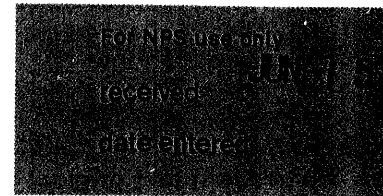


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Historic Resources of Unincorporated Eastern Jefferson County (Partial Survey: Historic Sites and Buildings) MRA

and/or common

2. Location

1 dist. + 15

street & number Eastern Jefferson County not for publication

city, town vicinity of Congressional district

state Washington code 053 county Jefferson code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see individual site forms)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse, Auditor's Office

street & number 510 Cass Street

city, town Port Townsend state Washington 98368

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

1. Jefferson County Historical Resource Survey
title 2. Washington State Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

date 1982 federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local ☐

depository for survey records 1. Jefferson County Historical Society
2. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

city, town 1. Port Townsend Washington 98368

2. 111 West 21st Avenue, Olympia state Washington 98504

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved

date _____

(see individual site forms)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This multiple resource nomination is the result of a comprehensive survey and inventory of historic sites and buildings in Jefferson County constructed after 1850 and before 1925. The survey encompassed the unincorporated areas of the county; only private and state-owned properties were surveyed. Jefferson County is physically divided into eastern and western regions by the formidable Olympic Mountains. Almost the entire mountain range is held in the public domain, primarily in the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park. The eastern and western regions of the county developed dramatically different settlement patterns and the connection between them is only political. Because of these differences, eastern Jefferson County is treated as a distinct geographic resource area in this multiple resource nomination.

Jefferson County is located on the northern portion of Washington's Olympic Peninsula, a fist of land thrust north between Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. The boundaries of Jefferson County stretch from the west side of Hood Canal to the Pacific Ocean, crossing the highest peaks of the Olympic Mountain Range. Approximately three quarters of the county's land mass is held by the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park. The resource area for this nomination is geographically defined by the eastern slopes of the Olympic Mountain Range and the waters of Hood Canal, Admiralty Inlet and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Eastern Jefferson County is bordered on the south by Mason County, on the west by Clallam County and on the east by Kitsap and Island Counties.

Coastal lowlands characterize the terrain of eastern Jefferson County. The northeast and central portions, or the Puget Lowland area, is composed primarily of glacial till and outwash. This area includes most of the major peninsulas, valleys, and islands: specifically, the Miller, Toandos, and Bolton Peninsulas; Indian, Marrowstone, and Protection Islands; and the inland valleys of Leland, Chimacum, and Beaver. From Quilcene south to the county border, the Olympic Mountains terminate dramatically in the waters of Hood Canal.

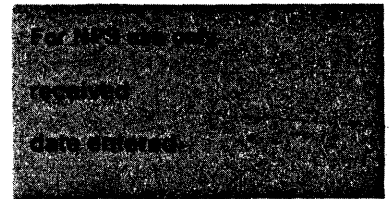
The river systems radiate outward from the Olympic Mountains. Several major rivers (Duckabush, Dosewallips, Big Quilcene, and Little Quilcene) originate in the eastern slopes of the Olympic Mountains and drain through the southern portion of eastern Jefferson County. Several creeks and lakes occupy the Puget Lowland area. Snow Creek, Salmon Creek and Eagle Creek drain into Discovery Bay; Fulton Creek drains into Hood Canal; and Chimacum Creek drains into Port Townsend Bay. The coastline of eastern Jefferson County is broken up by numerous bays and harbors. Discovery, Port Townsend, Oak, Port Ludlow, Squamish, Dabab, and Quilcene Bays; and Kilisut Harbor (Scow Bay), are part of an historically important network of coastal waterways.

The initial settlement of the Puget Sound area was based on the exploitation of an abundant natural resource--timber--and the development of a coastal lumber industry. In this regard Jefferson County was in an advantageous position: its lands were blanketed with coniferous forests and this timber was located along the water's edge, facilitating transport of the resource to its carrier. Moreover, the numerous bays and harbors along its eastern boundaries provided both safe anchorage and easy access to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean. Two sawmills were erected in the county in the 1850's: one at Port Ludlow and another at Port Discovery. A sawmill was built at Port Hadlock in the 1880's.

The proliferation of homesteads throughout the Puget Lowland area had a significant effect on the physical development of the county. Although the first 45 years of farming

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page 2

in the county was limited to small-scale production, the process of clearing the land, planting crops, erecting shelters, and developing trails and roads established land use patterns which were to be followed in the years to come. The best agricultural area in the county was found along the two branches of Chimacum Creek. Both are shallow valleys of up to two miles wide and five to eight miles long. Other productive land was found in the Leland Valley, around Discovery Bay, and around Quilcene and Dabob Bays. By the turn of the century, agricultural development in Jefferson County expanded. Whereas the initial years were characterized by temporary shelters and farm buildings, the later development showed significant growth in building construction. Large residences and generous farm buildings replaced the earlier structures. The transportation network was improved, which helped connect farms and community settlements, enhanced communication, and encouraged trade locally.

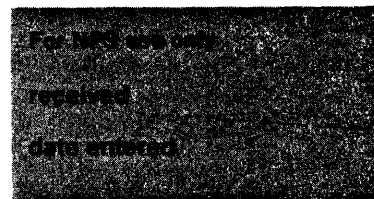
A variety of factors influenced the growth and rapid decline of the settlements. Communities in Jefferson County were established around one of the extractive industries, and with the exception of agriculture, these industries were financed by outside capital. Absentee owners were generally concerned only with the development of their plants and not with contributing to the development of the surrounding towns. Company housing was usually of a temporary nature; the business community was left to local entrepreneurs or was handled on a limited scale by the companies themselves. Most communities were settled on the basis of just one industry and prosperity depended upon its success or perhaps the introduction of other industries. However, industrial development in Jefferson County was limited because of poor transportation connections with principal markets. A railroad connection was essential, yet no transcontinental line crossed Puget Sound, and Jefferson County was left in relative isolation. The physical characteristics of Jefferson County proved to be a liability in its potential as an industrial center on the Pacific Coast. With the exception of one mill (Port Ludlow), all of the major manufacturing industries of Jefferson County closed prior to 1920. Communities dwindled in population as their industries closed. In the county's nearly two thousand square miles, there is only one incorporated city--Port Townsend. There still are no major manufacturing industries in the unincorporated areas of the county. Unincorporated Jefferson County remains substantially undeveloped.

Architectural Characteristics. Although Jefferson County was founded in the 1850's, there is only one property (Tukey's Homestead Cabin) in this nomination that represents the architecture of the pioneering period. The first thirty years of settlement in the county saw only limited development. People lived in the county either to work in the sawmills or to homestead land. Temporary structures were constructed hastily from milled boards obtained from local sawmills. On occasion, structures were built using native materials and construction techniques. Permanent structures (as evidenced by structures still standing) began appearing around 1880. Building activity in the county flourished during the "boom" or growth periods (1887-1891, 1897-1906, 1909-1913). Nearly all of the architecture included in this multiple resource nomination represents these periods of growth in Jefferson County.

Unlike Port Townsend, the architecture in rural Jefferson County was never very fashionable. Very few buildings were of "high-style" tradition, and the majority followed a variety of vernacular forms. There are a few examples of vernacular architecture that incorporate stylistic elements in the design, but most are an amalgam with very little consideration of scale, rhythm, and balance.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

Buildings in Jefferson County were most frequently of wood frame and wall construction, and examples appeared in residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Roofing material was either wood shingles or shakes; exterior walls were almost entirely clad in milled rustic siding. Decorative elements were limited to trim pieces around windows, doors, and porches. Materials used in construction were those readily available in the county.

The historic resources identified in the survey are residential, commercial, and industrial properties. After the failure of all the major manufacturing industries, plants were abandoned and the associated communities stagnated. There is only one industrial site (Irondale) where the remains are substantial enough to consider for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the residences and commercial buildings were neglected or were torn down for building materials; those that survived often displayed alterations to historic siding, roofing, and window treatments. Most farmhouses followed the vernacular tradition of adding to their buildings when the need arose or tearing down the building when it no longer suited their purposes. The result of the last fifty to sixty years of neglect and change is a reduction in the number of properties in Jefferson County that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Survey Methodology. The survey was first begun in January of 1982 in conjunction with the Jefferson County Planning Department. During this association, the surveyor, David B. Stahlheim, researched all sources concerned primarily with eastern Jefferson County history. After this phase was completed, the records of the county assessor were examined to identify all standing structures in eastern Jefferson County over fifty years old. The list of properties identified through the assessor's records was analyzed to determine the structure's association with historical events and people of eastern Jefferson County. A preliminary list of properties upon which to conduct field surveys was developed through this process. The assessor's records, however, were somewhat unreliable in accurately dating the structures. Because of this, certain properties were added and others deleted as information became available during the field survey. The objective of the field survey was to identify, locate, and gather whatever information was available on this list of properties. It must be pointed out that there was no intention at this stage of pursuing a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The survey report was written in the summer of 1982.

The Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation contracted with the surveyor later that fall to complete the survey, including any unsurveyed properties in western Jefferson County; to prepare an inventory of potentially eligible properties; and to write a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places of unincorporated Jefferson County properties. To complete the inventory, additional research on properties identified in the survey was carried out, including further field survey work to determine eligibility within the criteria of the National Register. The culmination of this effort is the final inventory represented in this nomination. Some further research was undertaken at this point to obtain additional detail for selected properties.

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 type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input 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			

See individual site forms

Specific dates	1851 - 1925	Builder/Architect	See individual site forms
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The properties included in this nomination are significant as the key representatives of important themes in the settlement and growth of Jefferson County. While almost all are modest in appearance, they are nonetheless the remaining embodiment of the many efforts that centered upon the development of the county.

Jefferson County was first settled in the 1850's, and was one of the first areas in what was to become Washington State to attract the attention of Americans. The first activity in the county was directed at harvesting the plentiful timber for shipment to San Francisco and other ports. Homesteading paralleled the interest in lumbering; industrial and community growth did not become noticeable until the boom of the 1880's. Despite a strong start, all the major manufacturing industries eventually failed, at least in part because of the relative isolation of Jefferson County from its potential markets. Around the turn of the century, the agriculture industry broadened and the federal government placed much of the land in forest reserves to protect the natural resource base. Although not significantly profitable, this land use oriented economy provided stability to the economy of Jefferson County. The historic resources included in this multiple resource nomination represent these areas of significance.

The first American settlers came to Jefferson County in 1851, and by 1853, the first steam-powered sawmill was being built at Port Ludlow. Numerous settlers came to Jefferson County either to work in the forest or in one of the sawmills. Many others came simply because of the availability of homestead land. Homestead claims were filed throughout the county in the first thirty years of settlement. Many were along the shorelines, but most were in the fertile valleys. Once the land was cleared and a suitable cover crop was planted, many homesteaders grew a considerable amount of garden truck and kept a few cows. The products were taken by trail to the water, where they were transported to mill towns and other communities. Mills at Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Port Gamble, and Port Townsend were the markets of the homesteader's products. Mill work and logging was secondary employment for the homesteader.

Jefferson County experienced only minimal change between 1851 and 1880, but there were signs of significant growth in the 1880's and into 1890. Two new industries were established, a new sawmill was built, and another sawmill was rebuilt under new ownership. Numerous townsites were platted in the unincorporated area, the population doubled, many new buildings--both commercial and residential--were erected, and a railroad was incorporated and constructed between Port Townsend and Quilcene.

The first new industry of the 1880's was a smelting furnace for the production of pig iron. The discovery of a bog ore deposit at Chimacum led to the incorporation of the Puget Sound Iron Company. In 1879 a lease was secured with the principal owner of the deposit, William Bishop, to mine the ore under the condition that the company erect a smelting furnace and a suitable wharf within the county. The first furnace at Irondale was put in blast in 1881 under the ownership of San Francisco capitalists.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cox, Thomas R., Mills and Markets; a History of the Pacific Coast Lumber Industry to 1900, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1974.
Coman, Edwin Truman and Helen Gibbs, Time, Tide and Timber; a Century of Pope and Talbot, Greenwood Press, New York, 1968.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

see individual inventory forms

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification The Eastern Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area is bounded on the south by Hood Canal, on the east by Admiralty Inlet and Puget Sound, on the north by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and on the west by Clallam County and the Olympic National Forest.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	n/a	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Stalheim

organization Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

date February 1983

street & number 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11

telephone (206) 753-5010

city or town Olympia

state Washington 98504

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state ☒ local

The Irondale Historic District is
State level of significance.

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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 6/6/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listing date
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

The first few years of the 1880's were slow for the lumber industry. There were many large lumber companies on Puget Sound, and they cut beyond market needs. Lumber prices and freight rates dropped, forcing many mill owners to operate at two-thirds capacity. The Puget Mill Company had purchased the Port Ludlow mill in 1878, but chose to leave the plant idle while they rebuilt a mill at Utsalady. An association of Puget Sound mill owners paid the Puget Mill Company \$900 a month to keep the Port Ludlow mill idle. The lumber industry made a comeback in 1883 and the newly rebuilt Port Ludlow mill was opened in October. The following year, Samuel Hadlock persuaded San Francisco investors to erect a sawmill on Port Townsend Bay. The Western Mill and Lumber Company erected an enormous plant capable of producing 150,000 board feet of sawn lumber each day. When the Washington Mill Company's mill at Seabeck burned in 1886, instead of rebuilding, the Company decided to move into the newly built Port Hadlock mill. The mill at Port Discovery also made various improvements during this period. Together, the three sawmills of Jefferson County were capable of producing over 400,000 board feet of sawn lumber each day. These companies also owned and built many of their own ships which contributed significantly to the maritime industry of the Pacific Northwest.

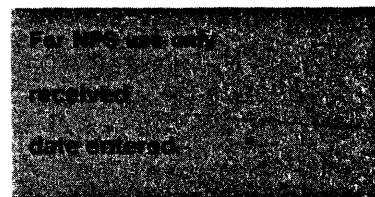
By the end of the 1880's, another new industry made its introduction into Jefferson County. In 1889, a fish preserving plant was erected across the bay from Port Townsend on Marrowstone Island. The Puget Sound Fish Preserving Company built a two story main cannery building, six smokehouses, a cookhouse, two storehouses, and two lodging houses. The plant was capable of producing 600 to 700 kegs daily. Salmon, sardines, herring, and anchovies were processed and shipped to market.

The most significant event for Port Townsend and Jefferson County, however, was the incorporation of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad Company. Spurned by transcontinental railroads that favored a terminus on Puget Sound, Port Townsend citizens incorporated their own railroad on September 28, 1887. In late 1889, Port Townsend officials transferred the franchise and real estate holdings to a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, the Oregon Improvement Company. The railroad would be built from Port Townsend along Discovery Bay, through the Leland Valley to Quilcene, then, following the west side of Hood Canal, it would finally cross the Columbia River where it would meet a transcontinental line at Portland. In April of 1890, a contract was awarded for the first twenty miles of roadbed. Two months later, the first ten mile stretch was completed and work on the second stretch was begun. Construction on the railroad slowed in the fall of 1890. Rails were laid as far as Lake Leland. There, the train was met and passengers transported by horse to Quilcene.

The industrial growth of Jefferson County in the 1880's, and the beginning construction of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad, contributed greatly to the overall development and settlement of the county. Communities began settling around the industrial establishments and along the developing inland transportation network, including the projected line of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. In the ten years between 1881 and 1891, post offices were established in nine communities. The first plat of Irondale was dedicated in 1881, Port Hadlock in 1886, Quilcene and Nolton's East Port Townsend (site of the Puget Sound Fish Preserving Company) in 1889, and two hopefuls--Junction City and Jupiter City--were platted in 1891 along the right-of-way of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. School districts in the county expanded to include Brinnon, Leland, Center, Port Hadlock, Irondale, and Junction City. Most school districts had built new school buildings during this time. Several elegant residences were constructed in the county,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

and commercial buildings were built at the community centers. There also were numerous small settlements, such as Swansonville near Port Ludlow, that appeared in the county. Quilcene began publishing a newspaper, the "Quilcene Queen," in 1890--the first paper to be published outside of Port Townsend. Port Townsend undoubtedly showed the most significant growth. The city's population swelled to 7,000 people, and in the unincorporated areas, the population doubled to almost 2,000 people. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, Port Hadlock, Chimacum, and Quilcene commanded the majority of the county's population.

The expansive development of Jefferson County came at a time when the nation's economy began to falter. The real estate boom in California came to an abrupt end in 1888. Chile, a country that had been demanding large quantities of lumber for its extensive railroad development, ended all lumber importation after war broke out in 1891. Log prices and freight revenue fell dramatically. All aspects of the county economy appeared weak. By 1893, the nation as a whole was in a major depression.

The depression of the 1890's had a profound effect on Jefferson County. The Puget Sound Iron Company was the first industry in the county to close its plant. The Port Townsend Southern followed suit in the fall of 1890 when a receiver was appointed for the Oregon Improvement Company; the line was completed to Quilcene in 1891 but there it stopped. The Puget Mill Company closed its Port Ludlow mill at the end of 1890, and the Port Discovery mill closed in 1891.

Large numbers of people left Jefferson County. Real estate values plummeted, people lost their homes, and commercial establishments closed their doors. People no longer could find employment at the Port Discovery and Port Ludlow mills, at the Irondale iron works, or on construction of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. The Irondale and Chimacum post offices were discontinued; mail was sent via Port Hadlock. The Port Discovery population tumbled from 913 people in 1890 to a meager 121 in 1900. Quilcene, which was bound to benefit from the completion of the railroad, lost all prospects for any major manufacturing industry with the railroad's failure. Port Townsend met a similar fate. Banks closed, businesses closed, and half the population left.

One new community, however, was established during the 1890's depression and has survived to the present. Peter Nordby, a native of Norway, purchased 187 acres on Marrowstone Island in 1891. Nordby platted the acreage into approximate ten-acre parcels. The townsite of Nordland was dedicated on January 19, 1892. In 1893, a separate school district was formed to include Marrowstone and Indian Islands, and Tollef Sole, an early settler and craftsman at Nordland, constructed the one-room schoolhouse. Most of the settlers of Nordland were immigrants from Norway; they found the Puget Sound area similar in many respects to their native country. Nordland residents intensively managed their ten-acre parcels; they built simple yet handsome and enduring homes, they fished, and they augmented their income by performing odd jobs. The Nordland community is principally the same today as it was when first settled. Many of the original homes and families remain in the town.

Things began to improve after 1897. In that year, Cyrus Walker, regional manager of the Puget Mill Company, began the necessary repairs to reopen the Port Ludlow mill. Gold had been discovered in Alaska and one of the most notorious gold stampedes was beginning. The gold rush precipitated a flurry of building activity on Puget Sound as various ports

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

competed in outfitting the argonauts. The Puget Mill Company benefited from the Alaskan trade, but the Hawaiian Islands and improved domestic markets commanded the bulk of lumber production. The Washington Mill Company likewise profited from its Port Hadlock mill. The Port Discovery mill had been closed since 1891. The mill was later dismantled and sold as junk.

The federal government also began a long-lasting involvement in Jefferson County in 1897. The War Department had selected three strategic points as sites for gun emplacements, and two were within the county. Construction of the fortifications began in 1897. Civilian contractors were hired for much of the work with local mills supplying the lumber. Additionally, over two million acres came under control of the federal government when the Olympic Forest Reserve was proclaimed in 1897. Approximately 80 percent of Jefferson County was included in the original proclamation, but this was adjusted downward in 1909 when 620,000 acres became the Olympic National Monument. The intent in creating the reserve was to protect and produce commercially valuable timber; the first logging activity on forest land in Jefferson County occurred in 1906. Quilcene later became a district headquarters for the Olympic National Forest. Quilcene also received a fish hatchery on the Big Quilcene River in 1911.

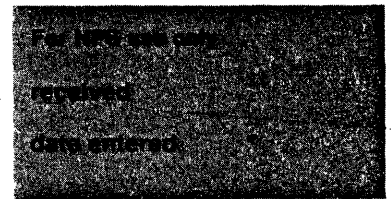
The first seven years of the twentieth century continued to be fairly prosperous. The Port Hadlock and Port Ludlow mills were running at capacity; the iron works at Irondale resumed operation; and a substantial, if not profitable, mining venture was begun at the headwaters of the Dungeness and Quilcene Rivers. The Irondale blast furnace was rejuvenated in 1901, and production of pig iron resumed in December of that year. The Pacific Steel Company operated the smelting furnace until 1903. The success of the operation led to plans to enlarge the Irondale furnace and enter into steel production at a site in Seattle. However, the head of the organization died in a shipwreck in 1904, the company went into receivership, and the Irondale plant was idle until 1906.

Meanwhile, over one hundred mineral claims were filed on Iron Mountain. By 1905, a two-story bunkhouse, cookhouse, office, powder house, blacksmith shop, and covered walkway were constructed to the copper and manganese mines. It is estimated that the Tubal Cain Copper and Manganese Company invested \$200,000 in developing the mines. Supplies were brought to the mines via a trail along the Little Quilcene River.

Agriculture enjoyed a similiary prosperity. Many new farmers came into the county, and the older ones improved their stock, their land, and their buildings. Several large dairy farms were created around the turn of the century, primarily at Chimacum. Scrub cattle were replaced by purebred Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein-Friesian cattle. The Chimacum Stock Farm (William Bishop, Jr.), Juanita Farm (William Eldridge) and the Glendale Dairy (David Smith Troy managed the Glendale for the Ladds of Portland) were the principal stock farms in the county, all located at Chimacum. Each farm had its own creamery. The Glendale Dairy also built creameries at Center and Quilcene, in addition to other points on the Olympic Peninsula and in the Seattle area. The smaller farms also shared in the substantial improvements made by the large Chimacum farms. Some of the blooded stock was sold to local farmers who, in turn, sold the milk back to the creameries. Jefferson County was one of the "Cow Counties," an association of Washington State counties with agriculture as one of its principal industries. Both William Bishop, Jr. and David Smith Troy served in the Washington State Legislature.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 5

During this period of growth (1897 - 1906), Port Hadlock, Port Ludlow, Irondale, Chimacum, and Quilcene began developing as the business, service, and residential centers for their respective industries. Nordland also became a stronger community center, benefiting from the construction of Fort Flagler. New homes were erected and a post office established at Nordland in 1898. The men at Fort Flagler also built a primitive road from the fort through the Nordland townsite. The Puget Sound Fish Preserving Company, however, closed in 1898. Each community had an array of businesses established during this period. In 1899, the post office was moved back to Chimacum in a newly completed building. The Chimacum Hotel was also built, along with a church, and fine new residences for William Bishop, Jr., William Eldridge, and David Smith Troy. Port Hadlock was also actively building. Many new residences and a church were built on top of the bluff overlooking Port Townsend Bay and the Port Hadlock mill. Near the mill was a saloon, hotel, doctor's office, confectionary and barber shop, company store, post office, and some small cabins. The Pacific Steel Company built twenty new residences at Irondale. Irondale also had a hotel and saloons, along with the return of the post office. Quilcene became a lively town as a result of the development of Tubal Cain, logging activity, and commerce created by the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. The first shingle mill in the county was established at Quilcene in 1901. Quilcene residents also began commercially harvesting oysters in 1906. There were three stores, two hotels, two churches, and a variety of other services and businesses established at Quilcene. The inland transportation network was improving, allowing principal communities to become commercial and service centers for their respective hinterlands.

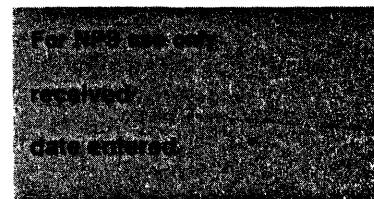
Once again, a nationwide depression had its effect on Jefferson County. Numerous mills on Puget Sound were forced to close between 1906 and 1910. The Washington Mill Company closed the Port Hadlock mill in 1907, and cargo shipments from Port Ludlow fell off between 1907 and 1909. Cyrus Walker, who had lived at Port Ludlow in his stately mansion, Admiralty Hall, for a number of years, left the Northwest in 1907. The depression had a similar impact on the iron industry. James A. Moore, a prominent Seattle developer, had purchased the Irondale plant in 1906 for \$40,000 at a court sale. Moore made several improvements to the plant and the furnace was put in blast in 1907. Moore ran the smelting furnace in 1907 and 1908, but the market was too limited, and the furnace was shut down. No pig iron was produced in 1909.

Conditions began to ease in 1909. James A. Moore was taking steps at Irondale to enter into steel production, the Washington Mill Company leased the Port Hadlock mill to the Charles Nelson Company and was seeking an alternative industry for the Port Hadlock area. This would be the most expansive, and last, effort at making lower Port Townsend Bay a thriving industrial center.

While the Irondale furnace was closed down in 1909, Moore found sufficient capital to incorporate the Irondale Steel Company. Construction was begun immediately on building two open-hearth furnaces, two rolling mills, and other necessary improvements. Moore was also heavily involved with real estate. While construction on the furnaces and rolling mills continued, the Moore Investment Company and the Irondale Steel Company vacated the original plat of Irondale and replaced it with one capable of housing an estimated 20,000 people. By the fall of 1909, Moore needed additional capital to complete the steel plant. The Western Steel Corporation was incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000,000. Meanwhile, the population of Irondale swelled in expectation of the first

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 6

steel production in Washington State. The Holman Security Company, a major investor in Irondale real estate, ran excursions on the steamer "Hyak" between Seattle and Irondale, bringing prospective real estate purchasers to the "Steel City." The first cast of steel ingots was made on May 26, 1910. A sizeable business and service community was established to support the population influx. There was a hospital, hotel, newspaper, bank, shoe repair shop, mercantile stores and several saloons, in addition to a church, school, and jail at Irondale. The steel plant ran sporadically in 1910 and 1911. In 1911, the Western Steel Corporation became insolvent and passed into the hands of receivers. The property was sold to the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York in 1912, who subsequently sold the property to the Pacific Coast Steel Company in 1913. The Pacific Coast Steel Company dismantled the open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills and moved the parts to their Youngstown plant near Seattle. Fire consumed the Irondale business district, already largely vacant, in 1914. The Pacific Coast Steel Company rehabilitated the old Irondale blast furnace in 1917 as an emergency war measure and operated the plant until 1919, when it was closed permanently and dismantled.

After closing the Port Hadlock mill in 1907, the Washington Mill Company chose not to actively operate it again. Instead, the company leased the mill to the Charles Nelson Company of San Francisco in 1910. The company modernized the mill, resumed production about one year, and then shut it down. The machinery was sold in 1913, a few months prior to the plant being destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

Perhaps motivated by the collapse of the lumber market, W.J. Adams, president of the Washington Mill, sought an alternative industry in the Hadlock area. He settled upon the distillation of alcohol from sawdust, using a process owned by the Classen Chemical Company, a French firm. He secured the use of the patent as well as the expertise of the parent company and in 1909 hired men to construct the manufacturing plant. Although production began, the undertaking was plagued with problems and the plant closed in July of 1913; the removal of the equipment began a few months later.

While the dairy industry of Jefferson County continued to prosper, some farmers in the county began to diversify their products. In 1910, A.A. Bugge erected a fruit cannery in Port Townsend. The first season's canning was limited, but several county farmers were persuaded to plant fruit orchards. At Gardiner, a recently established community on the west side of Discovery Bay, loganberries and apples were planted on an extensive scale. Fruit orchards were also planted at Nordland. Farming proved to be the most stable industry in the county. Most of the goods produced were easily marketed locally. By 1919, Jefferson County organized its first grange at Chimacum.

The manufacturing industries of Jefferson County closed one by one. Of the three largest sawmills established in the county, only that at Port Ludlow remained open after 1911. The owners of the Port Ludlow mill, the Puget Mill Company, sold all of their holdings in 1925 to the Chas. R. McCormick Lumber Company of Delaware. The McCormick Company continued operating the Port Ludlow mill and even opened a logging camp, Camp Talbot, in the Leland Valley. However, the company became insolvent and the property was back in the hands of Pope and Talbot. The Port Ludlow mill sawed its last board in 1934.

With the closure of the Port Hadlock and Port Discovery mills, the alcohol plant, and the Irondale iron and steel works, community functions began consolidating. No longer were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 7

there the industries and people that could support the business and service establishments, in addition to public services. In 1916, a new school was built at Chimacum that served the Irondale, Port Hadlock, and Chimacum communities. One year later, a school was built at Discovery Bay that served the small communities of Uncas, Fairmount, and Port Discovery. The Center post office, which had been established in 1890, was discontinued in 1910, and mail sent to Chimacum. Similarly, the Irondale post office was discontinued and mail sent to Port Hadlock in 1920. After the automobile came into widespread use, Jefferson County mounted an extensive road building program. Improved roads meant that Port Townsend could better serve county residents for their business, service, and cultural needs.

At least two factors were critical in the economic growth of Jefferson County: the quantity and quality of its natural resources, and the timing of the development of transportation facilities. Transportation, no doubt, was the key factor in the limited growth of the county. The county always had, and still has, an extensive supply of timber. For the first several decades of settlement in the county, the major manufacturing industries found the cargo trade profitable. The export and coastal markets, however, were extremely erratic; a connection to the inland market was necessary to help stabilize an industry. County residents also realized this; they did not give up in their attempt for a rail connection after the failure of the Port Townsend Southern Railroad. Some people continue to believe that if Jefferson County had received a connection to more favorable markets, it would have become a major industrial center on the Pacific Coast.

Jefferson County appeared destined not to be known for its manufactured goods, but for its scenic beauty. The snow-capped Olympic Mountains were spectacular, and the Olympic Peninsula was opened up to visitors with the completion of the Olympic Highway. A ferry docked at Port Ludlow from Edmonds, near Seattle. Many tourists came to Jefferson County and stayed in a number of auto camps or lodges established in the county. Places like Chevy Chase Inn on Discovery Bay and Cyrus Walker's old mansion were popular vacation spots. In 1927, National Paper Products (now Crown Zellerbach) built a pulp mill on Port Townsend Bay just outside of Port Townsend. This industry, still in operation, became the steady industrial activity county residents had always sought.

Preservation and restoration activities within the multiple resource area have been limited. Most preservation efforts have been concentrated in Port Townsend with its immediately recognizable collection of buildings of architectural merit. The work that has taken place to date in the county most often has been maintenance related, but it has frequently been undertaken with care; even if the properties were not always appreciated for their historic significance, most seem to have been treated with a good deal of affection. Since only one property outside Port Townsend has been listed in the National Register, there have been no grants for restoration or rehabilitation from the Historic Preservation Fund, nor has there been any rehabilitations under the tax incentive program.

With the exception of the Irondale Historic District, most of the properties included in the nomination are individuals. Since the community infrastructure in Jefferson County towns was easily impacted during times of economic decline and just as easily bypassed in favor of new construction in periods of prosperity, little sense of a particular time and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

place survives. What is left to be considered for the National Register is often fragmentary, as indicated by the widely scattered representatives of the town of Hadlock--a church, a residence, and a commercial building. There is much greater community integrity in Nordland, but here again the properties are widely scattered and are not easily perceived as a district.

The results of the survey and inventory have been included in the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources, and survey materials have also been provided to the Jefferson County Planning Department.

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 2

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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6/15/83

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

1 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Eastern Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Washington

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Bishop, Senator, William, House
and Office Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 10/10/84

Attest

2. Chimacum Post Office

Entered in the

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

3. Galster House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

4. Irondale Historic District

Entered in the

National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

5. Irondale Jail

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McCallum 7/14/83

Attest

6. Johnson House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

7. Methodist Episcopal Church
of Port Hadlock

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

8. Nelson House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 10/10/84

Attest

9. Rover, Hanna, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

10. Saint's Rest, Tukey's Pioneer
Cabin and Homestead House

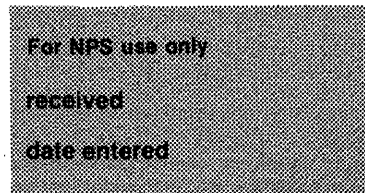
Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page 2 of 2

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Eastern Jefferson County Multiple Resource Area
State Washington

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Shibles, Capt. Peter, House Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

12. Sole, Tollef, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

13. Swanson, Hans, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

14. Van Trojen House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 10/10/84

Attest

21 15. Williams, Hattie, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 7-14-83

Attest

16. Oatman, Earl, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 7/14/83

Attest

17. Uncas School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 2/5/87

Attest

18.

Keeper

Attest

19.

Keeper

Attest

20.

Keeper

Attest