

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



627

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 Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed and House
Other names/site number Skansie Brothers Park

2. Location

street & number 3207 Harborview Drive not for publication
city or town Gig Harbor vicinity
State Washington code WA county Pierce code 053 zip code 98335

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]
Signature of certifying official/Title

7-15-11
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]
Signature of the Keeper

8-31-11
Date of Action

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	1	buildings
1		sites
3		structures
		objects
6	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

0

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / fishing

facility or site

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

SOCIAL / meeting hall

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Net Shed

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL:

Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE - house;

WOOD - net shed

walls BRICK - house;

WOOD - house & net shed

roof WOOD/shingle - house;

ASPHALT - net shed

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 12

SETTING

Prominently situated on waterfront property along the western shore of Gig Harbor Bay in the heart of Gig Harbor, Washington, the Andrew & Bertha Skansie Net Shed & House features a small, one-story net shed on pilings over the water, a one-and-one-half story brick house, a set of two deepwater moorage pilings in the bay, and a modern pavilion. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) owns the deepwater moorage pilings but the City of Gig Harbor leases the pilings from DNR. Flanked by two marinas, the nominated property encompasses 1.99 acres of prime waterfront at its location on Harborview Drive (formerly Front) between Rosedale Street NW (f. Carr's Inlet Road) and Pioneer Way (f. Wollochet Road). Due to the site's waterfront function, both buildings are oriented approximately southwest/northeast (front and rear facades, respectively).

SUMMARY

The nominated property illustrates the maritime culture and industry of a small waterfront community during the 20th century. Two buildings (net shed and house) contribute to the district's significance and each clearly demonstrates their historic function. The net shed represents a building type unique to the fishing industry, while the vernacular style house reflects both the Croatian heritage and masonry skill of the builder. Both buildings were constructed in ca. 1910.

The two contributing buildings are the only buildings that have continually persisted on the site since the Skansie family first became associated with the waterfront property. Both the net shed and house retain a high level of integrity.

RESOURCE TABLE

Site Identification No.	Historic Name	Current Owner	Date of Construction	Classification	Type
1	Skansie House	City of Gig Harbor	ca.1910	Historic Contributing	Building
2	Pavilion	City of Gig Harbor	2004	Non-Historic Non-Contributing	Building
3	Concrete Bulkhead	City of Gig Harbor	ca. 1951	Historic Contributing	Structure
4	Net Yard	City of Gig Harbor	ca.1910	Historic Contributing	Structure
5	Skansie Net Shed	City of Gig Harbor	ca. 1910	Historic Contributing	Building
6	Carriage	City of Gig Harbor	ca. 1910	Historic Contributing	Structure
7	Deepwater Moorage Pilings	DNR	ca. 1910	Historic Contributing	Structure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 2 of 12

RESOURCES CONTRIBUTING TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

Skansie House Built: ca. 1910

In ca. 1910, Andrew Skansie, an experienced mason, built a one-story hipped roof Classical Revival brick house measuring 28 feet by 28 feet on waterfront property. The building featured both a recessed front and rear porch under the eaves of the hipped roof. The front porch covered the building's main entrance and faced southwest on Harborview Drive (formerly Front). The rear porch faced northeast and featured a view of the waterfront. Wooden posts supported the porch roofs and wooden platforms comprised the floors. To accommodate his growing family, Skansie constructed two additions to the building, including the addition of a second story (1912), and a bathroom and dining room to the northeast facade (rear) of the house (after 1912, but prior to 1939).

Exterior

Exterior Walls

The Skansie House is constructed of triple wythe unreinforced brick placed on a stone rubble foundation. The foundation features uncut and uncoursed irregular medium and large sized stones secured with mortar. Smaller stones and mortar at the top of the foundation wall created the base for the brick walls. A poured concrete foundation supports the additions at the rear of the building. The masonry walls feature brick laid in the common bond pattern with headers placed primarily at each fifth or sixth course. The additions at the rear of the building feature brick laid in the running bond. The brick in the original ca. 1910 portion of the building measured eight and five eighths inches in length, four inches in width, and two-and-one-half inches in height. Skansie used stones gathered from the beach for the foundation and mortar composed of sand, Portland cement, lime, and water. Skansie employed three types of mortar joint profiles on the house and its additions - a concave profile, a flush joint, and a V groove or weather joint. The use of locally available brick with rounded edges required skill in mortar application to ensure a weather tight finish. Although the concave joint profile is the most common joint on the house, the flush joint appears to have been used to compensate for any irregularities in the brick. The V groove joint is present on the dining room addition.¹

In 1912, Skansie constructed the first addition to the house, adding a wood-frame second story to accommodate his growing family. The renovation created the one-and-one-half story structure currently present. One gable dormer projects from the northwest and southeast slopes of the roof, providing even more headroom on the second floor. The walls of the second story are clad in wood horizontal bevel

¹ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services 2004, 40-41.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 3 of 12

siding with a six-inch exposure.² The front gable on the southwest facade of the building features a closed base forming a pediment. A boxed eave and a simple fascia encircle the building. Eave returns and corner boards covering the wood siding punctuate each dormer.

Besides adding a second story, Skansie also constructed a basement to enlarge the house. This required the construction of structural concrete basement walls inset within the original stone foundation walls.³

The vernacular nature of the building does not lend itself to highly decorative architectural elements. However, Skansie's skill as a mason comes through on the building, particularly in the segmental arch window and door openings and the detailing on the front porch supports. When Skansie built the original portion of the house, wooden posts supported the front porch. It appears that Skansie replaced these posts with a colonnade of four wooden columns following the second story addition in 1912. Then, prior to 1939, Skansie again altered the front porch supports, replacing the four wooden columns with four brick piers. The previous columns were evenly spaced along the front porch, but Skansie placed the center two brick piers more closely together, tightly framing the main entrance. The brick piers feature running bond and a corbelled capital.

Roof

With the addition of the second story a front gable roof replaced the original hipped roof. Originally covered in wood shingles, the roof now features asphalt composition shingles.

Windows

Segmental arches frame every first floor window and door opening on each facade of the Skansie House. The majority of the building's windows are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash constructed of Douglas fir.⁴ The windows on the original portion of the house are set within wood frames and trimmed in wood. These windows, all present along the building's first floor, feature brick molding set into the window openings within the masonry. A smaller version of the original type of window on the house is also present, with one located in the kitchen and the other in the dining room. These windows are similar in width to the building's ca. 1910 windows, but are shorter in height. They are wood, one-over-one, double-hung sash with similar trim and brick molding. The kitchen previously featured a taller 1910 window, but the installation of modern kitchen cabinetry likely resulted in the window's replacement. Modern aluminum-framed storm windows affixed to the brick mold currently protect many of the first floor windows.

² Ibid., 49.

³ Ibid., 54.

⁴ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services 2004, 65

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 4 of 12

The windows on the second floor are also double-hung sash, except for a single eight-lite outward-swinging casement window lighting the bathroom. Each gable end features a set of paired sash with wood trim framing the set and a stool and apron at the sill. The bathroom window exhibits similar trim to the other second story windows.

When Skansie dug out a basement to enlarge the house's living space, four windows were added to light the interior. Four masonry openings were created in the stone foundation to create space for the windows. Segmental arches cap these window openings and mimic the masonry openings on the first floor. The basement windows are wood, three-lite awning types. Each window is trimmed with brick molding. Two of the four windows currently feature a plywood panel.

Entrances

Of the building's three entrances, two provide access to the first floor and the third provides access to the basement. The first floor entrances feature segmental arch masonry openings. The main entrance to the building is located on the southwest facade within the front porch. The current front door is a modern replacement door and features wood veneer over a wood frame. Three vision panels are arranged in a stair-step pattern. The original wood door trim and molding is intact.

Poured concrete steps and a small porch lead to the building's rear first floor entrance. This entrance is located on the building's northeast facade and is sheltered beneath the roof's eave. A modern corrugated shed roof supported by decorative wrought iron posts covers the steps. A pipe rail extends along the northern edge of the steps and a wooden balustrade encloses the porch. This entrance retains an original stile and rail door with one lite over three fixed wood panels and is set within a segmental arch masonry opening. The original wood door trim and molding and original metal hardware, including the mortise lock, doorknobs and oval escutcheon, are intact.

The third exterior entrance accesses the basement and is reached by a half-flight of poured concrete steps. The entrance, set within an opening in the poured concrete foundation of the northeast wall of the basement, features a wood door original to the basement construction. The door is wood, with an upper lite over three wooden panels. The hardware appears to be original.

Interior

When Skansie first built the house in ca. 1910, the one-story building consisted of three rooms, a living room, kitchen, and a bedroom. Over time, additions to the building expanded the living space over time to include two bathrooms, a dining room, and second floor bedrooms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 5 of 12

First Floor

In ca. 1910, plaster was applied to the interior surface of the brick bearing walls, whereas interior wood-frame partition walls received lath and plaster finishing. Wood floors extended throughout the house. The interior finishes and layout of the first floor changed in 1912 with the addition of the stairway to access the second floor. Wood wainscot was added over the lath and plaster walls.

The interior finishes and layout of the first floor changed again with the additions of the bathroom and dining room at the rear of the house. These were the last major alterations to the house and the building still retains this layout, which includes a living, kitchen, dining room, bedroom, and bathroom.

The living room stretches across the entire front of the house and features the building's main entrance on the southwest elevation. Although the living room is one large room, a shallow arch marked by pilasters on the northeast and southwest walls divides the room into two spaces. A picture rail placed approximately 14 inches from the ceiling encircles the room. The living room originally featured a 6-foot wide opening to provide access to the first floor bedroom, but this opening has since been filled in. The living room floor is currently carpeted.

The kitchen occupies the east corner of the original portion of the house. The dining room was added to the northeast wall of the kitchen. The kitchen's finishes appear to have been altered several times over the years. Cabinets line the northwest wall of the kitchen, providing storage but also concealing the furnace chimney. Simulated brick paneling covers the remainder of the northwest wall. A 4-inch square ceramic tile wainscot laid in a running bond covers the southwest wall of the kitchen. The ceramic tile is picked up as a backsplash on the southwest wall. The kitchen sink and additional cabinetry are located on the southeast wall. The cabinets are covered in a ceramic tile countertop. The stove is located on the kitchen's northwest wall. Inlaid linoleum covers the floors along with a rubber wall baseboard.

The dining room addition at the east corner of the building altered the kitchen layout as the northeast kitchen wall was moved to allow for the dining room. A semi-circular arched opening was created to lead from the kitchen to the dining room. Painted plaster finished the interior walls of the dining room addition. A lath and plaster ceiling with a semi-circular cove at the top of the walls caps the dining room. The dining room features wood baseboard trim as well as a wood corner cabinet with glazed doors in the upper cabinet.

The first floor bedroom, formerly accessible from the living room, is now accessed from the kitchen. A plaster finish covers the interior faces of the exterior brick walls while lath and plaster finishes the interior walls. A painted wood wainscot of vertically placed tongue and groove paneling capped with a wooden rail encircles the room. Carpeting covers the floor. A small closet was added in the southwest corner of the room.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 6 of 12

The bathroom was added to the first floor in the north corner of the original portion of the house and is accessed through the first floor bedroom. Triple wythe brick exterior walls enclose the space and plaster covers the interior face of these walls. The ceiling consists of lath and plaster. A wainscot of glazed 6-inch by 6-inch ceramic tile laid in a running bond adorns the bathroom walls, while the bathroom flooring consists of ceramic tile laid in a diagonal pattern.

Second Floor

The second floor includes four small bedrooms and a bathroom all accessed via the upstairs hallway. Each room retains a five panel wood door with simple board trim. The northwestern end of the hall features the second floor's northwestern dormer. Cabinetry has been added to each side of the dormer. Painted veneer plywood covers the wall surfaces of the hallway with a simple wood baseboard. The plywood appears to have been placed over the original lath and plaster. The original wood floors persist throughout the second floor.

The upstairs bedroom in the west corner measures approximately 13 feet by 9 feet. The bedroom is located within the northwestern half of the front gable. Painted plywood veneer covers the original plaster and lath walls and ceiling. One double-hung window provides daylight to the bedroom. An added closet in the north corner of the room provides storage.

The upstairs bedroom in the south corner is a mirror image of the west bedroom, also measuring approximately 13 feet by 9 feet, and is located in the southeastern half of the front gable. Painted plywood veneer covers the walls and ceiling. One double-hung window provides daylight to the bedroom. An added closet in the east corner of the room provides storage.

The smallest upstairs bedroom is formed by the southeastern-facing dormer. The room measures approximately 9 feet by 11 feet. It also features painted plywood veneer on the walls and ceiling. Two double-hung sash windows provide daylight to the space. The room lacks a closet.

The largest upstairs bedroom is located at the northeastern end of the floor. It also features painted plywood veneer on the walls and ceiling. A pair of double-hung sash windows provides daylight to the bedroom as well as a view out towards the water. An added closet is located in the east corner of the room.

The bathroom located on this floor appears to be a later addition and the space may have originally been a part of the large bedroom. The bathroom is located in the north corner of the second floor and measures approximately 5 feet by 14 feet. The room features similar finishes to the rest of the second floor. The bathroom eight-lite casement window was added after the 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 7 of 12

Basement

The basement addition expanded the house, which originally featured a crawl space. The height of the basement is just over 6 feet.

Stairway(s)

During the 1912 renovation to the house, an enclosed stairway was added leading from the first floor to the newly added second floor. The stairway was placed against the wall that originally separated the living room and kitchen. The stairway features wood treads, enclosed risers, and added carpeting. The plaster walls are covered with a wood wainscot of vertical paneling. At the second floor, the stairway features an open balustrade with newel posts at the landing.

Hardware & Fixtures

The house retains many original hardware pieces and fixtures. The windows feature original metal lift handles and latches. The original wood interior doors feature original mortise locks with decorative oval escutcheons and simple butt hinges. The original first floor exterior door retains original mortise locks, doorknobs, and oval escutcheons. The basement exterior door also appears to feature original hardware, including a mortise lock and paired butt hinges.

Alterations

In response to the changing needs of the Skansie family, the house underwent several modifications over the years. It appears the bulk of the alterations occurred prior to 1939 and these changes are significant in their own right.

- 1912: Skansie added a second floor to the house, creating space for additional bedrooms and eventually a bathroom. This modification changed the house from a one-story hipped roof building to a one-and-one-half story front gable roof building with gable dormers. It appears the original wood porch supports on the front porch were changed to a colonnade of four columns, most likely to support the additional weight of the upper story. The original footprint of the building remained intact with this addition.
- 1912- ca. 1939: Although the specific dates of the second round of alterations are unknown, photographic evidence indicates they were largely completed by ca. 1939. These alterations included the addition of a dining room to the east corner of the building and a bathroom to the first floor in the north corner of the original portion of the house. During this time, Skansie also dug out a basement to further enlarge the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 8 of 12

Concrete Bulkhead

Built: ca. 1951

In ca. 1951 a concrete bulkhead eliminated the natural beach edge of the site by creating a distinct definition between the beach and land. Fill added on the landside of the bulkhead created the sloping yard present today. The bulk head, approximately 5 ft. tall, extends the length of the lot.

Net Yard

Built: ca. 1910

The open space on the property between the net shed and house served a vital role to the Skansies and their fishing operations. This net yard provided additional work space for the net shed, allowing ample room for fishermen to spread out their nets during regular maintenance and re-tarring of the nets. Originally the landscape gently sloped from the house's location at the south corner of the site down to the natural edge of the shoreline. The construction of a concrete bulkhead in ca. 1951 slightly altered the landscape, eliminating the slope and establishing a defined boundary between the shore and harbor. Despite the slight change, the landscape continued to function as a work space for the fishing operations.

Skansie Net Shed

Built: ca. 1910

Built in ca. 1910, the original portion of the vernacular one-story, wood-framed net shed measured approximately 20 feet long and 18 feet wide with about 400 square feet. Following a series of additions to accommodate the growing needs of the Skansies' business, the shed currently features a rectangular-shaped plan and measures 80 feet 9 inches long and 24 feet 11 inches wide with over 2,100 square feet. The wood building exhibits varying construction techniques, drawing attention to the building's expansions, and rises from pilings at the water's edge. Primarily rectangular in plan, the net shed features a small wing projecting from the building's western corner, which houses the workshop. A small privy is nestled into the ell of the net shed and the workshop. Gable and shed roofs shelter the building's interior. The southwest facade features the building's entrance by land, while the dock extending from the building's northeast facade provides access to the net shed from the water.

Exterior

Exterior Walls

The original portion of the building features box (or plank) construction. This type of structural system utilizes broad vertical planks nailed edge-to-edge along a sill plate. The rafters rest against a top plate

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 9 of 12

nailed to the upper edge of the planks.⁵ Later additions to the building employed the platform frame method of construction. This structural system frames walls by nailing vertically placed wood studs to a sill plate at the floor and an upper plate at the top of the wall. Platform framing creates a skeletal frame that is typically then covered in sheathing and cladding.⁶ Although cladding does protect the building from the elements, the net shed does not feature any sheathing to provide additional structural support.

The entire building is clad in wood drop siding with horizontal boards of varying thickness due to alterations and repairs to the building over time. The building's minimal decorative detailing includes corner boards that cover the edges of the cladding at each of the building's corners and exposed rafter tails.

Roof

A front-gable roof covers the length of the building. A shed roof running the length of the southeast facade covers an addition to the net shed and another shed roof covers the workshop. Asphalt composition shingles cover the entire roofing system.

Windows

The building features six different types of wood sash windows, differing primarily in size. The southwest facade, on which the building's entrance from land is located, features four windows. Three of the windows are fixed single pane sash, while the fourth window is a four-lite transom above the facade's double doors. The main portion of the northwest facade features three matching six-lite awning wood sash. The northwest facade of the workshop features two fixed single pane sash, while the workshop's northeast facade features one smaller fixed single pane sash. A six-lite fixed wood sash serves as a transom over the double doors on the northeast facade. The southeast facade of the net shed features seven six-lite fixed wood sashes.

Entrances

Three entrances provide access to the building. Two entrances on the southwest facade provide access to the building from land. These entrances include a set of double doors located directly under the apex of the gable. This set features a pair of out-swinging doors covered in thin horizontal cladding. The second door on this facade is a five panel wood door similar to doors found in the Skansie House. The final entrance on the building is located on the northeastern facade and features another set of double doors. This set features a pair of sliding doors also covered in thin horizontal cladding. The doors are suspended from an overhead track.

⁵ Leland Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Cambridge, MA: Westview Press, 2001), 560.

⁶ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, *Historic Structures Report: Skansie Brothers Park, Gig Harbor, Washington* (Gig Harbor, WA: City of Gig Harbor, 2004), 128.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 10 of 12

Interior

The net shed interior features a workshop area and the net storage space. The interior space also reveals the structural system of the building, including the wall planks of the original box construction and the wall studs of the later additions' platform framing. The ceiling is the exposed roof structure of the building, while wood planks supported by wood joists and beams comprise the net shed's floor. The privy features the only enclosed space within the net shed.

Alterations

Since the construction of the original shed in ca. 1910, at least four additions have been made to the structure as the storage needs of the Skansie brothers' business expanded. While the dates of these additions are unknown, undated photographs and differing construction techniques within the structure reveal the shed's expansion through the years.⁷ Over time, the net shed extended from its original length of approximately 20 feet to its current length of 80 feet 9 inches. Originally built as an overwater structure, these historic additions to the net shed served to further extend the building out over the bay.

Built in ca. 1910, the original portion of the wood-framed net shed structure stood on pilings at the shoreline. The shed measured approximately 18 feet wide by 20 feet long and enclosed a space of about 400 square feet. Over time, the shed expanded in width to both the northwest and southeast to include a workshop as well as an enlarged storage space. Subsequent additions lengthened the net shed to increase the storage space and also included the addition of an open pier at the northwest end of the structure. Although specific dates are not available for the additions to the net shed, dated photographs indicate the net shed at its current size by 1947.⁸

In ca. 1951 the construction of a concrete bulkhead eliminated the natural beach edge of the Skansie property. Built next to the net shed a few feet from the structure's landward side, the bulkhead creates a straight edge, clearly separating the land from the water of the bay. Fill placed behind the bulkhead on the landside created the yard still present at the site.⁹

Carriage

Built: ca. 1910

A wooden boat carriage located along the northwest edge of the net shed allowed the fishermen to bring in one of their vessels during high tide and secure it with the carriage during low tide. The fisherman

⁷ An historic structures report completed by Grulich Architecture + Planning Services for the City of Gig Harbor in 2004 carefully documented the changes to both the Skansie net shed and the house.

⁸ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services 2004, 28.

⁹ Ibid., 30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 11 of 12

could then perform necessary maintenance and repairs to the vessel docked on the carriage. The carriage consists of hand dug log pilings and a series of wooden timbers laid on the tidal flats perpendicular to the shore to create a cradle for a docked vessel. When the tide went out the keel of the moored vessel would rest on the wooden timbers. Specialized notches cut in the timbers received the keel. Tying one side of the vessel off to the upright log pilings kept it from tipping over. When the tide came back in the vessel floated off the timbers and could be untied from the pilings and taken back out for moorage at the deep water pilings.

Deepwater Moorage Pilings Built: ca. 1910

There are two pilings associated with the property that are located just northeast of the net shed. Although the exact date of the pilings' placement is unknown, the draft of commercial fishing vessels required an off-shore anchorage. The outer-most dock and pilings of many net sheds in the community, including the Skansie Net Shed, did not reach deep water, necessitating the placement of deepwater moorage pilings for commercial vessels. Fishermen depended on the tides to bring vessels in alongside the docks to load and unload their nets.

Changes to the Site & Buildings

The Skansie family's connection with the site began in ca. 1910 with the construction of both the net shed and the house. Other small buildings were also constructed on the site, but only the net shed and house currently remain.

While the original landscape features of the property are unknown, the area between the net shed and the house consisted of an open space for the fishermen to stretch out their nets for maintenance. The open space also served as additional work space for the net shed. The landscape gently sloped from the house's location at the south corner of the site down to the natural edge of the shoreline.

While Andrew Skansie constructed the brick house, his family lived in a small wood-frame gable roof cabin later referred to as the "Cabina."¹⁰ The cabin remained on the property for storage, hobbies, and even to house their crew during fishing season. By 1960 the cabin had been removed from the property.

A ca. 1927 photograph indicates that another small wood-frame outbuilding set on pilings existed on the site. It is unclear when this building was removed from the site.

¹⁰ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services 2004, 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 12 of 12

Between 1912 and 1939, Andrew Skansie made several modifications to his family's house, primarily through the addition of a second story to accommodate his large family and a dining room and bathroom to the back of the house. Prior to the addition of a bathroom inside the house, the family used a privy located somewhere on the property.

In ca. 1951 a concrete bulkhead changed the landscape of the site, creating a distinct definition between the beach and the land, eliminating the natural edge of the beach. Fill added on the landside of the bulkhead created the sloping yard present today.

A garage was constructed after 1960. The one-story hipped roof brick garage included space for two cars. The building was located to the northeast of the Skansie House. An open-air pavilion replaced the garage in 2004.

Currently the site's landscaping consists of a large expanse of lawn marked by a few trees, located primarily to the northeast and southeast of the house. The trees surrounding the house include a large Monkey Tree puzzle, a mature cherry tree, and a Port Orford cedar. A trimmed hedge lines the sidewalk between the house and the street on the site's southwestern edge and runs between the driveway and the south corner of the tax parcel. The hedge follows the south corner of the parcel and continues for a short length of the southeast edge of the parcel.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Pavilion Built: 2004

The site of the Andrew & Bertha Skansie Net Shed & House currently features a contemporary building linked to the site's present use as a community park. This building is an open-air pavilion constructed in 2004. The open-air nature of the structure allows visitors a relatively uninterrupted view of the site.

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:

- ☐ **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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

MARITIME HISTORY

Period of Significance

ca. 1910 - ca. 1951

Significant Dates

ca. 1910 - house & net shed construction

1912 - addition of 2nd story to house

1951 - bulkhead construction

Significant Person

Skansie, Andrew

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Skansie, Andrew (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

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

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# WA-186-M

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 1 of 8

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Andrew & Bertha Skansie Net Shed & House property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A, B, and C. The period of significance begins in ca. 1910 with the construction of both the house and the net shed and ends in ca. 1951 with the construction of the concrete bulkhead. Maritime history and commerce are the areas of significance which demonstrate the property's eligibility under Criterion A for its association with broad patterns of history. The property played an integral role in the development of the Gig Harbor waterfront and commercial fishing in Puget Sound. The property is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with the Skansie brothers, an important shipbuilding and commercial fishing family in Gig Harbor. Finally, the property is eligible in the architecture area of significance under Criterion C for embodying the distinct characteristics of a small commercial fishing operation which includes an upland residence to house the fisherman and their family, an overwater net shed for storage and maintenance of the fishing nets, a boat carriage for vessel repair, a net yard for net maintenance, deepwater moorage pilings for mooring the operation's fishing vessels, and a concrete bulkhead creating a clear definition between the shore and water. The house demonstrates the masonry skill of its builder, Andrew Skansie, and its masonry structure sets it apart from the rest of the community's predominately wood-framed residences. The net shed is an excellent example of vernacular architecture and a building type unique to small-scale commercial fishing during the 20th century. The net shed is one of seventeen extant net sheds in Gig Harbor and these structures remain "the only surviving architectural connection between the community and what was once one of the most successful fishing fleets on the west coast."¹

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF GIG HARBOR'S WATERFRONT

In 1791, the British Navy promoted Captain George Vancouver as commander of the *HMS Discovery*, sending him on a new expedition to the Pacific. In addition to other objectives, Vancouver's expedition continued to chart the region, picking up where Captain James Cook had left off. During this expedition, Vancouver and his crew rounded Cape Flattery and explored the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, the Strait of George, and Queen Charlotte Strait.² Exploring expeditions continued to arrive in the Pacific Northwest, with Britain, Spain, and Russia all converging in the region during the latter portion of the eighteenth century. Although the American fur trade reached the region as early as 1788, the United States did not launch a full-fledged expedition until 1838 with the Great United States Exploring Expedition commanded by Lt. Charles Wilkes. The Wilkes Expedition extensively explored the bays and inlets of the Puget Sound and it was during this expedition that the bay of Gig Harbor received its name.

¹ *Skansie Net Shed*, HAER no. WA-186-M; Todd Croteau, project leader/photographer; Shelly Leavens, Historian (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2009).

² S. McKinney, *Sailing with Vancouver* (Victoria, BC: TouchWood Editions, 2004), 2, 4-5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 2 of 8

One of the expedition's small boats, called the captain's gig, took shelter in the harbor during a storm, thus earning the bay its name of Gig Harbor.

Euro-American settlement of the Gig Harbor waterfront began to develop following the harbor's rediscovery by three fishermen -Samuel Jerisich, Peter Goldsmith, and John Farrago - seeking shelter in 1867. Of the three men who took shelter for a night in the harbor, Samuel Jerisich, a Slavonian, decided to return to settle there. At the time, a Nisqually village existed alongside a small creek at the head of the bay.³ Samuel Jerisich and his wife settled on the west side of the bay, building a small one-room cabin and living off fish and produce from their small farm. Other settlers soon arrived in the area, predominately Yugoslavian, German, and Scandinavian families, and settled close to the shore. Peter Skansie, brother to Andrew Skansie, the builder of the house and net shed, was one of these early settlers.

While some of the settlers found jobs at the Gig Harbor Mill Company, and later the C.O. Austin Lumber Mill, which established itself on the bay in 1887, many turned to fishing. At first the Gig Harbor fishermen utilized rowboats and stayed in local waters, but they soon, along with other regional fishermen, expanded their territory, with some even traveling as far north as the San Juan Islands. Fishing quickly became the primary industry of Gig Harbor, visible even in the arrangement of houses along the shoreline, with room left between each house for fishermen to stretch out their nets for mending.⁴ The fishing trade continued to grow, particularly with the development of motorized boats, allowing fishermen to take in more fish and travel even farther from home. By 1915 Gig Harbor's fishing fleet had expanded to include nearly 50 boats.

Commercial Fishing & Net Sheds

In addition to the sheer number of boats plying the waters of the harbor, the small net sheds lining the waterfront also indicated commercial fishing as Gig Harbor's principal industry. These simple wood-frame structures built on pilings over the water provided fishermen a loading and unloading zone for fishing gear, storage for disassembled cotton nets, and a place for repairing and maintaining their boats. According to Grulich Architecture + Planning Services:

The care of the nets was crucial for success. These nets could be as long as 1800 feet or more. The nets had to be taken apart by hand and then hung in the rafters of the shed so that the cotton would be kept dry and safe from the elements. There needed to be enough room to assemble and repair the nets by hand. The nets were then re-assembled on the grounds of the property. This old method for caring for nets has died out as nylon

³ Goodman Middle School Students, *Along the Waterfront: A History of the Gig Harbor and Key Peninsula Areas* (Gig Harbor, WA: Clinton-Hull Printing Company, 1979), 5.

⁴ Goodman Middle School Students, *Along the Waterfront*, 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 3 of 8

began to be used. But the net shed was still an important place to work on the boat and make repairs to the nets.⁵

Many fishing families built their homes on the same property as their net shed, providing easy access to the tools of their trade. Both Peter Skansie and his brother Andrew had net sheds on their property, as well as other Croatian Gig Harbor fishermen, including the Gilich, Ivanovich, and Babich families.⁶

The fishermen of Gig Harbor predominately participated in a kind of commercial fishing which utilized large cotton nets, known as purse seines, allowing them to pull in a larger quantity of fish. Historian Shelly Leavens writes:

A purse seine is a large net hauled out by a smaller boat or "skiff" to form a large circle. Fishermen pull the bottom of the netting, "pursing" it closed to capture schools of fish. Once the net is pulled aboard by a "power block" or "reel", the final length of net full of fish is either pulled on-board, or a smaller "brailing" net is used to scoop the catch and load it into the vessel's hatch. A cannery boat or "tender" typically transfers the fish to the cannery. Historically, fishermen of Gig Harbor have used this method to catch salmon, sardine and herring.⁷

The boats used to haul in these large nets were called purse seiners. Purse seiners were introduced to the U.S. in the 19th century and have been the preferred method to catch schools of fish near the surface – salmon, Pacific cod, pollock, and herring.

After fish traps and wheels were banned in the 1930s, nets became the most common method in commercial salmon fishing. Gill nets could be of two types, drift (moveable) or set (fixed). Stream or channel fishermen primarily used gill nets, while deeper water fishing increasingly used purse seines, particularly with the advent of gas-powered boats with winches to haul up the nets. Puget Sound's first gasoline powered purse seiner came into use in 1903.⁸ These types of fishing boats comprise[d] a large percentage of the fishing fleet on the West Coast in general. Purse seiners come in two types: power block or drum. A purse seiner required five men to operate.

⁵ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, *Historic Structures Report: Skansie Brothers Park, Gig Harbor, Washington* (Gig Harbor, WA: City of Gig Harbor, 2004), 19-20.

⁶ Seventeen extant net sheds remain on the waterfront of Gig Harbor. HAER documentation of the net sheds was conducted in 2009.

⁷ *Skansie Net Shed*, HAER no. WA-186-M.

⁸ A. C. Radke, *Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.: History of a Washington State Salmon Packing Company* (Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, Inc., 2002), 9.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 8

These cotton seine nets, utilized by Gig Harbor fishermen during the first half of the 20th century, required careful maintenance to ensure their longevity. During the 1930s and 1940s, fisherman using the cotton seine nets applied tar to the nets 2-3 months prior to the beginning of their fishing season to prevent rotting and to keep their shape. In Gig Harbor, fishermen used tar from a community vat kept at the site of the current Millville Marina.⁹ In addition to the tarring process, cotton nets also required a greater level of mending and patching than nylon nets, which came into use after WWII.¹⁰

THE SKANSIE FAMILY IN GIG HARBOR

The Skansie family, from the coast of Dalmatia in present-day Croatia, first set foot in Washington Territory in 1889 with the arrival of Peter Skansie. By the turn of the century, Peter had sent for his three younger brothers – Mitchell, Andrew, and Joe (Joseph). All four brothers significantly contributed to the development of Gig Harbor with their involvement in commercial fishing, shipbuilding, and the region's early ferry system.¹¹

The Skansie Family & the Skansie Shipyard

Upon Peter Skansie's arrival in Washington Territory, he settled at Wollochet Bay (south of Gig Harbor) and found work at the local brick factory. Peter worked at other brickyards and various lumber mills, from Gig Harbor to Tacoma. When he learned of other Croatians settled at Gig Harbor, he soon moved to the small community. Once settled in Gig Harbor, Peter connected with his fellow Croatian countrymen and even switched occupations with their encouragement. Eventually, he began fishing with the Jerisich brothers, John and Mike, the sons of early Gig Harbor pioneer Samuel Jerisich.

Peter sent for his three brothers and when they arrived in Gig Harbor they joined Peter in fishing. When Peter first started fishing in the waters of the Puget Sound all the boats were man-powered, but in 1905 Peter and his brothers began experimenting with gas-powered engines. Grulich Architecture + Planning Services writes:

Around 1905, the Skansie brothers were the first in the area to build a gasoline-powered fishing boat. They did so at first by re-fitting boats with a gasoline powered engine. Usually the motors were quite small, between 6 to 8 horsepower; the Skansie brothers originally used a 7 horsepower engine. Although these were

⁹ Skansie Net Shed, HAER no. WA-186-M.

¹⁰ Skansie Net Shed, HAER no. WA-186-M.

¹¹ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, *Historic Structures Report*, 7.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 5 of 8

powerboats, there were neither masts nor a turntable to hoist in the nets. This work was all done by hand. However, with the introduction of a motor, the boats were not able to go as far as Alaska.¹²

Peter and Andrew continued in the commercial fishing industry, while Mitchell and Joseph went the route of shipbuilding. Mitchell found success in boatbuilding, first leaving Gig Harbor for work in the Sunset Boat Company in Seattle in 1907. Mitchell returned to Gig Harbor in ca. 1912 and opened his own boat building and repair yard, the Skansie Shipyard. Mitchell's brother, Joseph, joined the Skansie Shipyard business and later co-founded the Washington Navigation Company with Mitchell. Joseph also went on to pilot ferryboats out of Tacoma and Gig Harbor. According to Grulich Architecture + Planning Services:

The [Skansie] shipyard became quite successful and in its heyday, around 1925, employed over twenty Gig Harbor citizens. The Skansie Shipyard was well known for building quality fishing boats and ferries for his [Mitchell Skansie] other venture, which operated several routes for Pierce County during the first half of the century.¹³

Two Generations of Skansie Fishermen

Born in Su Martine, Yugoslavia, Andrew Skansie (ca. 1876-1950) enjoyed a career as a successful stonemason, receiving his training in Dalmatia, prior to arriving in Washington Territory.¹⁴ He used that skill to build the nominated property. However, he soon became a fisherman alongside his brother, Peter, when he arrived in Gig Harbor after the turn of the century. Andrew briefly participated in his brothers' shipyard business, but was running his own fishing boats after 1908. Andrew acquired property near the location of the old Gig Harbor Lumber Mill on the western banks of the bay.

After establishing himself in Gig Harbor, Andrew sent for his wife, Bertha (Boravich) to join him in Washington in 1909. Around 1910, Andrew began constructing a one-story brick house for his family and a small wood-framed net shed for his business. Andrew and Bertha lived on the property for the rest of their lives, raising their five children: Clemintina (Tina), Jeroma, Antone, Vincent, and Peter. Andrew passed away on September 24, 1950; Bertha passed away on August 14, 1970.

Andrew also set two deepwater moorage pilings out in the harbor for mooring his fishing vessels. Andrew's brothers, Mitchell and Joseph, soon located the Skansie Shipyard on adjacent property. Although the businesses were operated separately, their respective vessels and buildings visually

¹² Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, 11.

¹³ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, 10.

¹⁴ *The Seattle Times*, "Skansie, Former Ferry Operator, Dies in Tacoma," September 25, 1950: 29.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 6 of 8

occupied a significant portion of the Gig Harbor waterfront. The Skansies, both as fishermen and boat builders, were renowned in Gig Harbor. Andrew and Peter and their Skansie-built boats enjoyed an impressive reputation and their purse seiner *Avalon* remained a fixture in the harbor for several decades.¹⁵ Mitchell Skansie built the 66-foot seiner *Avalon* in 1912 and the *Avalon* continued in active use with the Skansies' fishing business until her sale in 1990.

Fishing primarily for salmon, the Skansie boats traveled up the Sound to the San Juan Islands and out the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Cape Flattery. Peter continued fishing with Andrew until his retirement in 1930 due to an enlarged heart. Andrew retired in 1940, passing on the family business to his sons, Antone, Vincent, and Peter.

When Andrew handed over the reins to his sons in 1940, his second son, Antone, took over as skipper at the young age of 24 and continued in that capacity until his own retirement in 1987. Antone became known as one of the best skippers in the Gig Harbor commercial fishing fleet. In addition to his skill as a fisherman, Antone excelled at machine work and took great care of the brothers' equipment working in his machine shop in the back of the net shed.

Andrew's oldest son, Vincent or "Vincie," was an equal partner in the business with Antone and served as Deck Boss. Vincent began fishing with his father at the age of 16 in 1927 aboard the purse seiner *Vernon*. Although Vincent fished as far north as Alaska and the Bering Sea and spent time on other seiners, notably Spiro Babich's *Dependable* in southern California, Vincent spent most of his career on his family's *Avalon*. Vincent, like Antone, retired from fishing in 1987, and they sold the *Avalon* in 1990. The two brothers lived together in the house their father built until Antone's death in 2001. Vincent passed away in 2002.

Andrew's youngest son, Peter, started as an equal partner in the business with his brothers when his father retired in 1940. Peter typically ran the skiffs and the nets as well as maintained the engine of the *Avalon*. In addition to his partnership with his brothers in the family fishing business, Peter also worked as a machinist and consultant for the Foss Tugboat Company, living with his family for many years in Federal Way. In his later years, Peter moved back to the family home in Gig Harbor. Following the deaths of Antone and Vincent, Peter, along with his son, Michael, worked with the City of Gig Harbor to turn their family property into a public park evocative of the community's maritime heritage.

¹⁵ Grulich Architecture + Planning Services, 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 7 of 8

COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS

As new development and commercial marinas have displaced many of the historic net sheds, the remaining structures are an integral visual link to Gig Harbor's historic fishing industry. Although Gig Harbor boasts the largest collection of historic net sheds in all of Puget Sound, the nominated property's net shed is one of only 17 extant net sheds remaining in the community. Only two of these remaining structures, the nominated property's net shed and the Peter Skansie Net Shed, were built as early as ca. 1910, while the other net sheds date from a period between 1920 and the 1950s. Both the nominated property and the Peter Skansie Net Shed feature associated houses, which contribute to their significance by visually depicting the important relationship of fishing families to the water. Many fishermen built their homes adjacent to the water and/or their net sheds. Although the Peter Skansie Net Shed also has an associated house, it has been extensively altered while the nominated property's house plays a high degree of integrity.

In addition to its age and integrity, the quality and type of house construction contribute to the distinctiveness and significance of the nominated property. Andrew Skansie employed his expertise as a stonemason, a skill he brought over from Croatia, to build the house on the nominated property. The masonry construction of the house sets it apart from the majority of residences in Gig Harbor, including the wood-framed house associated with the Peter Skansie Net Shed, the property with the most similar collection of resources to the nominated property.

The type of construction present on the nominated property's net shed also differentiates it from other net sheds in the community. Hand dug pilings support this net shed, while other net sheds have driven pilings. The pilings were dug two feet in depth. With hand dug pilings, the net shed requires more pilings than other net sheds to support the building. Additionally, the bents of the net shed are parallel to the shoreline and the shed's flooring runs perpendicular to the bents. Other net sheds in the community have their bents running perpendicular to the shoreline.

The nominated property is one of the best examples of a local fishing net shed and house of its type extant in the state. It is the only location in Gig Harbor and the only documented location in the state with both an intact net shed and associated house that dates from as early as ca. 1910. This collection of resources tells "a century of stories that are shared by other local fishing families that lived an isolated lifestyle" in the south Puget Sound.¹⁶

¹⁶ *Skansie Net Shed*, HAER no. WA-186-M.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

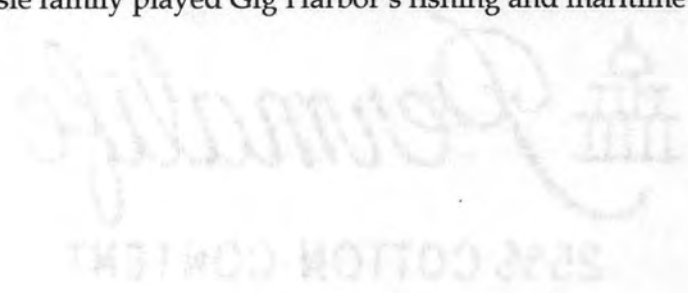
SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

Page 8 of 8

SUMMARY

The nominated property contributed to the growth and development of Gig Harbor's fishing industry. The Skansie brothers' commercial fishing operations was one of the most respected outfits in the community and their family actively fished the waters of Puget Sound for over 100 years, from the time the oldest brother, Peter, arrived in Washington Territory in 1889 until his nephews' retirement in 1987. Additionally, the nominated property serves as an important link to not only the community's fishing industry, but the Croatian heritage of many of its earliest settlers. The nominated property continues to demonstrate the vital role the Skansie family played Gig Harbor's fishing and maritime heritage.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9

Page 1 of 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In a collaborative effort, this nomination utilized primary source research already compiled for the City of Gig Harbor through the HAER documentation (no. WA-186-M) completed by Todd Croteau and Shelly Leavens, the Historic Property Inventory forms prepared by Caroline Gallaci and Mildred Andrews, and a Historic Structures Report prepared by Grulich Architecture + Planning Services. A list of primary sources consulted is listed below the works cited:

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9

Page 2 of 2

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Makovich, Lee. Oral Interview. March 10, 2004. Gig Harbor, WA.

Tacoma Daily Ledger. May 15, 1912.

Tacoma Daily Ledger. October 13, 1918.

Tacoma News Tribune. September 23, 1950.

Whitney, Ross. Video-taped interview with George Ancich, Goerge Bujacich, Nick Tarabochia, and Andy Blair in the Skansie Net Shed. August 27, 2008.

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 1.99 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>05</u> <u>31</u> <u>700</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>42</u> <u>108</u> Northing	3	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>05</u> <u>31</u> <u>638</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>41</u> <u>923</u> Northing
2	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>05</u> <u>31</u> <u>732</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>42</u> <u>097</u> Northing	4	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>05</u> <u>31</u> <u>592</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>41</u> <u>996</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Katie Chase, Associate
organization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. date March 31, 2011
street & number 201 N Yakima Ave telephone (253) 572-4599
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name City of Gig Harbor & Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
street & number 3510 Grandview Street telephone (253) 851-8136
city or town Gig Harbor state WA zip code 98335

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE
PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10

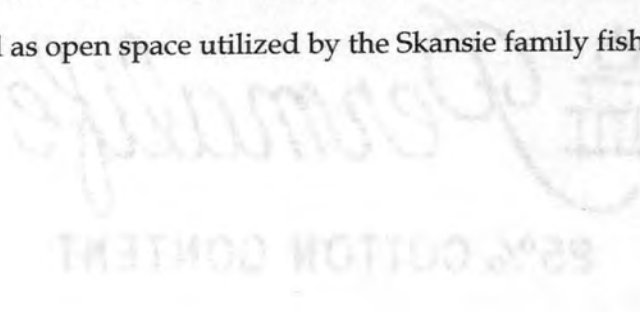
Page 1 of 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located on tax parcel 0221082232 in Section 08 of Township 21, Range 02, Quarter 21 in Gig Harbor, Washington. The boundary follows the northwestern edge of tax parcel 0221082232 and then jogs to the northeast to the shoreline, excluding modern park development on the northern corner of the parcel. The boundary then runs along the shoreline, jogging out to include the net shed and deepwater moorage pilings, to the eastern corner of the tax parcel where it then runs along the southeastern edge of the parcel.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated district includes sufficient land to include the net shed, house, and deepwater moorage pilings as well as open space utilized by the Skansie family fishermen for the tending of their fishing nets.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - PHOTOGRAPHS

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Name of Property: Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House

City or Vicinity: Gig Harbor

County: Pierce County

State: WA

Name of Photographer: Katie Chase, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.; City of Gig Harbor

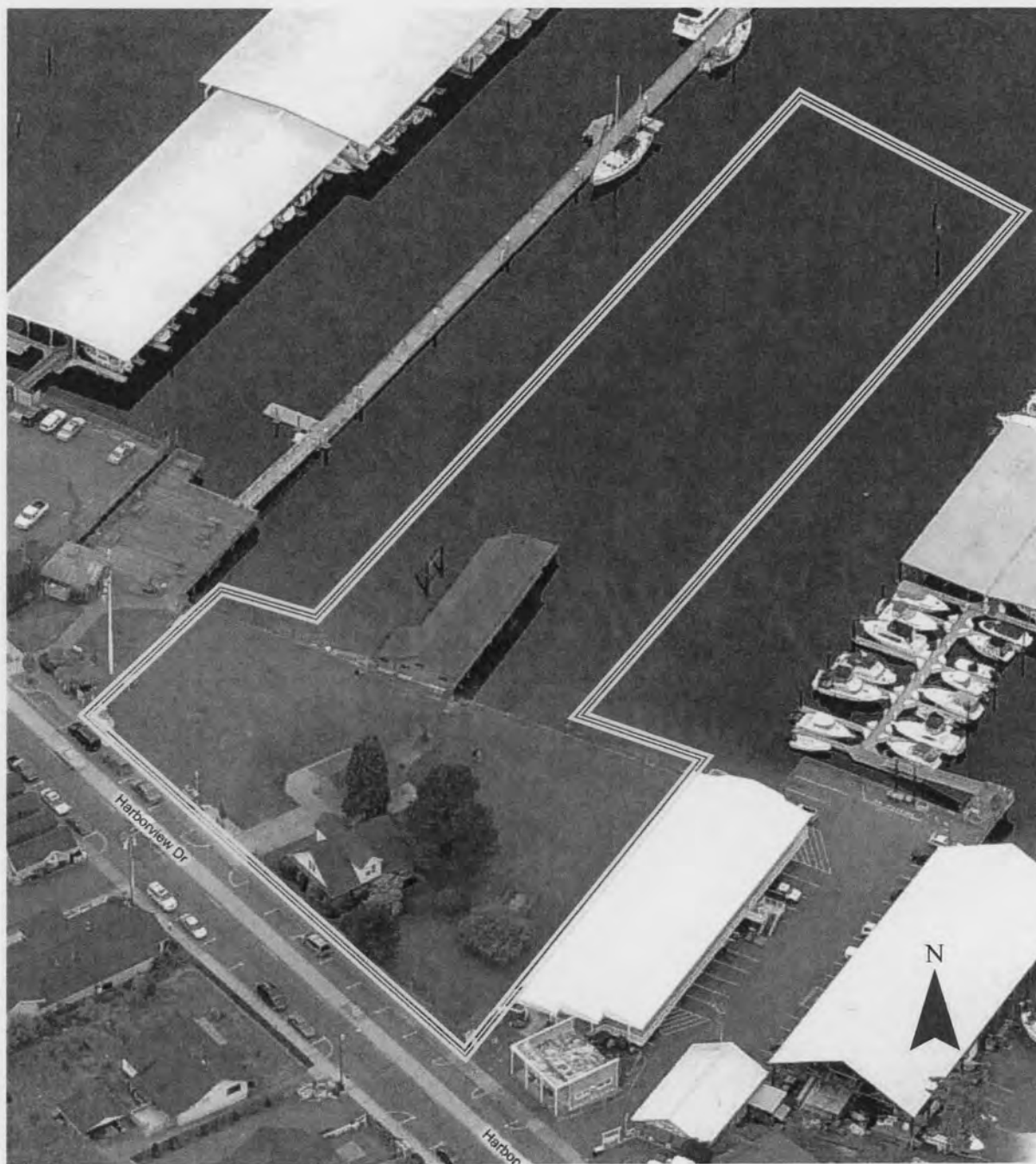
Date of Photographs: ca. 2002; October 2006; October 2010

Location of Original Digital Files: 201 N. Yakima Ave, Tacoma, WA 98403

Description of Photograph(s) & Number:

- 1 of 21: Northeastern elevation of the Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House looking southwest across the harbor. The two deepwater moorage pilings are visible in the foreground.
- 2 of 21: West corner of the Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House looking to the east.
- 3 of 21: Southwest and southeast facades of the net shed. The southwest facade faces Harborview Drive.
- 4 of 21: Northwest and southwest facades of the net shed. The southwest facade faces Harborview Drive.
- 5 of 21: Northwest facade of the net shed.
- 6 of 21: Northeast and northwest facades of the net shed. The northwest facade faces the harbor.
- 7 of 21: Window detail of net shed.
- 8 of 21: Interior of net shed.
- 9 of 21: Interior of workshop within net shed.
- 10 of 21: Interior of net shed.
- 11 of 21: Southwest and southeast facades of the house.
- 12 of 21: Southwest facade of house featuring the building's main entrance.
- 13 of 21: Northwest and southwest facades of house.
- 14 of 21: Northeast facade of the house featuring the building's rear and basement entrances.
- 15 of 21: First floor window detail on northwest facade.
- 16 of 21: Foundation detail on northwest facade.
- 17 of 21: South interior corner of first floor living room.
- 18 of 21: North interior corner of first floor dining room.
- 19 of 21: Northeast interior end of kitchen, facing back door and entrance to first floor bedroom.
- 20 of 21: Second floor stairs and hallway, looking southeast.
- 21 of 21: Northeastern elevation of the Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House looking southwest across the harbor. The image is undated, but is after 1912 and most likely prior to 1939, due to the presence of the second story and the wood front porch columns.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS
SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

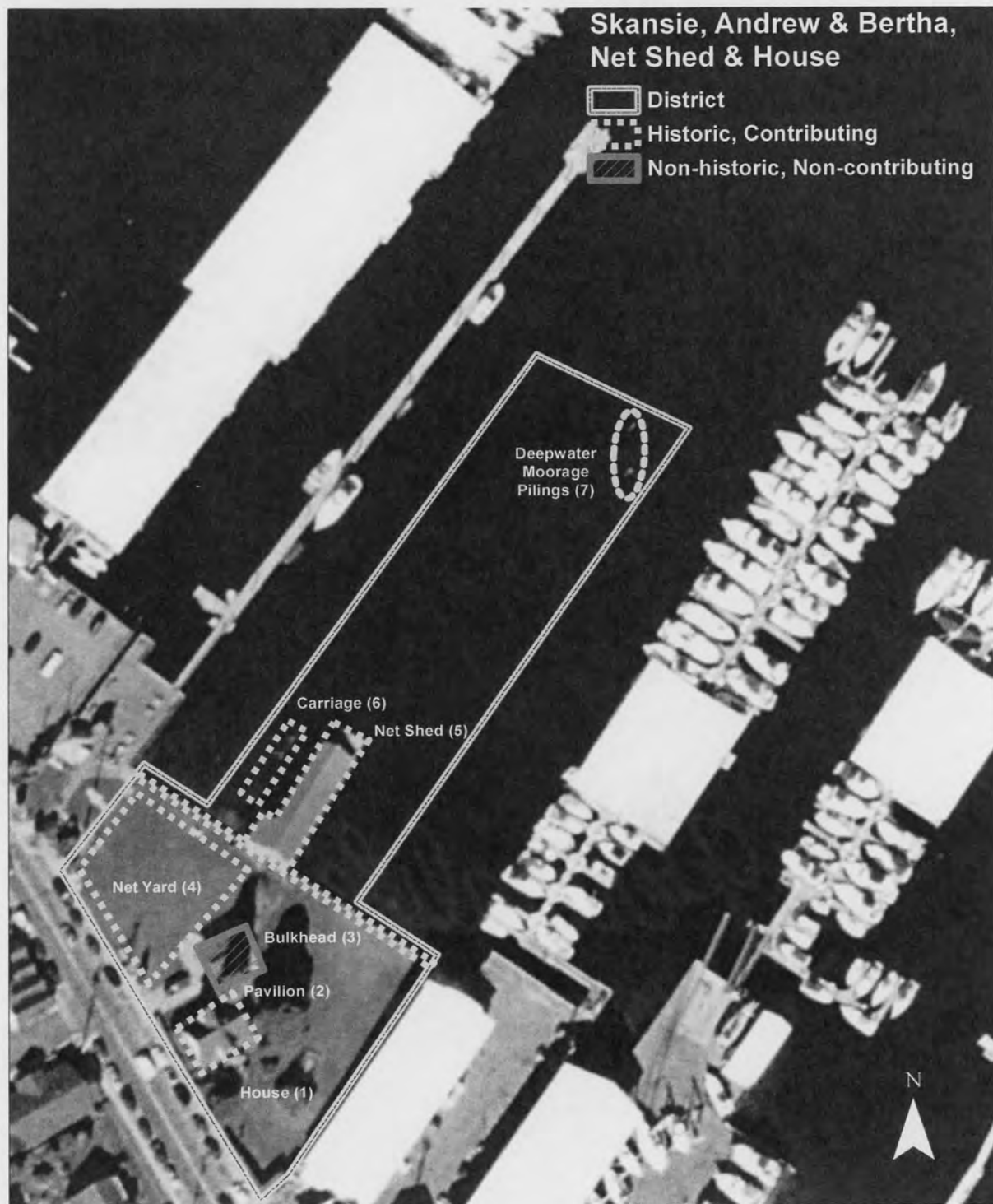


Bird's eye view map of the Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House with an overlay of the boundaries. Source: Bing Maps, 2011.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

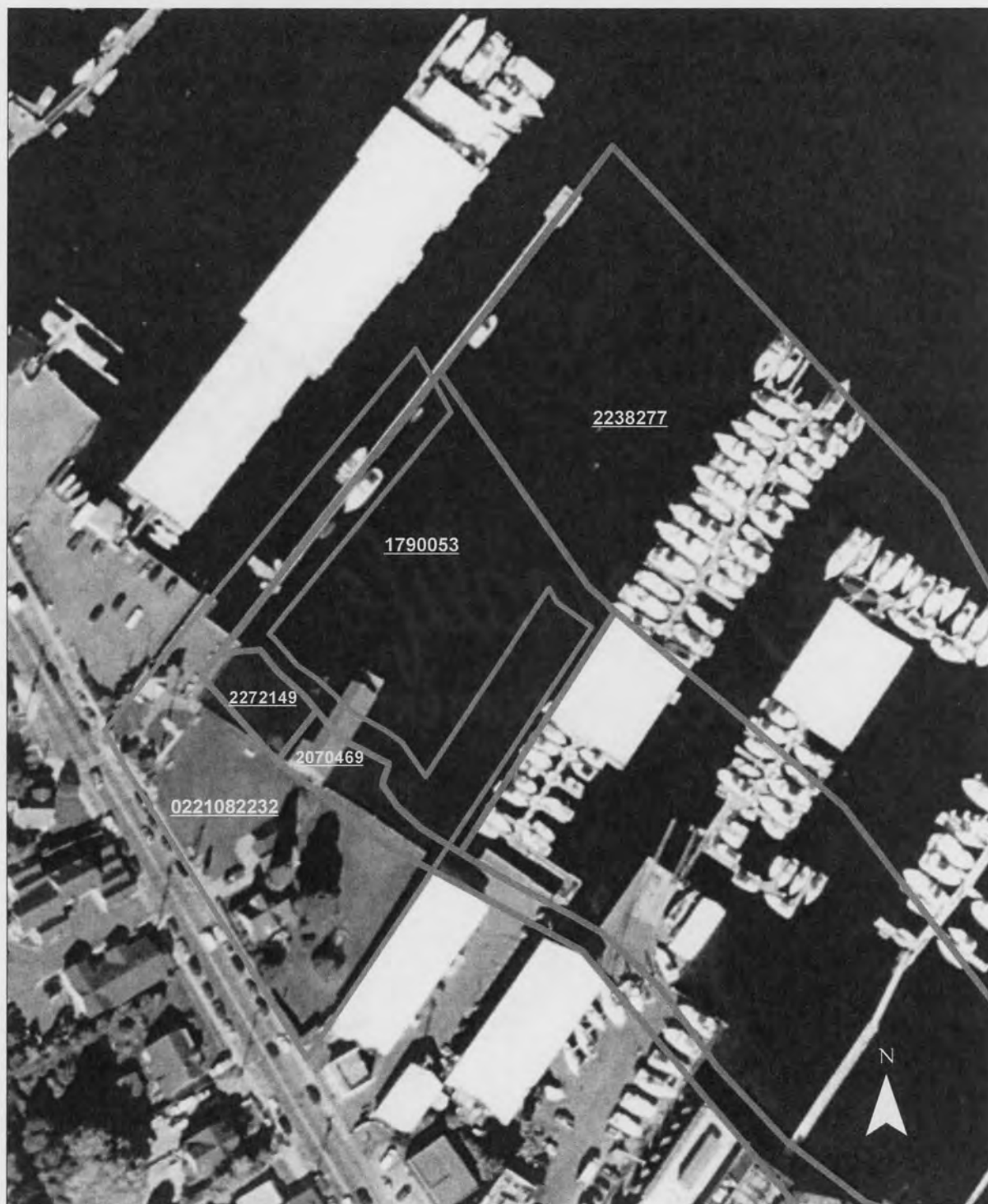


Map with aerial imagery as background, showing boundary with contributing and non-contributing buildings.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

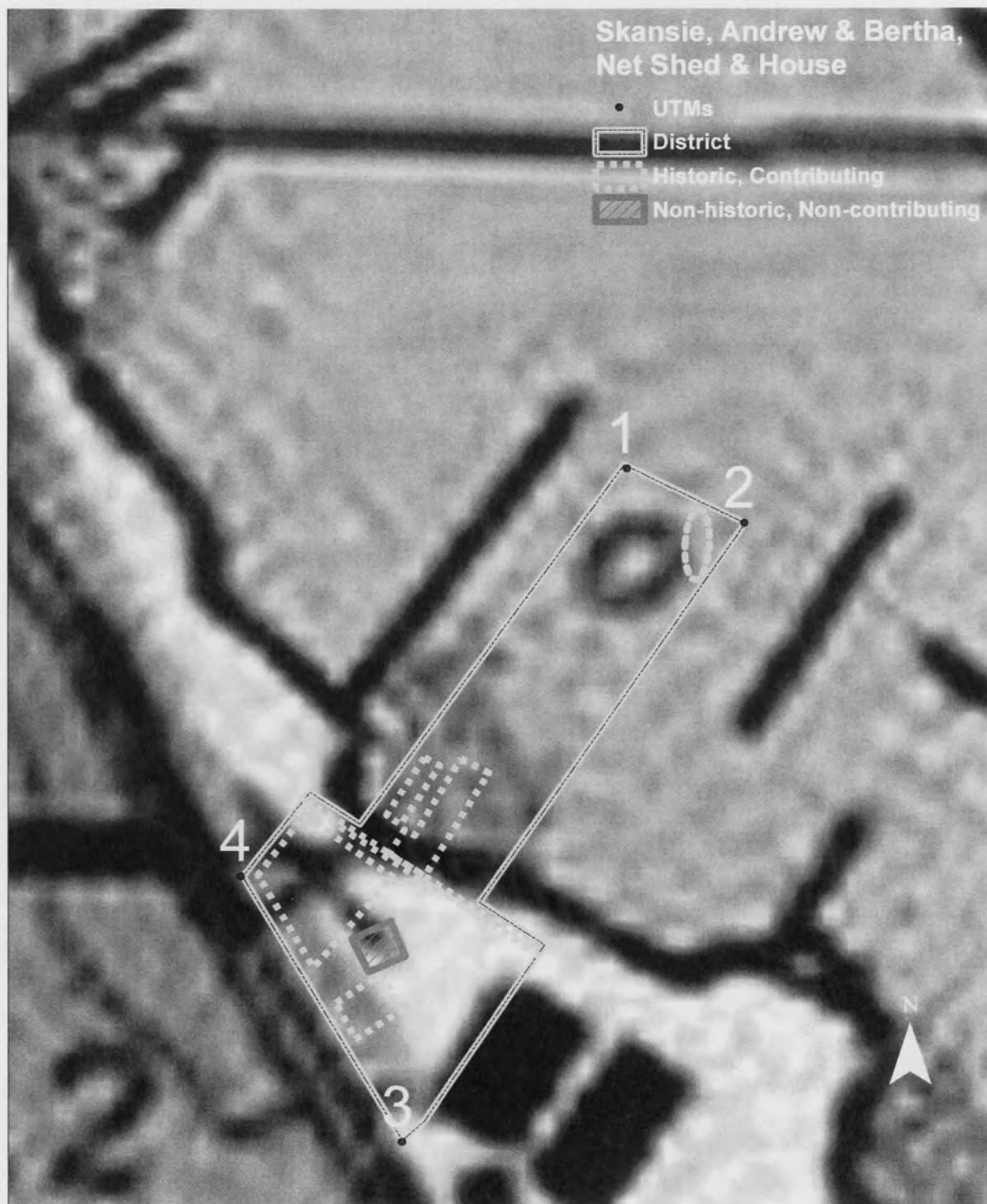


Tax parcel map with aerial imagery as background, showing building footprints. This map demonstrates the overlap between county and state aquatic lands. Parcel 0221082232 is owned by the City of Gig Harbor. Parcels 2238277, 1790053, 2272149, and 2070469 are owned by DNR. Source: Pierce County Assessor.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

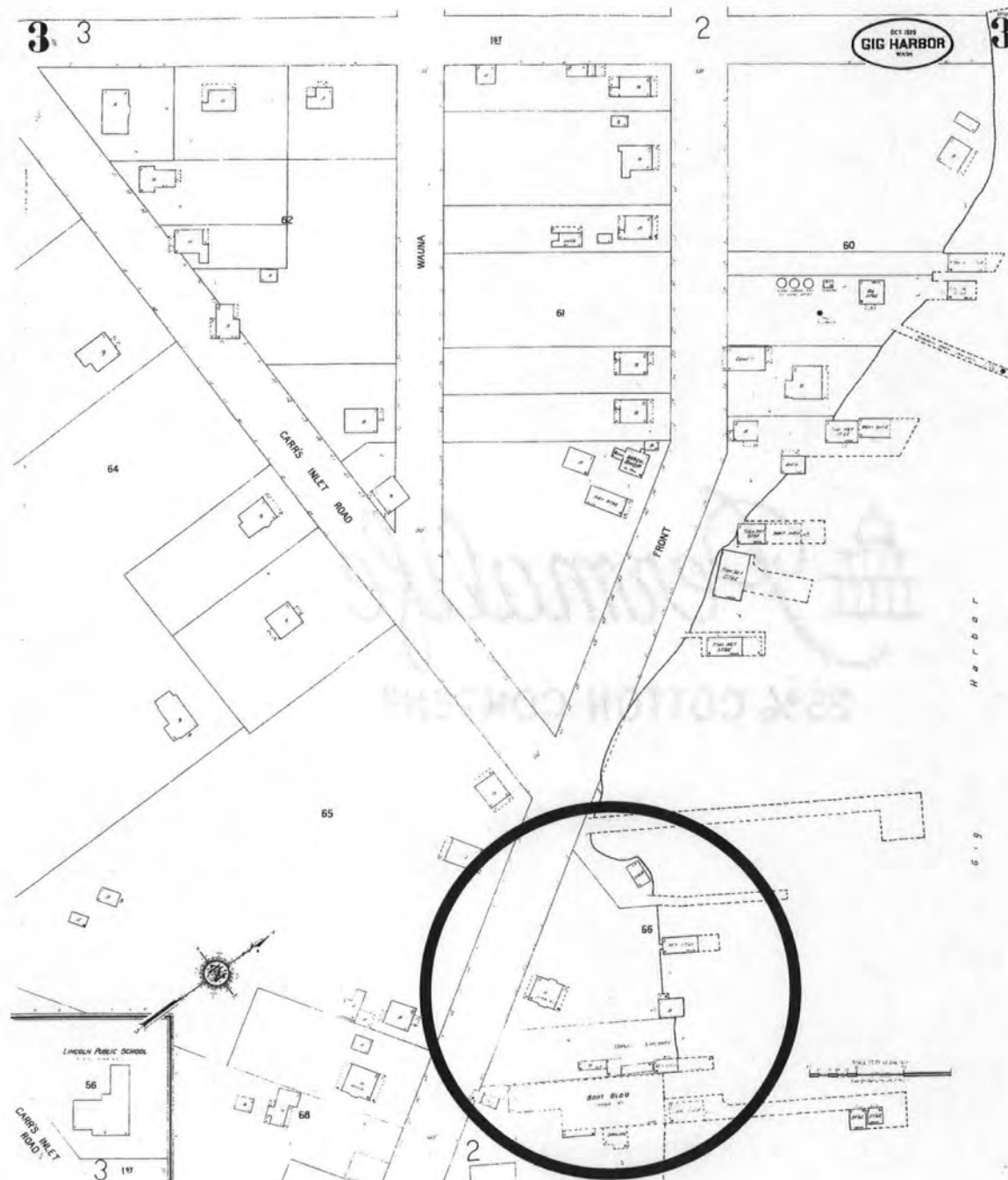


UTM locations for the Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed & House on a USA TOPO map.

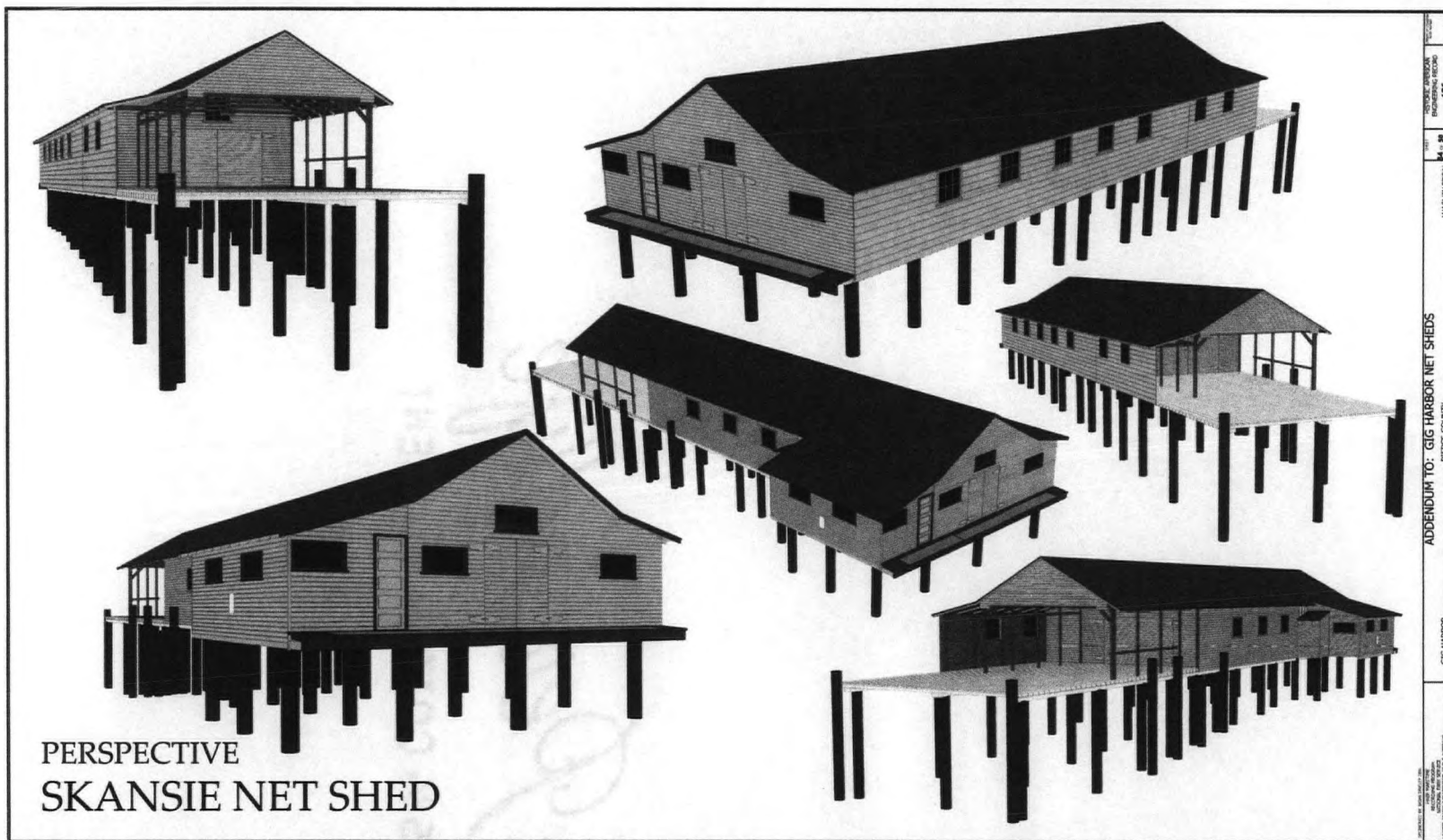
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS

SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON

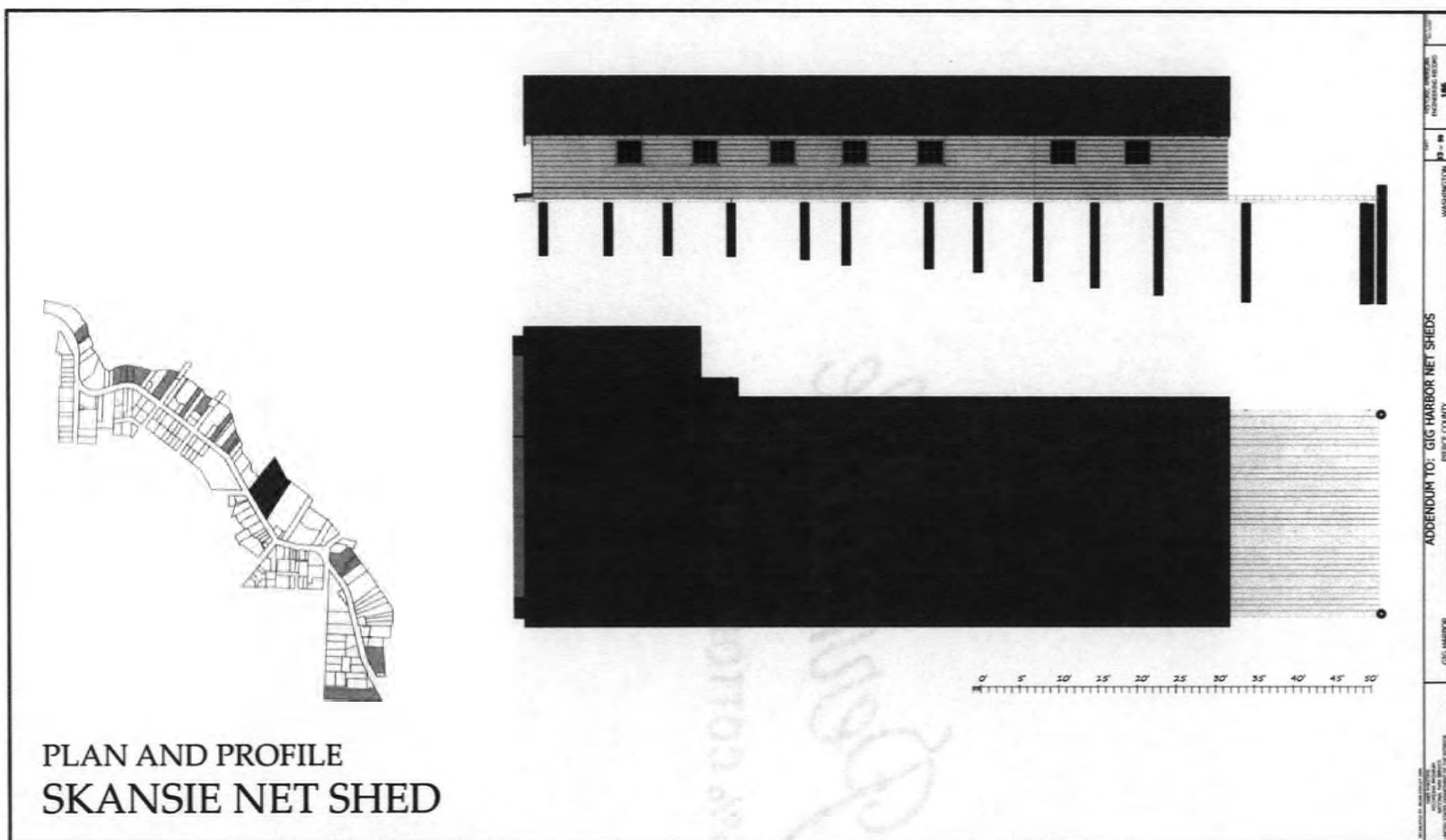


October 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.



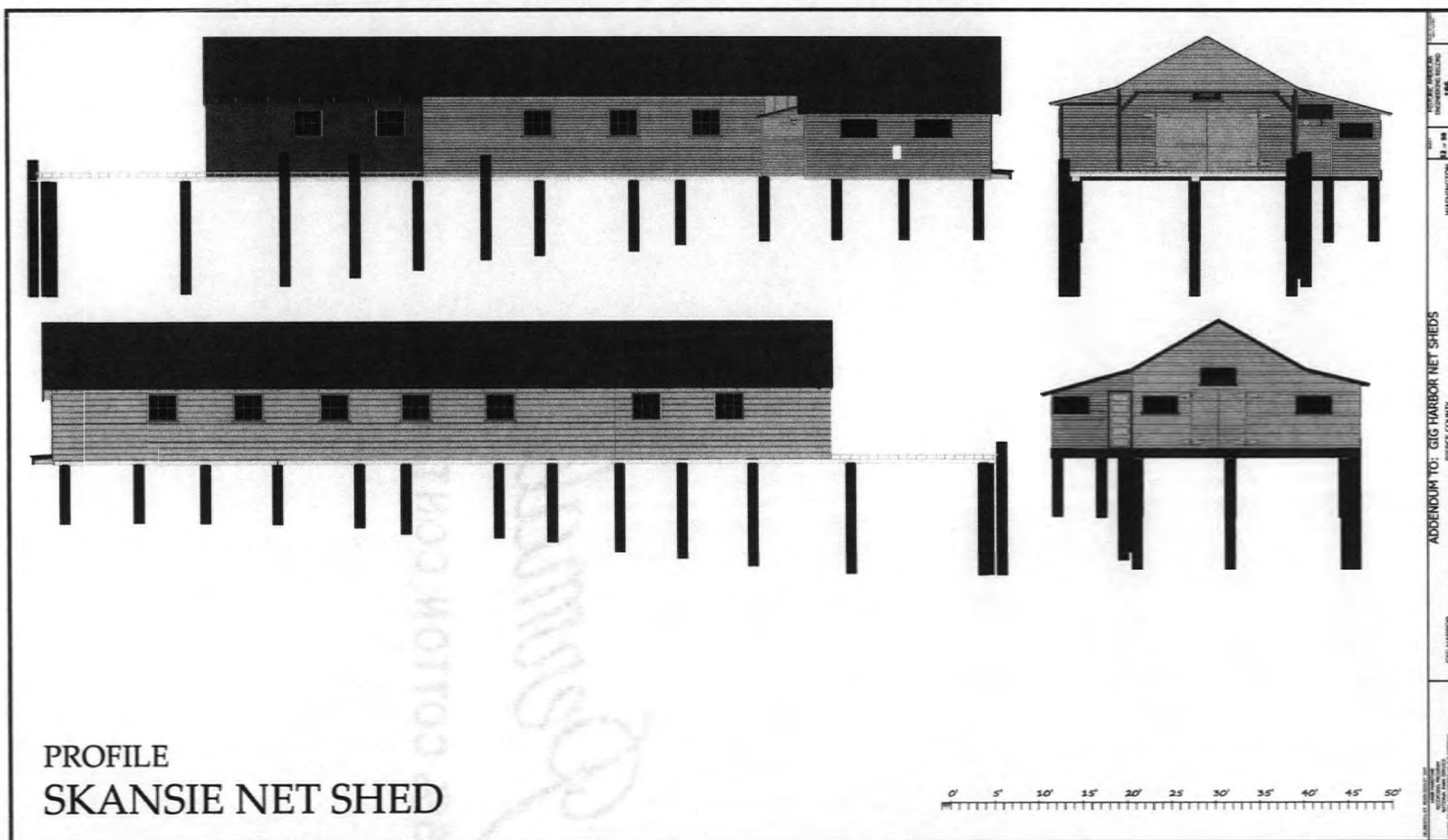
Perspective drawings of Skansie Net Shed. HAER no. WA-186-M. 2009.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS
 SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Plan and profile drawings of Skansie Net Shed. HAER no. WA-186-M. 2009

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
 ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION - MAPS AND DRAWINGS
 SKANSIE, ANDREW & BERTHA, NET SHED & HOUSE, PIERCE COUNTY, WASHINGTON



Profile drawings of Skansie Net Shed. HAER no. WA-186-M. 2009.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Skansie, Andrew & Bertha, Net Shed and House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Pierce

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/15/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/30/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000627

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 8-31-11 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.



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive

Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA

Photographer: City of Gig Harbor

Date: October 24, 2006

View: NE elevation of district

No: 1



Skansie Net shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: ca. 2002
View: W corner of district
No: 2



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: SW & SE facades of net
No: 3 shed



SKansie Net shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: NW & SW facades of net shed
No: 4



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: NW facade of net shed
No: 5



Skansie Net Shed and Hoose
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA

Photographer: Katie Chase

Date: October 12, 2010

View: NE & NW facades of net shed

No: 6



Skansic Net Shed and House

3207 Harborview Drive

Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA

Photographer: Katie Chase

Date: October 12, 2010

View: Window detail of net shed

No: 7



OCT 24 2000
AYTON

Skansic Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: Interior of net shed
No: 8



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: Interior of net shed
workshop
No: 9



SKansic Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: Interior of net shed
No: 10



Skansic Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View ~~SW~~ SW & SE facades of
No. 11 house



SKansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: SW facade of house
No: 12



Skarsic Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: NW & SW facades of house
No: 13



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: NE facade of house
No: 14



Skansic Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive

Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA

Photographer: Katie Chase

Date: October 12, 2010

View: 1st floor window on house

No: 15



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: Katie Chase
Date: October 12, 2010
View: Foundation detail on house.
No: 16



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: S corner of living room in
house
No: 17



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: N interior of dining room in
house
No: 18



Skansic Not Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: NE end of kitchen in
No: 19 house



Skansie Net Shed and House
3207 Harborview Drive
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA
Photographer: City of Gig Harbor
Date: October 24, 2006
View: 2nd floor hallway & stairs in house
No: 20



SKansie Net Shed and House

3207 Harborview Drive

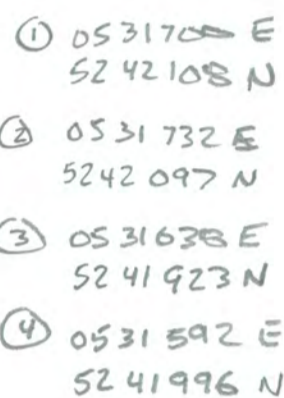
Gig Harbor, Pierce County, WA

Source: City of Gig Harbor

Date: Unknown - prior to 1939

View: ~~S~~E^{SW} elevations of house

No: 21



ISBN 0-607-99407-X



RECEIVED 2280

JUL 22 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

July 19, 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 Nominations**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Liggett Building - King County, WA**
- **Skansie Net Shed & House - Pierce County, WA**

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

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

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