

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC **Fort Worden**

AND/OR COMMON **Fort Worden Historic District; Fort Worden State Park**

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER **Cherry Street at W Street**

CITY, TOWN **Port Townsend**

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT **3**

STATE **Washington**

VICINITY OF
CODE **53**

COUNTY **Jefferson** CODE **031**

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER conference center

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME **State of Washington--Parks and Recreation Commission**

STREET & NUMBER **P.O. Box 1128**

CITY, TOWN **Olympia**

VICINITY OF
STATE **Washington**

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. **Jefferson County Courthouse**

STREET & NUMBER **Jefferson and Cass Streets**

CITY, TOWN **Port Townsend**

STATE **Washington**

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE **National Register of Historic Places**

DATE **1973**

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS **National Register of Historic Places**

CITY, TOWN **Washington**

STATE **D.C.**

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

Situated on the northeastern tip of Quimper Peninsula, Fort Worden overlooks the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the north and Admiralty Inlet to the east. Conforming to the same immediate boundaries as when erected (between 1898 and about 1910), the post covers 503.14 acres and retains nearly all its original permanent structures, most of which were completed in 1904-5. Altogether, 8 designated structures, including one pre-1898 and six post-1910 buildings, compose the historic district. During the First and Second World Wars, the Army erected a number of temporary buildings at Fort Worden, and in contrast to the carefully placed original edifices, these newer structures were rather casually distributed. The State of Washington has demolished most of them and thereby returned the post to virtually the same stately configuration and appearance that it exhibited initially.

Near the south side of the reservation, a long east-west row of little-altered, 2 1/2-story, mostly frame, officers' quarters face northward toward the grassy parade opposite a row of south-facing, 2 1/2-story, frame, enlisted men's barracks. While most of the barracks' originally large bay rooms have been compartmentalized, the buildings' exteriors appear much as they did before World War I. Rear of the barracks is a large, generally open area, where many of the now-razed temporary buildings once stood. Less than 20 remain, and most of these form a cluster several hundred feet north-east of the barracks. Before the temporary structures in this area came down, they surrounded the original hospital, hospital steward's quarters, and administration building, which now, once again, are visually linked with the barracks. Immediately west of this area of the post are three short north-south rows of support buildings, including quartermaster's warehouses, commissary, gymnasium, and guard house. Farther west are two north-south rows of little-altered, 2 1/2-story, frame, noncommissioned officers' quarters, and still farther west is the site of another razed group of temporary structures.

With the exception of Batteries Putnam and Stoddard (which stand a short distance north of the parade and front eastward toward Admiralty Inlet) and Batteries Kinzie and Vicars (which rest on a sand spit near Point Wilson, the peninsula's extreme northeastern tip), Fort Worden's massive defensive works and their support structures stand on wooded high ground north of the residential and administrative complex. Deceptively modern in appearance, the works look more like products of World War I or II than edifices visualized, as they were, in the 1880's. Like all extant Endicott-period fortifications, their armament has been removed, but thanks largely to the State, they stand free of the clutches of the area's vegetation and are in sound, little-altered condition.

The structures that form Fort Worden Historic District are:
Building #1, Commanding Officer's Quarters (1904)
Building #4, Officers' Duplex (1904)

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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" 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

1898-1920

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

U.S. Government
War Department

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Of the several coastal forts designated as National Historic Sites or National Historic Landmarks, none specifically commemorates the remarkable Endicott defense system constructed in the 1890's and early 1900's. Based on the recommendations of a board appointed by President Grover Cleveland in 1885 and headed by Secretary of War William C. Endicott, the system was the most extensive and complex that the United States had ever attempted. Furthermore, as distinguished military historian Russell F. Weigley has observed, "the Endicott program offered the feeling that the country now possessed a kind of military policy looking toward foreign war, and this feeling was so reassuring that in the War Department reports and the military publications of the 1890's interest in the coastal defenses became almost obsessive."¹ When completed, the new system constituted a hallmark of American military thought and design.

Due to geographical and fiscal considerations, many Endicott fortifications were superimposed over existing defensive works. Unaltered Fort Worden, one of the largest posts in the new system, is a rare example of an Endicott installation built on previously unfortified ground; its plan accurately reflects the precepts of the system without making concessions to older works. In addition, the post's monolithic reinforced concrete fortifications mirror both the typical and the unique of the era; its barracks, quarters, and administration buildings offer a virtually unchanged illustration of a late-19th-century, single-purpose military reservation; and its location on the Strait of Juan de Fuca makes it the only Endicott fort to have been erected within sight of a base of a potential adversary.

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¹

Russell F. Weigley, History of the United States Army (New York, 1967),

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

David M. Hansen to George R. Adams, January 26, 1976. Historic Landmark Project Files, AASLH, Nashville.

Hines, Frank T. and Franklin W. Ward, The Service of Coast Artillery (New York: Goodenough and Woglam Company, 1910).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 503.14

UTM REFERENCES

E 1,0 51,673,0 5,33,140,0

A 1,0 51,674,0 5,33,20,6,0

B 1,0 51,834,0 5,33,21,8,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 1,0 51,776,0 5,33,07,4,0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 1,0 51,688,0 5,33,09,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

(See last page of description.)

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

George R. Adams, Managing Editor

ORGANIZATION

American Association for State and Local History

DATE

April 1976

STREET & NUMBER

1400 Eighth Avenue South

TELEPHONE

615-242-5583

CITY OR TOWN

Nashville

STATE

Tennessee

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort Worden ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

- Building #5, Officers' Duplex (1904)
- Building #6, Officers' Duplex (1904)
- Building #7, Officers' Duplex (1904)
- Building #9, Officers' Duplex (1905)
- Building #10, Officers' Duplex (1905)
- Building #11, Officers' Duplex (1905)
- Building #15, Field Officers' Quarters (1905)
- Building #16, Officers' Quadruplex (1915)
- Building #25, War Department Theatre (1932)
- Building #26, Balloon Hangar (1921)
- Building #200, Administration Building (1908)
- Building #201, Enlisted Men's Barracks (1904)
- Building #202, Enlisted Men's Barracks (1904)
- Building #203, Enlisted Men's Barracks (1904)
- Building #204, Enlisted Men's Barracks (1904)
- Building #205, Band Barracks (1904)
- Building #223, Administration Building (1904)
- Buildings #224A, B, C, & D, Battery Stoddard (1903)
- Building #225, Enlisted Men's Barracks (1908)
- Building #229, Alexander's Castle (1880's)
- Buildings #234A & B, Battery Putnam (1903)
- Building #270, NCO Hospital Steward Quarters (1904)
- Building #298, Hospital (1904)
- Building #300, Guard House (1904)
- Building #305, Quartermaster Office and Warehouse (1904)
- Building #306, Commissary and Office (1910)
- Building #308, Storehouse (1905)
- Building #310, PX and Gymnasium (1908)
- Building #313, Corps of Engineers Workshop (1905)
- Building #315, Power House (1907)
- Building #324, Quartermaster Storehouse (1909)
- Building #325, NCO Duplex (1905)
- Building #331, NCO Duplex (1909)
- Building #332, NCO Duplex (1905)
- Building #333, NCO Duplex (1904)
- Building #334, NCO Duplex (1904)
- Building #335, NCO Duplex (1909)
- Building #336, NCO Duplex (1909)
- Building #352, NCO Duplex (1915)
- Building #353, NCO Duplex (1915)
- Building #372, Wagon Shed and Teamsters Quarters (1910)
- Building #409, Ordnance Storehouse (1899)
- Building #413, Militia Storehouse
- Building #414, District Signal Station (1909)

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Building #426, Primary Dormitory, Gun and Observation Crews (1905)
Building #427, Combined Primary Fire Control Station (1903)
Building #433, Switchboard (Pre World War I)
Buildings #484, 485, 486, and 487, Concrete Storehouses
Building #490, Battery Commander's Station, Battery Benson (1905)
Building #492, Searchlight Shelter (1910)
Buildings #493, A & B Battery Powell
Buildings #493, C & D Battery Brannan
Buildings #493E, Plotting Room (1912)
Buildings #494A & B, Battery Randol (1898)
Buildings #495A & B, and 496C, Battery Quarles (1898)
Buildings #496A & B, Battery Ash (1898)
Buildings #497A & B, Battery Benson (1904)
Buildings #498A, B, C, & D, Battery Tolles (1903)
Building #498E, Searchlight Powerplant (1910)
Building #499, Battery Walker (1903)
Building #501, Artillery Engineer Cable House (1905)
Building #502, Ordnance Machine Shop (1905)
Building #594, Searchlight Powerplant (1910)
Building #596, Searchlight Shelter (1910)
Buildings #598A & B, Battery Kinzie (1908)
Buildings #599A & B, Battery Vicars (1900)

Descriptions of the most significant of these structures follow.⁷

Commanding Officer's Quarters (building #1). Completed in April 1904, this north-facing, 2 1/2-story, frame house is one of Fort Worden's finest structures. The building's cross-gabled slate roof has three single-stack, gray brick chimneys and denticulated cornices with returns. On the top story of the red-painted building, a palladian window is located on the front, and a set of arched windows are located on the east and west sides. Windows on the bottom two stories are either square or rectangular. A ground floor veranda supported by pillars extends across the front and east sides of the building. The east portion of this veranda, which opens onto an excellent view of Admiralty Inlet, is enclosed--an alteration. At the rear of the building are side and back porches that were also evidently

⁷
Many of the descriptions are taken in part from Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (David M. Hansen), "Fort Worden Historic District" National Register Nomination, November 1, 1973. In each such instance, however, the AASLH representative verified the descriptive details during an on-the-spot inspection.

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enclosed at a later time. The interior has a central hall plan, pressed tin ceilings, elaborate woodwork, and 4,040 square feet of living space.

Officers' Duplex (building #4). Also completed in 1904, this 2 1/2-story, cross-gabled, U-shaped, gray-painted, frame duplex sits next to, and directly west of, building #1. Building #4 has hip-roofed verandas on both the west and east sides, with the latter evidently enclosed at a later date. A palladian window is located on the front of the top story, and decorated elliptical windows adorn the east and west gables. This home has 10,314 square feet of living space.

Officers' Duplexes (buildings #5, 6, & 7). Each of these identical duplexes has 5,907 square feet of floor space. A decorated chimney is located at the center of the cross-gabled roofs. Porticoes and entrance ways are located on the northwest and northeast corners of the buildings, and a ground story veranda extends across the front facades. The usual palladian window is located beneath the front eaves, and decorated elliptical windows are located high on the east and west walls. A pedimented boxed cornice is located above each front porch entrance way. The cut-stone foundations have been left exposed, and each structure has two rear wings.

Officers' Duplexes (buildings #9 & 10). These structures lack the decorated oval or elliptical windows found on the upper east and west walls of the previously mentioned residences. Instead, exterior walls present an attractive and assorted arrangement of square and rectangular openings. Verandas extend across the fronts of the dwellings, and entrance ways are located at the northwest and northeast corners. Both homes contain 6,464 square feet of living space and have two rear wings.

Officers' Duplex (building #11). This quarters is almost identical to building #4 but has a larger back porch and lacks an enclosed veranda on the seaward side.

Field Officers' Quarters (building #15). Although this structure has 2,000 feet more floor space than building #1, the two are erected on the same basic plan. Except for the fact that on building #15 the east portion of the veranda is not enclosed, the houses are visually similar.

Officers' Quadruplex (building #16). Unlike the other officers' quarters, which have stone foundations and clapboard siding, this edifice has a concrete foundation and is of brick construction. Occupying the far western end of officers' row, building #16 has a slate roof and enclosed back

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porches. The parapet gabled roof has base-linked chimneys at both the east and west ends and a shed dormer with double windows is located in the middle of the front slope of the roof. Most of the windows on the front and the two sides of the building are segmentally arched; the other windows are rectangular. All the windows on the front and sides have lug sills. A pier-supported, two-story gallery is located on the front of the building between a pair of two-story bay windows.

Administration Building (building #200). Situated amid the row of barracks this structure was formerly headquarters of the Harbor Defenses of Puget Sound. The building is similar in appearance to the nearby barracks and has a stone and brick basement, a slate roof, and clapboard siding. It is two-stories high, has a low hip roof, and is painted white with green trim, as are so many other buildings at Fort Worden. All openings are rectangular and a columned portico with balustrade is located at the entrance. The cut-stone foundation is exposed; and the cornices are frieze decorated. The office rooms of the interior remain much the same as they were in 1908, and the structure encloses 11,223 square feet of floor space.

Enlisted Men's Barracks (buildings #201, 202, 203, and 204). These 2 1/2-story structures are white-painted with green trim, and have cut-stone basements, wood frame construction, two rear wings, and slate roofs. All have been altered on the interior except building #204, which remains much the same as when built. On the exterior, all of these handsome and well-proportioned buildings are practically identical. On the front of each building is a full-length, two-story veranda with a pedimented portico featuring an attractive palladian window. All other openings are rectangular. A veranda also extends across the rear of each building between the two wings.

Band Barracks (building #205). Situated adjacent to barracks #204, this structure is almost identical to it in design but is only about one-third as large.

Enlisted Men's Barracks (building #225). Completed in 1908, this H-shaped, white-painted frame edifice is larger than the other enlisted men's barracks. It has a slate-covered, gable roof and a two-tiered veranda that passes across the front facade, connecting end wings. There is a similar veranda along the inner facade of each rear wing. All openings are rectangular.

Administration Building (building #223). Completed in 1904, this gable-roofed, 2 1/2-story structure has a wood floor, slate shingle roof, wood frame, and cut-stone foundation. Palladian windows are located on

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each of the two gables and a decorated single stack chimney straddles the roof ridge at each end of the building, which has plain boxed cornices with returns. A square-pillar-supported one-story portico crosses the front and shelters the east-facing entrance.

Alexander's Castle (building #229). Erected in the 1880's, Alexander's Castle predates Fort Worden and is listed in the State Register of Historic Places. Composed of brick, this unusual structure has a large central tower with two small wings plus a small wood frame extension on a third side. The top of the brick tower has decorated battlements. Further down on the tower, as well as on the two main wings, are segmentally arched window openings with lug sills. Bedrooms are located in the tower; and a living room and kitchen are located on the ground floor.

Hospital (building #298). This white-painted, 2 1/2-story, frame structure has a stone basement, gable roof covered with slate shingles, and 20,608 square feet of floor space. Verandas are located on several sides, and all openings are square or rectangular. An unusually large chimney protrudes from the west roof. With the exception of the enclosing of a front veranda and a few other minor changes, the exterior of the Hospital appears the same as in 1904. In recent years, the interior has been altered to house a school.

NCO Hospital Steward Quarters (building #270). Completed in April 1904, this 1 1/2-story residence has a stone basement, slate roof, is of wood frame construction, and has a front porch and a one-story rear extension. All windows are rectangular. Although not quite as decorative or as large as most of the other prominent buildings at Fort Worden, the Steward Quarters is well maintained and attractive. It is painted yellow.

Guard House (building #300). This 1 1/2-story, white-painted frame building has a medium hip roof with a decorated chimney at the apex. Completed in 1904, it has the usual slate shingles and stone basement with partly exposed foundation. A gable with a palladian window is centered above the main entrance, and a half enclosed front porch extends across the front of the structure. The rear portion of the building was the cell block, and although the barred cells have been removed, the sloping concrete floor remains with arcs cut into the concrete by the swinging of cell doors.

Quartermaster Office and Warehouse (building #305). Long, low, gable-roofed building #305 was completed in 1905, and has a stone base-

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ment, slate roof, and clapboard siding. It has recently been refurbished and freshly painted white with the characteristic green trim around the windows and doors. The attractive and functional structure is now a maintenance shop. It remains much the same as when built, with its loading dock extending along the full length of the east side.

Commissary and Office (building #306). This structure is connected to building #307, a smaller storehouse erected in 1922. Building #306, completed in 1910, has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof and stands 1-1/2 stories high. It has a decorated brick chimney on the roof crest and a round window in each of the two gables. Today, both building #306 and the adjoining building, #307, are used for storage.

PX and Gymnasium (building #310). Intended for use as the post exchange, this T-shaped, frame building was completed in 1908 and has a brick foundation and slate roof. The structure is little-altered, and the gym remains in excellent condition.

Corps of Engineers Workshop (building #313). This 1 1/2-story, frame building has a slate-covered, gable roof and stone foundation and was completed in May 1905.

Power House (building #315). This 1 1/2-story, white-painted concrete building was completed in June 1907 and has 4,356 square feet of floor space and green-painted iron shutters and doors.

NCO Duplexes (buildings #331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 352, and 353). These frame residences, with the exception of squat, H-shaped building #336, are identical in appearance. They stand 2-1/2-stories high, have cross gabled roofs, two decorated chimneys that straddle the main roof ridge, plain boxed cornices with returns, and slate shingles. Decorative double windows are set in the front and rear gables; column-supported one-story porches extend across the front facades; and one-story porches extend across the front facades; and one-story enclosed porches extend across the rear of the houses. All openings are rectangular, and there are two entranceways in both the front and the rear facades. All have concrete foundations except building #335, which has a stone foundation. Each dwelling is painted a different shade of brown, blue, green, or yellow, and together they present an attractive street scape.

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Wagon Shed and Teamsters' Quarters (building #372). Completed in July 1910, this long two-story building has a slate roof, clapboard siding, and concrete foundation. There are chimneys at each end and one-story wing extensions at the ends. On the front facade are a row of seven gables, each enclosing a rectangular window. All the cornices are plain boxed. The top floor was formerly the teamsters' quarters. Most of the ground story is taken up by open bays, but in the center is an enclosed area with two doorways. This building has been altered on the interior.

Batteries Ash, Quarles, and Randol (buildings #496A and B; 496C and 495A and B; and 494A and B). These three batteries, on which construction began in 1898, are actually a single continuous, 1/4-mile-long unit 10 to 12 feet high. Designed for seven guns, it is divided into three tactical batteries. As with all Fort Worden's defensive works, the lines of this unit are clean and utilitarian but well proportioned and thoughtfully executed. The rear face is broken by iron doors, ventilator openings, and, in batteries of two stories, by vertical supporting pillars or columns. The structures appear mottled, due to applications of various materials over the years to reduce the visibility of the concrete and improve water shedding abilities. These materials have included lampblack dissolved in kerosene; tar; locally manufactured paints of a green drab color and linseed oil base. Also applied were a variety of red, green, brown and yellow paints for camouflage. Along this gigantic work, positions for 10- and 12-inch guns are marked by the depressed sections of working platforms, and the circles of bolts which formerly held the carriages in place. Maneuvering rings are located on traverse walls and a stairway adjacent to one traverse wall in each emplacement leads to interior rooms. An angular concrete traverse separates each gun position, although there is an earthen traverse between Batteries Randol and Quarles and between Quarles emplacements Number Two and Three. A Taylor-Raymond projectile hoist was located beneath a splinter shield on the flank of each gun position. The actual hoists have been removed, but the delivery tables remain. The rear of the three-section battery has several openings to the interior, which is arranged in a series of corridors and rooms designed for ammunition storage and service. Although some are cluttered with debris, all interiors are in good condition. Some of the iron beams supporting the ceilings are badly rusted and some of the rooms have been modified slightly to adapt the structure to other than original purposes. Some trolley rails remain fixed to the ceilings.

Batteries Stoddard and Tolles (buildings #224A, B, C, and D; and 498 A, B, C, and D.) These batteries were built in 1903 for 6-inch guns

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mounted on disappearing carriages. Each work is about 400 feet long and 12 feet high from the battery parade to the interior crest and is marked by four gun positions. An earthen traverse separates each gun. A magazine is located between each two gun positions and the truck platform is separated from the leading platform by a small banquette. These batteries are unusual for disappearing batteries in that all facilities are located on a single level as opposed to the more typical two-story design. Two emplacements of Battery Tolles were converted to barbette mounts in 1937.

Battery Benson (buildings #497A and 497B). Designed for two 10-inch guns on disappearing carriages, Battery Benson is typical of disappearing gun batteries throughout the Endicott system. Begun in 1904, the work is about 300 feet long and 20 feet high and has a distinctive two-story appearance. The gun positions are located on the top story and are separated by a flat concrete traverse. The truck corridor and delivery tables are located beneath a splinter shield to the rear of the traverse. Stairways behind the center of each loading platform lead down to the battery parade. The lower story contains ammunition storage and service rooms as well as other spaces designated for office and tool storage. A row of columns along the rear of the lower story supports the loading platform above. The metal railings from the stairways and the rear of the loading platforms have been removed. The battery has very strong horizontal lines, but the supporting pillars and arched stairways provide relief.

Battery Kinzie (buildings #598A and B). This is the largest single battery at Fort Worden and the largest of all the fortifications located in Puget Sound. It was the last Endicott-period battery built in Washington State (1908) and one of the last on the west coast. It is about 350 feet long and 25 feet high and is very similar in appearance to Battery Benson with its pillared, two-story appearance. Battery Kinzie is singular, though, in that it represents one of the final evolutionary forms of the disappearing battery. The loading platform is extremely commodious and all interior rooms are large. Many have windows for natural light, a feature unheard of in earlier batteries. An air space surrounds all the interior rooms and provides for a much drier facility. In its final design and arrangement of spaces, Battery Kinzie resembles more the 14-inch batteries in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands than it does a typical 12-inch battery. An interesting feature is the Battery Commander's station located centrally on the traverse. A ladder leads from the station to the plotting room below.

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Batteries Brannan and Powell and Battery Brannan Plotting Room (buildings #493A B, C, D, and E). Situated rear or south of Batteries Ash, Quarles, Randol, and Benson, these two batteries were begun in 1894. They consist of two U-shaped pits about 50 feet wide and 100 feet deep with positions for four 12-inch seacoast mortars in the forward end of each pit. The pits are sunk into the side of the hill and lie on an axis which runs approximately northwest-southeast. They are separated by a high earthen traverse about 200 feet wide. The sides of each pit are about 12 feet high and serve as a retaining wall for the traverse. Within the traverse and following the interior perimeter of the pit are ammunition storage spaces. Entrance to these spaces is by two large iron doors located on each side of the pit. The mortar batteries are in good condition although some are cluttered. Adjacent to each pit is a small concrete structure about 8 feet square with small viewport opening onto the pit. This was a data booth and it was from this position that firing data would be relayed to the guns via small sliding blackboards located on one side of the booth. The sliding doors to all booths are rusted in place and most of the sliding blackboards are missing. The Plotting Room (building 493E) for Battery Brannan still remains between the two pits. It is a small single-story building of frame construction covered with stucco, and has a low hip, composition roof. It was here that the positions of ships were plotted and computed into information usable to the gun crews. The structure is now in poor condition; windows and doors have been broken out, and the stucco is cracked and scaling in many places.

Battery Vicars (buildings #599A and B). This work was designed in 1900 for two 5-inch guns on balanced pillar mounts. It is about 100 feet long and 7 feet high. An iron collar from the gun carriage remains set in concrete at each gun position. The working platform is level with the battery parade and extends to the rear of the traverse and connects both gun positions. In the rear of the traverse, stairways lead down to ammunition storage rooms. A latrine has been built into the left flank of the battery, and a walkway connects the left flank of Battery Vicars with emplacement Number One of Battery Kinzie.

Batteries Putnam and Walker (buildings #234A and B; and 499). These are the smallest batteries at the post and were made to mount two 3-inch guns each. Identical in design, they are about 75 feet long and 12 feet high. The gun positions are marked by a series of short stairways leading down to the battery parade. The traverse is covered with earth and the rear wall of the battery has three sets of double iron doors leading to interior storage rooms. Both batteries were begun in 1903.

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Fortified Area Support Structures (buildings #409, 414, 426, 427, 433, 484, 485, 486, 487, 492, and 596). Situated in the fortified area of Fort Worden are a variety of structures essential for the adequate functioning of the batteries. One of the oldest of these is the Ordnance Storehouse (building #409). At one time prior to 1904, most of the post structures were situated southeast of the mortar batteries, but apparently, as the post reached its planned configurations, most of these buildings were taken down. This is the only one that survives. It is a large, rectangular, frame building 75 feet long and about 30 feet wide with an uncovered loading dock running the length of the building face. The entire structure rests on 3-foot-high brick piers. It has a medium hip, slate roof and several large, circular, galvanized iron ventilators. The north side has two large central doors of diagonal tongue and groove boards. The windows are small, and most are still fitted with iron bars.

One Primary Fire Control Station (building #427) survives. The 1 1/2-story, hip-roofed stucco-covered, frame structure consists of three separate sections, each with a central concrete pillar rising from the ground to the top or observation level of the building. The concrete pillar and the building are on separate foundations and no part of the structure rests on the pillar. The pillars were used as the base for the observation instruments which would provide target information to the guns. The lower story of each section contains a room that could be used for either the observing-crew relief or as a plotting room. Reached by narrow staircases, each observation room has a narrow slit with a view of the water approaches to the fort. The building is in fair condition but it has suffered repeated vandalism.

Northwest of building #427 is the Primary Dormitory (building #426) for gun and observation crews. It measures 75-feet by 40-feet, has a low hip, composition roof, and is set low in the ground with a parados on the northwest side. Crews lived here when attack was thought to be imminent. The structure has been severely vandalized. Immediately rear of building #427 is the Telephone Switchboard (building #433). This is a concrete structure located underground and reached by a narrow approach tunnel and an iron door. The switchboard is surrounded by an air passage to reduce the possibility of condensation. South of buildings #427 and #433 is the District Signal Station (building #414), built in 1909. This is a small, single-story, masonry structure with a slate roof. A single flight of iron stairs leads to a wooden platform on the roof. The building is in good condition, although doors and windows have been somewhat damaged by vandals.

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Each battery in the fortified area had a Commander's Station, a structure that housed the officer in charge of the conduct of the battery. To the rear of Batteries Ash, Quarles, and Randol are Concrete Storehouses (buildings #484, 485, 486, and 487), which were built as part of the original battery, and attached to each is a small concrete box that housed the command post for the corresponding battery. Each box is equipped with a post for an optical instrument and a narrow slit. The slit and the entry way are closed with iron doors which are still intact, although suffering from rust. The Commander's Station (building #490) for Battery Benson is sunk into the hillside immediately to the rear of that battery. An important part of a coastal fort of the Endicott period was its potential to combat ships at night. In an era without electronic equipment of any kind, this was done by using large searchlights 5 feet in diameter. Many of these lights were carefully distributed among the forts in Puget Sound. Only two searchlight stations are included in the main Fort Worden area, although others were included in a variety of secondary sites. Building #492 is a typical Searchlight Shelter. The light itself was housed on a small rail car in the concrete structure. Two large iron doors opened out onto a set of railroad tracks that led to the operating position of the light near the edge of the bluff. When no longer required, the light was simply rolled back into the shelter. Constructed about 1910, building #492 is in good condition, and the doors and rails are still intact, although the light itself and its rail car are gone. Power for the light was supplied by a 25-kilowatt gasoline generator in the Searchlight Powerplant (building #498E) located at Battery Tolles.

Boundary Justification. The district boundary delineated below roughly corresponds with the original immediate post boundary and therefore not only includes all the principal historic structures that compose this important and well-preserved Endicott-period installation but insures their preservation as a relatively complete example of that kind of fort.

Boundary Description. As indicated in red on the accompanying maps [(1) U.S.G.S. 7.5' Series, Washington; Port Townsend North Quad., 1953; (2) Fort Worden Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Washington, Drawing No. 18-02-01, Sheet 2 of 27, November 1951; and (3) Fort Worden Topography Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Washington, Drawing No. 18-02-01, Sheet 27 of 27, November 1951], a line "commencing at a Point on the Meander Line of the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Sec. 25 T31N, R1W, WM, thence S-92.98 ft. to Witness Mon. J. Co. No. 40°, thence continuing S-1786.0 ft.,

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thence N89°54'E-208.5 ft., thence S0°07'W-835.5 ft., thence N89°52'E-232.3 ft., thence S0°05'E-544 ft., thence S38°45'E-128.4 ft., thence S10°40'W-356.95 ft., thence S79°30'E-2733.4 ft. to Witness Mon. J. Co. No. 29, thence S79°30'E-161.6 ft. to a Point on the Meander Line, thence northerly and westerly along Meander Line (excluding Pt. Wilson L. H. Reservation) to Point of Beginning, containing 503.14 acres plus Tide Lands." (Description Source: Fort Worden Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle, Washington, Drawing No. 18-02-01, Sheet 2 of 27, November 1951.)

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History

During much of the second half of the 19th century, the United States saw no likelihood of a foreign war and, as military historian Russell F. Weigley has pointed out, had "virtually no military policy at all."² The Nation's scheme of defense differed little from that of George Washington's era--reliance on coastal fortifications to protect the American seaboard and on the Navy to guard the forts and the country's maritime commerce. As the century drew toward a close, however, U.S. foreign policy grew more adventurous, and interest in sea power quickened. Efforts to begin building a modern steel fleet revealed both that American industry could not produce armor plate and armor-piercing guns comparable to those appearing in Europe and that development of these heavy breech-loading, rifled artillery pieces had rendered the United States' vertical, masonry, seacoast forts obsolete. No foreign power threatened America's shores, but nevertheless much of the public, a sizable group in Congress, and most officers of the Army and Navy clamored for corrective action. Thus, in 1885 President Grover Cleveland appointed a special board, headed by Secretary of War William C. Endicott, to review the entire system of coastal defense and recommend a new program.

The Endicott Board presented its proposals early in 1886. Although well-received by the military, they were somewhat extravagant, calling for erection of new earthwork and steel-plated masonry fortifications at 27 (later 28) principal harbors, development and installation of floating batteries, torpedo boats, and submarine mines. Estimated cost of the program equalled almost \$127 million. Congress approved an initial appropriation for the Endicott system in 1888, but construction did not get underway until 1890. Then, despite proceeding slowly, the work, says Weigley, "offered the feeling that the country now possessed a kind of military policy looking toward foreign war, and this feeling was so reassuring that in the War Department reports and the military publications of the 1890's interest in the coastal defenses became almost obsessive."³ Since there still was no menace to American security from overseas, it seems clear, therefore, that the Endicott program both reflected and contributed to the rise of American imperialism.

²
Ibid., 281.

³
Ibid., 284.

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Physically, the new defense system was, in the view of Fort Worden historian David M. Hansen "a hallmark of military design."⁴ Because the unexpectedly high performance of the new armament made it possible to reduce the number of weapons and installations needed and thereby lower the cost of the program, the Endicott Board's report "formed the basic framework around which," according to historian Emanuel Raymond Lewis, "a new and completely modern generation of seacoast defenses took shape."⁵ As emphasis shifted from fortification structures to the weapons contained therein, the stark, vertical-walled fortresses of America's "Third System" of coastal defense gave way in importance to massive, reinforced concrete works designed to blend, so far as possible, into the surrounding landscape.

The new weapons developed for these works were so much larger and so painstakingly assembled that armament accounted for 50 to 75 percent of the cost of a new fortification, compared to about 17 percent of a Third System fort. Rifled guns of 8-, 10-, and 12-inch caliber constituted the chief armament of the Endicott period. The largest of these could hurl a 1,000-pound projectile 7 to 8 miles. Many of these guns rested on newly invented disappearing carriages that allowed an individual weapon to be lowered by its own recoil to a position behind a parapet where artillerymen could reload it in relative safety. At emplacements considered safe from low-level naval fire, some of the giant guns sat on a new kind of barbette carriage. In both types of emplacement, ammunition magazines were situated adjacent to the weapons, usually at a lower level under a minimum of 12 feet of reinforced concrete. Mechanical hoists of various kinds moved the huge shells to the gun platforms. Endicott-period batteries generally mounted two to four weapons, but "in certain rare instances," notes Lewis, "as many as six or seven pieces were grouped together in a continuous row of emplacements."⁶ Fort Worden's Batteries Ash, Quarles, and Randol--which actually compose a continuous unit divided only for tactical purposes--present an excellent example of this kind of arrangement. They mount a total of seven 10- and 12-inch guns. At most forts, including Worden, these large rifles were complemented by smaller, rapid-fire guns--not specified by the Endicott Board but installed nevertheless--and large 12-inch mortars, which were

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David M. Hansen to George R. Adams, January 26, 1976. Historic Landmark Project Files, AASLH, Nashville.

5

Emanuel Raymond Lewis, Seacoast Fortifications of the United States: An Introductory History (Washington, 1970), 77.

6

Ibid., 79.

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capable of lofting shells in high arcs for descent onto the decks of enemy ships.

As the Government chose sites for the new fortifications, it created a few new military reservations but most often erected elements of the new system upon existing reservations next to older works, such as at Forts Adams and Taber. In some instances, when no other space was available, military engineers merely installed Endicott emplacements within or on top of existing Third System forts, like at Fort Warren in Boston harbor, Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, and Forts Morgan and Gaines near Mobile. Unaltered Fort Worden is a rare extant example of an Endicott-period fort built on previously unfortified ground.

Situated on the northeastern tip of Quimper Peninsula, Fort Worden formed part of, and served as headquarters for, the harbor defenses of Puget Sound. Almost two-thirds of the post's 500-plus acres was designated a fortified zone, and its guns overlooked both the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty Inlet. The Army commenced construction of the post by 1898, and by 1910 workmen had completed 12 batteries, which mounted a total of 41 guns and made Fort Worden one of the largest in the Endicott system. Most excavation for the cavernous works was done by hand or horse-drawn scrapes. Operating on specially laid narrow gauge track, a steam donkey engine hauled concrete and other materials to the hilly construction sites. When the digging was finished and the concrete poured, the builders removed the railroad equipment, graded and sowed grass on the slopes in front of the batteries, and washed the exposed rear faces of the light-colored structures with lampblack to reduce glare. Once the armament had been put in place, the monstrous works, with their underground tunnels and concealed observation posts, sprawled over some 300 acres and stood almost completely invisible from ships at sea.

Batteries Ash, Quarles, and Randol constituted the main installation at Fort Worden. Almost a quarter mile long, these emplacements mounted their seven guns on barbette carriages, which held them over the edge of the emplacement at all times. On each carriage a narrow loading platform extended behind the gun about 10 feet. Half-ton projectiles had to be winched up to this level before they could be rammed home by a crew of men standing on the platform. When originally designed in 1898, this series of batteries represented an experimental solution to an annoying problem. A basic difficulty in coast defense was the handling of ammunition, which had to be kept both safe from enemy bombardment behind thick walls and readily accessible to gun crews. The typical approach was to build the battery two stories high with ammunition rooms at ground level and the gun itself above. This meant that the ammunition had to be

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brought to the gun by elevator. If the elevator was broken or damaged, the gun itself would be rendered useless. In an effort to solve this problem, Fort Worden engineers decided to put everything on a single level. Shells and powder would be brought out on trolleys suspended from the ceilings of the ammunition rooms and corridors and placed on low carts that ran on circular tracks around the guns. The carts would be brought to the raised platforms and the ammunition winched up to the gun by cranes. This design seemed to eliminate the need for elevators and get the ammunition from storage to gun in an efficient manner--at least on paper. When actually tested the method proved inefficient. For this reason and because of early indecision about which of the three batteries should hold the 12-inch guns and which the 10-inch, all three structures were rebuilt, beginning in 1904, and the ammunition magazines were placed below the guns.

The last and most modern battery built at Fort Worden was Battery Kinzie. Its impressive size, together with a number of improvements over earlier designs, made it the most sophisticated battery for a large caliber disappearing weapon in the continental Endicott system. In the dozen or so years between the construction of the first batteries on the east coast and the construction of Battery Kinzie in 1908, a great deal had been learned. The emplacements of Battery Kinzie offered gun crews far more room than earlier batteries for guns of the same caliber. Interior chambers were also larger, better ventilated, and surrounded with air passages to reduce condensation on interior walls. Ammunition service was simplified and equipment storage improved. Overall, the design of Battery Kinzie resembled the batteries of 14-inch guns then being built at the Panama Canal.

Despite the tremendous technological achievements and fiscal expenditures that the Endicott system represented, and the political and diplomatic policies that it indicated or reflected, it almost reached obsolescence before it reached completion. Even before World War I, ships' armament regained superiority over land-based weaponry, and the advent of the airplane as an effective war machine rendered Endicott fortifications virtually defenseless. The Army placed a few anticraft batteries at Fort Worden and other Endicott posts, but the guns were far too few to be of any real value. During the First World War, the War Department removed many coastal weapons throughout the system and converted them to railway guns, siege artillery, or deck guns on transport ships. In World War II the authorities had most of the remaining armament cut up for scrap. At Fort Worden only small-caliber rifles were left, as only they might prove effective against maneuverable torpedo boats, which officials believed would be a major threat during an invasion.

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By the end of the Second World War, all coastal guns at Fort Worden and the other Endicott fortifications were gone. In 1947 Fort Worden became a military engineering post and continued in that capacity until 1953. Declared surplus property, it was then acquired by the State of Washington and used for a time as a youth center. During those years, the State removed most of the temporary buildings that had been erected over the years, leaving with few exceptions only the original Endicott-period structures, including the gigantic batteries. Now a State park and conference center, Fort Worden offers its visitors an exceptional view of the philosophy and technology of the military defense system upon which the Nation depended at the turn of the century.

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