully approached and considered only when no other options are viable. Relocation and de-construction are strongly preferred approaches, and thorough documentation should always occur prior to any change.

## **Protecting Historic Resources**

The long-term protection of the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark District is a primary historic preservation concern. Kitsap County recognizes the special character of Port Gamble in the comprehensive plan and the Rural Historic Town zoning ordinance (KC 17.360C). These have helped protect Port Gamble to the present day. However, it is likely that additional skills, experience, and tools will be required to maintain the historic character of the community through development and into the future.

The current zoning code provides general direction on redevelopment but does not address some important issues as noted above. Additional professional resources and training may be needed to equip Kitsap County with the expertise and tools necessary to encourage and direct appropriate redevelopment.

## **Design Guidelines/CC&Rs**

Design guidelines specific to Port Gamble will be developed to direct rehabilitation and new construction, according to the applicant. Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs) may also address specific issues. These provisions can be effective preservation tools. Ideally, assistance to homeowners and developers will be provided up-front in the design phase of rehabilitation or new construction. Retaining a knowledgeable resource capable of interpreting those guidelines and overseeing compliance with the CC&Rs may be necessary.

## **Certified Local Government (CLG)**

Many local governments with historic resources in their jurisdictions become Certified

Local Governments (CLGs) to take advantage of the funding, training, and expertise provided by the National Park Service through State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO). The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation assumes that role in Washington State.

CLGs are required to adopt an historic preservation ordinance that provides for the systematic survey of historic resources, a local register of historic places, and an historic preservation commission that nominates properties to the register and reviews alterations to listed properties. Some program staffing is required. CLGs may receive a minimum of ten percent of the annual federal appropriation to the SHPO to assist them with meeting their responsibilities. Annual training opportunities for commissioners and staff are also provided.

Most Washington CLGs also serve as the review authority implementing the **Special Valuation for Historic Properties** (RCW84.26) incentive program that provides property tax relief for owners of historic rehabilitated buildings.

Kitsap County is not currently a CLG but may give consideration in the future to adopting this status to boost its overall capacity to work effectively with historic properties.

## **IV. Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts**

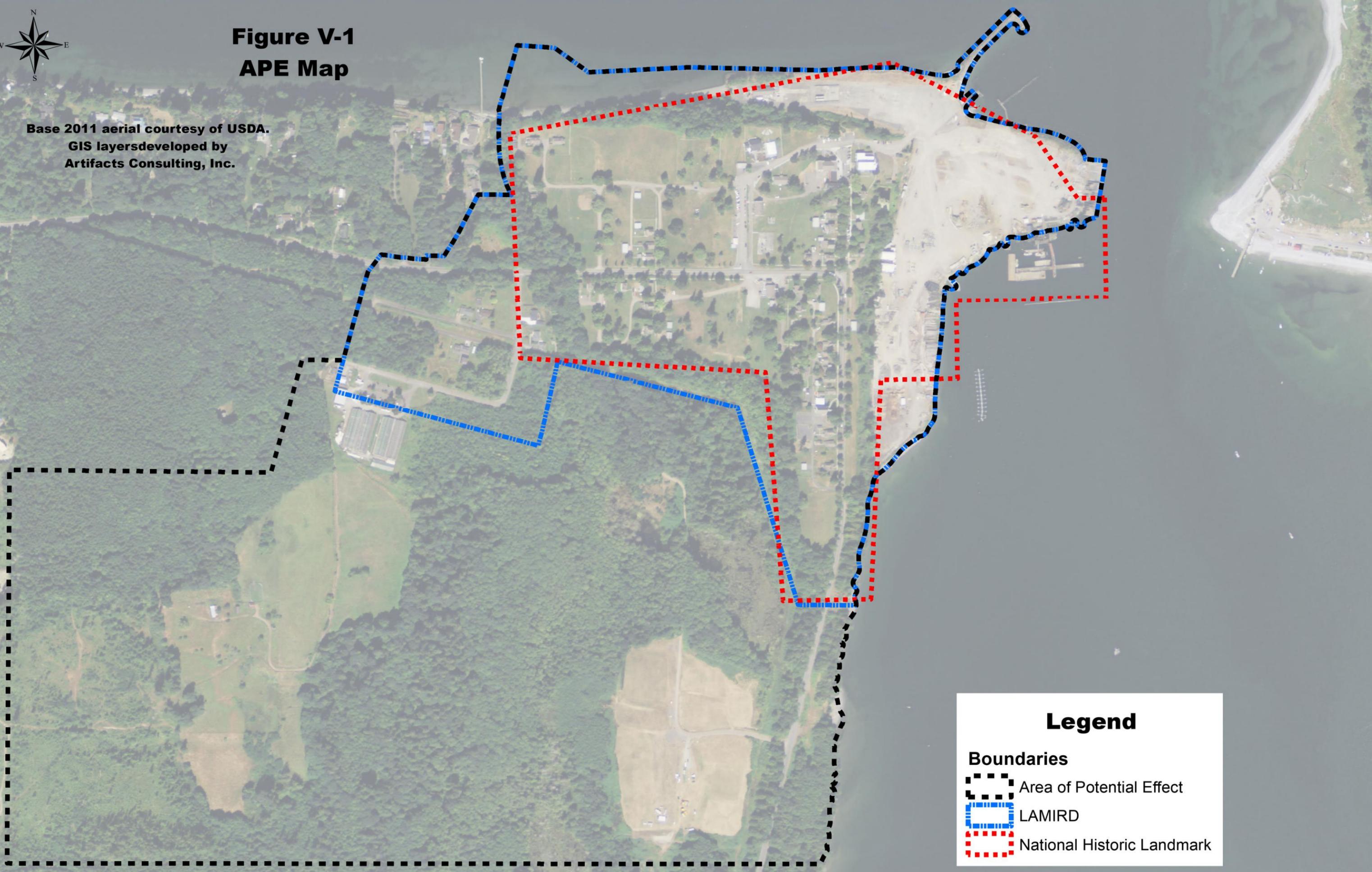
Provided some or all of the mitigation measures stated above are considered, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts are anticipated under Alternates 1 or Alternate 2. Alternate 3 scenarios involving larger lot sizes and piecemeal development may have an adverse impact on the historic character of the community.

## V. Maps

The following maps and tables illustrate survey data utilized in the preceding chapters. All maps developed in GIS. All tables exported from GIS.

**Figure V-1  
APE Map**

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



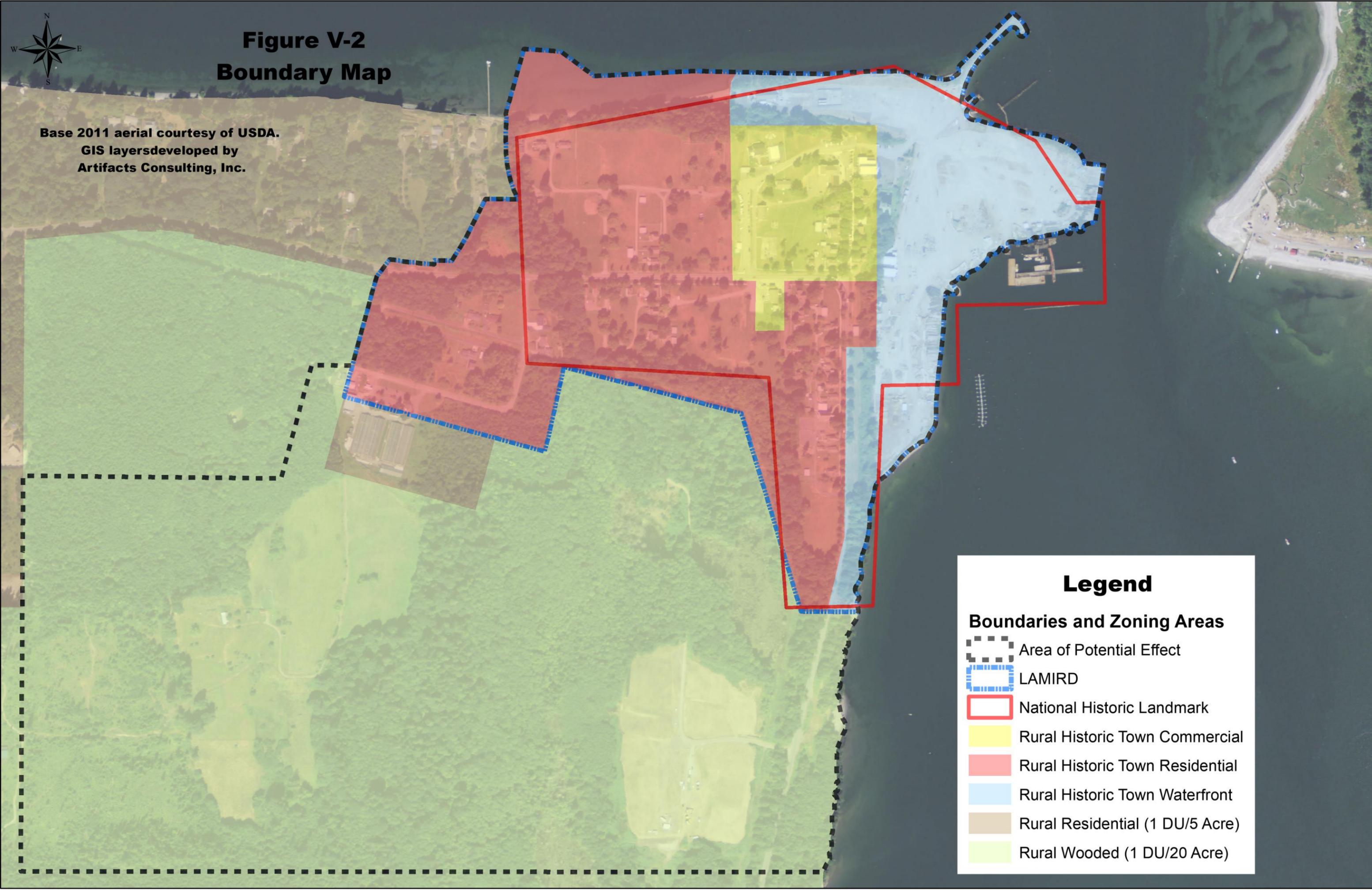
**Legend**

**Boundaries**

-  Area of Potential Effect
-  LAMIRD
-  National Historic Landmark

**Figure V-2  
Boundary Map**

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



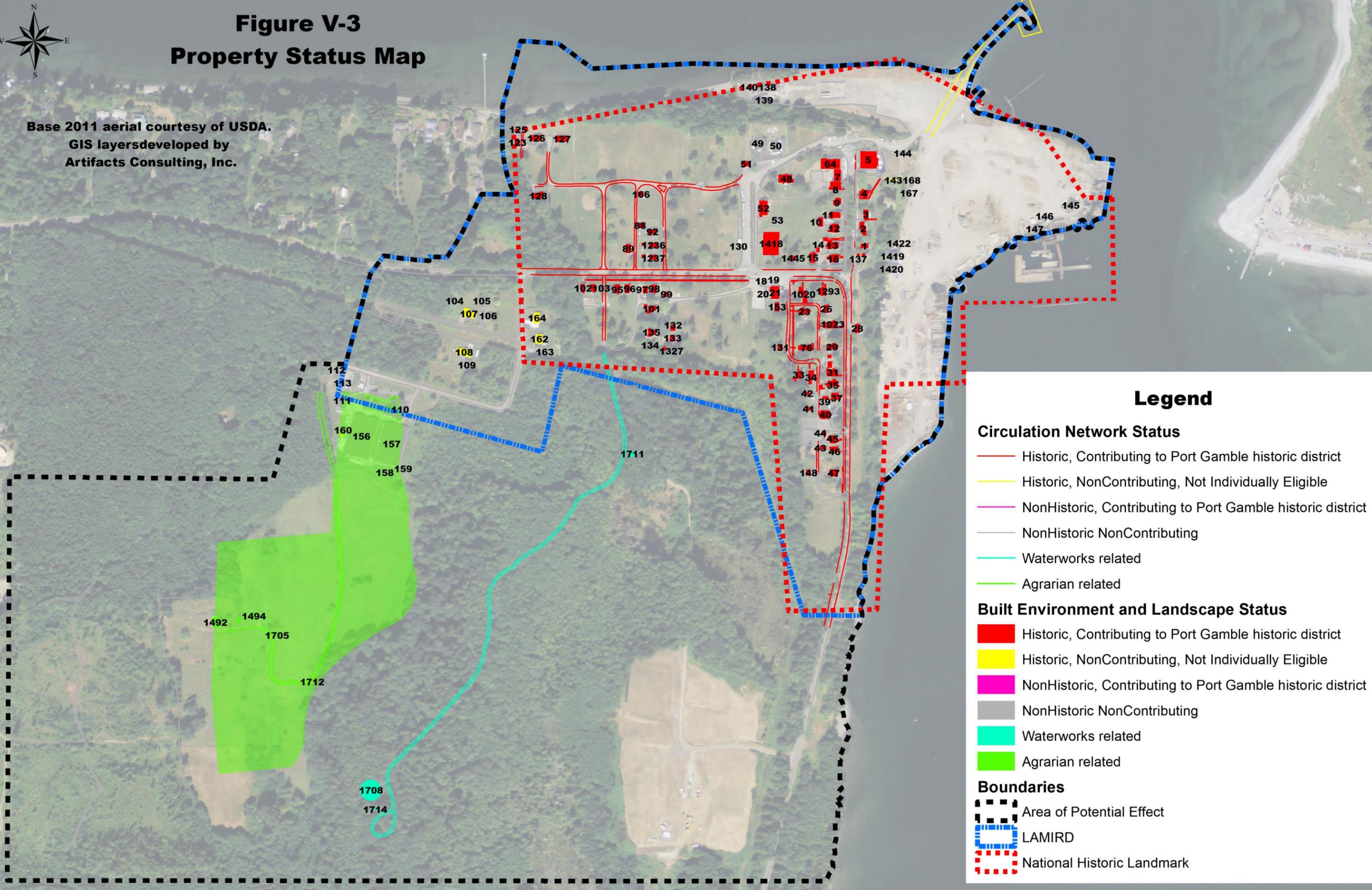
**Legend**

**Boundaries and Zoning Areas**

-  Area of Potential Effect
-  LAMIRD
-  National Historic Landmark
-  Rural Historic Town Commercial
-  Rural Historic Town Residential
-  Rural Historic Town Waterfront
-  Rural Residential (1 DU/5 Acre)
-  Rural Wooded (1 DU/20 Acre)

**Figure V-3  
Property Status Map**

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



**Legend**

- Circulation Network Status**
- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- Built Environment and Landscape Status**
- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- Boundaries**
- Area of Potential Effect
  - LAMIRD
  - National Historic Landmark

**Figure V-4, Property Status Table**

<b>MAP ID</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>PROPERTY STATUS</b>
1	1903	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
2	1860	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
3	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
4	1889	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
5	1916	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
7	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
8	1872	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
9	1863	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
10	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
11	1890	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
12	1901	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
13	1871	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
14	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
15	1903	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
16	1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
18	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
19	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
20	2001 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
21	1919 ca	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
23	1857-1878	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
26	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
28	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
29	1857-1877	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
30	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
31	1857-1878	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
33	1879-1884	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
34	1857-1878	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
35	1895-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
36	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
37	1922-1929	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
39	2011 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
40	1879	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
41	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
42	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
43	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district

<b>MAP ID</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>PROPERTY STATUS</b>
44	1921-1928	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
45	1870	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
46	1857-1878	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
47	1859	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
48	1895-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
49	2011	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
50	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
51	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
52	1907	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
53	2000s	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
64	1906	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
76	1857-1878	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
88	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
89	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
91	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
92	1895-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
93	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
95	1890 to 1904	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
96	1890 to 1904	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
97	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
98	1922-1929	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
99	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
100	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
101	1890-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
102	1890-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
103	1890-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
104	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
105	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
106	1976	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
107	1965 pre	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
108	1965 pre	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
109	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
110	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
111	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
112	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
113	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
123	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district

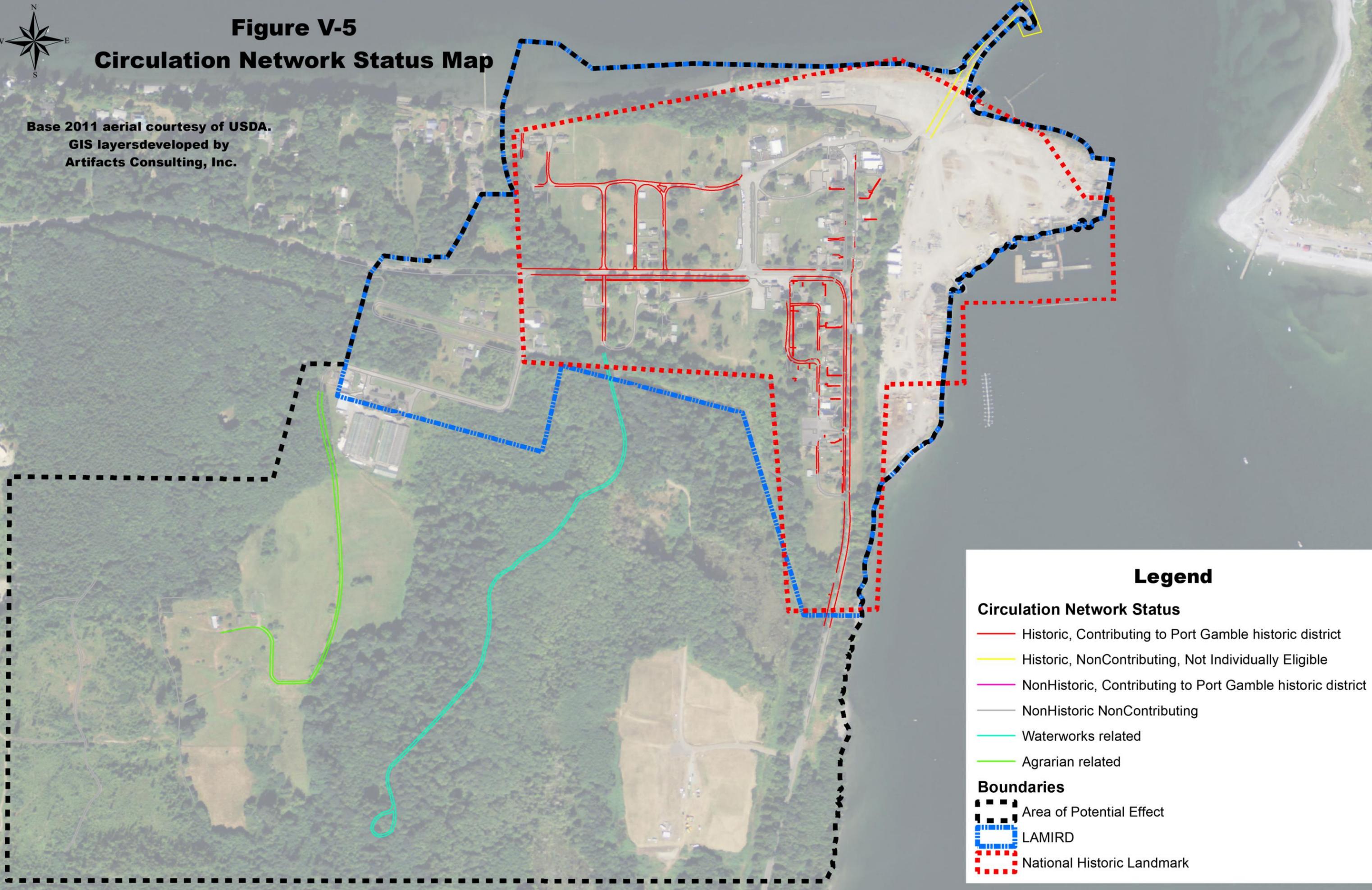
<b>MAP ID</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>PROPERTY STATUS</b>
124	1969 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
125	1969 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
126	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
127	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
128	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
130	1969-1982	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
131	1946-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
132	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
133	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
134	1929 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
135	1890-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
136	1891-1902	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
137	1891-1902	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
138	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
139	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
140	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
142	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
143	1969-1982	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
144	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
145	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
146	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
147	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
148	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
153	1946-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
156	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
157	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
158	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
159	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
160	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
161	1902-1920	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
162	1965 pre	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
163	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
164	1965 pre	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
165	1965 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
166	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
167	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
168	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

<b>MAP ID</b>	<b>YEAR BUILT</b>	<b>PROPERTY STATUS</b>
1019	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1020	1873	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1023	1857-1877	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1236	1895-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1237	1895-1919	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1292	1921-1928	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1293	1922-1929	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1318	1930-1946	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1327	1946-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1418	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1419	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1420	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1421	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1422	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1423	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1424	2000 post	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
1445	1947-1956	Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
1492	1941-1959	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1493	1860-1878	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1494	1941-1959	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1705	1921-1940	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1708	1880-1893	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1711	1941-1959	Historic, Not Individually Eligible
1712	1965 pre	Historic, Non-Contributing, Not Individually Eligible
1714	1921-1940	Historic, Not Individually Eligible

**Figure V-5**

**Circulation Network Status Map**

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



**Legend**

**Circulation Network Status**

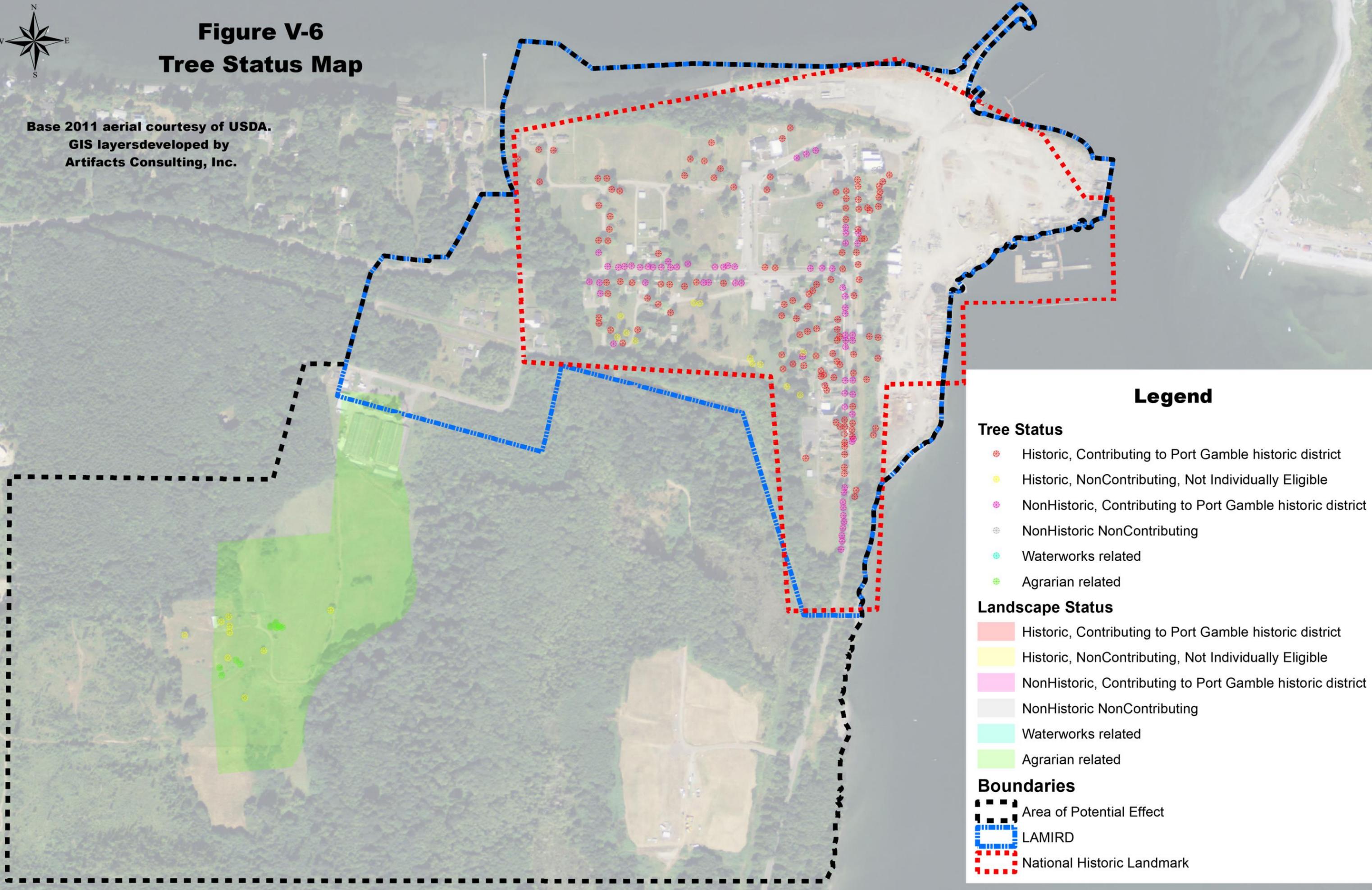
- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
- NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- NonHistoric NonContributing
- Waterworks related
- Agrarian related

**Boundaries**

- Area of Potential Effect
- LAMIRD
- National Historic Landmark

**Figure V-6  
Tree Status Map**

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



**Legend**

**Tree Status**

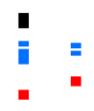
- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
- NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- NonHistoric NonContributing
- Waterworks related
- Agrarian related

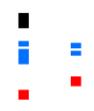
**Landscape Status**

- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
- NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- NonHistoric NonContributing
- Waterworks related
- Agrarian related

**Boundaries**

- Area of Potential Effect
- LAMIRD
- National Historic Landmark





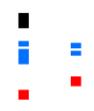
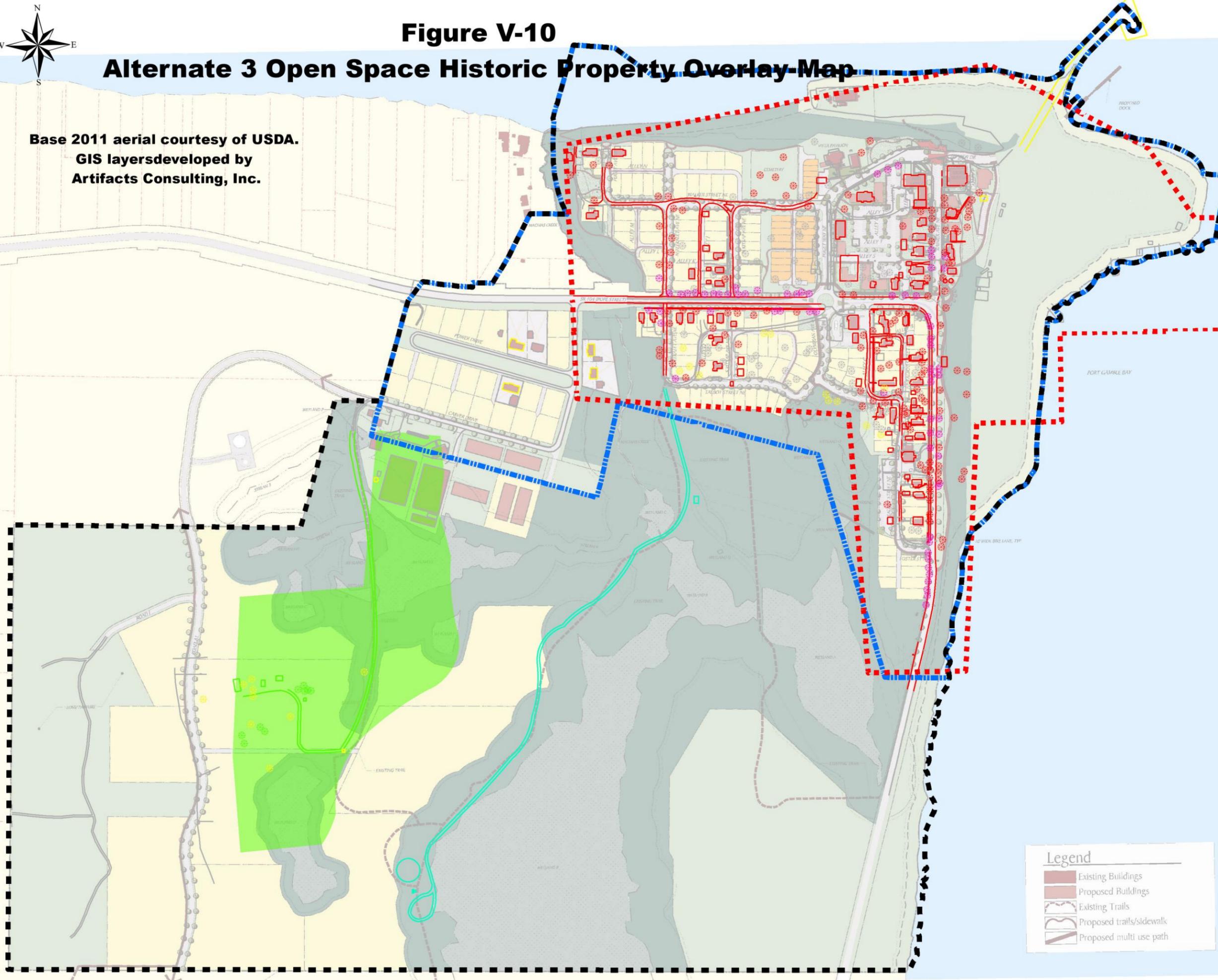


Figure V-10

# Alternate 3 Open Space Historic Property Overlay-Map

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



### Legend

- Landscape**
  - Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- CirculationNetworks**
  - Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- BuiltEnvironment**
  - Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- Trees**
  - Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
  - NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
  - NonHistoric NonContributing
  - Waterworks related
  - Agrarian related
- Boundaries**
  - Area of Potential Effect
  - LAMIRD
  - National Historic Landmark

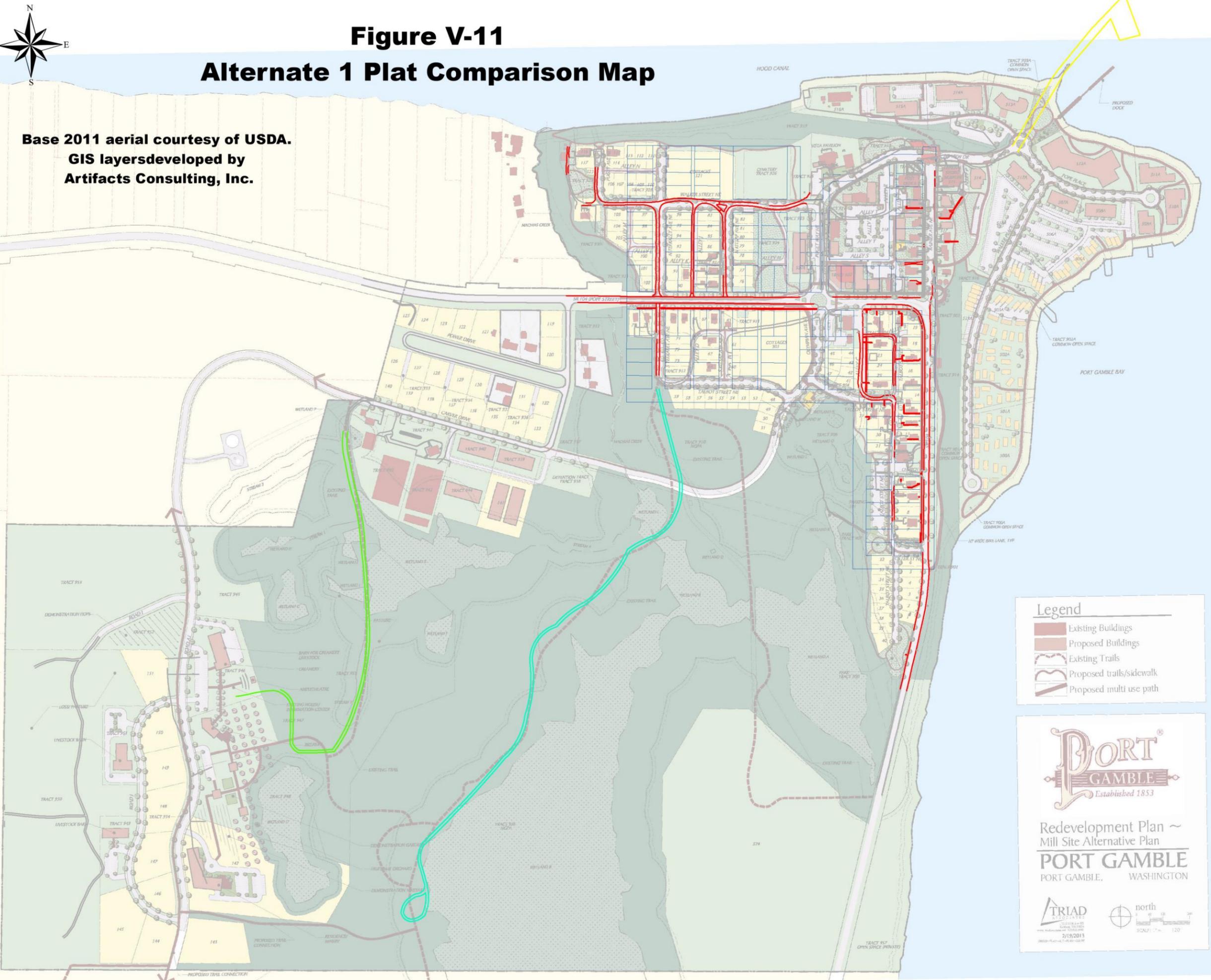
**Legend**

- Existing Buildings
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Trails
- Proposed trails/sidewalk
- Proposed multi use path

# Figure V-11

## Alternate 1 Plat Comparison Map

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



**Legend**

- Existing Buildings
- Proposed Buildings
- Existing Trails
- Proposed trails/sidewalk
- Proposed multi use path

**PORT GAMBLE**  
Established 1853

Redevelopment Plan ~  
Mill Site Alternative Plan

**PORT GAMBLE**  
PORT GAMBLE, WASHINGTON

TRIAD CONSULTANTS  
7/19/2013

north  
SCALE: 1" = 120'

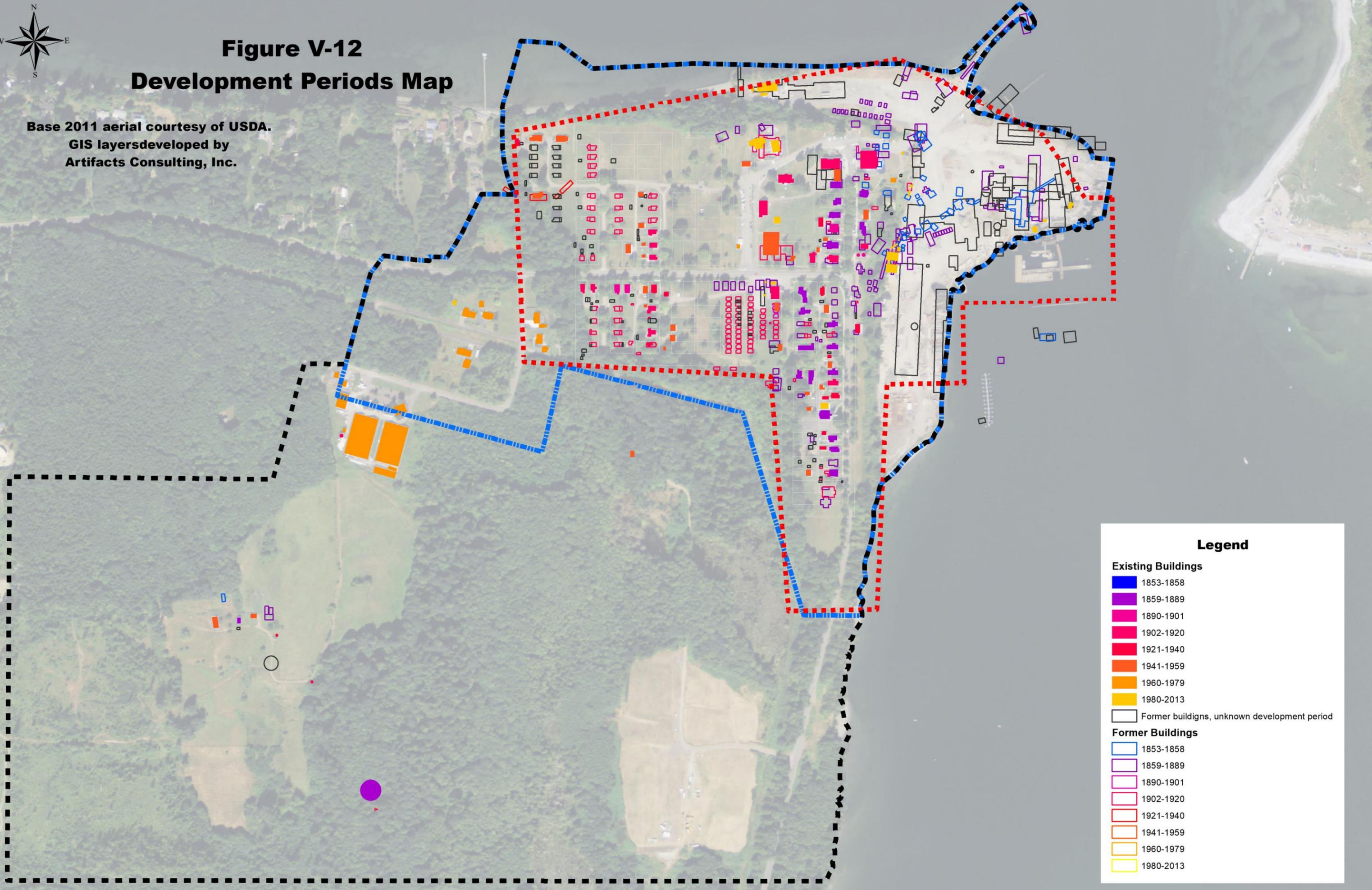
**Legend**

- 1921 plat
- Circulation Networks**
- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
- NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- NonHistoric NonContributing
- Waterworks related
- Agrarian related



# Figure V-12 Development Periods Map

Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



### Legend

**Existing Buildings**

- 1853-1858
- 1859-1889
- 1890-1901
- 1902-1920
- 1921-1940
- 1941-1959
- 1960-1979
- 1980-2013
- Former buildings, unknown development period

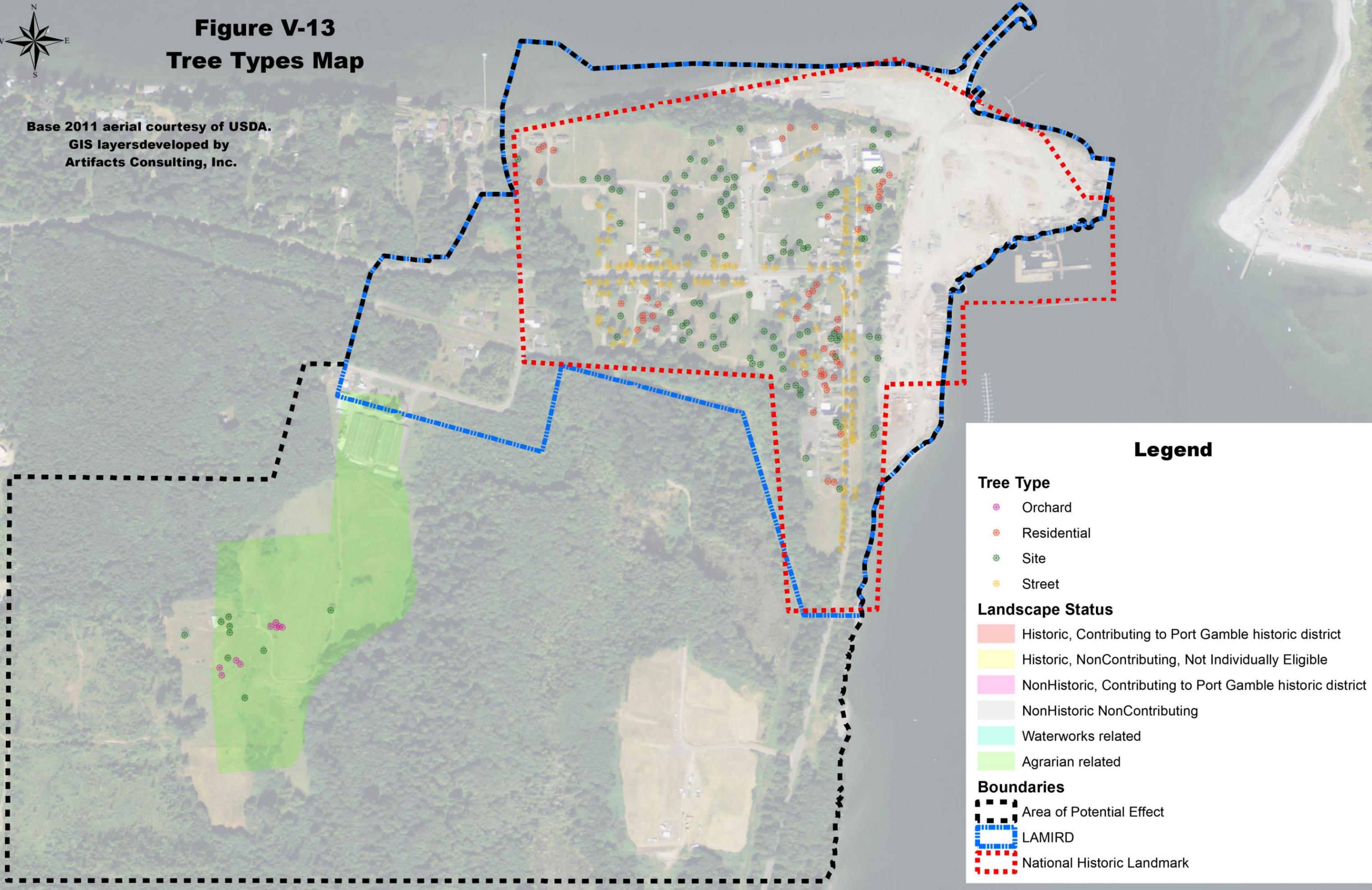
**Former Buildings**

- 1853-1858
- 1859-1889
- 1890-1901
- 1902-1920
- 1921-1940
- 1941-1959
- 1960-1979
- 1980-2013

# Figure V-13 Tree Types Map



Base 2011 aerial courtesy of USDA.  
GIS layers developed by  
Artifacts Consulting, Inc.



## Legend

### Tree Type

- Orchard
- Residential
- Site
- Street

### Landscape Status

- Historic, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- Historic, NonContributing, Not Individually Eligible
- NonHistoric, Contributing to Port Gamble historic district
- NonHistoric NonContributing
- Waterworks related
- Agrarian related

### Boundaries

- Area of Potential Effect
- LAMIRD
- National Historic Landmark

## Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

## Bibliography

“\$20,000,000 lumber transfer completed.” *The Seattle Times*. Sunday, October 18, 1925.

“Help Wanted, Male.” *The Seattle Times*. Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

“Peace Agreement Signed by Lumber Strikers and Firm.” *The Seattle Times*. Wednesday, May 22, 1935.

“Puget Mill Co.” *The Seattle Republican*. August 11, 1905. In *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*.

“The Mills of Puget Sound.” *The Vancouver Independent*. January 27, 1881. In *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*.

“Who Can Forget Smokestackers vs. Hamburgers?”, *The HeraldNet*, July 15, 2009.

Alanen, Arnold R. and Robert Z. Melnick, Ed. (2000). *Preserving Cultural Landscapes in America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press.

Booth, T. William and William H. Wilson. “Bebb & Gould. In *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, edited by Jeffrey Ochsner. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994.

Chasan, Daniel Jack. *The Water Link: A History of Puget Sound as a Resource*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1981.

Cultural Resource Element, Port Gamble. Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc., 2008.

Eakins, Jan M. *Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)*. Port Gamble, Washington.

Eakins, Jan. *Historic American Engineering Record Report*, August, 1997.

Gorsline, Jerry. “Point Julia.” *Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe: History*.  
<http://www.pgst.nsn.us/land-and-people-and-lifestyle/history> (accessed June 13, 2013).

Guide to the William H. Talbot Family Albums Collection, 1869-1930. William H. Talbot Family Albums Collection. ECS01.02. Edith C. Smith Photograph Collection. Sourissea Academy for State and Local History. San Jose State University, San Jose, California.  
<http://cdn.calisphere.org/data/13030/q0/kt8h4nf6q0/files/kt8h4nf6q0.pdf>.

Kitsap County Code KC17.321B - Port Gamble Rural Historic Town Ordinance.

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, 2006 and Updated 2012.

Kitsap County.

Krafft, Katheryn. “First United Methodist Church/First Methodist Episcopal Church.” *Seattle Landmarks Nomination*, 2009.

Mantz, Warren. “Moving From Minus, P & T Sets Goal: 20 Per Cent Growth.” *The Seattle Times*. Monday, March 24, 1969.

Maps Courtesy of Port Gamble Museum: 1910 Plat Map of Port Gamble; 1920 Plat Map of Port Gamble; 1921 Map Prepared by C.O. Pike, Engineer; 1946 Map of Port Gamble; 1956 Map of Port Gamble; and 1968 Map of Port Gamble

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Historic map collection.

Newton, Norman T. (1971). *Design on the Land: The Development of Landscape Architecture*. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Port Gamble Museum. Archives including historic maps, photographs, ledgers and correspondence.

Rash, David A. and Dennis A. Andersen. "Bebb & Mendel." In *Shaping Seattle Architecture*, edited by Jeffrey Ochsner. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994.

Recording and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. Prepared by Linda Flint McClelland, National Park Service, and J. Timothy Keller, ASLA, and Genevieve P. Keller and Robert Z. Melnick, ASLA, Land and Community Associates.

Stein, Harry. *Pope Resources: Rooted in the Past, Growing for the Future*. Seattle, WA: Documentary Book Publishers, 2003

The Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

The Strong People: A History of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe. Kingston, WA: Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, 2012.

U.S. Census. Port Gamble. Kitsap County. Washington. 1860, 1870.

U.S. Census. Seattle. King County. Washington. 1910.

University of Washington, Special Collections, Digital Collections and Suzzallo Library.

University of Washington's Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <http://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/> Washington State Archives.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Washington State Department of Transportation. Real Estate Services. State Route 104.

Washington State Historical Society.

Washington State Legislature. Session Laws. 1937.

Washington State Library.

Woo, Eugenia. "Albert Sutton." Essay adapted from the National Bank of Tacoma National Register of Historic Places nomination. Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architectbiographies/albert-sutton>.

## **HPI Forms**

The following Historic Property Inventory (HPI) forms have been entered digitally into DAHP's online database. The following are exported PDF versions.



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. 148

DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 148

Property Address: XXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 072702-1-006-2008

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 41.72

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128505

Northing: 925160

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Slight					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a board formed concrete foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames. An added basketball hoop projects off the front facade.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

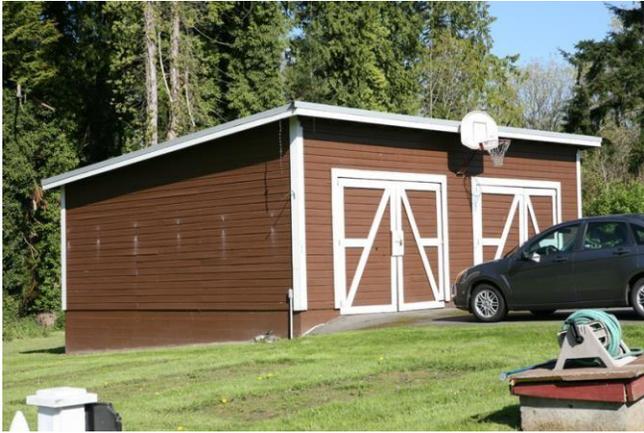
**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



southeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 47

Property Address: 31799 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128628

Northing: 925158

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1859 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1.5

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Slight

**Other (specify):** corbelled chimneys

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:** **Cladding:**

Varied Roof Lines

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Gothic - Carpenter Gothic Wood - Shiplap

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Concrete - Poured

Single Family

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1859, the James and Sarah Thompson House is located along Rainier Avenue. The house faces east, towards the water. This is an example of the employee built housing stock at Port Gamble, executed in the Gothic – Carpenter Gothic style. The one-and-a-half story massing occupies a rectangular footprint, supported by a poured concrete foundation. The house features a front gable roof with a central cross gable on the east slope. Historic additions to the rear (west) elevation are capped with lower gable roof segments. Corbelled brick chimneys perforate the roof slopes of the rear (west) gables. There is no water table on the Thompson House. The front (east) facade is symmetrically composed, with a projecting stoop at the first story; this also forms a small balcony at the second story. The front portion of the house is only one bay deep. Windows feature prominent surrounds with 6 over 6 sash. Shiplap siding clads the building. A multi lite front door with transom leads to the interior. A small balcony tops the front stoop roof. The historic plan, cladding, windows and front entry appear to be intact. There appear to have been slight alterations to the chimneys.

A cross gable addition extends off the building's southwest corner.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013

## Location

Field Site No.

DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 46

Property Address: 31839 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128642

**Northing:** 925275

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

Other (HABS, HAER)

HAER WA-135

National Register

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO



# Historic Inventory Report

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding Wood - Clapboard	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1878 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1857 and 1878, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. The platform framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood clapboard and drop siding clads the exterior walls. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimney. Windows feature 6 over 1 sash with casings. A flight of stairs leads up to the three-quarter width front porch. The front door features a single upper lite with a lower panel. Asphalt composition shingles clad the open eave roof.

There is a rear addition featuring V-groove horizontal siding. Three-lite fixed windows with casings provide day lighting to the interior. The rear entry door features a lower panel and single upper lite.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



east front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 43

Property Address: XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128579

Northing: 925278

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	1		<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage door	rs			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed	Asphalt / Composition -	
		Gable - Front Gable	Shingle	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>			
Post & Pier	Utilitarian			

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this single bay garage is located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A combination gable and shed roof, all covered with asphalt/composition shingles, caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. Side hinged doors exhibit expressed framing. Vertical board forms the side personnel door. Windows consist of single lite wood sash with casings. The historic plan, cladding, windows and garage doors appear to be intact. A shed roof addition extends off the east side. Clad with V-groove horizontal siding and new skirting. The addition stands on a post and pier foundation. A four panel door provides access.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



Northwest corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 45

Property Address: 31859 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128640

Northing: 925329

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

---

## Description

---

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	L-Shape	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	front entry with sidelights	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood Wood - Drop Siding		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Block Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

---



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1870 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region.

Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1870, the David and Joyce Olson House is in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system of the main house. A rear addition features a concrete block foundation. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily L-shaped footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood lap siding with corner boards and a water table clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. A direct flight of stairs leads to the front stoop. The multi panel front door features a prominent surround and multi-lite side lites. The historic plan, cladding, and front entry appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the windows and corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters.

This building features three rear additions. Additions feature concrete masonry unit foundations with wood drop siding. External brick chimney services the interior. The addition features a low pitch gable roof. Two new fixed lite windows on the rear facade. The rear corner addition features a shed roof with Vgroove siding, and 6-lite windows with casings providing day lighting. The entry door consists of four panels with a surround.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



west rear  
2013



north facade  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 44

**Property Address:** 31859 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 082702-2-001-2000

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 9.15



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128585

**Northing:** 925354

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1928 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	garage doors			
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
		Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Front Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
		Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1921 and 1928, this single bay garage is located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a poured concrete foundation. A front gable roof covered with asphalt/composition shingles caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. Wood blocking articulates the hinge mount locations on these side hinged doors. Windows feature 6 lites and wood casings. The historic plan, cladding, windows and garage doors appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
 "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
 "Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



southwest corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

Northeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 40

Property Address: 31899 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128591

Northing: 925453

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



## Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

### Description

**Historic Use:** Religion - Religious Facility

**Current Use:** Social - Meeting Hall

**Plan:** Rectangle

**Stories:** 1

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** steeple

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

Gothic - Gothic Revival

Wood - Drop Siding

Gable - Front Gable

Asphalt / Composition -  
Shingle

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Concrete - Poured

Church - Central Steeple

### Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**

1879 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Community buildings addressed social and civic needs within the town site. These buildings consisted of fraternal and community halls, schools, a fire station, and a church. They afforded community gathering spaces and neutral meeting spaces during tensions between organized worker labor groups and mill management. Extant examples of the community building type in Port Gamble include the Fire Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Franklin Lodge No. 5, and the Community Hall. The two schools no longer remain. Community buildings orient towards the public right-of-way but exhibit a variety of forms and massing. The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1879, St. Paul's Episcopal Church is located along the west side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This single story, balloon framed building occupies a primarily rectangular footprint, with a shallow rectangular projection in the rear (west) facade and a projecting center entry bay in the front (east) facade. A steeple caps the projecting east entry, with the primary front gable roof form behind. The church features a compact, vertically emphasized mass. Painted wood V-groove drop siding with corner boards and a water table clads the building.

The building is an example of the Gothic Revival style. The spires are a hallmark of the style, as is the symmetrical composition of the window and door openings. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure. The dominant window type is nine-over-nine wood framed sash. The upper sashes end in round arches, capped by decorative inverted U-shape hoods. A paired nine-over-four window with similar arch motif is located over the front entry. The four-sided steeple features round windows and arched louvers. The steeple narrows with through multiple vertical divisions. In lieu of plain corner boards at the four main corners of the building, there are paneled decorative corner boards topped with tall spires. The church features flush eaves and gables with a rake mold and frieze. The historic plan, cladding, steeple and windows appear to be intact.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1316

Property Address: XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128591

Northing: 925531

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1928 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Secondary Structure	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Condition:</b> Intact	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Front Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Vernacular			
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

This one-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. The center portion of the building dates to between 1921 and 1928. The west end dates to between 1930 and 1946, and the east end appears on historic maps between 1956 and 1965. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a concrete foundation. A front gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles and having eave and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. Side hinged garage doors provide interior access. Windows consist of 6-lite wood sash with casings. The roof features contemporary metal gutters and downspouts.

An addition extends to the east. Two multi panel personnel doors provide interior access.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 37

Property Address: 31939 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128647

Northing: 925541

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**





# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1929 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Clapboard	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

First appearing on historic maps in this location between 1922 and 1929, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. The wood framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood clapboard siding clads the exterior walls. A flight of stairs lead up to the front full width porch. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 1 sash with casings. Painted wood clapboard siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimney. There are new metal gutters.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



South facade  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 35

Property Address: 31959 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128642

Northing: 925606

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1873 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	T-Shape			<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	entry				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

### **Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built in 1873, the Eugene and Ann DeFord House is in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily T-shaped footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, cladding, front entry and windows appear to be intact. A multi panel door with prominent surround and flanking side lites provides interior access. A quarter turn flight of stairs leads up to an exterior full width front porch. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters.

This building features two additions. A hip roof addition projects off the north side of the building. This addition features narrow V-groove siding with corner boards, an enclosed soffit, water table, and 6-over-6 windows. A second low-pitched gable roof addition extends off the rear.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 31

**Property Address:** 31979 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 082702-2-001-2000

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 9.15



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128655

**Northing:** 925658

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:**

1878 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	T-Shape	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	entry				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

Constructed between 1857 and 1878, this house is located along the west side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system of the main house on the north and east facades. A poured concrete foundation supports the main house's south facade. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily T-shaped footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building with lap siding on the front east facade. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, cladding, front entry and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters.

This building features two additions. A hip roof addition projects off the north side of the building. This addition features narrow V-groove siding with corner boards, an enclosed soffit, water table, and 6-over-6 windows. A second low-pitched gable roof addition extends off the rear.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



east front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 28

Property Address: XXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128771

Northing: 925875

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this three-bay garage is located along the east side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding associated with multiple residences. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. Side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood framing. The historic plan, cladding, and garage doors appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

- “Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.
- “Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



west front  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 27

**Property Address:** 32079 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128642

**Northing:** 925897

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1889 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	T-Shape			<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimneys corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Constructed between 1859 and 1889, this house is located along the west side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily T-shaped footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, cladding, and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters.

This building features two additions. A hip roof addition projects off the north side of the building. This addition features drop lap siding, water table and V-groove skirting. Six-over-six windows with casings and hoods providing day lighting to the interior. The west rear addition features a low-pitch gable roof. This addition features V-groove siding with a water table, corner boards, an exterior chimney, and 6-over-6 windows.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



east front  
2013



north facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 29

**Property Address:** 32039 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128648

**Northing:** 925785

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1889 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	T-Shape			<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	entry				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

Constructed between 1859 and 1889, this house is located along the west side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily T-shaped footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, cladding, front entry and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters. This building features two additions. A hip roof addition projects off the north side of the building. This addition features narrow V-groove siding with corner boards, an enclosed soffit, water table, and 6-over-6 windows. The west rear addition features a low-pitch gable roof.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 36

Property Address: XXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128581

Northing: 925586

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	L-Shape	<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	garage do	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Shed
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Metal - Standing Seam
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this single bay garage is associated with the Eugene and Ann DeFord House, located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. The single story, platform frame building occupies an L-shaped footprint on a poured concrete foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. Side hinged doors feature expressed wood framing. The historic plan, cladding, window and garage doors appear to be intact. A shed roof addition projects off the southeast corner. The addition features a 6-lite window and Vgroove siding with corner boards.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



north front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 32

Property Address: XXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 082702-2-001-2000

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 9.15

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	08			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128619

Northing: 925698

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Secondary Structure	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Condition:</b> Intact	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	Varied Roof Lines	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Vernacular			
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Post & Pier	Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this garage is located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. The single story, balloon frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A varied roof with asphalt/composition shingles caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. A large door with 4 upper lites and a lower recessed panels provides personnel access, with two side hinged doors providing automobile access. Windows consist of 6-lite wood sash with casings. The historic plan, cladding, and windows appear to be intact.

This building features two additions. The shed roof south addition features a 6-lite fixed sash with casings. V-groove siding with corner boards and vertical skirting clad the addition. The north addition features a shed roof with V-groove siding.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



west front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

east rear  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 30

Property Address: XXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128619

Northing: 925750

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle			<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	garage doors				
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this single bay garage located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street is in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. The single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A front gable roof with asphalt/composition shingles caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood Vgroove drop siding. Side hinged doors provide access. The historic plan, cladding, window and garage doors appear to be intact. There are new metal gutters.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



east rear  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 26

Property Address: XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128607

Northing: 925974

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

This three-bay garage located between Olympian and Rainier avenues is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding constructed between 1947 and 1956. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a poured concrete foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. Side hinged garage doors exhibit expressed wood framing. The historic plan, cladding, and garage doors appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1293

Property Address: 4821 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128592

Northing: 926064

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1929 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimney	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Clapboard Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

First appearing on historic maps in this location between 1922 and 1929, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. The platform framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood clapboard siding clads the exterior walls with a water table running along above the foundation. A flight of stairs lead up to the half full width porch. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 1 sash with casings. Painted wood clapboard siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters. This building features a rear addition with drop lap siding and 1-over-1 windows with casings.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



north front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 24

**Property Address:** 4759 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128500

**Northing:** 926062

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1873 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Historic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Irregular	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1873, the Captain William Gove House is located along Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. This is an example of the employee built housing stock. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits a vernacular style with Greek Revival elements, such as the front door surround. The main front gable meets a cross-gable wing. Two rear (south) additions extend the floor plan under lower gable roof sections. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. The footprint is irregular. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the windows and the corbelled chimney. There are new metal gutters.

This building features a series of at least three additions. The first projects off the building's southeast corner and is clad with V-groove siding. The second extends off the south side of the first addition. The third extends off the south of end of the second addition. Both feature V-groove siding with wood windows and casings.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



North facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 23

Property Address: 32102 Olympian Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128497

Northing: 925964

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

---

## Description

---

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Irregular	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

---



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1878 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1857 and 1878, the house is located along Olympian Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits a vernacular style. The main front gable meets a cross-gable wing. A combination poured concrete and post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. The footprint is irregular. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clad the building. A prominent frieze runs beneath the gable ends. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, cladding, and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimney. There are new metal gutters.

A rear addition projects off the east end of the building. The gable roof addition features a central brick chimney, V-groove siding and corner boards. Six-over-six windows with surrounds provide day lighting to interior spaces.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



West facade  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 42

**Property Address:** XXXXX E Talbot St NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-006-2008

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 41.72

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128505

**Northing:** 925553

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage doors					
<b>Style:</b>		<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Shed
Vernacular				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Unknown
<b>Foundation:</b>		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		
Concrete - Poured					

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1947 and 1956, this single bay garage is located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a poured concrete foundation. A shed roof caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. Side hinged doors exhibit expressed framing. The historic plan, cladding, and garage doors appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:** "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 34

**Property Address:** 31981 Olympian Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-006-2008

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 41.72

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128527

**Northing:** 925649

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1878 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimneys				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Shiplap Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in circa 1857-1878, the Chuck and Pat Hirschi House is located west of Rainier Avenue and south of Pope Street. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system. A front gable roof caps the house's rectangular footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood ship lap siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. A multi panel wood front door with 3-lite transom and side lites provides access to the house. A direct flight of stairs leads up to the front stoop. The historic plan, cladding, front entry and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimneys. There are new metal gutters.

Two additions project off the south end of this building. The first features drop lap siding, a four panel entry door, six-over-six windows, and an exterior porch. The second features V-groove siding with corner boards, a 5-panel entry door and six-over-six windows.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



north front  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 33

**Property Address:** 32001 Olympian Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-006-2008

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 41.72

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128467

**Northing:** 925654

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:**

1884 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimney	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Constructed between 1879 and 1884, this house is located west of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the balloon framing system of the main house on at least the west facade. A poured concrete foundation supports the main house's east facade. A front gable roof caps the house's primarily rectangular footprint. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. Painted wood V-groove siding with corner boards clad the building. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. A multi panel door with upper light with casings and 2-lite transom provides interior access. The historic plan, cladding, and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the corbelled chimney. There are new metal gutters. Four additions project off the south end of this building. The main south addition consists of a shed roof with drop lap siding, internal chimney, and corrugated metal skirting. The southeast addition features a shed roof with drop lap siding, 6-lite fixed window with casings and corrugated metal skirting. The southwest addition consists of an enclosed porch with V-groove siding and water table. The addition on the north side of this enclosed porch addition features V-groove siding, corner boards, water table, and a six-lite window with surround.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



north front  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 76

Property Address: 32042 Olympian Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128495

Northing: 925785

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1878 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight	<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimneys	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1857 and 1878, this Greek Revival style, front gable house features a rectangular footprint. A post and pier foundation supports the balloon frame structure. The roofline features near flush eave and gable ends. Painted drop siding with corner boards, frieze beneath the gable ends, and a water table clad the building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 6 over 6 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the front stoop featuring low railings and a low slope hip roof. A multi panel door with a single upper lite provides interior access. A corbelled brick chimney services the original house and the rear additions. Contemporary metal gutters manage storm water. Two additions and a contemporary deck project off the rear of this building.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



east front  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 131

**Property Address:** XXXX Olympian Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128388

**Northing:** 925777

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:**

1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b>					
<b>Other (specify):</b>				<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>			Shed	Metal - Standing Seam
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding			Gable - Front Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
		<b>Form/Type:</b>			
<b>Foundation:</b>		Utilitarian			
Post & Pier					

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1946 and 1956, this one-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles and having eaves and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames. A shed roof addition with V-groove siding and standing seam metal roofing projects off the north side.

**Major Bibliographic**

**References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 153

Property Address: XXXXX Olympic Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128359

Northing: 925988

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**

## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

### Description of Physical Appearance:

Built between 1946 and 1956, this three-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal roofing and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames. Vertical wood skirting wraps the foundation.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 21

**Property Address:** 4719 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128353

**Northing:** 926066

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	in - Road-Related (vehicular)	<b>Current Use:</b>	Commerce/Trade - Restaurant
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Not Applicable		
<b>Other (specify):</b>			
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding
		<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Gas Station

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Commercial buildings served the daily needs of both residents and mill operations. This building type is primarily found in the north end of town along Rainier Avenue, with some exceptions. Commercial building forms range from small and compact to large two-part block forms. The earliest commercial buildings represent the smallest of this form type, with larger footprints and massing increasing over the decades. Commercial buildings orient toward the street or toward the mill site. Heights range from one to three stories.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in ca. 1919, the Automotive Repair and Service Building is located on the south side of Pope Street in Port Gamble, Washington. This single story, vernacular style building occupies a rectangular footprint. A poured concrete foundation supports the platform frame structural system. A front gable roof caps the building, with extending eaves. Constructed as a service station, the building previously had auto repair bays which have been infilled (prior to 1997) with new windows. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 12-lite sash with casings. Exterior walls clad with painted wood drop siding. And a water table above the concrete foundation. A tall rectangular louvered vent is located in both the front (north) and rear (south) gable ends. HVAC systems have been added to the rear (south) facade. On the west side, an adjacent fenced patio serves as outdoor seating for patrons of the restaurant currently housed in the building. The historic plan, cladding and windows appear to be intact. A shed roof addition projects off the northwest corner providing expanded space for restrooms.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



North facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 16

**Property Address:** 32159 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**



## Historic Inventory Report

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128661

**Northing:** 926222

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### **Identification**

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** Commerce/Trade - Professional

**Plan:** Rectangle

**Stories:** 1.5

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** two corbelled chimneys

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Wood - Drop Siding

Gable - Front Gable

Asphalt / Composition -  
Shingle

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Concrete - Poured

Single Family

### Narrative

---

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**

1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1918 and 1919, the Leo and Goldie Hammersmith House is located along Rainier Avenue. This one-and-a-half story, single-family dwelling (currently a commercial use, not a residence) exhibits the Arts & Crafts / Craftsman style. A board-formed, poured concrete foundation supports the platform framing system. A front gable roof caps the house's rectangular massing. Wood V-groove drop siding clads the exterior walls, along with coursed wood shingles and corner boards. Windows consist of 6 over 1 wood sash with painted wood casings. The historic plan, cladding, corbelled chimneys and windows appear to be intact. There are new metal gutters and a new ADA ramp.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 137

**Property Address:** XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128780

**Northing:** 926246

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

**Comments:**

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

**Historic Use:** Other

**Current Use:** Other

**Plan:** Round

**Stories:** 2

**Structural System:** Post and Beam

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:**

**Other (specify):**

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

Vernacular

Wood - Vertical

Conical

Asphalt / Composition -  
Shingle

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Post & Pier

Utilitarian

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**

1880 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Erected by 1880 with the second built by 1885, this elevated industrial water tank is located east of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. The tank features a round footprint and stands on a supporting framework of heavy timber beams supported by timber posts. Lighter dimensional lumber provides diagonal cross bracing between the posts. The posts bear on board formed tapered footings. An enclosed pipe chase, clad with horizontal boards and corner boards, extends from grade to the underside of the tank. Water lines are buried. Wood joists span the heavy timber deck supporting the wood tongue and groove stave tank. Metal rod straps wrap around the tank, increasing in spacing between straps along the upper parts of the tank under less pressure. A conical asphalt composition shingle roof covers the tank.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



West and south facades  
2013



West facade  
2013



north facade  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 136

**Property Address:** XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128809

**Northing:** 926248

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

**Comments:**

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

**Historic Use:** Other

**Current Use:** Other

**Plan:** Round

**Stories:** 2

**Structural System:** Post and Beam

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:**

**Other (specify):**

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

Vernacular

Wood - Vertical

Conical

Asphalt / Composition -  
Shingle

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Post & Pier

Utilitarian

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**

1880 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Erected by 1880 with the second built by 1885, this elevated industrial water tank is located east of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. The tank features a round footprint and stands on a supporting framework of heavy timber beams supported by timber posts. Lighter dimensional lumber provides diagonal cross bracing between the posts. The posts bear on board formed tapered footings. An enclosed pipe chase, clad with horizontal boards and corner boards, extends from grade to the underside of the tank. Water lines are buried. Wood joists span the heavy timber deck supporting the wood tongue and groove stave tank. Metal rod straps wrap around the tank, increasing in spacing between straps along the upper parts of the tank under less pressure. A conical asphalt composition shingle roof covers the tank.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



South facade  
2013



north and west sides  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1

Property Address: 32180 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128800

Northing: 926291

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1903 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<p><b>Historic Use:</b> rade - Business <b>Stories:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Plan:</b> Rectangle Intact</p> <p><b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact Modifiable</p> <p><b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b></p> <p><b>Changes to Other:</b> Not Applicable</p> <p><b>Other (specify):</b> Wood - Drop Siding</p> <p><b>Style:</b> Vernacular</p> <p><b>Foundation:</b> Concrete - Block</p>	<p><b>Current Use:</b> Office/Trade - Business</p> <p><b>Structural System:</b> Platform Frame</p> <p><b>Changes to Interior:</b> Unknown</p> <p><b>Changes to Windows:</b> Intact</p> <p><b>Cladding:</b></p> <p><b>Roof Type:</b> Barrel Vault</p> <p><b>Roof Material:</b> Asphalt / Composition - Shingle</p> <p><b>Form/Type:</b> Commercial</p>
---	---

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Commercial buildings served the daily needs of both residents and mill operations. This building type is primarily found in the north end of town along Rainier Avenue, with some exceptions. Commercial building forms range from small and compact to large two-part block forms. The earliest commercial buildings represent the smallest of this form type, with larger footprints and massing increasing over the decades. Commercial buildings orient toward the street or toward the mill site. Heights range from one to three stories.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

### Description of

#### Physical

#### Appearance:

Built in 1903, the Market (No. 3) is a single story, vernacular style building featuring a rectangular footprint on a concrete block foundation. The platform frame structural system supports a barrel-vaulted roof. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Walls feature painted, wood drop siding with corner boards. Windows consist of 1 over 1 wood sash with casings. The historic plan, cladding and windows appear to be intact. The wood garage door (extant with a single door opening contained within it) replaced the original storefront in 1916.

#### Major Bibliographic References:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



West front and south side  
2013



West front  
2013



North side  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2

Property Address: 32220 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128812

Northing: 926405

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1860 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Office/Trade - Business
<b>Plan:</b>	L-Shape	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	Projecting Bay	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Shiplap	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Side Gable
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1860, the Michael S. Drew House is located along Rainier Avenue. The house faces north, not west to the arterial. This is an example of the employee built housing stock at Port Gamble, executed in the Greek Revival style. The one-and-a-half story massing occupies a primarily L-shaped footprint, including an historic one story south addition. The main house features a front gable roof with pronounced barge boards. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Walls feature painted shiplap siding with corner boards. Windows consist of 6 over 6, wood sash with casings. A rectangular bay window projects on the front facade having 4 over 4 windows. Exterior wood doors feature multiple recessed panels. A series of four additions project off the southeast corner. The first gable roof addition faces east and features V-groove siding with corner boards. The second extends to the south and features a gable roof and V-groove siding with corner boards. Two added porches project off the east and west sides of this addition.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Front north facade  
2013



South addition, west facade  
2013



South addition  
2013



Partial west and south facades  
2013



Front north and west facades  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 3

**Property Address:** 32260 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128819

**Northing:** 926443

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Extensive				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	Garage do				
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Shed
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Roof Material:</b>			Metal - Standing Seam
		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

This three-bay garage, built between 1947 and 1956, is located along the east side of Rainier Avenue. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding associated with multiple residences. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact.

The garage doors were converted to commercial storefronts as part of adaptive reuse of the building.

## Major Bibliographic References:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



West and south facades  
2013



West front  
2013



North end and west front  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 4

Property Address: 32340 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128819

Northing: 926554

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1889 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** /Not in Use

**Plan:** Irregular **Stories:** 2.5

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Slight

**Other (specify):** Chimney

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

Queen Anne - Shingle

Wood - Boards

Varied Roof Lines

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Style

Shingle

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Brick

Single Family

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1889, the Walker-Ames House is located along the east side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington, just south of the Office and General Store. The house is oriented to face east, towards the mill site. This two-and-a-half story building was built as a single-family home in the Queen Anne style. A brick foundation supports a balloon framed structural system. The irregular footprint is capped with a varied roof line. Octagonal shingles augment the horizontal wood lap cladding. Windows consist of a variety of types including 1 over 1 sash having stained glass transoms, fixed stained glass half-round sash, and 1 over 1 windows with the upper sash featuring stained glass. All windows feature painted wood casings. Basement windows consist of 6-lite wood sash. The historic plan, cladding and windows, including some stained glass, appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the historic chimneys. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Walls feature painted lap siding.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



South facade  
2013



West facade  
2013



North facade  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 5

**Property Address:** 32400 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128842

**Northing:** 926721

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

---

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Grade - Specialty Store	<b>Stories:</b>	3	<b>Current Use:</b>	Education and Culture - Museum
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle		<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Light
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>					
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact		<b>Roof Type:</b>	Flat with Parapet	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Unknown
<b>Other (specify):</b> storefront	<b>Cladding:</b>				
<b>Style:</b> Commercial	Wood - Drop Siding				
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Concrete - Poured	Commercial				

---

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1916 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc. Commercial buildings served the daily needs of both residents and mill operations. This building type is primarily found in the north end of town along Rainier Avenue, with some exceptions. Commercial building forms range from small and compact to large two-part block forms. The earliest commercial buildings represent the smallest of this form type, with larger footprints and massing increasing over the decades. Commercial buildings orient toward the street or toward the mill site. Heights range from one to three stories.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the

## Historic Inventory Report

1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1916, the Office and General Store is located at the northeast end of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This large, platform framed building encompasses a rectangular footprint on a sloped lot overlooking the historic mill site. A board-formed, poured concrete foundation supports the structure. Built in the commercial style, this building continues its historic function but additionally now houses a museum on the mezzanine of the General Store. The north portion of the building features a one - and two-story office. The two-story office section features a flat roof with a parapet while the single story section is covered by a shed roof clad with asphalt-composition shingles. The General Store occupies the south portion of the complex with a three-story massing, rising above the northern office portions. This portion is capped with a flat roof and parapet. All exterior wall surfaces are clad with horizontal wood V-groove drop siding. Windows feature painted wood casings and consist of 6-lite sash, as well as 1 over 1 sash.

From Rainier Avenue, clientele enter at the second floor level of the General Store. This is the same as the second floor of the office portion. The topography slopes away to the north and the east, exposing the lower floor of the complex. Inside the General Store, a mezzanine level separates the second and third floors. Wood framed windows of various operation types and profiles are present in all facades. A fixed, flat awning projects over the main (west) entrance to the General Store. The historic plan, cladding, windows and storefront appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



South facade  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



West front  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 143

Property Address: XXXX Rainier, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128958

Northing: 926608

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98470

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



## Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

---

### Description

---

**Historic Use:** Processing/Extraction - Waterworks  
**Current Use:** Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

**Plan:** Rectangle  
**Stories:** 1  
**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact  
**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact  
**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:**

**Other (specify):** Vernacular  
**Cladding:** Wood - Drop Siding  
**Roof Type:** Gable - Front Gable  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:** Concrete - Poured  
**Form/Type:** Utilitarian

### Narrative

---



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1982 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:****Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1969 and 1982, this industrial pump house resides partly below grade. The building features a rectangular footprint and associated holding pond. A concrete foundation and side walls support a front gable roof with modest eave and gable overhangs. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. A large contemporary vent projects through the roof. The front facade and upper portions of side and rear walls feature drop siding and corner boards. A pair of side hinged garage doors open to the interior. Exterior exhaust mufflers for the pump project out the front facade. The associated concrete pool stands adjacent to the building on the south side. Several of the walls and pool walls have been rebuilt in-kind with concrete using plywood forms.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 64

Property Address: 4839 NE View Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128644

Northing: 926702

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1906 Built Date

**Builder:** E. J. Rounds

## Description

**Historic Use:** Social - Meeting Hall

**Current Use:** - Meeting Hall

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 2

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** parapets

**Style:** Other - Eclectic/Mixed  
**Cladding:** Wood - Drop Siding

**Roof Type:** Hip  
**Roof Material:** Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:** Concrete - Poured  
**Form/Type:** Commercial

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Engineer:**

**Architect:** Bebb & Mendel

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes



## Historic Inventory Report

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Designed by the preeminent architectural practice of Bebb & Mendel, the Community Hall has been a focal point for the town since its construction in the summer of 1906. E. J. Rounds served as the builder. The first floor houses a post office and other offices. There is an auditorium on the second floor. In the past, the mill company rented space in the building to the post office but also other needed community services, such as a telegraph office, barber shop, physician's office, and a dentist. The basement reputedly once held a morgue. Community celebrations and activities such as holiday parties, receptions, dances, motion picture showings, and more occurred in the building, particularly the second floor auditorium. Community buildings addressed social and civic needs within the town site. These buildings consisted of fraternal and community halls, schools, a fire station, and a church. They afforded community gathering spaces and neutral meeting spaces during tensions between organized worker labor groups and mill management. Extant examples of the community building type in Port Gamble include the Fire Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Franklin Lodge No. 5, and the Community Hall. The two schools no longer remain. Community buildings orient towards the public right-of-way but exhibit a variety of forms and massing. The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1906, the Community Hall is located at the northwest end of Rainier Avenue. This two story, platform framed structure has always housed various services and spaces necessary for the community, including a post office (extant). A poured concrete foundation supports the rectangular plan, oriented east-west. There are main entrances in the east (side) and the north (front) elevations. The dominant roof form is hip.

Below the main ridgeline at the east and west ends of the building, cross gables to the north and south allow for more interior space on the second floor. These cross gables are faced with distinctive stepped parapets, clad with the same wood V-groove drop siding as the rest of the exterior walls. Decorative brackets support the eaves. In the north facade, the central bays are stepped in at the second story and help form a cantilevered balcony. A new exterior fire escape accesses the second floor on the south (rear) facade. All elevations are highly symmetrical in their composition. Windows consist of multi lite sash and 1 over 1 sash. All feature casings. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. The historic plan, cladding, windows and parapets appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



East facade  
2013



north facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 7

**Property Address:** 32379 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128677

**Northing:** 926645

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Government -	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Current Use:</b> erce/Trade - Business
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Claddin</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Unknown
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Moderat		
<b>Other (specify):</b> auto bays	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Vernacular	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Flat with Parapet
<b>Foundation:</b>	Utilitarian	Unknown
Concrete - Poured		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Community buildings addressed social and civic needs within the town site. These buildings consisted of fraternal and community halls, schools, a fire station, and a church. They afforded community gathering spaces and neutral meeting spaces during tensions between organized worker labor groups and mill management. Extant examples of the community building type in Port Gamble include the Fire Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Franklin Lodge No. 5, and the Community Hall. The two schools no longer remain. Community buildings orient towards the public right-of-way but exhibit a variety of forms and massing. The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, the Fire Hall is located on the west side of Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. Historically, this building served a government function as a fire station but currently has a commerce/trade use. The one story, platform framed building occupies a rectangular footprint. A boardformed poured concrete foundation supports the vernacular utilitarian building, capped by a flat roof with a parapet. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be moderate alterations to the vehicle bays as part of adaptive commercial reuse of the building. Painted wood drop siding clads the building.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
 "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
 "Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



west facade  
2013



east facade  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

east facade  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

**Field Site No.** **DAHP No.**  
**Historic Name:** Franklin Lodge No. 5  
**Common Name:** 8  
**Property Address:** 32359 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**  
**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001  
**Plat/Block/Lot**  
**Acreage** 33.03  
**Supplemental Map(s)**

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128672  
**Northing:** 926595  
**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**  
HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble **Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013  
**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.  
**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management  
**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200  
**City:** Poulsbo **State:** WA **Zip:** 98370  
**Classification:** Building **Comments:**  
**Resource Status:**  
National Landmark Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district  
**Within a District?** Yes  
**Contributing?** Yes  
**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**  
**District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1872 Built Date

**Builder:** Ben Miller

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Social - Meetir	<b>Stories:</b> 2	<b>Current Use:</b> Social - Civic
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> Balloon Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Slight
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact	<b>Cladding:</b>	
<b>Other (specify):</b> Chimney	Wood - Boards	<b>Roof Type:</b>
<b>Style:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>
Greek Revival	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
	Other	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>		
Concrete - Poured		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Community buildings addressed social and civic needs within the town site. These buildings consisted of fraternal and community halls, schools, a fire station, and a church. They afforded community gathering spaces and neutral meeting spaces during tensions between organized worker labor groups and mill management. Extant examples of the community building type in Port Gamble include the Fire Hall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Franklin Lodge No. 5, and the Community Hall. The two schools no longer remain. Community buildings orient towards the public right-of-way but exhibit a variety of forms and massing. Franklin Lodge No. 5, commonly known as the Port Gamble Masonic Hall, was built between May 1871 and May 1872 by Ben Miller (Eakins, HAER documentation, 1997).

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1872 as a Masonic Temple, the Franklin Lodge No. 5 was relocated from the mill site to the commercial heart of the town in 1908. This two-story, balloon framed structure exhibits the Greek Revival style as applied to a fraternal hall. The lodge features a compact, vertically emphasized mass under a front gable roof. A poured concrete foundation has been added to support the rectangular footprint. Painted, horizontal wood lap siding with corner boards and a water table clads the exterior walls, except for the drop siding on a small enclosed space at the southwest corner of the porch. Drop siding turned 90 degrees serves as foundation skirting. The roof is clad with asphalt-composition shingles. The broad trim in the gable ends is a hallmark of the style, as is the symmetrical composition of the window and door openings. The attached wrap porch is not original but is considered part of the significant historic fabric. Tall, single or paired four-over-four wood sash windows are the most common type, present in all facades; select windows are boarded over at present. Main entrances are centered in the east and west facades, with a decorative classical surround (flanking pilasters supporting an entablature) and transom at the west entry. A half-round louver perforates the west facade at the attic level. An interior corbelled brick chimney rises from the roof, just south of the ridgeline. The historic plan, chimney and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to have been slight alterations to the windows.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



west rear  
2013



west rear and south side  
2013



east front  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:** New York House

**Common Name:** 9

**Property Address:** 32319 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128692

**Northing:** 926516

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**





# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1863 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	2	<b>Current Use:</b>	:/Not in Use
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimney	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Shiplap	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Hip
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes**

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

### **Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Description of

#### Physical

#### Appearance:

Built in 1863, the New York House is located along Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This two story, single-family dwelling exhibits the Greek Revival style. A poured concrete foundation supports the balloon framing system. A hip roof caps the house's rectangular massing. Wood wide drop siding clads the exterior walls. Windows all feature painted wood casings. Windows consist of 6 over 6 wood sash units. The historic plan, cladding and corbelled chimney appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the historic windows. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. An addition projects off the southwest corner and west side of this building. The shed roof addition features lap siding with six-over-six windows with surrounds.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

#### References:

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



north front  
2013



west side  
2013



east side  
2013



south side  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 11

Property Address: 32279 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128677

Northing: 926441

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1890 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	2	<b>Current Use:</b>	Office/Trade - Restaurant
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Timber Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Moderate				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	entry				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Hip
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

**Narrative**

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc. Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1890, the Clarence R. and Lulu (Hovey) Cranmer House is located along Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. This two story, single-family dwelling (currently a restaurant, not a residence) exhibits the Greek Revival style. A poured concrete foundation supports the balloon framing system. A hip roof caps the house's rectangular massing. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Painted wood drop siding with corner boards clads the building. A prominent frieze wraps the building just below the boxed soffit and slight cornice along the roofline. Windows consist of 1 over 1 units in the upper story with 8 over 1 units at the first story. All windows feature painted wood casings. The historic plan, cladding, corbelled chimney and windows appear to be intact. There appear to be moderate alterations to the front entry.

A shed roof addition and two added decks project off the rear west facade of this building. The rear addition features a poured concrete foundation. A contemporary elevated deck projects off this addition.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



east front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 102

**Property Address:** 4359 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127394

**Northing:** 926109

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**





# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1919, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Greek Revival style. The balloon framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood drop siding clads the exterior walls with a water table running along above the foundation. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. A narrow frieze runs below the gable ends. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A short flight of stairs lead up to the front stoop. A multi panel door with upper lite and casings provide access to the interior. A 2-lite transom resides above the door. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the original windows. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters.

A shed roof addition and deck extend off the south rear facade. The addition features V-groove siding with corner boards and 6-lite windows.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



north front  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 103

Property Address: 4379 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127443

Northing: 926110

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1919, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Greek Revival style. The balloon framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood drop siding clads the exterior walls with a water table running along above the foundation. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. A narrow frieze runs below the gable ends. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A short flight of stairs lead up to the front stoop. A multi panel door with upper lite and casings provide access to the interior. A 2-lite transom resides above the door. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the original windows. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters.

Two additions project off the south and east facades. The east addition features V-groove siding, water table and skirt with 6-lite fixed windows. The south shed roof addition features V-groove siding and skirting and a water table.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



north front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 95

**Property Address:** 4419 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127568

**Northing:** 926101

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1904 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** Residential - Single Family House

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1.5

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** corbelled chimneys

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:** Colonial - Colonial Revival  
**Cladding:** Wood - Drop Siding

Varied Roof Lines

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:** Post & Pier  
**Form/Type:** Single Family

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1904, this Colonial Revival style single-family residence is one-and-a-half stories on a rectangular footprint. The roofline features near flush enclosed eaves and gable ends. Painted V-groove drop siding with corner boards, frieze beneath the gable ends and eaves, and a water table clad the balloon frame building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the recessed front stoop featuring low railings. Wood trim frames the recessed stoop. A multi panel door with a single upper lite provides interior access. Two corbelled brick chimneys perforate the roof. The front facade is oriented towards Pope Street, with a partial width recessed porch. A shed roofed, enclosed projection at the rear of the house extends the floor plan. The historic plan, cladding, chimneys and windows appear to be intact. A historic shed roof addition and contemporary deck extend off the south rear facade. The addition features V-groove siding with corner boards and 6-lite windows.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



north front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 96

Property Address: 4439 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127615

Northing: 926100

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1904 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1.5

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** corbelled chimney, front door

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:** Colonial - Colonial Revival  
**Cladding:** Wood - Drop Siding

Varied Roof Lines

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:** Post & Pier  
**Form/Type:** Single Family

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1904, this Colonial Revival style single-family residence is one-and-a-half stories on a rectangular footprint. The roofline features near flush enclosed eaves and gable ends. Painted Vgroove drop siding with corner boards, frieze beneath the gable ends and eaves, and a water table clad the balloon frame building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the recessed front stoop featuring low railings. Wood trim frames the recessed stoop. A multi panel door with a single upper lite provides interior access. Two corbelled brick chimneys perforate the roof. The front facade is oriented towards Pope Street, with a partial width recessed porch. A shed roofed, enclosed projection at the rear of the house extends the floor plan. The historic plan, cladding, chimneys and windows appear to be intact. A historic shed roof addition and contemporary deck extend off the south rear facade. The addition features V-groove siding with corner boards and 6-lite windows.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos

---



southeast corner  
2013



north front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

### Location

---

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 97

**Property Address:** XXXX Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127707

**Northing:** 926088

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage doors				<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>		<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Metal - Standing Seam
Vernacular		<b>Form/Type:</b>			
<b>Foundation:</b>					
Post & Pier			Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1947 and 1956, this three-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing and open eaves caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 98

Property Address: 4499 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127750

Northing: 926090

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> porch				<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Front Gable		Asphalt / Composition - Shingle	
	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
<b>Foundation:</b>	Single Family				
Concrete - Poured					
Post & Pier					

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1929 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

First appearing on historic maps in this location between 1922 and 1929, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. This front gable house features a rectangular footprint. A combination poured concrete and post-and-pier foundation supports the wood frame structure. The roofline features near modest eave and gable end overhangs with exposed eaves. Painted clapboard siding with corner boards, and a water table clad the building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 6 over 1 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the full width front porch featuring low railings and set back under the main gable end. A multi panel door with a single upper lite provides interior access. A corbelled brick chimney services the original house. Contemporary metal gutters manage storm water. A small shed roof mechanical addition extends off the west side.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



north front  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 99

**Property Address:** XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127809

**Northing:** 926067

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage doors					
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Side Gable		Asphalt / Composition - Rolled	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A side gable roof clad with rolled asphalt composition roofing and slight eaves and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. Wood sash, six-lite windows provide day lighting on the building ends. A small concrete apron projects out from the side hinged garage doors. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



West facade  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

southeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 101

Property Address: 32099 Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127748

Northing: 925993

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Slight	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight	<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1919, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Greek Revival style. This front gable house features a rectangular footprint. A post and pier foundation supports the balloon frame structure. The roofline features near flush eave and gable ends. Painted drop siding with corner boards, a narrow frieze beneath the gable ends, and a water table clad the building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the three-quarter width front porch featuring low railings and a low slope hip roof. A multi panel door provides interior access. A corbelled brick chimney services the original house. Contemporary metal gutters manage storm water.

A series of shed roof additions and a deck project from the rear west facade of this building.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



South facade  
2013



east front  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 100

**Property Address:** XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127705

**Northing:** 926006

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:**

1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	1		<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact	Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b> south door				
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Front Gable	Wood - Shingle	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>			
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian			
Post & Pier				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this front gable shed is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a combination poured concrete and post-and-pier foundation. A gable roof clad with wood shingles caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. A shed roof addition projects from the side supported on wood posts resting on pre-cast pyramid footings. This shed roof features wood shingles. A multi panel wood door with casings in the south wall provides interior access .

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 135

Property Address: 32059 Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127740

Northing: 925874

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	T-Shape			<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1890 and 1919, this Greek Revival style, front gable house features a T-shaped footprint. A post and pier foundation supports the balloon frame structure. The roofline features near flush eave and gable ends. Painted drop siding with corner boards, a narrow frieze beneath the gable ends, and a water table clad the building. Vertical board skirting wraps the foundation. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A direct flight of stairs leads to the three-quarter width front porch featuring low railings and a low slope hip roof. A contemporary multi panel door provides interior access. A corbelled brick chimney services the original house. Contemporary metal gutters manage storm water. A long, side gable historic addition extends from the rear facade. This addition features drop siding with corner boards and a water table. Wood sash 1 over 1 windows, paired and single, with casings provide day lighting. An exterior brick chimney services the interior spaces.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



west rear  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 132

**Property Address:** XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127840

**Northing:** 925895

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Slight					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage doors					
<b>Style:</b>		<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Shed
Vernacular				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Metal - Standing Seam
<b>Foundation:</b>		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		
Post & Pier					

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1947 and 1956, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal roofing and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:** "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 133

Property Address: XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127835

Northing: 925845

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Brick	Utilitarian				
Post & Pier					

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

### Description of

#### Physical

#### Appearance:

Built between 1947 and 1956, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation, except for the north side of the building which features a brick foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

#### Major Bibliographic

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

#### References:

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1237

Property Address: 32179 Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127754

Northing: 926247

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact	<b>Other (specify):</b>	porch	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Clapboard
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1895 and 1919, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. The platform framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood clapboard siding clads the exterior walls with a water table running along above the foundation. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 1 sash with casings. Painted wood clapboard siding with corner boards clad the building. A short flight of stairs lead up to the half width front porch. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters.

An added deck projects off the rear facade.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



east front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 1236

**Property Address:** 32199 Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127750

**Northing:** 926310

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimney				
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Clapboard	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes**

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1895 and 1919, this single story, single family residence exhibits the vernacular style. The platform framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood clapboard siding clads the exterior walls with a water table running along above the foundation. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of 6 over 1 sash with casings. Painted wood clapboard siding with corner boards clad the building. A short flight of stairs lead up to the full width front porch. Vertical wood skirting wraps the post and pier foundation. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters.  
An added deck projects off the rear facade.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 92

Property Address: 32219 Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127750

Northing: 926378

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled c				
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>			Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1895 and 1919, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Greek Revival style. The balloon framed, front gabled structure occupies a rectangular footprint. Vertical wood skirting covers the post-and-pier foundation. Wood drop siding clads the exterior walls with a water table wrapping the house above the foundation. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. A narrow frieze extends below the gable ends. Windows consist of 2 over 2 sash with casings. A short flight of stairs lead up to the front stoop, since expanded to a front deck. A multi panel door with upper lite and casings provide access to the interior. A 2-lite transom resides above the door. The historic plan, porch, windows and cladding appear to be intact. A corbelled chimney services interior spaces. There are new metal gutters.

Two additions project from the rear west facade. The main west addition features a shed roof with exterior brick chimney. The southwest addition features a gable roof with 6-lite window.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 93

**Property Address:** XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127700

**Northing:** 926257

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Slight				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	door				
<b>Style:</b>		<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
Vernacular		<b>Roof Material:</b>		Wood - Shingle	
<b>Foundation:</b>		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		
Post & Pier					

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this shed is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post and pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with wood shingles and having eave and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan is intact, with slight changes to the original cladding. A multi panel personnel door provides interior access. Windows consist of a narrow 6-lite sash. A shed roof addition with raised wood floor projects off the side. The addition is open on the ends with the side clad in drop siding.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
 "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
 "Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

**Photos**



southwest corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

Northeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 91

Property Address: XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127702

Northing: 926314

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> door				<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>			<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding			Gable - Front Gable	Wood - Shingle
	Wood - Clapboard				
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Concrete - Block	Utilitarian				
Post & Pier					

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit****Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**

1956 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:****Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1947 and 1956, this shed is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a combination concrete block and post and pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with wood shingles and having eave and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood clapboard siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. A multi panel personnel door provides interior access. Windows consist of a narrow 6-lite sash. A shed roof addition with raised wood floor projects off the side. The addition is open on the ends with the side clad in drop siding.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 88

Property Address: XXXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127689

Northing: 926411

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b> doors					
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof with metal standing seam roofing and open eaves caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood Vgroove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan, windows, doors and cladding appear to be intact.

The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 89

Property Address: XXXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127621

Northing: 926299

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this three-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof with metal standing seam roofing and open eaves caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan, doors and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: A

Property Address: XXXX Kitsap Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127790

Northing: 925799

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure		
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle			<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame		
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact		
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact						
<b>Other (specify):</b>	doors						
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>				
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Front Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle				
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>						
Post & Pier	Utilitarian						

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1946 and 1956, this one-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles and having eave and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. Side hinged garage doors provide interior access. A ten lite wood sash window in the west wall provides daylighting to the interior. The historic plan, doors, window and cladding appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



The small red building at right. The blue building is contemporary.  
West facade  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 10

Property Address: XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128592

Northing: 926405

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Slight					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, the three-bay garage located behind and between the Morrill S. Pope and Clarence R. & Lulu (Hovey) Cranmer houses is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding associated with multiple residences. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Garage doors feature expressed wood framing and diagonal bracing. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The garage doors appear to have slight alterations.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



east front  
2013



north side  
2013



west rear  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 1019

Property Address: XXXXX Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128611

Northing: 926321

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this one-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal roofing and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames. Vertical wood skirting wraps the foundation. A board formed concrete retaining wall extends along the north side of the driveway leading from this garage to Rainier Avenue. The historic plan, garage doors and cladding appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



southwest corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 12

Property Address: 32239 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128669

Northing: 926377

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1901 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** erce/Trade - Business

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 2

**Structural System:** illoon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Inknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** Portico

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

Hip

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Wood - Drop Siding

Shingle - Coursed

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Unknown

Single Family

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1901, the Morrill S. Pope House is located along Rainier Avenue in Port Gamble, Washington. The house moved to its current location by 1921. This two story, single-family dwelling (currently a commercial use, not a residence) exhibits the Colonial Revival style. A hip roof caps the house's rectangular massing and balloon framing system. Wood V-groove drop siding clads the exterior walls, along with coursed wood shingles. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. Windows consist of a narrow 8-lite upper sash over a large single lite lower sash at the upper story, with the sash having equal size on the first story. The historic plan, cladding, portico and windows appear to be intact. There are new metal gutters and a new ADA ramp.

A hip roof addition and added deck project off the rear west facade of this building.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



East front  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 13

**Property Address:** 32199 Rainier Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128652

**Northing:** 926293

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1871 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1.5	<b>Current Use:</b>	Vacant/Not in Use
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Balloon Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Slight	<b>Other (specify):</b>	chimney corbelled	<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival
<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Boards	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative

## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

Built in 1871, the Daniel B. Jackson House is located along Rainier Avenue. The house faces east, towards the water. This is an example of the employee built housing stock at Port Gamble, executed in the Greek Revival style. The one-and-a-half story massing occupies a primarily rectangular footprint, including an historic addition to the rear (west) facade. The main house features a front gable roof with broad trim in the gable ends. The wrapped, attached front porch has a hip roof. The west addition has a shed roof and poured concrete foundation. The foundation for the rest of the house is not visible. Asphalt shingles clad the roof. Painted wood lap siding and corner boards with a water table along the foundation clad the building. Windows consist of 6 over 6 wood ash units, with some 3-lite wood sash in the addition. The historic plan, cladding, and windows appear to be intact. There appear to have been slight alterations to the chimneys.

A shed roof addition and added contemporary deck project off the rear west facade of this building.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



southwest corner  
2013



northeast corner  
2013



east front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 14

Property Address: XXXXX Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

Tax No./Parcel No. 052702-3-001-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 33.03

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128578

Northing: 926275

Projection: Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Unknown	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

Engineer:

Architect:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

### Statement of Significance:

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

### Description of Physical Appearance:

Built between 1947 and 1956, this single bay garage is located behind and between the houses at the northwest corner of Rainier Avenue and Pope Street. The garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood V-groove drop siding. Garage doors feature expressed decorative framing. The historic plan, cladding, and garage doors appear to be intact.

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

- “Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.
- “Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos

---



front facade  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 15

**Property Address:** 4790 Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 052702-3-001-2001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 33.03

**Supplemental Map(s)**

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	05			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128548

**Northing:** 926227

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1903 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	2	<b>Current Use:</b>	Office/Trade - Business
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	corbelled chimney	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Hip	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Greek Revival	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1903, the Estes and Ava Crouse House is located along Pope Street. This two story, single-family dwelling (currently a commercial use, not a residence) exhibits the Greek Revival style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the platform framing system. A hip roof caps the house's rectangular massing. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof. The building features painted drop siding and corner boards with a narrow water table and frieze. Windows consist of 2 over 2 wood sash with painted wood casings. The historic plan, cladding, and corbelled chimney appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the windows. There are new metal gutters and a new ADA ramp.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southwest corner  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



south front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



northeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 17

Property Address: XXXX Pope St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128448

Northing: 926228

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL district

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Unknown	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Current Use:</b> Commerce/Trade - Business
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	Modifiable	<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Not Applicable	<b>Cladding:</b>	
<b>Other (specify):</b>	Shingle	<b>Roof Type:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Boards	Gable - Front Gable
Vernacular		<b>Roof Material:</b>
	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Single Family	
Post & Pier		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, the building features a rectangular plan. The platform frame stands on a post and pier foundation. The side gable roof is clad with asphalt composition shingles. Exterior walls feature octagonal pattern shingles in the gable ends with wood lap siding and corner boards on the lower walls. Windows feature prominent casings and leaded glass.

A shed roof projects off the south side with a contemporary deck off the east end.



## Historic Inventory Report

### Major Bibliographic

#### References:

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



southwest corner  
2013



south facade  
2013



southeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

southeast corner  
2013

northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 48

Property Address: 4729-49 View Dr NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128418

Northing: 926627

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**





# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1919 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

Multiple Family House

**Stories:** 1

**Current Use:** Office/Trade - Organizational

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

### Historic Use:

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Plan:** Rectangle

**Condition:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Slight

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Original Cladding:**

**Changes to Other:**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Other (specify):**

Wood - Drop Siding

Gable - Side Gable

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Style:**

Arts & Crafts

**Form/Type:**

Multi-Family

**Foundation:**

Concrete - Block

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes**

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes**

### **Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical**

**Appearance:**

Built between 1895 and 1919, this Arts and Crafts style building features a rectangular footprint and an asphalt composition shingle clad side gable roof. A concrete block foundation supports the single story, platform frame structure. Painted wood V-notch drop siding with corner boards and a water table clad the exterior walls. Windows consist primarily of single and paired 6 over 6 wood sash with painted wood casings. A gable projects out over the front entrance stoop. Vertical wood skirting wraps the foundation. The roof features broad eave and gable overhangs with open eaves. A water table wraps the building above the foundation. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the original windows.

An added ADA ramp leads to the front entrance and an added deck and stairs support the side entrance.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



north facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 51

Property Address: XXXXX Walker St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128225

Northing: 926706

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Secondary Structure	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Roof Pitch:</b> Slight	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed	Metal - Standing Seam
Vernacular	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Utilitarian		
Post & Pier			

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1947 and 1956, this three-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A shed roof clad with metal/standing seam roofing caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood Vgroove drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan is intact. The historic cladding appears to have been altered slightly, with some sections replaced in kind. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 166

Property Address: XXXX Walker St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127700

Northing: 926563

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other**

**Date of Construction:** 1956 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Description**

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	itic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle				<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact				<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> garage do	rs			<b>Roof Type:</b>	
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>		<b>Roof Material:</b>	
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed		Metal - Standing Seam	
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Utilitarian				

**Narrative**



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

### Description of

#### Physical

#### Appearance:

Built between 1947 and 1956, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post and pier foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

#### Major Bibliographic

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

#### References:

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



North front facade  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 128

Property Address: 4279 Walker St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-006-2003

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 3.23

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127173

Northing: 926567

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Pope Resources

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle		<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Slight		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Slight		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Slight					
<b>Other (specify):</b> corbelled chimney		<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Side Gable	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding				
Vernacular					
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>				
Post & Pier	Single Family				

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this single story, single family residence is executed in a vernacular style. A post-and-pier foundation supports the rectangular footprint and platform framing system. The side gable roof form is clad with asphalt composition shingles. Painted wood drop siding and corner boards clad the exterior walls. Windows consist of a variety of types, including single, one-over-one, and six lite wood sash. The original portico has been expanded to a wraparound deck at the northeast corner of the house. New metal gutters and downspouts have been added. The original cladding appears to be intact. There appear to be slight alterations to the original floor plan, windows, and corbelled chimney.

**Major Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 129

Property Address: XXXX Walker St, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-006-2003

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 3.23

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127137

Northing: 926603

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	condary Structure	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact				
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	doors				
<b>Style:</b>	Vernacular	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Front Gable
				<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Utilitarian		

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this one-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post-and-pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles and having eave and gable overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. Side hinged garage doors provide interior access. The historic plan, doors and cladding appear to be intact.

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**

---



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 127

Property Address: 32440 Puget Ave NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1127304

Northing: 926846

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

---

## Description

---

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Plan:** Rectangle

**Stories:** 1.5

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** chimney, porch

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman

Wood - Drop Siding

**Current Use:**

Residential - Single Family House

**Structural System:**

Platform Frame

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Roof Type:**

Hip

**Roof Material:**

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:**

Concrete - Poured

Post & Pier

**Form/Type:**

Single Family

## Narrative

---



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1946 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Arts and Crafts – Craftsman style. Occupying a primarily rectangular footprint, the platform framed structure faces a nearly identical house to the west. The hipped roof and hipped dormers are clad with asphaltcomposition shingles. Painted wood V-notch drop siding clads the exterior walls. Vertical wood skirting wraps the foundation. Post and pier supports the front/main part of the house, while the rear features a poured concrete foundation. The original plan, cladding, chimney, porch and windows appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
 “Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
 “Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



southeast corner  
2013



west front  
2013



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 126

**Property Address:** 32439 Puget Ave NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-006-2003

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 3.23

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127170

**Northing:** 926858

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Pope Resources

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Current Use:** Domestic - Single Family House

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1.5

**Structural System:** Balloon Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Slight

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Slight

**Other (specify):** corbelled chimney

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:** Arts & Crafts - Craftsman  
**Cladding:** Wood - Drop Siding

Hip

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

**Foundation:** Unknown  
**Form/Type:** Single Family

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:** Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

Residential buildings historically provided housing for the mill's employees and their families. Most of the residential buildings in Port Gamble are single-family types, either built by employees or by the mill company. Some houses were barged over from Port Ludlow, north of Port Gamble. Architectural styles reflect the long period of occupancy, with New England and pattern book influences evident in many. Greek and Gothic revival and vernacular architectural styles are two of the most common styles in the surviving housing stock.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built between 1930 and 1946, this one-and-a-half story, single family residence exhibits the Arts and Crafts – Craftsman style. Occupying a primarily rectangular footprint, the platform framed structure faces a nearly identical house to the east. The hipped roof and hipped dormers are clad with asphalt composition shingles. Painted wood V-notch drop siding clads the exterior walls. Vertical wood skirting wraps the foundation. A historic addition at the southwest corner of the house is capped with a gable roof and clad with matching siding to the house. A rear deck has been added at the northwest corner of the house. The original cladding and windows appear to be intact. The original plan and chimney appear to have had slight alterations.

**Major Bibliographic References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

## Photos

---



southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 123

**Property Address:** XXXX Puget Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-006-2003

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 3.23

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127076

**Northing:** 926835

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

Survey/Inventory

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001





# Historic Inventory Report

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1946 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Determination Comments:

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Secondary Structure	<b>Current Use:</b>	Historic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Slight	<b>Significance:</b> Slight	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Side Gable	Wood - Shingle
Vernacular	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
<b>Foundation:</b>	Utilitarian		
Concrete - Poured			

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1930 and 1946, this single story, vernacular style, utilitarian building occupies a rectangular footprint. A poured concrete foundation supports the platform framing system and the side gable roof. Wood shingles clad the roof. Painted V-groove wood drop siding and corner boards clad the exterior walls. A sliding barn type door as well as a passenger door access the interior. The sliding door is comprised of new wood drop siding. The original plan and cladding appear to have had slight alterations. A shed roof addition to the north end is capped by a shed roof and corrugated metal roofing. There are new metal gutters and downspout.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:** "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



southeast corner  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 106

**Property Address:** 4330 N Power Dr NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-031-0006

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** .48

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126919

**Northing:** 925975

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Christina Coleman

**Owner Address:** PO Box 383

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District? No Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	Moderate	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>		<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
Ranch	Wood		
	Shingle		
	Veneer - Vinyl Siding		
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Single Family		

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1976 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built in 1976 (according to the county assessor), this Ranch style, single-family residence occupies a rectangular footprint. A side gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles caps the single story, platform framed building. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure. Exterior walls feature a variety of cladding, including wood shingles, horizontal wood lap siding, and vinyl veneer siding. The original plan and windows appear to be intact. There appear to have been moderate changes to the original cladding.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



South facade  
2013



Detached garage to the left  
southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 107

**Property Address:** 4300 N Power Dr NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-030-0007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 0.43

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126825

**Northing:** 925984

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Shirley Foss

**Owner Address:** PO Box 188

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District? No Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	L-Shape	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact	<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Moderate
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>			
<b>Style:</b>	Ranch	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood
		<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Cross Gable
		<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured	<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built circa 1965, this Ranch style, single-family residence occupies an L-shaped footprint. A cross gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles caps the single story, platform framed building. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure. Exterior walls feature horizontal wood lap siding. The original plan and cladding appear to be intact. There appear to have been moderate changes to the original windows.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos



South facade  
2013



southwest corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 104

**Property Address:** 4300 N Power Dr NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-030-0007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 0.43

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126749

**Northing:** 926045

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Shirley Foss

**Owner Address:** PO Box 188

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District? No Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Secondary Structure	<b>Current Use:</b>	Historic - Secondary Structure
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Cladding:</b> Extensive	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b> Vernacular	Shingle	Shed	Asphalt / Composition - Rolled
<b>Foundation:</b> Post & Pier	<b>Form/Type:</b> Utilitarian		

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built or relocated from elsewhere in the townsite after 1965, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post and pier foundation. A shed roof clad with rolled asphalt composition roofing and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood shingle siding and corner boards. The historic plan appears to be intact. The historic cladding has been extensively altered. The front facade has been altered, with two open bays instead of covered with garage doors. There appears to be a shed roofed, open air extension at the rear of the garage.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos

---



The building at left is the subject of this form.  
southeast corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 112

Property Address: XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 072702-1-003-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 6.98

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1126153

Northing: 925699

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Pope Resources

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Industry/Processing/Extraction - Industrial Storage

**Current Use:** Industry/Processing/Extraction - Industrial Storage

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Unknown

**Changes to Windows:** Intact

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** loading dock

<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Vernacular	Wood - Plywood	Gable - Side Gable	Wood - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>			

**Form/Type:**

Concrete - Poured      Utilitarian

## Narrative

<b>Study Unit</b>	<b>Other</b>
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	

<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1965 Built Date	<b>Builder:</b>
		<b>Engineer:</b>
		<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built after 1965, this single story, vernacular style, utilitarian type building is used for chemical storage. A poured concrete foundation supports the rectangular plan and platform framing system. A side gable roof clad with wood shingles and having eave overhangs caps the building. Plywood clads the exterior walls. A wooden loading dock extends from the east side. A contemporary roll-up garage door and a single passenger door access the interior. The only known window is an aluminum framed slider type. The historic plan, window and loading dock appear to be intact. A security fence limited access to this building.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northeast corner  
2013



north facade  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 161

Property Address: XXXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 072702-1-003-2001

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 6.98

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1126168

Northing: 925398

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2913

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Pope Resources

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Structure

Comments:

Resource Status:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks		<b>Current Use:</b> ry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
<b>Plan:</b> Round	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b> her
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Inknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact		
<b>Other (specify):</b> Round steel bands		
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>
Other - Industrial	Wood	Conical
		<b>Roof Material:</b>
		Wood - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>	
Post & Pier	Industrial	

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 **Built Date**

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building does not reside within the Port Gamble NHL historic district.

The tank is similar in design to the two water tanks located in Port Gamble near the intersection of Rainier Avenue and Polk Street. This tank provides water storage for the adjacent tree nursery operation.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** First appearing on historic maps in this location after 1965, this elevated industrial water tank features a round footprint and stands on a supporting framework of heavy timber beams bearing on a concrete pad. The tank consists of wood tongue and groove staves. Metal rod straps wrap around the tank, increasing in spacing between straps along the upper parts of the tank under less pressure. A conical wood shake roof covers the tank with a central sheet metal vent.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



South side  
2013



Southeast side  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 174

Property Address: XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 072702-2-006-2006

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 20.71

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1125994

Northing: 924177

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 06/18/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Pope Resources

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	subsistence - Agricultural	<b>Current Use:</b>	:/Not in Use
	Outbuilding	<b>Structural System:</b>	atform Frame
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Inknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact			
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Not Applicable			
<b>Other (specify):</b>		<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	Flat with Eaves	Metal - Corrugated
Other - Agricultural	Wood - Board-and-Batten		
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Post & Pier	Utilitarian		

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Agriculture

**Date of Construction:** 1940 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. If a district were considered based on the Babcock farm operation, including the cultural landscape, this building should be re-evaluated for inclusion.

One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill. By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella). Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his

occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1980. Frank continued as a dairy farmer in Port Gamble and he and Annie raised their large family on their farm on the hill just behind Port Gamble. Frank, Jr. eventually took over the farm by 1940 (according to the 1940 U. S. Census). Frank, Jr., died in April 1982. Farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for sale to Port Gamble to supplement the chickens and pigs raised within the town.

- Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1921 and 1940, this utilitarian, agricultural outbuilding stands just off the access road to the farm. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on an unknown foundation. A shed roof clad with corrugated metal caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with vertical board and batten.
- Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.
- “Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.
- “Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

---

## Photos

---



North and west side  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No.

DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 173

Property Address: XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 072702-2-006-2006

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 20.71

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1125814

Northing: 924398

Projection: Washington State Plane South

Datum: HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 06/18/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Pope Resources

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Resource Status:

Comments:

Survey/Inventory

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

Eligibility Status: Not Determined - SHPO

Determination Date: 1/1/0001

Determination Comments:



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Agriculture/Subsistence - Processing		<b>Current Use:</b> Vacant/Not in Use	
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b> Platform Frame	
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Moderate	
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Slight	
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Extensive			
<b>Other (specify):</b> Milk storage facilities on interior			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Other - Agricultural	Wood - Drop Siding	Gable - Front Gable	Wood - Shake
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian		

## Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Agriculture	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1940 Built Date
	<b>Builder:</b>
	<b>Engineer:</b>
	<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill. By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella). Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1980. Frank continued as a dairy farmer in Port Gamble and he and Annie raised their large family on their farm on the hill just behind Port Gamble. Frank, Jr. eventually took over the farm by 1940 (according to the 1940 U. S. Census). Frank, Jr., died in April 1982. Farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for sale to Port Gamble to supplement the chickens and pigs raised within the town.

## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1921 and 1940, this utilitarian, former milk house stands just south and east of the farmhouse. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a poured concrete foundation. A front gable roof clad with cedar shakes and having gable and eave overhangs with exposed rafter ends caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with drop lap drop siding and corner boards. Wood sash, 6-lite side-hinged, windows provided day lighting. Interior walls and ceiling feature bead board finish painted white. Concrete basins below a shelf occupy the north side of the interior. A concrete floor runs throughout. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The side hinged garage doors feature expressed wood frames.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



West and south facades  
2013



Interior, north wall  
2013



Interior, east wall  
2013



Interior south wall  
2013



Interior, concrete basins along north side  
2013



West front  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 171

**Property Address:** XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-2-006-2006

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 20.71

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1125703

**Northing:** 924512

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Pope Resources

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



## Historic Inventory Report

### Description

**Historic Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage      **Current Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage  
**Plan:** Rectangle      **Stories:** 1      **Structural System:** Platform Frame  
**Changes to Plan:** Intact      **Changes to Interior:** Slight  
**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact      **Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable  
**Changes to Other:** Slight  
**Other (specify):** Shed roof addition on south side

<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Other - Agricultural	Wood - Board-and-Batten	Gable - Front Gable	Wood - Shake Metal - Corrugated

<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>
Post & Pier	Utilitarian

### Narrative

#### Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture  
 Agriculture

#### Other

**Date of Construction:** 1959 Built Date      **Builder:**  
**Engineer:**  
**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

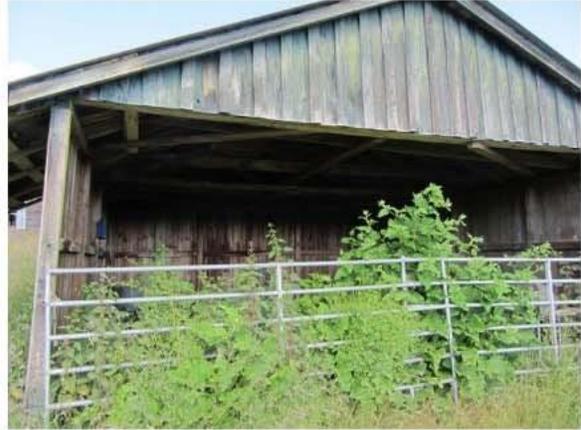
**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built between 1941 and 1959, this utilitarian barn provided animal and equipment storage space. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on post and pier foundation. A front gable roof clad with corrugated metal clads the building. The roof features modest eave and gable overhangs. A shed roof clad with cedar shakes extends off the southeast corner. Exterior walls are clad with vertical board and batten siding. The building does not have any windows or doors. The east facade is a single open bay.

**Major Bibliographic References:** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.  
 "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.  
 "Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.  
 Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Southeast corner  
2013



East front  
2013



Interior  
2013



Interior, north wall  
2013



Northeast corner  
2013



South facade  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013

## Historic Inventory Report



Northeast corner  
2013



South facade  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013



Southeast corner  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 172

**Property Address:** XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-2-006-2006

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 20.71

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1125634

**Northing:** 924491

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Pope Resources

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Domestic - Single Family House	<b>Current Use:</b> Vacant/Not in Use		
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1.5		
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> Balloon Frame		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Moderate	<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Extensive		
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Extensive	<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Extensive		
<b>Other (specify):</b> South facade, removed at ground floor for barn door			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Vernacular	Wood - Clapboard	Gable - Side Gable	Wood - Shake
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Post & Pier	Single Family		

## Narrative

<b>Study Unit</b>	<b>Other</b>
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Agriculture	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1878 Built Date
<b>Builder:</b>	
<b>Engineer:</b>	
<b>Architect:</b>	

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill. By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella). Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1980. Frank continued as a dairy farmer in Port Gamble and he and Annie raised their large family on their farm on the hill just behind Port Gamble. Frank, Jr. eventually took over the farm by 1940 (according to the 1940 U. S. Census). Frank, Jr., died in April 1982. Farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for sale to Port Gamble to supplement the chickens and pigs raised within the town.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1860 and 1878, this vernacular style farm house stands on a hill side overlooking Port Gamble and Hood Canal. This 1.5 story, balloon frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post and pier foundation. A lap jointed sill beam runs the perimeter of the house, carrying heavy 1-1/2-inch sub flooring. Wall studs bear on a plate laid over the sub floor. A side gable roof clad with cedar shakes covers the building. The roof features eave and gable overhangs, with exposed rafter ends. Exterior walls are clad with tongue and groove drop siding (having a narrow exposure) and corner boards. There is no sheathing or sub layers behind this cladding.

Interior features two main volumes at the north and south end of the house. Walls feature horizontal bead board cladding. Windows feature casings, apron, and stool. Wood boards form the finish floor. Doorways feature casings.

Multiple mature fruit trees grow south and southeast from the farm house.

Alterations removed the majority of the south end and added a top hung sliding barn door. All of the original windows have been removed. Portions of the upper attic floor appear to have been rebuilt in the south end of the house. A variety of different materials and paint layers are evident.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



South and east facades  
2013



Interior, ground floor, north end  
2013



Post and pier foundation with lapped sill plate  
2013



East facade window detail  
2013



East facade entry  
2013



Interior, north wall looking west  
2013



West facade looking south  
2013



Siding detail  
2013



Siding detail  
2013



Interior, view looking south along east wall  
2013



Upper floor framing  
2013

View from room at north end through doorway into room at south end  
2013



South volume looking west  
2013



Southwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 169

**Property Address:** XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-017-2005

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 19.51

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126289

**Northing:** 923474

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Structure

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks		<b>Current Use:</b> Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks	
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b> Mixed	
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Unknown	
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Not Applicable	
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact			
<b>Other (specify):</b> Settling tank			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Other - Industrial	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed	Metal - Corrugated
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Industrial		

## Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Manufacturing/Industry	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1940 Built Date
	<b>Builder:</b>
	<b>Engineer:</b>
	<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This structure is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

The settling tanks and chlorination shed held direct functional roles relative to the providing drinking water and fire suppression water for Port Gamble. Both functions were critical to supporting the town population and keeping the volatile wood buildings and mill operation from burning. The main water line feeding the potable water to residences, the water towers, and the mill site was fed from the reservoir. The settling tanks held a key role in keeping the reservoir from silting up. The chlorination shed was key to treating the drinking water to prevent parasitic infections in the population. Five springs feed the line running through the settling tanks to the reservoir.

Following World War II a new, larger reservoir constructed to the west took over water supply to Port Gamble.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1921 and 1940, these two board-formed, reinforced concrete settling tanks and a chlorination shed service the reservoir. The settling tanks are used to let sand settle out from the water to avoid silting up the reservoir. The settling tanks are shoveled out periodically. The chlorination shed treated the water when it was used as the drinking water source for Port Gamble. Today it is not used. The platform frame shed features a shed roof with shiplap siding and corner boards. The roof is clad with corrugated metal. The shed stands on a board-formed, concrete foundation. A series of large valves control water flow between the settling tanks.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

## Photos



Settling tank, looking south  
2013



Settling tank  
2013



Chlorination shed (left) settling tank (right)  
2013



Settling tank outlet leading to reservoir  
2013



Chlorination shed, north facade  
2013



Chlorination shed, southeast corner  
2013



Settling pond, inlet  
2013



Settling pond, outlet  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

Settling pond and back of chlorination shed  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Historic Name:** Reservoir  
**Common Name:** 167  
**Property Address:** XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370  
**Comments:**  
**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-017-2005  
**Plat/Block/Lot**  
**Acreage** 19.51  
**Supplemental Map(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126278  
**Northing:** 923607  
**Projection:** Washington State Plane South  
**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble **Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013  
**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.  
**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management  
**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200  
**City:** Poulsbo **State:** WA **Zip:** 98370  
**Classification:** Structure  
**Resource Status:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey/Inventory  
**Within a District?** No  
**Contributing?** \_\_\_\_\_  
**National Register:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Local District:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO  
**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001  
**Determination Comments:** \_\_\_\_\_



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks	<b>Current Use:</b> Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks		
<b>Plan:</b> Round	<b>Stories:</b> 1		
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> Concrete - Reinforced Concrete		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Not Applicable	<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Not Applicable		
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Not Applicable	<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Not Applicable		
<b>Other (specify):</b>			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Other - Industrial	None	None	None
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Industrial		

## Narrative

### Study Unit

Manufacturing/Industry

### Other

<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1893 Built Date	<b>Builder:</b>
		<b>Engineer:</b>
		<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This structure is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

The reservoir held direct functional role relative to the providing drinking water and fire suppression water for Port Gamble. Both functions were critical to supporting the town population and keeping the volatile wood buildings and mill operation from burning. The main water line feeding the potable water to residences, the water towers, and the mill site was fed from the reservoir. Five springs feed the reservoir. The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

Following World War II a new, larger reservoir constructed to the west took over water supply to Port Gamble.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1880 and 1893, the reservoir consists of a large concrete basin overgrown with vegetation around the perimeter. A chain link fence prevents hikers from accidentally falling into the reservoir. Once used as the source for drinking water for Port Gamble and fed by springs south of the reservoir, it is now used for emergency fire suppression reserves and landscape watering.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos

---



Reservoir enclosed with chain link fence  
looking north  
2013



enclosed with chain link fence and heavily overgrown  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 170

**Property Address:** XXXX N Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-2-006-2006

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 20.71

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1125514

**Northing:** 924482

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Pope Resources

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



## Historic Inventory Report

### Description

<b>Historic Use:</b> Agriculture/Subsistence - Animal Facility	<b>Current Use:</b> Agriculture/Subsistence - Animal Facility		
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1		
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Structural System:</b> Platform Frame		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact	<b>Changes to Interior:</b> Intact		
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Not Applicable	<b>Changes to Windows:</b> Not Applicable		
<b>Other (specify):</b>			
<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Other - Agricultural	Wood	Shed	Metal - Corrugated
	Wood - Board-and-Batten		
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Unknown	Utilitarian		

### Narrative

Study Unit	Other
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	
Agriculture	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1959 Built Date
	<b>Builder:</b>
	<b>Engineer:</b>
	<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill. By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella). Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1880. Frank continued as a dairy farmer in Port Gamble and he and Annie raised their large family on their farm on the hill just behind Port Gamble. Frank, Jr. eventually took over the farm by 1940 (according to the 1940 U. S. Census). Frank, Jr., died in April 1982. Farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for sale to Port Gamble to supplement the chickens and pigs raised within the town.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

<b>Description of Physical Appearance:</b>	Built between 1941 and 1959, this utilitarian agricultural building stands just west of the farm house. The single story building occupies a rectangular footprint. Vertical board siding clads the wood frame structure. The west side is open, allowing animals to enter for feeding. A corrugated metal clad shed roof covers the interior spaces. Heavy wood planking forms the flooring within the building. Feeding troughs for cattle run the length of the building along its center.
<b>Major Bibliographic References:</b>	McAlester, Virginia and Lee. <i>A Field Guide to American Houses</i> . New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984. "Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." <i>Historic American Engineering Record</i> . Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997. "Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008. Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. <i>Survey and Inventory Records</i> .

## Photos



South end  
2013



West facade, north end  
2013



South end  
2013



Interior, looking south  
2013

## Historic Inventory Report



roof framing  
2013



View looking south along east side  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 168

**Property Address:** XXXX S Teekalet Ave, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-1-006-2008

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 41.72

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127646

**Northing:** 925303

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 06/18/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

**Historic Use:** Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

**Current Use:** Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks

**Plan:** Rectangle                      **Stories:** 1

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:** Not Applicable

**Other (specify):**

<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
Vernacular	Wood - Drop Siding	Shed	Unknown
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
Concrete - Poured	Utilitarian		

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:**              1959 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places.

The well marks the transition away from reliance on spring fed water sources. The well provides drinking water for Port Gamble.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1941 and 1959, this utilitarian building provides the enclosure for one of the wells servicing Port Gamble. The building features a rectangular footprint. Walls bear on a concrete foundation and are clad with shiplap siding and corner boards. Several doors on the west facade provide entry. A shed roof with eave overhangs shelters the interior spaces.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

## Photos



Coverings  
2013



North end  
2013



West front  
2013



West front  
2013

## Historic Inventory Report



East rear  
2013



Cover  
2013





# Historic Inventory Report

---

## Location

---

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 130

**Property Address:** 32245 Puget Way NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<u>Township/Range/EW</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>1/4 Sec</u>	<u>1/4 1/4 Sec</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Quadrangle</u>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

## Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128178

**Northing:** 926293

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

## Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Building

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1940 Built Date

**Builder:**

## Description

**Historic Use:** Secondary Structure

**Current Use:** Office/Trade - Business

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1

**Structural System:** Platform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Intact

**Changes to Interior:** Unknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Intact

**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:**

**Other (specify):**

**Cladding:**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:**

Wood - Drop Siding

Shed

Metal - Standing Seam

Vernacular

**Form/Type:**

**Foundation:**

Utilitarian

Post & Pier

## Narrative



# Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds associated with houses. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of Physical Appearance:**

Built previously and relocated to the current location between 1969 and 1982, this two-bay garage is a utilitarian, vernacular style outbuilding. The massing and type matches historic outbuildings constructed in Port Gamble between 1930 and 1956. This single story, platform frame building occupies a rectangular footprint on a post and pier foundation. A shed roof clad with standing seam metal and having eave overhangs caps the building. Exterior walls are clad with wood drop siding and corner boards. The historic plan and cladding appear to be intact. The front facade has been converted for retail use with added steps leading up to reconfigured garage doors and a boxed soffit above.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

- “Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.
- “Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.
- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Southeast corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

---

### Location

**Field Site No.** \_\_\_\_\_ **DAHP No.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** Agricultural Field

**Property Address:** XXXX NE Carver Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370

**Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 072702-2-006-2006

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 20.71

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	07			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126065

**Northing:** 924744

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South

**Datum:** HARN (feet)

### Identification

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Pope Resources

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Site

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No

**Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001

**Determination Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

## Description

**Historic Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Field      **Current Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Field  
**Plan:** Irregular      **Stories:** 0      **Structural System:** None  
**Changes to Plan:** Intact      **Changes to Interior:** Not Applicable  
**Changes to Original Cladding:** Not Applicable      **Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable  
**Changes to Other:** Intact  
**Other (specify):** Field location as open space amongst trees

<b>Style:</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
None	None	None	None
<b>Foundation:</b>	<b>Form/Type:</b>		
None	Agricultural		

## Narrative

<b>Study Unit</b>	<b>Other</b>
Agriculture	
<b>Date of Construction:</b>	1893 Built Date <b>Builder:</b>
	<b>Engineer:</b>
	<b>Architect:</b>

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No  
**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No  
**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** The site resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district. This site is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. The road through the farm is recorded by 1878 in coastal survey maps showing farm buildings at the current farm site. By 1893 the existing agricultural field is shown as cleared land in agricultural use with a trail leading directly to Port Gamble from the farmstead. This same open space footprint remains visible today. The lower portion is now occupied by the tree nursery buildings; however the upland portions all remain intact with views out to Hood Canal. One of the primary farms to supply the town's market was operated by the Babcock family. The Babcocks arrived in Port Gamble by 1860, with Nelson Babcock working in the saw mill. By 1870, Nelson had married his wife Augustine (neè Smith) and they had three children, two sons (Charles and Frank) and a daughter (Flora [Florilla] Ella). Charles followed in his father's footsteps, working in the lumber industry as a logger, but Frank, born on June 15, 1861, went into farming. In 1880, Frank, at the age of 18, listed his occupation as milk dairying. Frank married his wife Annie Nilson, on November 15, 1980. Frank continued as a dairy farmer in Port Gamble and he and Annie raised their large family on their farm on the hill just behind Port Gamble. Frank, Jr. eventually took over the farm by 1940 (according to the 1940 U. S. Census). Frank, Jr., died in April 1982. Farmers like the Babcocks provided beef, milk, and produce for sale to Port Gamble to supplement the chickens and pigs raised within the town.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

This agricultural field covers a 24 acre site. The original roadway leads up from the north end to the farm buildings. The field covers a sloped topography. The upper portions stand at approximately 160-feet above sea level and drop down to the east and north along the west side of the drainage down to 80 to 100 feet above sea level. Stands of deciduous and evergreen trees define the outer edges of the field. Several mature fruit tree stand near the farm house and outbuildings.

Alterations include building of the tree nursery buildings on several acres at the north end of the field.

**Major  
Bibliographic  
References:**

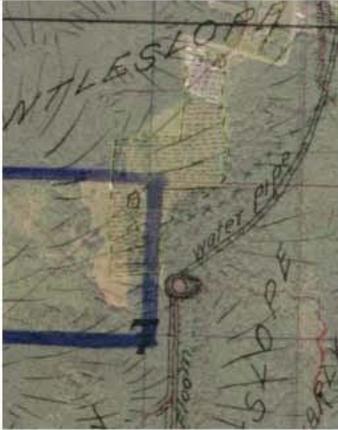
McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

"Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data." *Historic American Engineering Record*. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

"Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element." Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. *Survey and Inventory Records*.

### Photos



This shows the historic field area relative to the existing agricultural field  
1893 map overlaid on 2011 USDA aerial  
2013



Looking south an up the road from the gate at the north end  
2013



Looking northwest from near the milk house  
2013



Looking west from near the milk house  
2013



Looking northwest up the road toward the barn  
2013



Fruit trees north of the milk house  
2013



Fruit trees, looking north, behind the trees Hood Canal is visible  
2013



looking southwest  
2013





## Historic Inventory Report

---

Fruit tree to south of farm house  
2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

Field Site No. DAHP No.

Historic Name:

Common Name: 52

Property Address: 32280 Puget Way, Port Gamble, WA 98364 Comments:

Tax No./Parcel No. 062702-4-002-2007

Plat/Block/Lot

Acreage 34.41

Supplemental Map(s)

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

Easting: 1128308

Northing: 926486

Projection: Washington State Plane South Datum:

HARN (feet)

### Identification

Survey Name: Port Gamble

Date Recorded: 04/22/2013

Field Recorder: Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

Owner's Name: Olympic Resource Management

Owner Address: 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

City: Poulsbo

State: WA

Zip: 98370

Classification: Building

Comments:

Resource Status:

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

Within a District? Yes

Contributing? Yes

National Register: Port Gamble Historic District Local

District:



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Study Unit

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

## Other

**Date of Construction:** 1907 Built Date

**Builder:** E. J. Rounds

## Description

**Historic Use:** Agriculture/Subsistence - Animal Facility

**Current Use:** erce/Trade - Specialty Store

**Plan:** Rectangle **Stories:** 1

**Structural System:** atform Frame

**Changes to Plan:** Slight

**Changes to Interior:** Inknown

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Slight

**Changes to Windows:** Slight

**Changes to Other:**

**Other (specify):**

**Roof Type:**

**Roof Material:**

**Style:**

**Cladding:**

Gable - Side Gable

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Colonial - Dutch Colonial

Wood - Drop Siding

**Foundation:**

**Form/Type:**

Concrete - Poured

Agricultural

## Narrative



## Historic Inventory Report

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**Yes

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This building is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The town site featured several stables and sheds. By the 1920s the prevailing use of automobiles for personal transportation led to conversion of sheds to garages and construction of one, two, and three car garages. This was complemented by the growth of automobile repair and refueling shops within the town. Sheds and garages fronted the alleys. They mark an important change in the role of the automobile and external connections for the once relatively isolated community. The Puget Hotel Stable is the only extant example of a stable associated with a hotel.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.



## Historic Inventory Report

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built in 1907, the Puget Hotel Stable is located on the east side of Puget Way, north of Pope Street. Originally built as a stable, the building now houses a commercial function. This single story, platform framed building occupies a rectangular footprint on a steeply sloped lot, with the basement exposed on three sides. The foundation is at least partially poured concrete. The side gable roof is clad with asphaltcomposition shingles. The gables feature stylized parapets. The small, gabled addition on the southwest corner was constructed in the 1960s or 1970s as a public restroom. Two cupolas perforate the roof's ridgeline; the southern one is original but the northern one has been replaced in kind to match the southern. Many alterations have been made to the building over time to accommodate diverse and shifting functions. Originally featuring a front gable form, the building's main entry is now located on the west side, giving a side gable orientation. Two new window openings in the east elevation date to 1996. Stable doors and flanking paired windows in the north elevation, once reached by a wooden bridge at street grade, have been covered with drop siding. The building features painted drop siding and corner boards. Windows include 6 over 6 sash with casings. The historic plan appears to be intact. There appear to have been slight alterations to the windows and cladding.



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

## Photos



Northwest corner  
2013



west front  
2013



southeast corner  
2013

## Location

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** Tennis Court

**Property Address:** XXXX Puget Way, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 062702-4-002-2007

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 34.41



## Historic Inventory Report

### Supplemental Map(s)

---

Township/Range/EW	Section	1/4 Sec	1/4 1/4 Sec	County	Quadrangle
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1128336

**Northing:** 926296

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Olympic Resource Management

**Owner Address:** 19950 7th Avenue NE, Suite 200

**City:** Poulsbo

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98370

**Classification:** Site

**Comments:**

**Resource Status:**

National Landmark

Contributing to Port Gamble NHL District

**Within a District?** Yes

**Contributing?** Yes

**National Register:** Port Gamble Historic District **Local**

**District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**



# Historic Inventory Report

---

## Description

---

**Historic Use:** Recreation and Culture - Outdoor Recreation  
**Current Use:** Recreation and Culture - Outdoor Recreation

**Plan:** Rectangle      **Stories:** 1  
**Structural System:** Other

**Changes to Plan:** Intact  
**Changes to Interior:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Original Cladding:** Not Applicable  
**Changes to Windows:** Not Applicable

**Changes to Other:** Intact

**Other (specify):** tennis court surface, perimeter fence

**Style:** Other - Utilitarian      **Cladding:** None      **Roof Type:** None      **Roof Material:** None

**Foundation:** Concrete - Poured      **Form/Type:** Other

---

## Narrative

---



## Historic Inventory Report

---

**Study Unit**

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Other****Date of Construction:**

1956 Built Date

**Builder:****Engineer:****Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** Yes

## Historic Inventory Report

**Statement of  
Significance:**

This site is a contributing property within the Port Gamble National Historic Landmark (NHL) District, listed under Criteria A and C in 1966. The NHL District's nomination identifies the period of significance as 1853-1895. The Cultural Resource Element documentation prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. for Port Gamble in 2008 extends the overall period of significance for the town and mill sites to 1940, to include the most comprehensive representation of historically and architecturally significant resources. The year 1940 marks the end of major historic construction and additions as well as the reorganization of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company under the name of Pope and Talbot, Inc.

The earliest period of development at Port Gamble spans the years 1853 to 1895. This period starts with the 1853 arrival of Captain William C. Talbot and includes the initial construction and growth of the mill, its supporting infrastructure, early commercial and community buildings. The filing of the town site plat in 1858 initiated a thirty-year period of employee built house construction, starting in 1859 and lasting through 1889. In 1890, a second period of residential construction began. Between 1890 and 1901, the mill company erected housing for married employees. These houses are almost all associated with the 1892 town site plat addition.

Between 1903 and 1920, the community of Port Gamble witnessed major growth, especially evident in the number of commercial and multi-family domestic buildings. This growth period corresponds with a second town site plat addition in 1910 as well as changes to alleys and increased railroad activity in the region. Properties of this period reflect broader building and architectural trends. From 1921 through the 1930s, select houses (built ca. 1901-1906) were relocated from Port Ludlow to Port Gamble, augmenting the latter's residential capability. This relocation corresponds with the 1935 closure of the Port Ludlow mill and the 1938 incorporation of the Pope and Talbot Lumber Company to take the mill back from McCormick properties.

The buildings at Port Gamble represent multiple property types, including community, commercial, mill related (industrial), and residential. The residential buildings are further divisible as subtypes: employee built housing, company built housing, housing shipped from Port Ludlow, and multi-family. Many domestic buildings have been lost in the town site, including former hotels and small cabins. Garages are associated with the residential buildings; some belong to one house while others pertain to multiple houses.

**Description of  
Physical  
Appearance:**

Built between 1946 and 1956, this recreation feature consists of a rectangular concrete slab surrounded by a low wood and wire fence. Perimeter concrete posts anchor the wood posts.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos



Looking northwest across the tennis court  
2013



Detail of fence surrounding tennis court



## Historic Inventory Report

---

2013

Looking north across the tennis court

2013



## Historic Inventory Report

### Location

---

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 108

**Property Address:** 4293 NE South Power Dr, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-019-0002

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 0.27

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

### Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1126797

**Northing:** 925801

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

### Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Jerrine Philbrook

**Owner Address:** PO Box 186

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District? No Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Domestic - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b>	Rectangle			<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>	Intact			<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Intact
<b>Changes to Other:</b>	Intact				
<b>Other (specify):</b>	garage door				
<b>Style:</b>	Ranch	<b>Cladding:</b>	Wood	<b>Roof Type:</b>	Gable - Cross Gable
		<b>Form/Type:</b>	Single Family	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Wood - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b>	Concrete - Poured				

## Narrative

**Study Unit**

**Other**

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built circa 1965, this Ranch style, single-family residence occupies a T-shaped footprint. A cross gable roof clad with wood shingles caps the single story, platform framed building. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure. Exterior walls feature horizontal wood lap siding. The original plan, windows, garage door and cladding appear to be intact.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

### Photos



north front  
2013



Outbuilding at left and behind.  
Northeast corner  
2013



Outbuilding at right, in foreground.  
south rear  
2013





# Historic Inventory Report

---

## Location

---

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 164

**Property Address:** 32064 Gamble Way NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-035-0002

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** .31

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

## Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127160

**Northing:** 925947

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

## Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Jill Maurer

**Owner Address:** PO Box 5

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No **Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle	<b>Stories:</b> 1	<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact	<b>Condition:</b> Slight	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b>		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Extensive
<b>Changes to Other:</b>			
<b>Other (specify):</b>	<b>Cladding:</b>	<b>Roof Type:</b>	<b>Roof Material:</b>
<b>Style:</b> Ranch	Wood - Vertical Shingle	Gable - Side Gable	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Foundation:</b> Unknown	<b>Form/Type:</b> Single Family		

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built circa 1965, this Ranch style, single-family residence occupies a rectangular footprint. A side gable roof clad with asphalt composition shingles caps the single story, platform framed building. Exterior walls feature a wood shingles in the gable ends and vertical wood siding on the majority of the wall area. The original plan appears to be intact. There appear to have been slight changes to the original cladding and extensive changes to the original windows.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



southwest corner  
2013



Northwest corner  
2013





# Historic Inventory Report

---

## Location

---

**Field Site No.**

**DAHP No.**

**Historic Name:**

**Common Name:** 162

**Property Address:** 32022 Gamble Way NE, Port Gamble, WA 98370 **Comments:**

**Tax No./Parcel No.** 4306-000-036-0001

**Plat/Block/Lot**

**Acreage** 0.48

**Supplemental Map(s)**

---

<b>Township/Range/EW</b>	<b>Section</b>	<b>1/4 Sec</b>	<b>1/4 1/4 Sec</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Quadrangle</b>
T27R02E	06			Kitsap	PORT GAMBLE

## Coordinate Reference

**Easting:** 1127173

**Northing:** 925860

**Projection:** Washington State Plane South **Datum:**

HARN (feet)

## Identification

---

**Survey Name:** Port Gamble

**Date Recorded:** 04/22/2013

**Field Recorder:** Artifacts Consulting, Inc.

**Owner's Name:** Ryan Holt

**Owner Address:** PO Box 74

**City:** Port Gamble

**State:** WA

**Zip:** 98364

**Classification:** Building

**Resource Status:**

**Comments:**

Survey/Inventory

**Within a District?** No **Contributing?**

**National Register:**

**Local District:**

**National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:**

---



# Historic Inventory Report

**Eligibility Status:** Not Determined - SHPO

**Determination Date:** 1/1/0001 **Determination**

**Comments:**

## Description

<b>Historic Use:</b>	Single Family House	<b>Stories:</b>	1	<b>Current Use:</b>	Residential - Single Family House
<b>Plan:</b> Rectangle		<b>Structural System:</b>	Platform Frame	<b>Changes to Interior:</b>	Unknown
<b>Changes to Plan:</b> Intact		<b>Changes to Windows:</b>	Extensive		
<b>Changes to Original Cladding:</b> Intact					
<b>Changes to Other:</b> Intact					
<b>Other (specify):</b> chimney		<b>Roof Type:</b>	Hip	<b>Roof Material:</b>	Asphalt / Composition - Shingle
<b>Style:</b> Ranch	<b>Cladding:</b> Wood				
<b>Foundation:</b> Unknown	<b>Form/Type:</b> Single Family				

## Narrative

### Study Unit

### Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

**Date of Construction:** 1965 Built Date

**Builder:**

**Engineer:**

**Architect:**

**Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places:**No

**Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):** No

**Statement of Significance:** This building is not recommended as potentially individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places. At this time, the building is not recommended as potentially contributing to a historic district. The building resides outside of the Port Gamble NHL district.

**Description of Physical Appearance:** Built circa 1965, this Ranch style, single-family residence occupies a rectangular footprint. A hip roof clad with asphalt composition shingles caps the single story, platform framed building. Exterior walls feature horizontal wood lap siding. The original plan, cladding and chimney appear to be intact. There appear to have been extensive changes to the original windows.

**Major Bibliographic** McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

**References:**

“Port Gamble National Historic Landmark: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data.” Historic American Engineering Record. Prepared by Jan M. Eakins, 1997.

“Port Gamble Cultural Resource Element.” Prepared by Artifacts Consulting, Inc. (Tacoma, Washington), 2008.

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Survey and Inventory Records.

**Photos**



Northwest corner  
2013



southwest corner  
2013