

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED **OCT 23 1978**
DATE ENTERED **FEB 5 1979**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Red Shield Inn

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Lewis Military Museum (Fort Lewis Inn)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Building 4320, Main Street

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fort Lewis

VICINITY OF Dupont

Third

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Washington

53

Pierce

053

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Department of the Army

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Fort Lewis

— VICINITY OF

Washington

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

DFAE - Real Estate Office

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Fort Lewis

Washington

98433

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington State Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

1974

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 1128

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Olympia

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Red Shield Inn is situated at the western edge of the Ft Lewis Military Reservation near the Dupont exit off Interstate 5. The building is clearly visible from the interstate highway which is approximately 100 feet to the south. In this section of road, I-5 follows the same route as the earlier Pacific Highway which was the main Western Washington north-south arterial in 1919, when the Salvation Army constructed the Red Shield Inn.

The Salvation Army hired Pratt and Watson Construction Company of Spokane, Washington to construct, commencing in 1919, the recreation and guest facility for the soldiers at the newly created Camp Lewis. Fred Pratt and Arthur Watson previously had constructed several main Post facilities during the camp's initial construction phase, 1917-18. The architect is unknown at this time, but could have been the camp architect at Camp Lewis who designed buildings on the Post constructed during WW I, plus some at Greene Park, which utilized the "Western Stick" Style.

As constructed in 1919, the Red Shield Inn has three floors, an attic and partial basement 85' 4" x 40' 2" totalling 47,996 square feet of floor space. The second floor has 51 rooms and the third floor, 47, which were rented until 1973, when the Post established the Fort Lewis Military Museum and discontinued use of the upper floors.

Minor alterations to the building have occurred from 1921, when the Salvation Army turned over title of the building to the US Army, to the present. But the most significant changes resulted from modernizing undertaken in 1955, 1965 and 1973. Work in 1955, resulted in the installation of a sprinkler system, exposed conduit wiring for mineral-surfaced asphalt strip shingles, additional support columns in the basement to offset the added weight from the sprinkler systems and new plumbing, exterior fire escapes, cement asbestos shingle siding and removal of the barge boards and some sash. This work brought the building up to code requirements as well as providing updated facilities for the guests.

LTC Harold Hawkins, Post G-1, authorized renovation of the building in 1965 to better accommodate the visitor with modernized facilities. Unfortunately, the work did not replace deficient wiring and fire protective devices. The first floor, especially the lobby area, received most of the attention. Work accomplished was installation of wall-to-wall carpeting in the lobby area, painting of interior and exterior, construction of a new parking lot, landscaping and remodeling of two large rooms next to the lobby area for a "kiddies" room and T.V. lounge. A small post exchange was placed in a corner of the lobby. Use of the Inn at this time is well summarized by this statement in the Post newspaper, "The Inn is always compared to hotels, but it is not a hotel. It is an establishment to provide overnight transient accommodations for authorized (military) personnel. . . . We think it does that job with commendable success."

Fire and safety requirements prompted the Army to condemn the building in 1972. COL William Woodman submitted a proposal which would preserve the building as a museum of military history. His main arguments were directed toward preserving the historically significant Inn and providing a needed military museum facility on Post. Fire and safety codes are much less stringent when use is restricted to daytime only. On 18 July 1973, the Inn officially became the Ft Lewis Military Museum.

Adapting the Inn for museum use was confined to the first floor. The only significant changes were to the northeast wing, where guest rooms were turned into display space by removing several partitions to partially eliminate the central hallway and open up the area. The extreme northeast corner was converted into a small library, lunchroom and staff

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offices; few alterations occurred in this area. The Salvation Army red shield inlaid over the lobby fireplace is still a permanent fixture.

The second and third floors were not affected by museum modification but have not been used other than for some storage. They are slowly deteriorating and need repair which museum funding is not sufficient to accomplish at this time. It is also, however, not probable that the Inn will be used again for overnight visitors.

SUMMARY: The Red Shield Inn has suffered remarkably few alterations and those which have occurred on the exterior could be easily returned to the original configuration. The barge boards at the gable ends are now missing as well as the pointed rafter ends at the eaves. Some sash have been replaced and the original balconies on the front gabled extensions are now missing. The building could easily be returned to its original natural exterior by the removal of asbestos-cement shingle siding which is different in dimension than the original, thus altering the visual scale of the building. The original siding remains beneath the present siding. This, along with the replacement of the "sticks" which straddled fenestration at the gable ends, the replacement of altered window sash, and reconstruction of balconies and barge boards would substantially return the building to its original appearance.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1919

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Pratt & Watson Const. Co.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Red Shield Inn is a nationally significant building for the following reasons: First of all, it is one of two extant buildings on the Fort Lewis Military Reservation dating from World War I. Secondly, it is the only surviving building of Greene Park, an amusement zone on the fringe of Camp Lewis, created during WW I to provide recreation and comfort for the "doughboys". Thirdly, it is one of the first constructed and oldest remaining Salvation Army buildings in the United States. Fourthly, it is an excellent example of a rare branch of an architectural style which itself, is quite rare.

Fort Lewis, originally named Camp Lewis, dates back to 1917, when on January 6th, the residents of Pierce County voted to issue two million dollars worth of bonds to purchase 70,000 acres, 108.2 square miles, with the intent of donating the land to the U.S. Government for use as a military training Installation. On July 5, 1917, construction began on facilities at Camp Lewis, named in honor of Meriwether Lewis, co-leader of the famed Lewis and Clark expedition. During the height of WW I and WW II, the Army stationed as many as 50,000 soldiers, at one time, at Fort Lewis.

In the fall of 1917, the ranking officer at Camp Lewis designated an area on the western edge of the Post as an amusement zone and named it Greene Park, in honor of Brigadier General Henry A. Greene, Camp Commandant, who was in France at the time. All buildings in Greene Park had to be approved by the War Department, were subject to the control of the Commandant, and were of one architectural style called "Swiss Chalet".

A wide variety of activities took place in the park. The Y.M.C.A. was particularly active on the Post and had as many as eight Huts at one time around the Post; their main center was in Greene Park. Two large Hostess Houses in Greene Park, administered by the Y.M.C.A., were particularly popular with the soldiers because they housed the women employed in the park, documented to-date; include; A Knights of Columbus structure; a Christian Science headquarters; a base library; McCoy's Ice Cream and Lunch Parlor; the Hippodrome; The Waffle House; the Army Bank; Bolands Studio (photography); McCormick's Bar; Parish and Smith, Inc. (photography); Macy's (specialty unknown); Greene Park Drug Store; Camp Lewis Fruit and Produce Company; Associated Jewelers; The American Novelty Company (wide variety of goods available); Victory Theatre (an extremely large and luxurious facility); and two Salvation Army quarters. With the exception of the Red Shield Inn, the Army declared all other Greene Park buildings as non-essential and demolished them between 1927 and 1938.

The Salvation Army, an organization founded in London, in 1878, by William Booth and expanded into the U.S. in the late 19th century, gained national attention during WW I through their contribution to the welfare of the soldier. The term "doughboys" given to US soldiers during WW I, came from the doughnuts baked and distributed in Salvation Army comfort stations in France. In the States, the organization also did much to aid the soldier through the establishment of welcome stations at several military Installations. The Red Shield Inn is the only known Salvation Army building remaining from WW I, on a US Army Installation.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- "Red Shield Inn Memorandum Receipt in Transfer to United States" Camp Lewis, WA., document, Fort Lewis Museum files, 1 Jul 1921, 1 page.
 "Quit Claim Deed and Bill of Sale" San Francisco, CA, Document, Fort Lewis Museum files, 1 Aug 1921, 1 page.
 "Disposal of Obsolete Temporary Buildings" Fort Lewis, WA., memo, Fort Lewis Museum files, 3 May 1962, R.S. Kramer, LTC, Post Engineer, 2 pages.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .55 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>10</u>	<u>5120</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>5830</u>	B	<u>10</u>	<u>5120</u>	<u>320</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	ZONE	EASTING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>10</u>	<u>5120</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>5830</u>	D	<u>10</u>	<u>5120</u>	<u>320</u>

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Coordinates: 10T 29321585. Map sheet is Fort Lewis Educational Graphic, printed by 30th Engineers Battalion (Bt), latest revision 1968.
 Bounded on the northwest by Main Street; on the southwest by Lewis Drive; on the southeast by Interstate 5; on the northeast by an unnamed dead-end street.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Barbara A. Dierking, Museum Curator

ORGANIZATION

Fort Lewis Military Museum

DATE

June 24, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Building 4320, Main Street

TELEPHONE

(206) 967-4796

CITY OR TOWN

Fort Lewis

STATE

Washington 98433

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Jeanne M. Wilkes
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Francis B. [Signature]

TITLE Director, Real Property and Natural Resources

DATE 10/3/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2-5-79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: W. Ray [Signature]
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2/2/79

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In June 1918, the Salvation Army completed construction of a comfort station in Greene Park. The two-story, "Swiss Chalet" styled building contained reading and writing rooms, a 500-seat auditorium, a lunch room, and 19 guest rooms. According to an article in "The Bugle", a Camp Lewis weekly newspaper, December 20, 1918, p.1., the Salvation Army quarters was "...established for the purpose of not only being of direct service to the soldiers, but also to accommodate mothers, wives, relatives and friends with a place to stay when visiting the camp...it is one of the few places in or near the cantonment where those visiting the camp can be 'put' without having to go back and forth to town (Tacoma, approximately 12 miles east)...This convenience has been especially appreciated by relatives who have come to visit soldiers confined to the hospital." Construction funds for this building and the Red Shield Inn came totally from public donations.

Demand soon outgrew supply, and work on a second Salvation Army building, the Red Shield Inn, was begun, locating also in Greene Park. The skilled craftsmen completed construction in August, 1919. The Inn contained approximately 150 rooms, 47,996 square feet, substantially larger than the first building. With the exception of the auditorium, facilities in the Inn duplicated those in the first building, but were much larger in number and in scale. Conforming to the surrounding structures, the Inn style was "Swiss Chalet".

The Red Shield Inn is an excellent example of the somewhat rare "Western Stick" style architecture which flourished on the West Coast about 1895 to about 1920. This style is an extension of the "High Victorian Stick" style of the 1870's and 1880's. The chief influence of the "Western Stick" style is from Japanese architecture, but often an indebtedness to the "Swiss Chalet" is evident as in the case of the Red Shield Inn. The Inn is exceptionally large in scale and remarkably unaltered considering code requirements placed on hotels over the years.

On 1 July 1921, the Salvation Army transferred title of the building and furnishings to the US Army through "Quitclaim Deed and Bill of Sale" for the sum of \$1.00. Estimated value of the property at the time of transfer was \$172,240. The Army utilized the building for the same function as before, guest housing for visitors and temporarily assigned or unsettled military personnel, but changed the name to Camp Lewis Apartments. Shortly thereafter, the name changed to Camp Lewis Inn. When the Department of the Army renamed the Post Fort Lewis in 1927, the building became the Fort Lewis Inn.

In 1973, for the first time since 1919, the Red Shield Inn no longer functioned as a guest house. Over the years, the Inn has become a landmark of the Post, reviving memories of experiences of hundreds of thousands of soldiers who served at Fort Lewis.

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"Evaluation of Fort Lewis Inn Bldg 30-Gp" Fort Lewis, WA., memo, Fort Lewis Museum files, 8 Feb 1963, W.W. Hogrefe, COL, Post Engineer, 4 pages.

"Astounding Growth of Camp Welfare Work is Source of Pride to Soldiers who Benefit," The Bugle, Camp Lewis, WA., 20 Dec 1918, Section 2, p.1.

"Modern Hotel at Camp, Weekly Inspection, Base Hospital, Camp Lewis, WA., 22 Jan 1965, p.1. Henderson, Alice Palmer, The Ninety-First, the First at Camp Lewis, (Press of Smith-Kinney Co., Tacoma, 1918), pp. 91, 416.