HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

IDENTIFICATION SECTION			Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11 Olympia, WA 98504 (206) 753-4011 MAY	1000
Field Site No. 34-197 OAHP No Date Recorded 3/25/85 revised 8/87		LOCATION SECTION		1988
Site Name Historic Union Mills Superinte	endent's House	Address 7716 Union		
Common_n/a			Olympia vicinity/Thurston/98503	
Field RecorderSS/tc			23 % Section_NW_ % % Section_SW_	
Owner's Name Roy and Pat Rossow		Tax No. / Parcel No1182	<u>3232200 Acreage less than one</u>	
Address 7716 Union Mills Road		Quadrangle or map name <u>La</u>	cey 7.5	
City/State/Zip Code 01ympia, WA 98503		UTM References Zone 10		
		Plat/Block/Lot See Verb	al Boundary Description	
Status		Supplemental Map(s) NA		
X Survey / Inventory	PHOTOGRAPHY		above parcel the VBD is:	
National Register	Photography Neg. No. $10-6$, $2s-3$		dary Description: Commencing at the	
State Register	(Roll No. & Frame No.)	northwest	corner S 88° 50'2" E 40° S 31' E 30'	
Determined Eligible	View of south facade, east facade		" E 147.56' S 57 53' 19" E 1035'	
Determined Not Eligible Other (HABS, HAER, NHL)	Date 3/25/85; 7/87			
			beginning N 32° 6'41" E 150' S 47°	
Local Designation			0' S 32° 6'4" W 150' N 51° 53'19" W 100'	•
Classification District Site Building	Structure 🔲 Object		dary Justification: The nominated	
			ludes the entire property historically	
Contributing Non-Contributing	•	associated	with the Union Mills Superintendent	
District/Thematic Nomination Name_Historic Reso	urces of Unincorporated Thurston	County House. (c		
		Contributin	g Resources: One Building	
DESCRIPTION SECTION	Roof Type		ting Resources: 0	
Materials & Features/Structural Types	Gable Hip	noncontribu	cing Rebources.	
Building Type_Domestic/Residence	_ Flat Pyramidal			
Plan_Rectangular	☐ Monitor ☐ Other (specify) ── ☎ Gambrel	,		
Structural System Wood frame	□ Gambrer			
No. of Stories One and one-half				
	Roof Material			
Cladding (Exterior Wall Surfaces)	Wood Shingle			
	Wood Shake			
Horizontal Wood Siding KI Rustic / Drop	Slate			
	Tar/Built-Up			•
Board and Batten	Metal (specify)	High Styles/Forms (check one o	r more of the following)	
U Vertical Board	Other (specify)	Greek Revival	Spanish Colonial Revival / Mediterranean	
☐ Asbestos / Asphalt ☐ Brick	Not visible	Gothic Revival	Tudor Revival	•
	Coundation	Italianate	Craftsman/Arts & Crafts	
Stucco	Foundation	Second Empire		
🔲 Terra Cotta	Log Concrete Post & Pier Block	🔲 Romanesque Revival	Prairie Style	
Concrete / Concrete Block	Stone Poured	Stick Style	🛄 Art Deco/Art Moderne	•
U Vinyl / Aluminum Siding Metal (specify)	Brick Other (specify)	🔲 Queen Anne	Rustic Style	
Other (specify)	Not visible	L Shingle Style	L International Style	
		Colonial Revival	Northwest Style	÷.
(Include detailed description in		Beaux Arts/Neoclassical		
Integrity Description of Physical Appearance)	Slight Moderate Extensive	Chicago/Commercial Style	XI Residential Vernacular (see below)	
		American Foursquare	⊠ Other (specify) Dutch Colonial	
Changes to plan				
Changes to original cladding		Vernacular House Types		
Changes to interior		Gable front	X Cross gable	
Other (specify)		Gable front and wing	Pyramidal/Hipped	
DCD 10/86 - 1209- 🏾 🏎 3		Side gable	Other (specify)	

State of Washington, Department of Community Development

DC

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Themes (check one or more of the following)

Agriculture	Conservation	Politics / Government / Law
Architecture/Landscape Architecture	Education	Religion
Arts	Entertainment / Recreation	Science & Engineering
Commerce	Ethnic Heritage (specify)	Social Movements / Organizations
Communications	Health / Medicine	Transportation
Community Planning / Development	X Manufacturing / Industry	Other (specify)
	Military	Study Unit Sub-Theme(s) (specify)
Statement of Significance		
Date of Construction 1910	Architect/Engineer/Builder Unknown	Level of Significance: local

Period of Significance: 1910-1925 🖄 In the opinion of the surveyor, this property appears to meet the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places

In the opinion of the surveyor, this property is located in a potential historic district (National and / or local).

The last important remnant of a once-thriving company town, the Union Mills Superintendent's House is historically significant for its association with one of the largest lumber mills in the county and one of the first electric sawmills in the Northwest. Although some workers' houses and a manager's residence are still extant, the Superintendent's House retains the greatest integrity and closest historical ties with the mill. No longer standing are the mill, auxiliary buildings, and the hotel, all torn down in the 1930s.

buildings, and the hotel, all torn down in the 1930s. One of the first electric sawmills in the northwest, the Union Mills was owned by the Chattan family associated with the Fletcher-Coward Company of Kansas City where the lumber was shipped for retail sale. First built in 1910, the mill burned and was reconstructed in 1912. Power was generated on-site with steamboilers and a steam turbine and the mill produced dimensional lumber, lath, shingles, and specialties including "tung-lock silo," a notched product for water towers and silos, tongue-in-groove ready-cut pieces for home building, and log squares which were sold to Japan. The mill first logged around Pattison Lake and floated logs through a canal which connected it with Long Lake. Later a railroad was built to Hogum Bay and logging commenced there and at South Bay north of the mill. Three locomo-tives brought logs pulled from the woods by donkey engines over the railway. Later logs came by rail from Union Burn and Hanaford Valley at Bucoda in southern Thurston County. A trestle was built into Long Lake which dumped the logs for storage before milling. A tugboat maneuvered logs to the conveyor near the lake where logs were fed into the mill. (continued)

Description of Physical Appearance

Located adjacent to the Burlington Northern Railroad tracks, two miles east of Lacey, the Superintendent's House is a rectangular one and one-half story wood frame structure of Dutch Colonial Style on a concrete block foundation. Its cross-gable bellcast gambrel roof is covered with composition shingles and has wide overhangs with wide gable-end fascia boards. The roofline is broken by a central brick chimney and has bracketed overhanging center gables on the front (south) and rear facades. Walls are clad with drop siding on the first story and shingles on the gable ends. Horizontal banding is at the first and second floorlines. A porch is recessed under the roof at the southwest corner. Wooden steps leading to porch have railings with ornate turned posts and balusters, which continue along the porch. The porch corner post is unadorned, while the center post is turned. The porch shelters the panelled entry door, which has an original wooden screen door and an ornate architrave with sidelights. The northeast corner has the rear entry which has a newer covered patio and deck. Fenestration consists of single and paired double-hung sash with one-over-one lights and plain surrounds with prominent head moldings. A rectangular bay with a triple window is centered below the overhaging rable surrounds with prominent head moldings. A rectangular bay with a triple window is centered below the overhanging gable on the front facade.

While the exterior and interior spaces are intact, some alterations have been made to accommodate modern amenities.

Major Bibliographic References

Interviews with Fred Daly and Elizabeth Gillis Morrow, whose parents worked at the mill, 1985. Stevenson, Shanna. Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater: A Pictorial History, Donning, 1985.

UNION MILLS SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE

Significance (continued):

The Union Mills Company built houses for married employees, some of which still stand in altered condition adjacent to the Superintendent's House. Two larger houses were built by company carpenters for the manager and superintendent. The single men lived in a three story hotel which sat near the Superintendent's House but has since been razed. Here about 70 men roomed and were fed in a large dining hall. The building also housed a store, post office, pool hall, and barbershop.

The mill closed in 1925, after a fire at its timber source in Bucoda. The cost of transporting logs to the mill also made further operations uneconomical. The mill was dismantled and the hotel eventually torn down in the 1930s. The mill stood across Union Mills Road from the hotel and residences.

Verbal Boundary Description (continued):

The boundary can also be described thuslyL beginning at a point on the northside of Union Mill Road approximately 2800 feet west of the N.W. intersection of Marvin-McAllister Road and Union Mill Road, proceed 150 feet west, 150 feet north, 150 feet east, and 150 feet south to the point of beginning.