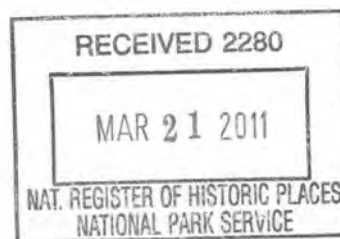


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



259

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Port Angeles Civic Historic District

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 205, 215, 217 and 319 S. Lincoln Street not for publication _____

city or town Port Angeles vicinity _____

State Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


Signature of certifying official/Title

3-16-11
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

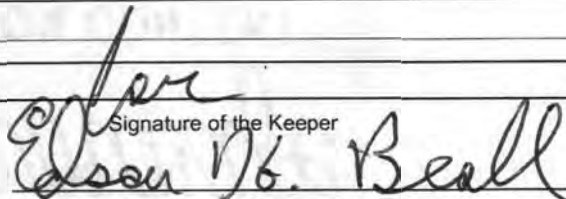
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
 ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the
 National Register.
 ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
 National Register.
- ☐ removed from the
 National Register.
- ☐ other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5-4-11

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
2		buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

One – Clallam County Courthouse

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: Library

GOVERNMENT: Fire Station

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Museum

VACANT/NOT IN USE

GOVERNMENT: Courthouse

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Classical Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENT:

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 5

Narrative Description

The Port Angeles Civic Historic District, directly south of the downtown core, consists of three contributing buildings and one non-contributing park. It covers two city blocks along the east side of Lincoln Street (also known as Highway 101), a main thoroughfare that runs north to south through the city. The proposed district runs north to south from East Second to East Fourth Streets.

Carnegie Library - 205 S. Lincoln Street

Owner: City of Port Angeles

Style: Classical Revival

Architect: Harold H. Ginnold

Classification: Historic Contributing

Parcel Number: 102610

Builder: Chris Kuppler

Built: 1919

Description: The Carnegie Library is a two-story brick building capped with a hip roof. The library has wide over-hanging eaves with decorative-cut rafter tails and knee braces. Based on a Carnegie Corporation "Plan type A" type, the building is symmetrical in design with a central entry portico flanked by rows of grouped windows. The building has a raised basement, and the entry is located mid level. Here an ornate classical inspired surround highlights a full light door, flanked by full light sidelights. Above is an entry canopy and arched transom light.

The exterior is brick laid in a Flemish bond of variegated colors. Basement, casement style windows (grouped in pairs of three) are near ground level and are surrounded by a soldier course of brick. Above are the main floor windows, same design, but with the addition of an arched transom. Separating the upper and lower windows are decorative spandrel panels consisting of stucco and brick in a circular pattern

Due to ADA needs a small elevator tower was added to the rear of the building during a recent restoration project. It also serves to aid exhibit workers in delivering and removing artifacts and displays, and provides seismic bracing to the historic structure.

All interior finishes reflected the wealth of resources that the area had to offer at the time, with extensive use made of old growth clear fir trim, flooring and millwork. Two fireplaces graced the reading room as a finishing touch. The main reading room is one open space, while the basement contains restrooms, support spaces, offices and a community meeting room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 2 of 5

In 1962 a large modern addition was added to the front of the building, completely masking the 1919 façade. This addition was removed and the entire building was rehabilitated during a 2004 restoration.

Also on site at the southwest corner of the lot, is a DAR marker installed in 1924. The bronze plaque, set in granite commemorates President Lincoln's decoration of Port Angeles as a townsite reserve for use by the military and coast guard in 1862.

Fire/Police Station - 215 Lincoln Street

Owner: City of Port Angeles

Style: Art Deco

Architect: William Aitken

Classification: Historic Contributing

Parcel Number: 102620

Builder: S. S. Mullen

Built: 1931

Description: Designed in the Art Deco style, the Fire Station is a two-story rectangular (42 x 89) building fronting Lincoln Street. The two-story façade is divided into two distinct horizontal sections which are separated by a stringcourse of ornate terra-cotta. Here, zig-zag relief patterns are found floating on a stylized field of waves. Below is the ground floor of poured concrete which has been skim coated with approximately 12' high horizontal bands stacked twelve levels high. Three equally spaced garage door bays are defined by two oversized terra-cotta plinth blocks marking the sides of the center bay. The garage bays have been infilled with copper hoods. The north based houses a pair of recessed wood doors, while the center and south bay have octagonal storefront display windows. While infilled the original size and finishes of apparatus bay remain intact.

The second floor boasts an intricate tapestry of brick masonry. A diaper pattern of dark and light bricks can be found on the main façade, the north façade, and just part of the south façade (an indication of the planned phase 2 of the building). At the upper corners of the main façade are terra-cotta blocks which highlight a terra-cotta cornice on a low parapet wall. Bandings of horizontal laid out windows are divided by oversized half round piers which begin and end in terra-cotta caps. The upper cap has a stylized wheel and saw blade design, while the bottom features a mountain range.

The north façade contains a small garage door with original carriage doors, an entry door, three fixed multi-pane windows on the first floor and two sets of multi-pane windows on the second floor. The northern window has been replaced by a door and a metal fire exit has been added. On the south façade is a freestanding, wood framed covered exterior stair and ramp system which allows access to a second floor entry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 3 of 5

The building sits back from the road to allow for outside storage of fire equipment. The original driveway has been replaced with a large concrete courtyard which is sheltered by a low wall of CMU blocks.

The interior the building remains intact with only minor changes. The truck bays have remained open with a partial dividing wall added to the rear of the space. The fire pole has been removed and the access hole in the floor filled in, but the original location is visible. In the late 1980s the front wall of the building was structurally reinforced around the original truck bay doors. All other spaces remain intact, including the jail cells located in the rear of the building.

Veterans Memorial Park - 217 South Lincoln Street

Owner: City of Port Angeles

Style: None

Architect: Unknown

Classification: Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

Parcel Number: 102630

Builder: Unknown

Built: 1997

Description: Acquired as part of the congressional legislation for the construction of the Carnegie library, Veterans Memorial contains several stone & bronze markers dedicated to various Veterans organizations. The focal point of the park is a full-scale replica of the Liberty Bell, made at the White Chapel Bell Foundry (the same foundry that made the original bell). It stands 5 feet tall, weighs 2,080 pounds and can be heard a distance of eight miles. It sits on a raised concrete platform and is covered by a simple structure. Four brick piers hold up a metal hipped roof. Between the shelter and the street is a long rectilinear reflecting pool, flanked by benches. The rear of the park space is defined by an arched walking path that leads visitors to several memorials and monuments honoring the county's veterans.

Originally known as Central Park, the park was renamed Veterans Memorial Park in 1986, and the present configuration dates from a 1997 renovation of the park funded by Marguerite Miller Hartness.

The park is used monthly by members of the American Legion and other veteran organizations to honor local men and women who have served their country. Other civic groups use the location to hold rallies for various causes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 4 of 5

Clallam County Courthouse - 319 South Lincoln Street

Owner: Clallam County

Style: Classical Revival

Architect: Francis W. Grant

Classification: Historic Contributing

Parcel Number 645700

Builder: Sound Const. Co.

Built 1915

Description: Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places since July 13, 1987, the Clallam County Courthouse is the hub of civic government. The building consists of two portions, the original 1915, and a connected 1979 wing.

The original courthouse building is a two story structure (with a raised basement and attic) resting on a concrete foundation and dominated by a central clock tower with cupola. The exterior of the structure reflects the Classical Revival idiom of the period and is faced in red brick laid in a stretcher bond pattern with cast stone trim.

A two story central pavilion, with pedimented parapet, projects from the face of the front (west) facade. The pavilion shelters a recessed entry bay framed by colossal fluted Ionic columns. Between the columns on the first story, a double leaf doorway with 'glazed panels provides entry to the structure. The doorway is crowned with a projecting stone entablature and framed with sidelights and console brackets. Above the doorway, recessed panels with decorative stone and brickwork separate the first and second stories. A large window bay at the second story features paired and single sash windows with wood frames and transom lights.

On either side of the projecting pavilion, the front facade is divided into recessed window bays and solid brick piers. The same pattern of bays and piers is disposed symmetrically across the side (five bays) and rear (six bays) elevations. In all instances, window openings include large wood sash windows divided by a single mullion beneath a transom. The windows are set in wood frames and have projecting sills. Beneath the first floor and second floor windows are decorative panels of brick with stone ornament. The building is composed horizontally into a base, midsection (comprising the two main floors) and entablature. The divisions are articulated on the exterior by a stone stringcourse above the basement level and an ornamented frieze above the second story. The entablature is completed by a projecting cornice with block modillions. Above the cornice, a brick parapet hides the attic story.

The most dominant feature of the exterior design is the tall clock and bell tower. The tower rises behind the central pediment to a height of 82 feet above street level. The 16' x 16' foot brick pedestal is capped by a full entablature with frieze and bracketed cornice. Above the cornice is a domed wood cupola housing the bell. The cupola is supported by paired fluted Doric columns which project at the four corners and Palladian

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 5 of 5

arched openings with Ionic columns.

The clock itself was made in 1880 by the Howard Tower Clock Company of Boston and was sent to Seattle in 1885 where it remained unclaimed until the architect of the courthouse secured it for installation in the new building. The clock faces are set behind frosted glass and measure 100 inches in diameter. The Roman numerals measure 15 inches tall, the minute hand is 46 and one-half inches long, and the hour hand is 31 and one-half inches long. Inside the cupola, the iron bell is four feet tall and weighs 2,000 pounds.

The main entry to the building is accessed by a concrete walk which rises 12 steps from the sidewalk to the lawn and 11 steps from the lawn to the front entry. The interior of the courthouse includes an entry vestibule and a large central hall faced with marble and decorative scagliola. The scagliola is about three-sixteenths of an inch thick, applied to the plaster walls. The central hall has a classical cornice molding and Ionic pilasters at the entries. Double curved stairs at either end of the hall lead to the second story. A courtroom on the second floor still retains original wood trim and furniture. The rooms on the second floor are organized around an open balcony (14 by 14 feet) which looks down on the first floor hall. The second story is lighted by a 12' x 12' art glass skylight.

The nominated property includes the historic courthouse and courthouse lawn. However, the newer 1979 courthouse, attached to the rear of the 1915 building, does not contribute to the significance of the property, but is included in the nominated parcel because it is physically connected to the historic structure. It is not visible from Lincoln Street.

Also on site at the southwest corner of the lot, is a DAR marker installed in 1962. The bronze plaque, set in granite commemorates Victor Smith, the founder of the city of Port Angeles, the second national city on June 19, 1862.



8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is: N/A

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record# _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1915-1931

Significant Dates

1915, 1919, 1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Aitken, William (Architect)

Grant, Francis W. (Architect)

Ginnold, Harold, H. (Architect)

S. S. Mullen (Builder)

Sound Construction Co. (Builder)

Kuppler, Chris (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Clallam County Historical Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 1 of 13

Statement of Significance

The Port Angeles Civic Historic District is historically significant under criterion A as a collection of buildings which represent the civic center of the community of Port Angeles, Washington. Here, county and city governmental functions came together over a 15 year time span during a significant growth period in the community. The district is a unique collection of buildings (a county courthouse, a fire/police station, and a library) executed in a range of architectural styles. Together, they show the mastery of three different architects from the Seattle area and portray the distinctive characteristics of their type and period of construction under criterion C.

The district is a two-block section of the city's downtown area that contains three contributing buildings spanning from 1915 to 1931. The period of significance for the district begins in 1915, with the completion of the Clallam County Courthouse and ends in 1931 with the opening of the City of Port Angeles Fire/Police Station.

Port Angeles, the county seat of Clallam County since 1890, sits on a natural harbor, which was originally named Puerto de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles by Spanish mariners. The harbor is protected by the long sand spit of Ediz Hook jutting into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which made it an ideal place to establish a bustling industrial city during the late 19th century. The modern city of Port Angeles was founded in 1862; a few years after the first handful of Euro-American settlers took up residence among the Klallam villagers who had inhabited the site for thousands of years. The new community grew slowly until the late 1880s, when the booming economy and the arrival of the utopian Puget Sound Co-operative Colony drew an influx of settlers. In 1890 the city incorporated and won the Clallam County seat, positioning it as the county's civic, commercial and industrial center. The primary industry was processing the harvest from the massive old growth forests that stretched south and west from Port Angeles in the foothills of the Olympic range. For most of the twentieth century large lumber, pulp, paper, and plywood mills along the city's waterfront powered the economy. In recent years the economy has diversified. With Olympic National Park's headquarters in the city and major attractions nearby, tourism is particularly important.

The first Euro-American settlers at Port Angeles were Angus Johnson, Alexander Sampson, Rufus Holmes and William Winsor, although accounts differ as to who arrived first and whether that first arrival came in 1856 or 1857. None brought families - Sampson was separated from his wife and the others were bachelors. The men staked Donation Land Act claims near the Klallam villages.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 2 of 13

A handful of additional settlers arrived over the next few years and in 1859 several of the newer arrivals joined with Sampson, Holmes, and Winsor to form the Cherbourg Land Company. The goal was to plat a town site and sell lots, despite the fact that by law their donation land claims were only for settlement, not re-sale.

The Cherbourg Land Company caught the attention of Victor Smith (1827-1865), a protégé of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. Smith, and perhaps Chase too, invested in the Cherbourg Land Company. Chase appointed Smith, Collector of Customs for the Puget Sound District.

From the time of his arrival in Port Townsend, in Jefferson County in 1861, Smith lobbied hard to move the official U.S. Port of Entry from Port Townsend to "Cherbourg" or Port Angeles. By 1862 he won passage of congressional legislation transferring the Port of Entry.

Smith's grandiose plans for the town site involved more than the Customs House. With Chase's support, he succeeded in getting President Lincoln to designate 3,520 acres at Port Angeles as a federal reserve for lighthouse, military, and naval purposes. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers platted a federal town site on the reserve land, laying out the street plan (patterned after Victor Smith's former home town of Cincinnati, Ohio) which still exists today. The fact that Washington, D.C., was the only other city officially laid out by the federal government led the U.S. Board of Trade in 1890 to dub Port Angeles the "Second National City."

Smith died in a shipwreck on July 30, 1865, and for a while it looked like the city he founded would perish too. Even before his death, when federal town site lots were offered for sale in 1864 they found few takers. By 1866, Port Townsend interests had reclaimed the Port of Entry and many of the new settlers departed.

It was not until the mid 1880s, a boom time throughout the Washington Territory, did Port Angeles see permanent commercial development. In 1884 Eben Gay Morse built a hotel and his son-in-law David W. Morse, expanded it into the first general store. David Morse also built the first wharf. These developments began attracting newcomers to build homes nearby.

However, it was the Puget Sound Co-Operative Colony that was most responsible for the subsequent expansion of Port Angeles. The Colony purchased land a short distance west of the existing Port Angeles settlement, on Ennis Creek. Colonists began arriving in late 1886 and by the next summer the population of the Colony rivaled that of the existing town (some 400 people). Over the next few years colonists constructed Port Angeles's first sawmill, its first office building, many homes, schools and churches, as well as an ornate opera house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 3 of 13

The utopian community did not last long and within a few years, it evolved into more of an entrepreneurial enterprise.

Even as the Colony faded, Port Angeles continued to flourish, due in no small part to the influx of idealistic and energetic settlers who had arrived as Colonists. A village of a few hundred in 1886, Port Angeles had grown to over 3,000 residents by 1890. In June of that year, voters held a town meeting and officially incorporated the City of Port Angeles. The following month, settlers frustrated that the bulk of the 3,520-acre Federal Reserve remained off limits, "jumped the Reserve." Squatters moved en masse onto the federal land, laid claim to two lots each, and mounted a lobbying campaign that paid off with 1891 legislation officially opening the reserve to homesteading.

With its growth spurt, Port Angeles had become the largest population center in Clallam County, outpacing the small community of New Dungeness that was then the county seat. Rival promoters of Port Angeles and Port Crescent succeeded in having the location of the county seat put to a vote in the November 1890 election. Port Angeles easily out-pollled its two rivals, solidifying its position as the civic, commercial, and industrial center of Clallam County.

However, the city's growth slowed as a result of the nationwide depression dubbed the Panic of 1893. Some residents left as land and timber prices plummeted. A sawmill run by the Filion brothers, who were among a group of Civil War veterans who arrived in 1892, provided one of the few sources of income in town.

As time went on, the regional economy improved with the logging of the Olympic Peninsula's massive conifer forests. The completion of the long anticipated Olympia Highway in 1914 also spurred economic development making the city the official gateway to the various resources within the Olympia Peninsula. By that time the city of Port Angeles was in the midst of multiple civic improvement projects. Among them was the construction of a permanent county courthouse to replace the succession of temporary quarters used since Port Angeles had become the county seat a quarter century earlier.

The immediate need for a new courthouse was elevated as the result of a massive regrading project to lower the hills that impeded access to the downtown. This included the removal of several tons of rock and dirt, in some areas to the depths of over 25 feet along Lincoln Street which was the location of existing county courthouse. The courthouse actually stood some 8 to 10 ft. over the proposed regraded street line and the Auditor's vault was completely within the boundaries of the new street. This was coupled with the fact that the most people considered the courthouse building "a dilapidated shack" and a disgrace to the county and the community. The dirt removed as part of the project was used to raise Front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 13

Street, along the waterfront, and other nearby streets some 12 feet. The goal was to lift the downtown above the high tides that would often inundate the commercial center with salt water and city sewage. As a result, many storeowners raised their buildings well above the foundations to meet the new street level.

Since County Commissioners had to move out of the building, they leased temporary office space from the School Board in the old Central School building where plans were being arranged to construct a more suitable building. After confirmation was received from the State Attorney General in Olympia, County Commissioners floated a tax levy that would allow them to build a courthouse that was suitable for the present needs of the county. An advisory committee of twenty-five citizens was formed in May of 1914 to consider an appropriate location for the courthouse. George W. O'Brien of Sequim was named chairman and A.J. Cosser secretary. Of concern was that the use of the present courthouse site would result in the new building being built in a hole since the site was to be lowered 26ft. Eventually a site near the top of the grade on the east side of Lincoln Street between 3rd and 4th Street was chosen.

By this time, the County Commission had already hired Seattle architect Francis W. Grant. Little is known about formal training and background of Grant. Born in 1868 in Canada, Grant migrated with his parents to the U.S. at an early age and became a naturalized citizen in 1875. In 1897 he was hired as the "Superintendent of Construction" for the Wisconsin State Historical Society Building in Madison City, Wisconsin. After the project was completed in 1900, Grant began work for the U.S. Treasury Department residing in New York City. By 1904 his duties took him to Seattle, where he served as Superintendent of Construction for all federal projects. In 1910 he began a two-year stint as the Superintendent of Building Department for the City of Seattle. Polk directories from 1912 to 1913 list Grant as a building contractor, however by 1914 he is listed as an architect. Regardless of his official occupation, Grant was active in promoting the newly recognized profession of architecture. He was within the first group of architects to be licensed by the State of Washington in 1919 (No. 64) when the State began this practice and he published numerous articles about the profession in a variety of architectural journals. His article in American Architect & Architecture (Vol. 115, 1919) on the need to write plan specifications is noteworthy. He retained his own independent architectural practice until 1922; however the courthouse in Port Angeles is Grant's only documented work. How he received such a large commission, with seemingly little experience as an architect is unknown. In 1922 Grant went to work for the John Graham & Co. (1922-1936), one of the largest architectural firms in the city at the time. During his tenure there, he is credited with assisting in the design of the Exchange Building (1928), an Art Deco high rise building in the city's downtown core. It is believed that Grant died in Victoria, B.C. on December 28, 1936 at the age of 69.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 5 of 13

By July of 1914 details about Grant's plan for the new courthouse began to emerge in the local newspaper. County Commissioners had approved Grant's design on July 7th. The building was to have a frontage of 100 ft. on Lincoln Street and a foot print of 70' x 50'. The main feature of the "burlap red brick" building was a 16 sq ft. clock tower which would rise 82' above the sidewalk. Terra cotta columns on the exterior were to be highlighted by a grand 19' x 20' entry clad with marble. Projected cost for the building and furnishing was \$75,000.

Construction for the much needed new building started on August 1, 1914. The Sound Construction Company of Seattle was awarded the general contract with a low bid of \$42,825. Plumbing & Heating was done by E.A. Jacobs, Rainier Electric handled the electrical work, while Joseph Mayer & Bros. installed the clock and a 2,000 lbs. bell in the tower, and the Stewart Iron Works built the jail in the basement. By September concrete was being poured for the basement walls and plans were being made for a grand cornerstone laying ceremony. The ceremonies were in charge of the local Masonic Order and were conducted by the Grand Lodge of Washington, headed by Grand Master William J. Sutton of Cheney on October 16th. The activities included a parade of 600 school children, speeches and the formal lying of a cornerstone with time capsule. That night, the local Masonic Order hosted a banquet and ball attended by over 250 people.

By March of 1915 the grand Beaux Arts style building was complete and furniture was being shipped from Tacoma and Ohio. A formal opening ceremony for the new courthouse was held with great fan fair on June 14, 1915.

At the time, the city was in the midst of a large growth spurt. Several new sawmills had begun operation on the waterfront, the railroad had arrived, and a newly opened hydro-electric project on the Elwha River solidified Port Angeles's position as the industrial center where products from the surrounding forests were processed. The largest sawmill in the Pacific Northwest was also nearing completion. Representatives of the Puget Sound Mills & Timber company promised employment of more than 1,000 men. The population of the city boomed rising from 2,286 people in 1910 to 5,351 by 1920.

With the completion of the monumental courthouse, the excitement of the growing city continued. Plans to create a permanent home for a public library had long been under consideration but funds for the construction were lacking. Promoters of a library had gotten wind of grants being offered by the Andrew Carnegie Foundation. In fact, Jessie Webster, wife of the local newspaper publisher, had attempted to obtain a grant from the Carnegie

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 6 of 13

Foundation in 1912 but was refused since the Library was not a formal non-profit organization and they did not own a parcel of land on which to build.

The need for a public library in Port Angeles had been recognized in the late 1890s, but nothing came about as a result of inquiries. Finally in 1912 at a meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Commercial Club, Jessie Webster made a motion that a public library be organized in Port Angeles. The Commercial Club granted use of one of the rooms in their building as a temporary home for the library which would house a small collection of 100 books donated by the Port Angeles Reading Club. Lumber, stain and nails were donated to make shelves, and curtains and curtain rods were given. The Seattle public library even sent a box of discarded books, and small gifts of money came in to buy additional books. As the number of books increased and the educational value of the book service was demonstrated, the group began to formulate plans for a building that would serve as a permanent home for the library.

The first step was to organize and incorporate a Port Angeles Public Library Association, which then turned its attention to the acquisition of a building site. The County at the time owned a tract of land that the commissioners were willing to convey to the city, but it was unclear how a County (who had been gifted the land by the federal government) could donate a gift of land to a municipality. The help of U.S. Representative Lindley H. Hadley, and Senator Miles Poindexter was sought. Poindexter introduced a special bill in Congress (s.3585) which authorized the county to convey to the City of Port Angeles the tract of land in question. Hadley sent a telegram to Jessie Webster in October 1917, announcing that the bill had passed both houses of congress.

With the acquisition of the land (a 150' x 185' lot), attention was then turned to raising funds for the construction of a building. The committee's attention was turned back to the Carnegie Foundation.

Many cities and towns in Washington State had acquired funds through Carnegie's Library program. Of the 1,412 Carnegie libraries in the United States, 43 were eventually built in Washington. Contrary to common belief, Carnegie did not start the tradition of free library, but his gifts had the effect of accelerating their development. Andrew Carnegie himself took and active interest in the library program, but the details were handled by his secretary, James Bertram.

Bertram made grants routinely, and no city willing to meet his conditions was turned down for a grant. One of his rules was that a grant would only be made to a city government, and upon formal application signed by the mayor. Cities were also required to pledge 10% of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 7 of 13

construction costs. In addition they had to pledge operating costs, and cities had to have clear title to the land. Beginning in 1908 Bertram also required that cities submit architectural plans to him for approval, and after 1911 grants recipients and their architects had to consider the suggestions and sample layouts in a book by Bertram entitled Notes on Library Buildings. This book reflected the thinking of leading architects of the time on library design. It recommended against elaborate entrances and excessive space for library staff use. Over the course of the program Bertram became increasingly exacting. By 1918, when Port Angeles was seeking approval, he twice rejected plans by their architect Harold H. Ginnold, even though his design mirrored three other Carnegie Libraries that he had designed and built at other locations around the state using Carnegie funds.

At the time, Ginnold was well known in the city of Port Angeles. He had previously been hired by the school district to design Lincoln Heights School (1917) and had finished schoolhouse designs for the outlying communities of Blyn (1916), Beaver (1916), and Forks (1916). Ginnold also had designed the Naval Order of the Elks Lodge #353 in downtown Port Angeles (1916), and had provided plans to the Port Angeles Amusement Company for a pavilion (1918, unbuilt).

Ginnold's obvious connection to Port Angeles may have been through his wife's (Hypatia Dermal) family. Marie Dermal, Ginnold's mother-in-law, was a prominent, early pioneer of the city and was a charter member of the Literary Club, forerunner of the Port Angeles Library Association. Ginnold had married Hypatia Dermal in Port Angeles on September 18, 1907.

Born April 29, 1886 in Evergreen, Colorado, details about the early life of Harold Horatio Ginnold are unknown. By the age of 16, Ginnold had moved to Seattle and began serving as a draftsman in the architectural offices of James Schack (1902-1906). In 1907 he worked for architect Harlan Thomas, one of the foremost architects in the city. Then in 1910, Ginnold acquired half interest in the architectural firm of C. Lewis Wilson & Co. (1910-1913). While many details about the firm are unknown, the company had many large commissions and maintained offices in Seattle and Chehalis. Known projects by the firm include the Pacific County Courthouse (1911) in South Bend, the Franklin County Courthouse (1913) in Pasco, and several Carnegie Libraries: Pasco (1911), Port Townsend (1913), and Renton (1914).

For reasons unknown in 1914, Ginnold (then age 28) opened his own independent firm in Seattle. It was during this time that he completed plans for the Port Angeles Library. His first independent project may have been the Kuppler Building (1914) on Laurel Street in Port Angeles. In 1919 Ginnold applied for and received an architectural license (No. 59, Dec 13,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 8 of 13

1919) from the State, one of several hundred architects who were grandfathered in before the new licensing testing requirements took effect.

Despite living and working in Seattle, Ginnold continued to receive commissions in Port Angeles including a \$100,000 contract from the School District in 1922 to design several new schools and a variety of additions. Projects included Washington School (1922); Jefferson School (1922), and an addition to Lincoln Heights School (1922); as well as a design for a new school in the small community of Joyce (1922).

Other projects include alterations to the 1530 Westlake Building (1923) for Mr. C.C. Asker; the Herzig Building (1927); the Devo Apartments (1928); the Rudolph Thorlakson House (1928); the Graybar Electric Co. Building (1929); and a first floor remodel of the Frink Building (c. 1932); all in Seattle.

In 1933, Ginnold closed his independent architectural practice and went to work for the U.S. Army, serving as their in-house Architect/Engineer in the Construction Quartermasters office at Fort Lewis (1933 to 1946). Designs on base attributed to Ginnold include the Jensen Gym (1934); the Georgian Revival style Post Headquarters Building (1935); and the Arts & Crafts inspired Fort Lewis Logistics Center Entry Gate (1945). Over his thirteen year stint on the base, he served in various capacities; from architect to principal engineer and worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the late 1930s (1933-1938). Ginnold left Washington State in 1946 and took a position as Chief of Construction Services for the Veteran's Administration in their San Francisco branch office. He died in San Mateo County, California on June 14, 1959.

After over a year of correspondence and negotiations, a \$12,000 grant from the Carnegie Foundation was awarded to the City of Port Angeles for the construction of the library. The city pledged \$500 and construction began in 1918. Chris Kuppler was awarded the bid for construction of the building for \$10,714.

The building was formally dedicated January 5, 1919 and served the town's library needs well for 50+ years. At the time of opening, the library had a collection of 1,600 books, but the structure had a capacity of 12,000 books. Woodwork in the building was a golden oak; and the walls were painted a buff color which highlighted the beamed ceilings and two large fireplaces.

Slow and steady progress marked the library's growth since its opening. In 1928 a special children's room was opened and by 1932 circulation reached 105,890 books. By the early 1960s the library was running out of space and the building was showing its age. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 9 of 13

solution was to build a modern "box-like" addition to the front of the structure in 1962 (now removed). The new structure obscured all but the roofline of the original building, but largely kept the original Carnegie portion of the library intact.

The new addition served the community well for another 30 years, but by the mid 1990s, space was tight once again. A bond was passed to build a new library in a different location and to remove the 1962 addition in front of the Carnegie, restoring its original architectural integrity. Restoration work began in 2003, and in October 2004 the building was reopened as an annex/museum for the Clallam County Historical Society.

The 1920s and 1930s brought further growth to the city in the form of expansion of the timber industries. Three paper pulp mills opened near Ediz during this time, keeping the affects of the looming Great Depression to a minimum.

It was during this time that discussions of a new city hall complex were at the forefront of city leaders. For nearly 40 years the city offices and the fire department had been housed in a c.1890 wooden frame building located at First and Oak streets.

Discussions resulted in the idea of a phased three-unit city hall group. The site chosen for the new facility was the vacant space between the Clallam County Courthouse and the Carnegie Library, thus creating a centralized core group of civic related buildings.

The city hired Seattle architect William Aitken to design the city hall complex. Aiken, born September 9th, 1889 was a native of Scotland having arrived in Seattle, via Canada, in 1919. His formal education is unknown. Upon his arrival in Seattle, he acquired an architectural license (No. 4, Nov. 29, 1919) and opened an independent architectural practice (1919-62). He designed a variety of buildings and his skills of delineation are evident by the variety of architectural styles he employed during his 40+ year practice. Early projects include the Anna Wagner apartment building (1922) in Seattle; the Salem Lutheran Church (1922) in Mount Vernon; the Phoenix/Masonic Lodge (1924, 52) in Sumner; the Quinault Apartments (1925) in Seattle; the Lincoln Theater (1926) in Mount Vernon; the Harvard Crest Apartments (1926) in Seattle (1926); and the J. M. Colman Company warehouse (1930) in Seattle.

Later projects include the Yesler Terrace Housing Project, Seattle (1939-42, with George Wellington Stoddard, J. Lister Holmes, William J. Bain, and J. T. Jacobsen); the R.C. Northfield Store (1935); the Northfield Building (1939); Lakeview School on Mercer Island (1952-53, with Bassetti & Morse); the Norman S. Wright Company Building in Seattle (1959-

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 10 of 13

60); Aitken retired in 1960 but continued to do small projects on the side, including the Pacific Coast Coal & Oil Co. Building (1962) in Seattle. Aitken died in Seattle in April of 1971.

Aitken had been working on other projects in the city when he was awarded the contract for the city hall complex. Projects included the Sandison Bakery Building (northwest corner of 4th and Lincoln) which was built by S.S. Mullen, who would work with Aitken on the City Hall Complex. Aitken's M & S Realty Building on Front Street, built using poured and cast concrete, mirrors some of the details found on his City Hall complex design.

For the City Hall complex, Aitken presented plans for a U-shaped building. The south wing was to house a two-story fire station, the north wing a one-story police station, and the adjoining recessed central core we be home to city offices and the council chambers. The entire footprint was 50' x 180'. A 1/8 scale model of the proposed complex was put on display for the public.

Initial plans were to put an emergency ordinance in place allowing for the construction of the two outside wings; housing the fire and police stations. Seven bids were received by the commission with S.S Mullen of Port Angeles as the low bidder for \$42,092 on July 30, 1930. A week later the commission decided to delay the awarding of the contract due to questions about funding, and options for materials within the initial bids. Greatly affecting the price was the decision to use carved stone or terra cotta. With a decision to use terra-cotta, calls for a new bids were sought. By this time the city councilors were beginning to realize that funding for the project was lacking and asked that contractors provided two separate bids, one for the fire and police station wings and on for just the fire station wing.

By August 27, 1930 the city had awarded the contract to construct just the fire station to S.S. Mullen with the idea that the city hall building and police station wing would be left for a public vote. The city council then passed an ordinance issuing construction bonds for \$32,000 for the project.

Due to the changes in scope, Aiken adjusted plans for the fire station wing to accommodate a small jail and offices for the police department. City offices were located downtown (140 Front St) in a rented building, and part of the second floor of the newly constructed building was used for council meetings. At the time of construction, the fire department force consisted of 4 full time staff and 14 volunteers, and the new building was to have living quarters, room for larger apparatus, and additional service spaces. The city insisted upon the use of local labor and local materials as far as possible. General contractor S.S. Mullen oversaw the construction of the building, electric systems were installed by the Pegram

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 11 of 13

Electric Company, and plumbing and heating contract was awarded to Bartley Tracy. The building opened with great fanfare on Sunday, February 22nd, 1931.

The new fire/police station, while constructed in brick like the courthouse and library buildings, presented a more up-to-date architectural style than the aforementioned buildings. Executed in the Art Deco style, the building boasted terra-cotta detailing, and decorative patterned blond brickwork. With the onset of the Depression, the planned vote to raise additional money for phases 2 & 3 was put on hold.

The building housed the fire department until 1950, when the department moved to a new building and the city's sanitation department and sign shop took over the use of the first floor until the mid 1960s. In the late 1960s it became home to the County Juvenile offices and then served as home to a variety of small social agencies throughout the 1970s. By the late 1990s the building was used for private business including a restaurant, offices and a dance studio. Currently the building is vacant and plans are underway to convert it for use as a Veterans Center.

Following completion of the building, the country plunged into the Great Depression. The large construction project for the Olympic Forest Products mill helped Port Angeles stave off the effects of the Depression for more than a year by keeping many local workers employed. But by the mid 1930s, jobs and money were as scarce in Port Angeles as they were in other parts of the country.

New Deal agencies and programs established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the economic hard times provided much-needed jobs and helped to build institutions that continue to play important roles in the economic and civic life of Port Angeles. Over fifty New Deal Projects were under taken in and around the city from 1934 to 1940. They ranged from street improvement projects, to water system repairs and park construction, as well as the development of an airport (which would serve as home to a small fighter squadron during World War II). The WPA also built the headquarters for the Coast Guard Air Station, the first on the Pacific Coast, commissioned at Ediz Hook in 1934.

On September 30, 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt came through Port Angeles on a tour of the Olympia Peninsula. After departing from Seattle on the destroyer the *USS Phelps*, the President and his entourage landed in Port Angeles made their way up Lincoln Street. The library, fire station and courthouse were all outfitted in patriotic banners and flags, and the street was lined with hundreds of people. A banner hung across the courthouse which read: "Mr. President, we children need your help. Give us our Olympic National Park." After The Roosevelt High School band burst into a rendition of "The Star

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 12 of 13

Spangled Banner", the courthouse clock chimed 6 p.m. and Port Angeles Mayor Ralph Davis introduced the president to the people.

A hush fell upon the crowd when the president responded:

"Mr. Mayor and my friends of Port Angeles. That sign is the appealingest appeal I have ever seen in my travels. I am inclined to think it counts more to have the children want that park than all the rest of us put together. So, you boys and girls, I think you can count on my help in getting that national park, not only because we need it for us old people and you young people, but for a whole lot of young people who are going to come along in the next hundred years of America."

Then Roosevelt smiled and waved as the caravan moved along on its journey toward Lake Crescent. National Park negotiations continued for the next several months, and the final bill was signed on June 29, 1938. The park headquarters were built on Peabody Heights on the outskirts of the city. This was the first time a National Park headquarters was located outside park boundaries.

Although the New Deal programs and the establishment of a National Park helped, it was the economic stimulus of World War II that finally ended affects the Depression in the city. Even before the U.S. entered the war, demand for all kinds of forestry products was soaring, among them plywood. Four major mills were built along the Port Angeles waterfront between 1920 and 1941: Crown Zellerbach, Fibreboard, Peninsula Plywood, and Rayonier Plants. They remained the backbone of the city's economy in the post-war years. Tourism became increasingly important. In 1961 the opening of the Hood Canal Bridge cut driving time from the populated central Puget Sound region, and brought more visitors to explore the mountains, rivers, and rainforest of Olympic National Park and to fish and boat along the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Due to the Depression and WWII the planned expansion of the Fire Station never occurred. Instead the adjacent lots sat vacant and unused for several years. Instead it became the place to display community awards and memorials. In 1976 a community bicentennial project placed a full-scale replica of the Liberty Bell in the park. The park was formally named the Veterans Memorial Park in 1986.

The present configuration of the park is the result of a \$100,000 bequest by former city employee, Marguerite Miller Hartness, to create a "little town center" with benches and gardens. Renovation of the park was completed in 1997, and today includes several memorial plaques, some dating to as early as 1947.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 13 of 13

Today the Port Angeles Civic Historic District still represents the civic center of the community. The newly restored Carnegie Library is the pride of the community, the County Courthouse shows the continuity of governmental functions by being in the same location for over 95 years, and the fire/police station demonstrates the bigger aspirations of the city fathers. The nominated area is significant for its direct tie to the growth and development of the community and as a unique collection of public buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 1 of 3

Bibliography

"Advisory Committee to Select Courthouse Site" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, May 29, 1914.

Bobinski, George, Carnegie Libraries: The History and their Impact on American Public Library Development. 1969.

"Call for Bids Authorized" *Port Angeles Evening News*, June 11, 1930.

"City Authorizes \$32,000 Warrants for Fire Station" *Port Angeles Evening News*, September 17, 1930.

"City Dads Take Action for City Hall, Sewer" *Port Angeles Evening News*, May 29, 1930.

"City Rejects All Bids For Two Projects" *Port Angeles Evening News*, August 6, 1930.

"City's New Fire Station Open to Public Saturday Eve., Sunday Afternoon" *Port Angeles Evening News*, February 20, 1931.

Clallam County Courthouse National Register of Historic Places registration form

"Clallam County's New Court House at Port Angeles" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, August 7, 1914.

"Commissioners Can Build Proposed Court House" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, May 15, 1914.

"County Up Against It" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, May 8, 1914.

"County Officials at Home in New Court House" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, May 14, 1915.

"Courthouse Completed" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, March 19, 1915.

"Court House Dedication: Laying of Corner Stone a Symbolic Ceremony" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, October 23, 1914.

"Court House Plans Adopted Red Brick; Tile Trimmings" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, July 10, 1914.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 2 of 3

"Court House Site Ideal" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, May 29, 1914.

"Dedication of Courthouse" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, October 16, 1914.

"Description of Proposed Carnegie Library: Port Angeles, Wash.", Port Angeles Lib. flat files.

"Early Action Hinted on New Fire Station" *Port Angeles Evening News*, May 15, 1930.

"Fire Station and Police Station Award Delayed" *Port Angeles Evening News*, July 31, 1930.

Horstman, Irma E., History of Port Angeles

Letter from Carnegie Foundation to Mayor E.J. Walton, Feb. 23, 1918. Port Angeles Lib. flat files.

Martin, Paul J. Port Angeles, Washington: A History, Vol. 1, Port Angeles, WA: Peninsula Publishing, Inc. 1983, V, 163

"Mullen is Low Bidder On City Fire Hall and Police Station: Order Large Sewer Project" *Port Angeles Evening News*, July 30, 1930.

"Mullen Will Build New Fire Hall" *Port Angeles Evening News*, August 27, 1930.

Norris, Jennilu "Histories of Libraries in Washington: The Port Angeles Public Library" *Library Mews Bulletin*, February 1939.

"Old Courthouse Getting Nervous" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, November 20, 1914.

"Open House At New Fire Hall This Weekend" *Port Angeles Evening News*, February 19, 1931.

Pacific Architect & Builder, "H.H. Ginnold" September 28, 1907.

"Park to Get Floral Remake" *Peninsula Daily News*, April 4, 1996.

Polk Directories 1912-1970, City of Seattle

"Port Angeles" Brochure, Chamber of Commerce, 1957.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9

Page 3 of 3

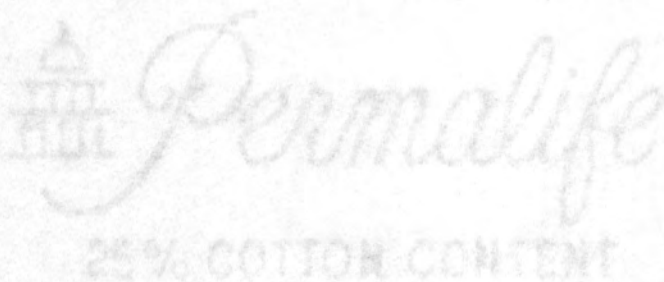
"Port Angeles' Carnegie Library Throws Doors Open to the Public" *Peninsula Daily News*,
January 6, 1919.

"Pouring Concrete for Courthouse Basement" *Port Angeles Olympic Leader*, September 18,
1914.

Museum News, Fall-Winter 2004, Page 1, "Museum at the Carnegie Opens"

"Museum at the Carnegie" brochure, Clallam County Historical Society, Pg 1 and 2.

Radke, Helen Neal and Ducceschi, Joan Olympic Leaders The Life and Times of the Websters
of Port Angeles, Port Angeles, Olympic Printers, Western Gull Publishing, 2003



10. Geographical Data**Acreeage of Property** Approx. 4.5 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<table border="1"><tr><td>10</td></tr></table> Zone	10	<table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>67</td><td>803</td></tr></table> Easting	4	67	803	<table border="1"><tr><td>53</td><td>29</td><td>414</td></tr></table> Northing	53	29	414	3	<table border="1"><tr><td>10</td></tr></table> Zone	10	<table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>67</td><td>745</td></tr></table> Easting	4	67	745	<table border="1"><tr><td>53</td><td>29</td><td>199</td></tr></table> Northing	53	29	199
10																					
4	67	803																			
53	29	414																			
10																					
4	67	745																			
53	29	199																			
2	<table border="1"><tr><td>10</td></tr></table> Zone	10	<table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>67</td><td>931</td></tr></table> Easting	4	67	931	<table border="1"><tr><td>53</td><td>29</td><td>198</td></tr></table> Northing	53	29	198	4	<table border="1"><tr><td>10</td></tr></table> Zone	10	<table border="1"><tr><td>4</td><td>67</td><td>687</td></tr></table> Easting	4	67	687	<table border="1"><tr><td>53</td><td>29</td><td>232</td></tr></table> Northing	53	29	232
10																					
4	67	931																			
53	29	198																			
10																					
4	67	687																			
53	29	232																			

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See continuation sheet, section No. 10.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

See continuation sheet, section No. 10.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Cherie Kidd</u>	(Revised by DAHP staff – Jan 2010)
organization	<u>Friends of the Firehouse</u>	date <u>July 2010</u>
street & number	<u>101 E. 10th Street</u>	telephone <u>(360) 457-0226</u>
city or town	<u>Port Angeles</u>	state <u>WA</u> zip code <u>98362</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

name	<u>City of Port Angeles and Clallam County</u>		
street & number	<u>321 E. 5th Street (city)</u>	telephone	<u>(360)417-4500</u>
	<u>319 S. Lincoln Street (county)</u>		<u>(360)417-2000</u>
city or town	<u>Port Angeles</u>	state	<u>WA</u> zip code <u>98362</u>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated historic district is located on the east side of Lincoln Street (HWY 101) between E. 2nd Street to the north, and E. 4th Street to the south, in Port Angeles, Washington. The district includes the formerly NR listed Clallam County Courthouse and its attached addition. The district is located in the Port Angeles Quad on the Port Angeles Federal Reservation Land roughly in the vicinity of Township 30, Range 06W, Section 3.

It is otherwise known as Tax Parcel 645700, 102630, 102620, & 102610.

Boundary Justification

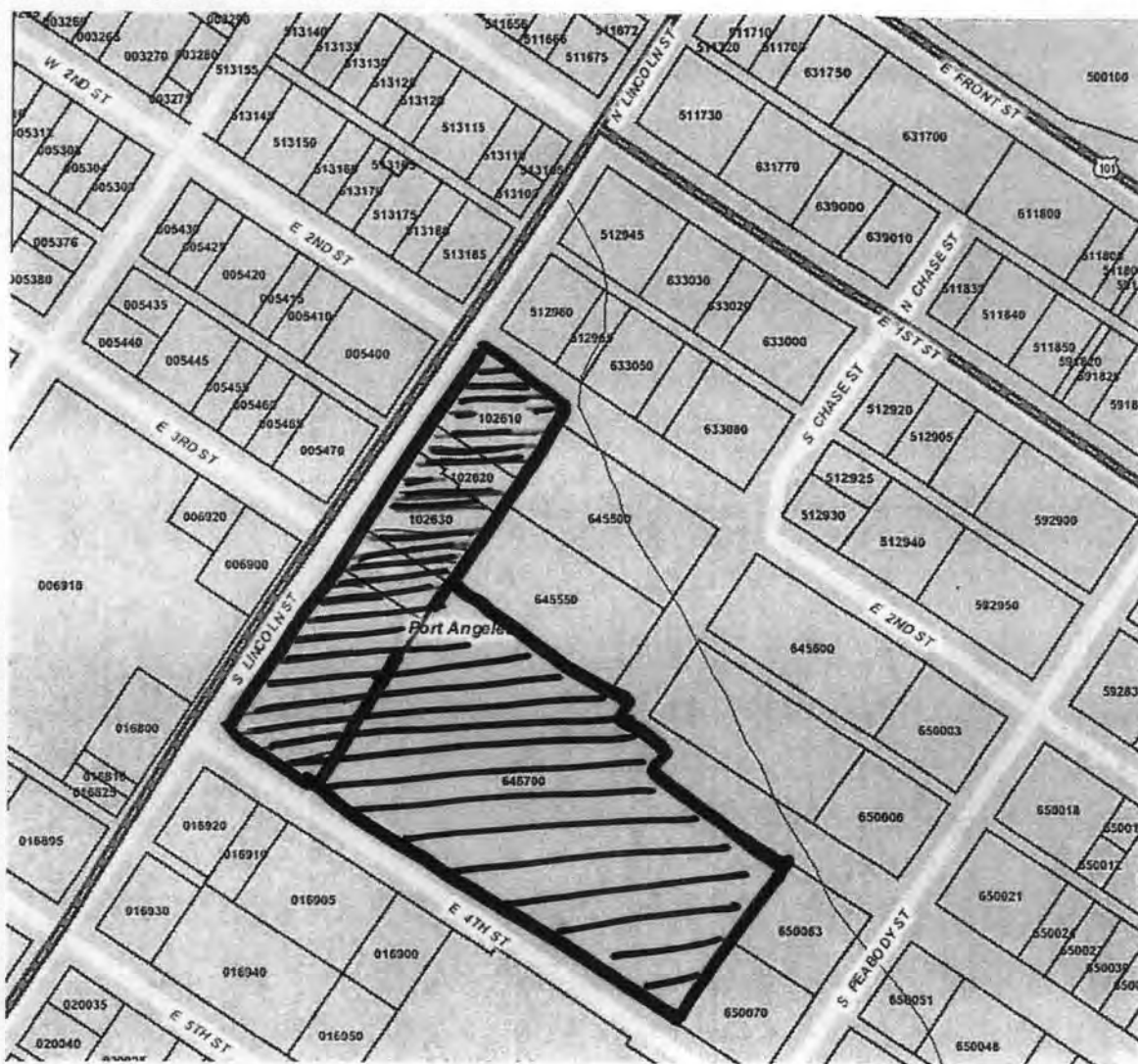
The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the three contributing historic resources, the Carnegie Library, the Fire Station/City Hall, and the Clallam County Courthouse; as well as the non-contributing Veteran's Memorial Park.



Port Angeles Civic Historic District: Port Angeles, WA

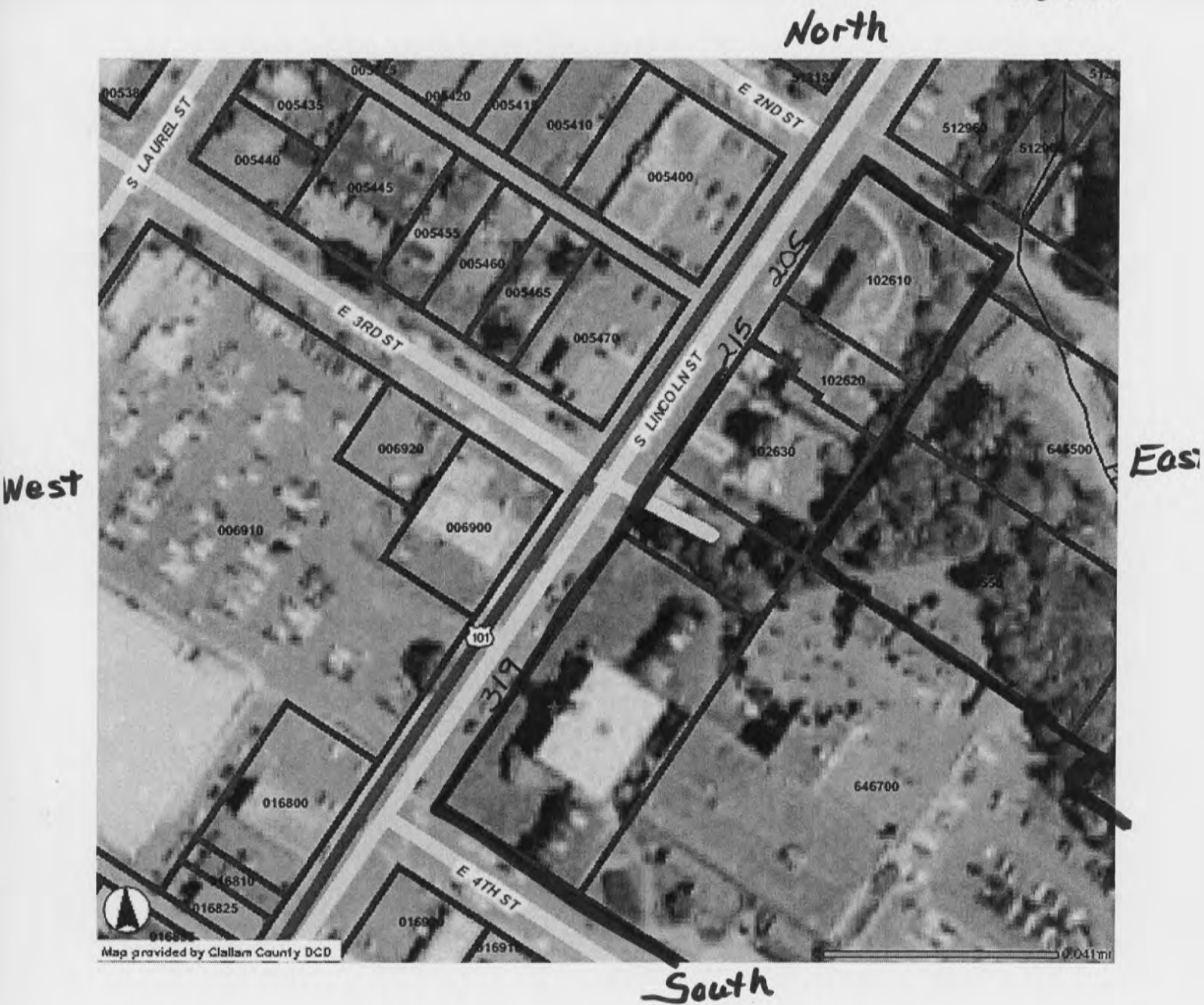
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) UTM 10 4-67-803E | 53-29-414N (NAD83/WGS84) |
| 2) UTM 10 4-67-931E | 53-29-198N (NAD83/WGS84) |
| 3) UTM 10 4-67-745E | 53-29-199N (NAD83/WGS84) |
| 4) UTM 10 4-67-687E | 53-29-232N (NAD83/WGS84) |

25% COTTON NORTH



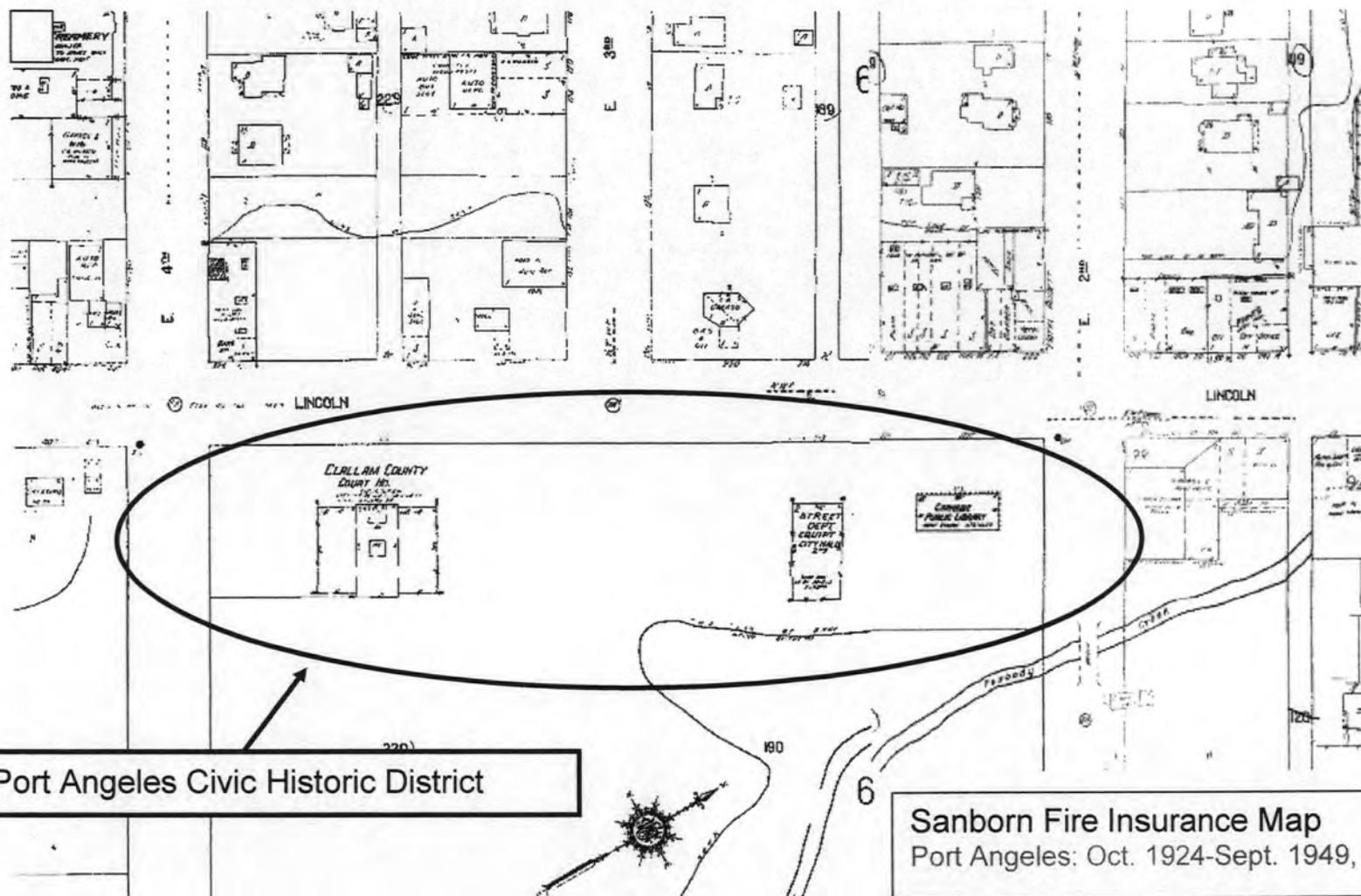
Clallam County Assessor Map

Plot Map
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co. WA



Map Disclaimer

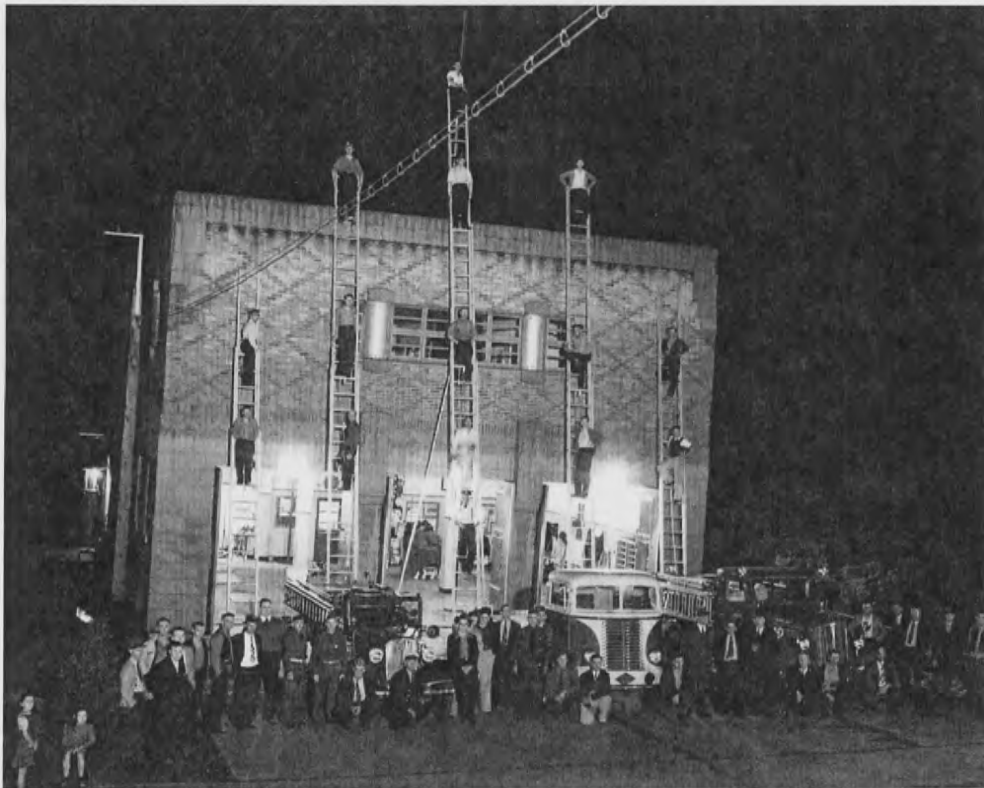
This map is intended to serve only as a guide to the general location and extent of regulated wetlands, streams, geologic hazards, and wildlife habitat. Determination of actual regulatory location typically requires a field examination by qualified staff.



Port Angeles Civic Historic District – Historic Images



Port Angeles Fire Station – c. 1931.



Port Angeles Fire Station and staff – c. 1940.



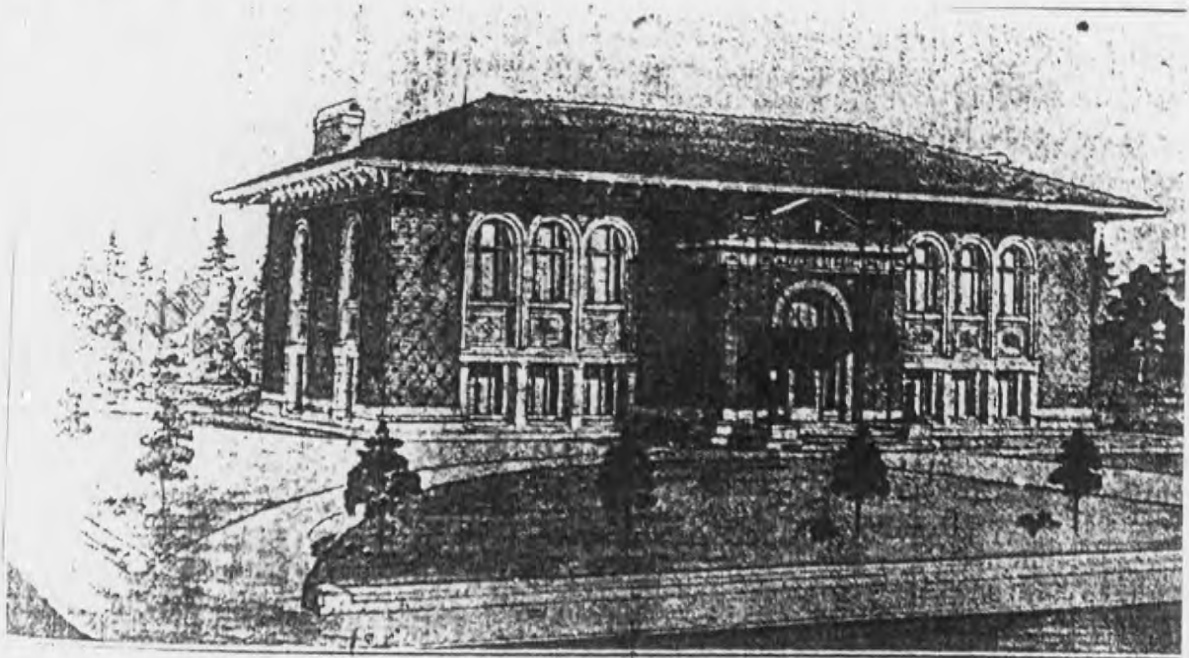
View up Lincoln Street (Left to right Carnegie Library, Fire Station and Courthouse) – c. 1935.



Visit by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, (Carnegie Library, Fire Station and Courthouse in background) – September 30, 1937.



Carnegie Library – c. 1925.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, PORT ANGELES

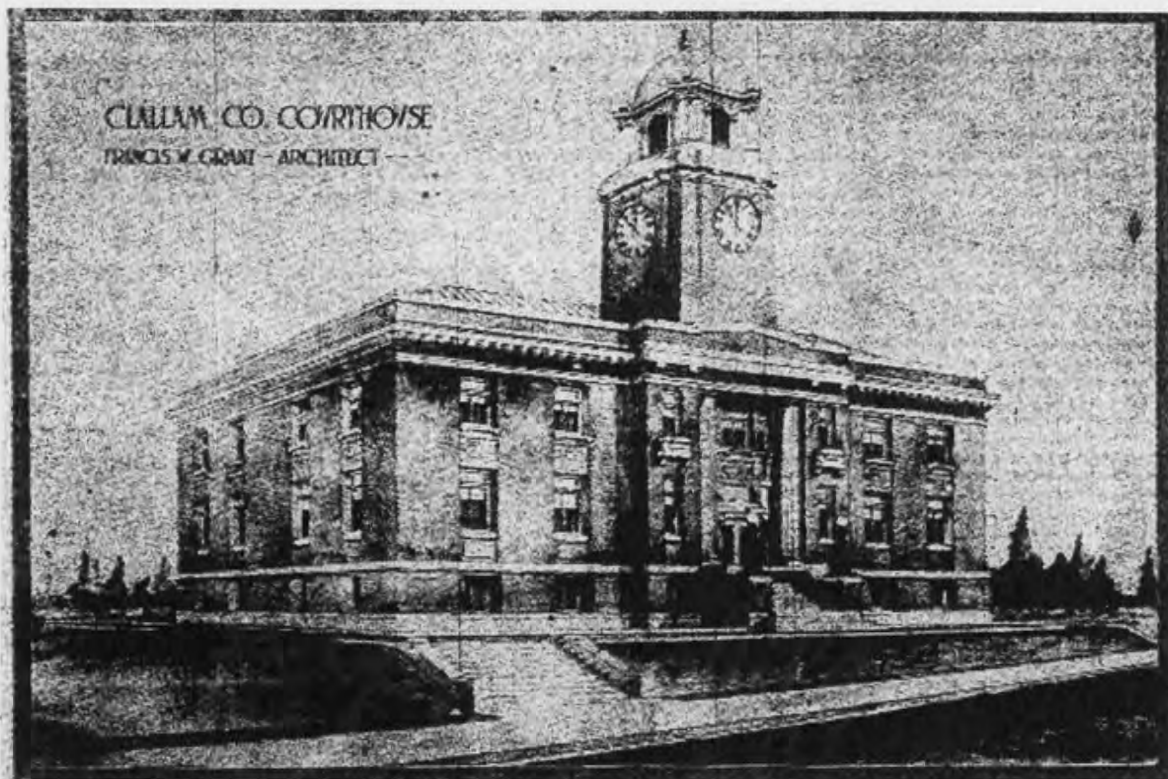
Rendering of Proposed Carnegie Library – Port Angeles Daily News,
Jan. 6, 1919.



Looking up Lincoln Street towards Courthouse showing future site of Library – c. 1914.

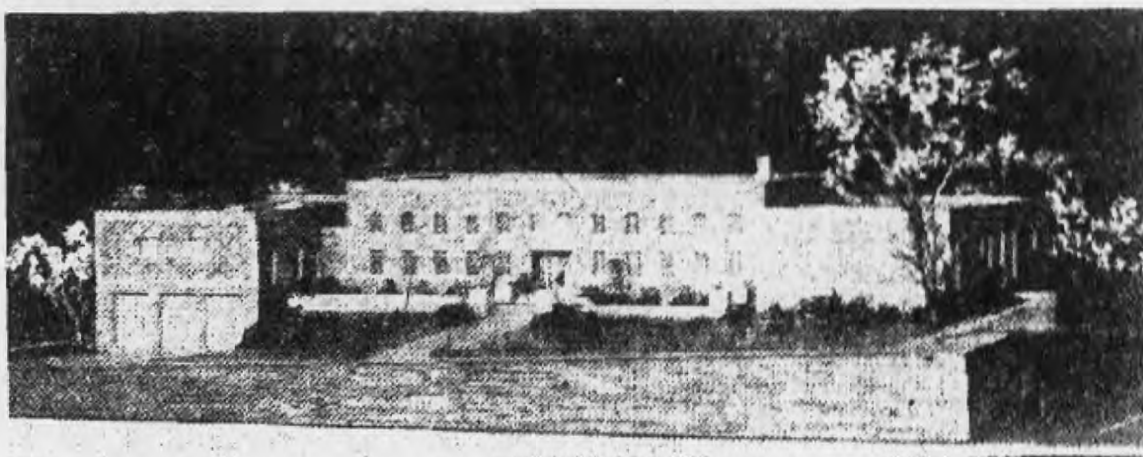


Looking up Lincoln Street towards Courthouse showing Vacant Lot between Courthouse and Library– c. 1920.



Rendering of Proposed Clallam County Courthouse – Port Angeles
Olympia Leader, Oct. 16, 1914.

MODEL OF PROPOSED CITY HALL



Rendering of Proposed City Hall Complex (Fire Hall at far left) –
Port Angeles Evening News, May 29, 1930.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 1 of 2

Photo Log

Name of Property: Carnegie Library, 205 South Lincoln St.

City or Vicinity: Port Angeles

County: Clallam

State: WA

Name of Photographer: Alice Donnelly

Date of Photograph: June 8, 2010

Photo # 1

Carnegie Library- Front facade, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo # 2

Carnegie Library- Side facade, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo # 3

Carnegie Library- Back facade, southeast elevation, camera facing west

(Note, photos 3 and 4 are both of the rear view of the building. The property did not extend far enough to get the entire back of the building in one photo)

Photo # 4

Carnegie Library- Back facade, northeast elevation, camera facing west

(Note, photos 3 and 4 are both of the rear view of the building. The property did not extend far enough to get the entire back of the building in one photo)

Photo # 5

Carnegie Library- Side facade, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo # 6

Fire Station- Front facade, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo # 7

Fire Station- Side facade, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo # 8

Fire Station- Side facade, north elevation, camera facing south

(Note: The back of this building is overgrown with brush and not accessible for a photo.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

PORT ANGELES CIVIC HISTORIC DISTRICT
CLALLAM COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number _____

Page 2 of 2

Photo # 9

Veterans Memorial Park - Front view, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo # 10

Veterans Memorial Park - Side view, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo # 11

Veterans Memorial Park - Rear view, east elevation, camera facing west

Photo # 12

Veterans Memorial Park - Side view, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo # 13

Clallam County Courthouse - Front view, west elevation, camera facing east

Photo # 14

Clallam County Courthouse - Side view, south elevation, camera facing north

Photo # 15

Clallam County Courthouse - Side view, north elevation, camera facing south

Photo # 16

Clallam County Courthouse - Side view, north elevation, camera facing south
(Note: This photo shows access from the new courthouse built in the rear of the original structure)

Photo # 17

Historic District overview - The two-block proposed Port Angeles Civic Historic District. On the left is the Carnegie Library building, the Fire Station, Veterans Park and the Clallam County Courthouse.

Photo # 18

The Historic District neighborhood, looking north on Lincoln Street. There is a mix of retail, financial and residential buildings, all within two blocks of the proposed District.



RECEIVED 2280

MAR 21 2011

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

March 16, 2011

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: Washington State NR Nomination

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed a new National Register Nomination form for the

- **Port Angeles Civic Historic District - Clallam County, WA**

Should you have any questions regarding this nomination please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on this property.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Port Angeles Civic Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Clallam

DATE RECEIVED: 3/21/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/29/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/06/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000259

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 5-4-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

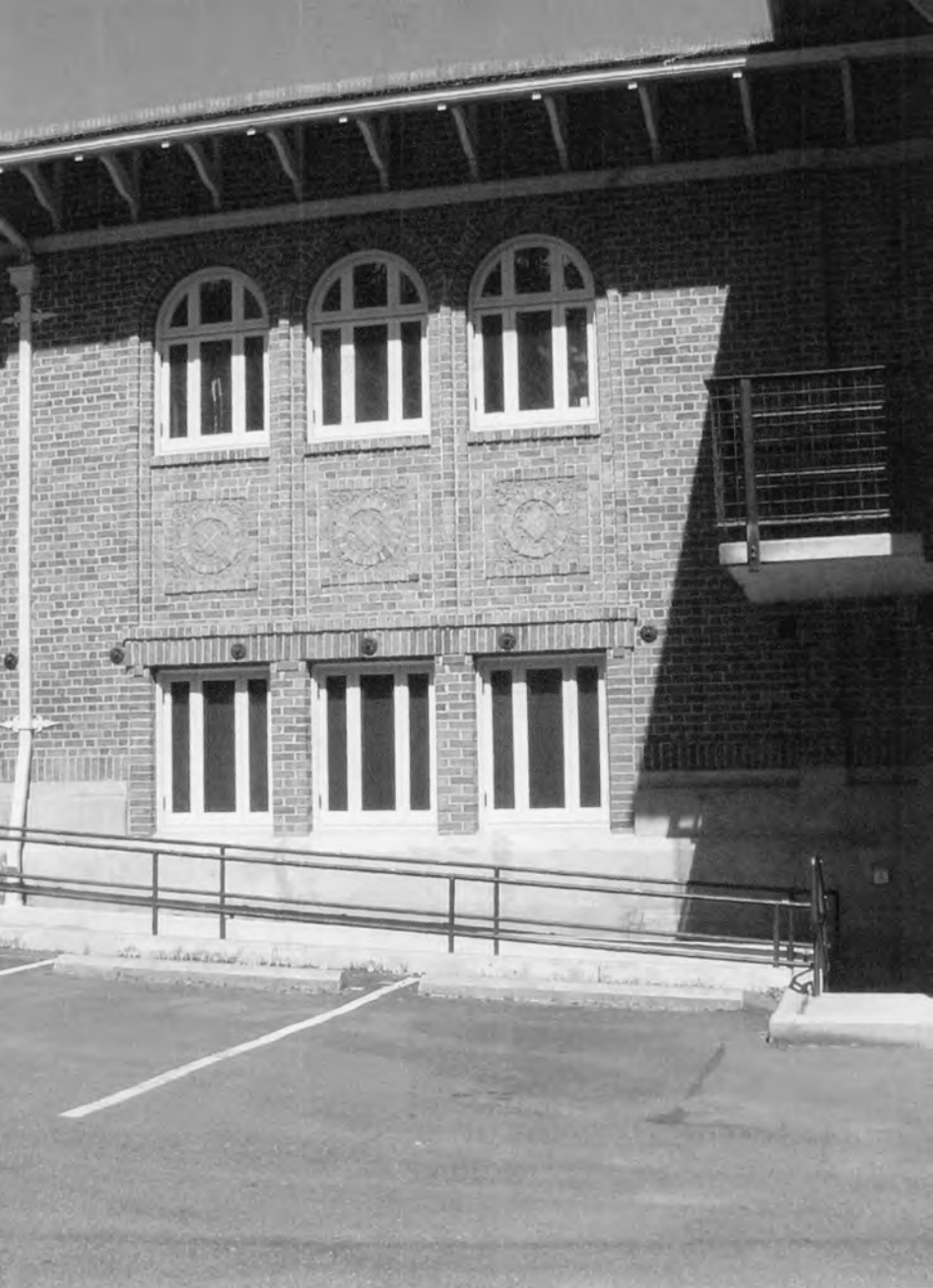
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Carnegie Library, West Elevation
Port Angeles, Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 1 of 18 , set 2



Carnegie Library, South Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co. WA
photo 2 of 18, Set 1



Carnegie Library, S.E. Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 3 of 18, Set 1



Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

Carnegie Library, S.E. Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 4 of 18, Set 2



Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

Carnegie Library, North Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 5 of 18, Set 2



215

Fire Station, West Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 6 of 18, Set 1



Fire Station, South Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 7 of 18, Set 2



Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

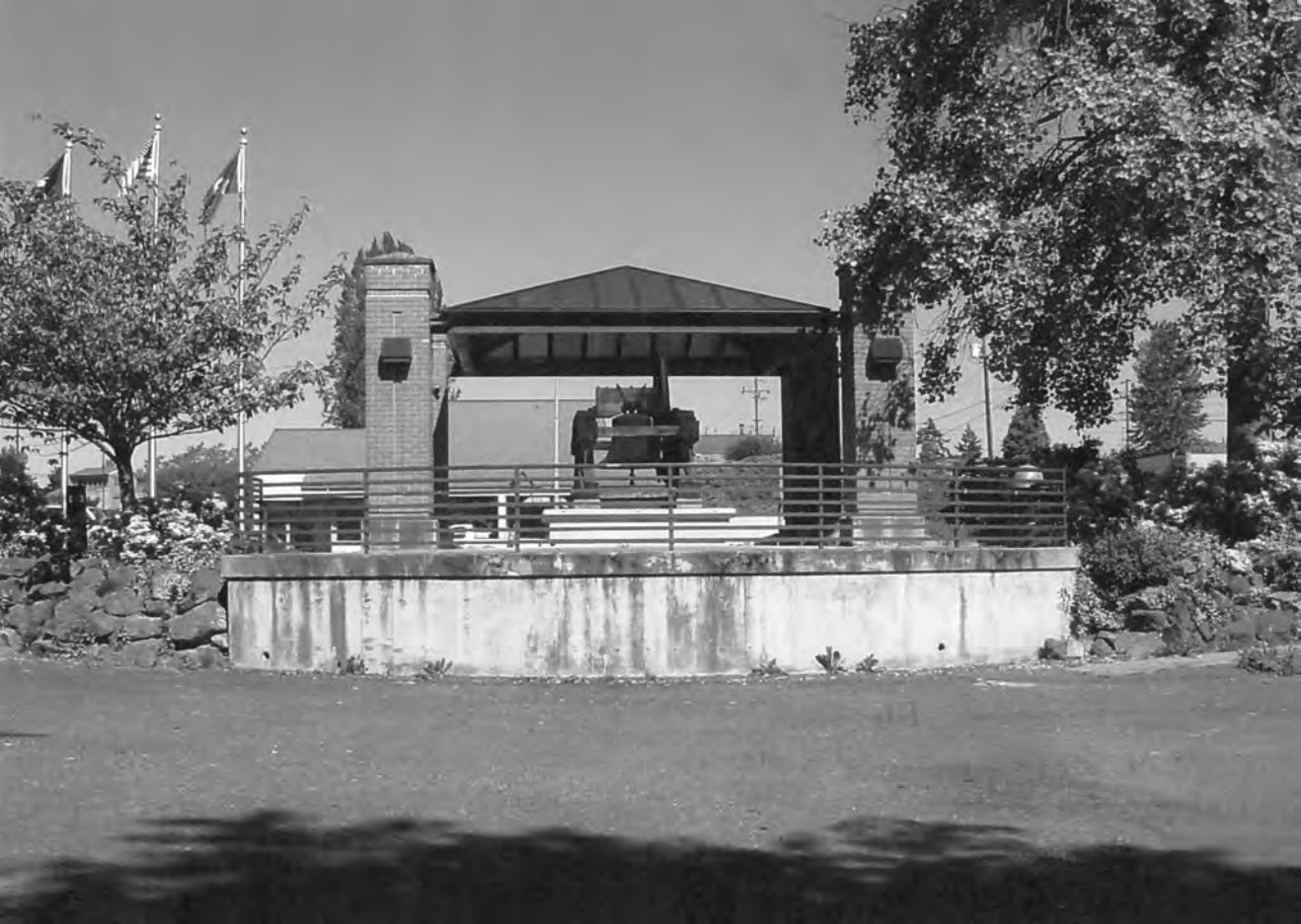
Fire Station, North Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
photo 8 of 18 , Set 1



Veterans Park, West Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 9 of 10, Set 1



Veterans Park, South Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
photo 10 of 18, Set 1



Veterans Park, East Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
photo 11 of 18, Set 1



Kodak Paper

Kodak Paper

Veterans Park, North Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 12 of 18, Set 1



County Courthouse, West Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 13 of 18, Set 1



County Courthouse, South Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
photo 14 of 18, Set 1



County Courthouse, North Elevation (1 of 2)
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 15 of 18, Set 1



County Courthouse, North Elevation
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 16 of 18, Set 2



Historic District Overview, North to South
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
Photo 17 of 18, Set 2

 **SAFeway**


SAFeway
29.7
30.8
3.10
3.12



Historic District Neighborhood, looking North
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA

Photo 18 of 18, Set 1

123°30' NE
48°07'30" N
123°30'00" E



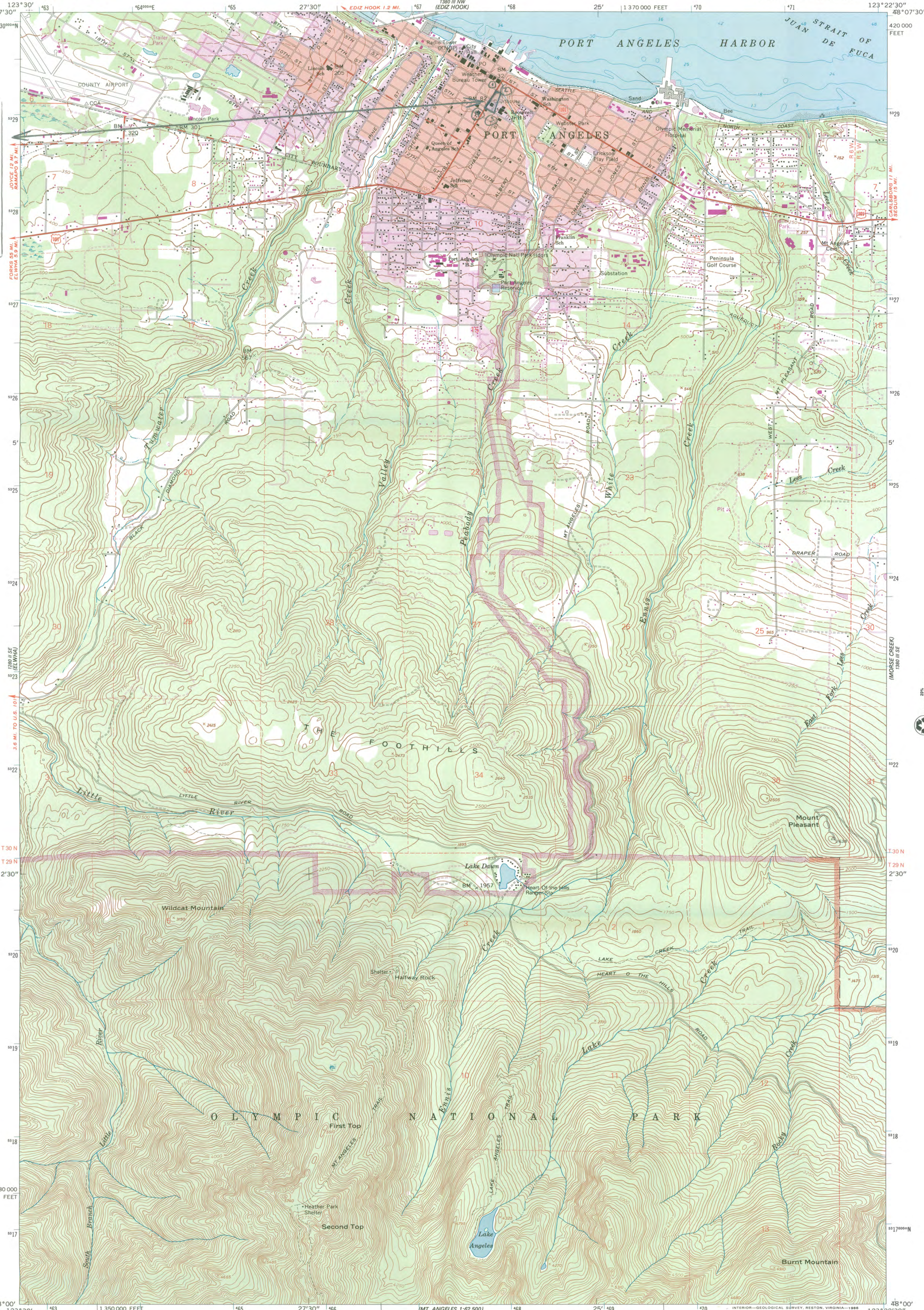
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

PORT ANGELES QUADRANGLE
WASHINGTON-CLALLAM CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SW/4 PORT ANGELES 15' QUADRANGLE

123°22'30" E
48°07'30" N
123°22'30"00" E

DETAIL
Port Angeles Civic Historic District
Clallam Co., WA
The nominated district encompasses the east side of Lincoln St. in downtown Port Angeles, from 2nd Street to 4th Street.

- ZONE 10**
- ① 4-67-853 E
53-29-414 N
 - ② 4-67-931 E
53-29-191 N
 - ③ 4-67-745 E
53-29-199 N
 - ④ 4-67-687
53-29-232 N



Map by the Army Map Service
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and USCE

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1943. Field check 1950. Culture revised by USGS from aerial photographs taken 1956. Field check 1961

Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA Charts 6303 (1956) and 6382 (1958). This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum 10,000-foot grid based on Washington coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 24 meters north and 96 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1983 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 25-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET

FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 35286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revision shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981 and other sources
Partial field check by U.S. Forest Service. Map edited 1985

1961
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 1380 III SW-SERIES V891

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U.S. Route ——— State Route ———

PORT ANGELES, WASH.
SW/4 PORT ANGELES 15' QUADRANGLE

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

WASHINGTON

123°22'30" E
48°07'30" N
123°22'30"00" E