

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 JUDGE HODGDON, CHARLES W., HOUSE

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

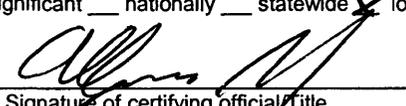
street & number 717 Bluff _____ not for publication

city or town Hoquiam _____ vicinity

State Washington code WA county Grays Harbor code 027 zip code 98550

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.)



3-1-05
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

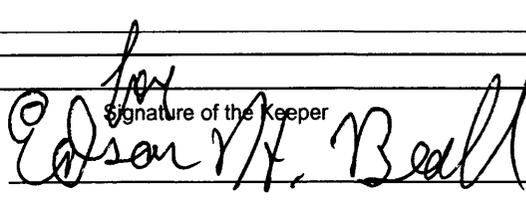
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 4/27/05

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)

- 1 building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American

Movements: Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

LAW

Period of Significance

1907 - 1942

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hodgdon, Charles W.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gilbert, C. F. (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# _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>4</u> <u>32</u> <u>506</u> Easting	<u>52</u> <u>037</u> <u>23</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </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 James Tannahill Larsson

organization _____ date November 2004

street & number 717 Bluff telephone 360-532-8062

city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

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 James Tannahill Larsson

street & number 717 Bluff telephone 360-532-8062

city or town Hoquiam state WA zip code 98550

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GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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Narrative Description:

Constructed in 1907, the Judge Charles W. Hodgdon House sits on a steep bluff overlooking the city of Hoquiam, Washington. The wood frame, two-story residence is an American Foursquare design, executed in the Craftsman style. The house is situated in the corner of a double lot that includes a large lawn surrounded by a fieldstone retaining wall. The rear of the house abuts the narrow street while the front of the home, faces a panoramic view of the city.

The Judge Hodgdon House is rectangular in plan and typical of the American Foursquare design, has a hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves. A single hipped roof dormer is located on the main façade. The decorative-cut rafter tails are left exposed and are slightly hidden by original wooden gutters. The roof is covered with triple-ply, angle-cut composition shingles with copper flashing and is pierced by three chimneys. Two, found on the main body of the home, are parged in stucco, while the third is a simple brick stack. The main body of the house measures approximately 32 feet across x 40 feet deep.

Attached to the rear of the home is a one-story service wing, which contains the kitchen, washroom, maids room, a full bath and two garages. This portion has a hip roof and a single hip roof dormer off the northeast side. The garages have flat roofs with simple parapet walls. The garage next to alley was added by the second owners of the home in 1948 and measures 12' x 22'. The original garage, attached to the NW corner of the home is 12'9" x 18".

The house is built of fir framing members and rests on a concrete foundation with partial basement under the kitchen wing. The house is clad with two types of siding, 4" exposed cedar weatherboard on the lower story and cedar shingles on the upper story. The siding is divided at the ceiling height at the 1st floor by an ornate stringcourse with extra crown molding. A plain frieze board spans the house beneath the overhanging eaves.

On the main façade at the South corner of the home is a one-story hipped roof entry porch which was modified around 1920. The original porch (per historic images) spanned the full width of the façade and was cut in half for reasons unknown. Due

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to the harsh weather, the porch was enclosed with hinged windows in the mid 1920s.

Fenestration on the Hodgdon House consists of a variety of window types. Most are cottage style with a large lower sash supporting a smaller upper sash. On the northeast façade is a two-story bay window tucked under the eave which allows light into the living room and master bedroom. Several single pane stained glass windows are also found. Also on the northeast façade is a one-story box bay window with a pair of double-hung one-over-one wood windows. All windows are surrounded by simple molding.

Inside, the Hodgdon House is exceptionally well preserved, and is a classic example of an American Foursquare design. The dwelling features a symmetrical open plan and classically inspired trim and molding details. The first floor includes a large living room, dining room, one bedroom, the kitchen and a music room, as well as commodious entry hall with a grand staircase leading to the second floor. Walls and ceilings throughout the home are lath and plaster, the flooring is fir, and moldings and trim are natural stained fir. The ceiling height is over 10'1" on the first and 9'1" on the second floor.

Large sliding pocket doors divide the living room and dining room, and the living room and music room. Further defining the large 30' x 15' living room, is a columned archway holding a large boxed beam and a smaller archway defining the front hall/entry. Angled into the west corner of the living room is a fireplace. The classically inspired mantel features fluted square pilasters, dental molding and a brick hearth. Eight foot nine inch high doors are anchored by a picture molding surrounding the room.

The kitchen has been updated, but some original cabinets remain in the former pantry area. New cabinets were installed to make room for a refrigerator and dishwasher. The cabinets were made from recycled windows, which have diamond pane glass. The floor is imported Italian porcelain and has a large compass rose design in the center of the floor delineating the compass directions. A small servants stairway with pocket door leads directly from the kitchen to the upstairs maid quarters. To the northeast of the kitchen is a small enclosed porch which has access to the washroom and garage spaces.

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Marking the finely detailed craftsmanship of the home is the front entry hall, which contains a grand dogleg style staircase. Here paneled fir, classically inspired newel posts, square balusters and a built-in bench, welcome the visitor to the house and set the tone for the rest of the dwelling.

Upstairs are four bedrooms, a maid's room, a sewing room. The large master bedroom has an attached bathroom and linen closet. The six paneled doors off a central hallway are seven feet, four inches high. A sliding pocket door separates the master bedroom and what originally was the front sitting room (now a separate bedroom). Each bedroom has ample closet spaces some with built-in dressers. On both floors the interior trim includes fir baseboards and picture rails, finished closets, and original brass gasolier light fixtures. Complimenting the well-preserved interior is a collection of Hodgdon's own furniture, ordered from a Grand Rapids manufacturer shortly before the house was completed.

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Judge Charles W. Hodgdon House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "B" at the local level of significance, for its association with pioneer lawyer, judge and politician Charles W. Hodgdon. Hodgdon, who arrived in Hoquiam, Washington in 1889, was the community's first resident lawyer and first city attorney. He later served as a Superior Court Judge and served one term as a State Representative. The 1907 dwelling is the property that best reflects Hodgdon's long and varied career, and is distinguished by a well-preserved interior and exterior. At present the home includes many original furnishings. The period of significance spans from 1907, the date of construction, to 1942, the date when Hodgdon left the home.

The Hodgdon House is also eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "C" as a property that represents the distinctive characteristics of the American Foursquare style and for its high artistic value as rendered by master builders Mourant & Watson and Fred Knack.

Charles W. Hodgdon

Born September 5, 1861 in Clinton County New York, Charles W. Hodgdon was the son of Samuel A. and Hannah E. Jenkins Hodgdon. Born into a prominent family, Charles' grandfather was a member of the 1876 constitutional convention in New Hampshire and served two terms in the state legislature. With the support of the family, Charles and his two brothers decided to go into law. Charles first studied law with the Grinnell, Iowa firm of Norris & Preston. He graduated from the University of Iowa Law School on June 13, 1889. On the advice of one of Hodgdon's professors, he traveled west to Oregon that same year to explore the possibilities of opening his own practice. Enroute, Hodgdon saw an advertisement for the fledgling town of Grays Harbor City and made his way to the community, which at the time was marketing itself as the largest port on the west coast. The young lawyer arrived in Spokane on November 11, 1889, the day Washington received statehood. He arrived in Grays Harbor City a few days later but was reportedly disappointed by the small size of the community. Hodgdon was nonetheless convinced to stay in the nearby city of Hoquiam by banker and mayor F.D. Arnold. Hodgdon had actually

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known the Arnold family from time he spent teaching in Adair, Iowa before entering law school. Once his decision was made to stay, Hodgdon quickly set up shop in the community. Within a month he had passed the Washington State Bar examination (December 13, 1889) and by February of 1890 he had established the first law practice in the city in partnership with Fred Vurlew.

Hodgdon was one of the first practicing attorneys in the region and the young lawyer rose rapidly in the tiny community of less than 500 people. When Hoquiam was incorporated in 1891, he became the city's first attorney, serving until 1896 when he was elected to the Superior Court as a Judge for Chehalis County (Renamed Grays Harbor County in 1915) and Mason County.

In 1896 he returned to Iowa and was married to Mary Sargent. Together, Charles and Mary had one child, a son who lived only a few hours and then died on Sunday February 6, 1898. He is buried at the Sunset Memorial Park in Hoquiam.

Hodgdon served one four-year term as a Superior Court Judge, when he resigned and concentrated his energy into developing a private practice. Among his more prominent clients were the Polson Family. Quickly he became good friends with the family and was asked to be secretary of the Polson's Jo Creek Boom Company. During this period with his private practice expanding, Hodgdon with his brother, Albert S., invested in the construction a multi-story commercial building in downtown Hoquiam that would house his office, a variety of retail spaces and several apartments. Known as the Hodgdon Building, the structure was completed in 1906 and stood at 406 8th Street. The building was razed in the 1960s when it and many other buildings were demolished in the name of urban renewal.

During this same time, Hodgdon acted as a key player in an effort to move the county seat from Montesano to Hoquiam. By 1905 Aberdeen's population had swelled to 12,000 and Hoquiam had 7,000 citizens, while Montesano hovered around 1,800 people. To make matters worse, the county was still using its 1890 frame courthouse, now somewhat the worst for wear, with only an improvised vault for storing county records. As a result, Aberdeen and Hoquiam got together on a campaign to move the courthouse and county seat to the lower harbor area, which contained 80% of the population. A vote ensued, but failed by only a few hundred votes. Then a bill was introduced in the state legislature to create an entirely new

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county, with Hoquiam as the county seat. It passed both houses and was signed by the governor. However, the state attorney general questioned the legality of the vote and threw the county split into a long legal battle, with the Supreme Court eventually deciding that the split was unconstitutional in 1907.

In the midst of the battle for the county seat, Hodgdon and his business associates made a very public effort to gain the county seat for Hoquiam. On the front page of the September 20, 1906 Washingtonian, Hayes & Hayes Bank was presented with \$10,000 in certified checks and certificates of deposit for a down payment on construction of a new courthouse in Hoquiam. The contributors included Hodgdon and W.L. Adams, F.L. Morgan and William E. Campbell.

Concerned about Washington States probate laws, Hodgdon re-entered politics in 1916, and was elected to the state House of Representatives on the Democratic ticket. While in office, he fostered a bill to modernize probate considerations. These amendments are still in the Washington State code today. During his term, he also secured state timberlands in Hoquiam for use as city parks and forest land. Hodgdon was well respected by his fellow legislators. About six months after his death, on March 31, 1949 the State of Representatives passed Resolution #8 paying tribute to the memory of Judge Charles W. Hodgdon, former member of the House of Representatives.

Charles and Mary Hodgdon, while private people in their personal life, were very involved in several fraternal organizations. Charles was a lifelong member of the Masonic Lodge No. 64 F. & A.M. He became a Mason in Grinnell, Iowa in 1887 and was admitted to the Hoquiam Lodge in 1891. He served as Master of the organization in 1894, and its secretary from 1892 to 1896. He was one of only two 33rd degree Masons in Hoquiam and was a member of the Scottish Rite. Hodgdon also served as representative of the Grand Lodge of Washington for Rhode Island and was a former grand sentinel of the Order of Eastern Star. Mary was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and served as the Past Matron for the Mizpah Chapter. She also was a member of Chapter T of the P.E.O. sisterhood, and a member of the Guiding Star.

Hodgdon's trademark was his long flowing gray beard, which in an article in the Aberdeen Daily World in 1947 he stated that "*The last time I shaved was in 1886.*"

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He never owned an automobile, and rode a chainless bicycle to work. He continued to work until about a month before his passing on September 27, 1948. Mary remained active until February 1935 when she suffered a stroke while out in the yard. She remained at the Hoquiam General Hospital until her death on December 21, 1938.

Hodgdon House

Hodgdon purchased lots 23 & 24, Block 6 of the Karr's Hill Addition on August 9, 1897 for \$150.00 each. The lots were noted in the local paper as the "*prettiest two building lots in the city.*" Located on the front of a bluff, with level ground, the lots had excellent views of the city. Good topsoil was hauled in by Carl S. Baker (father of Mabel Tannahill).

September 14, 1906 saw the beginning of construction of the Hodgdon Home. The plans for the home were reportedly drawn by Maurant & Watson, a large local construction firm. Research however has not confirmed whether the company had any capacity to design a home like the Hodgdon House. Neither Maurant or Watson were architects, and the company primarily built large business buildings in and around Grays Harbor County.

Phillip J. Maurant was born in Quebec Canada in 1867 but moved to Wisconsin at the age of 4. As a youth he learned the carpentry trade and at the age of 20 moved to Vancouver, Washington, where he was employed as a carpenter until 1889. That year he moved to Hoquiam to oversee the construction of the Hoquiam Sash & Door Co. Mill. His excellent work awarded him a contract to build the Bayview Hotel, the Pomona Hotel and the Acteson House. In 1893, he established the firm of Maurant & Brisco and together they built many residences in and around Hoquiam. In 1898, Brisco left Hoquiam for Mexico and Maurant took on a new partner, Milton L. Watson.

Watson also had a background in construction and was a carpenter/builder in Los Angeles for five years before coming to Hoquiam. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin in 1865 and grew up in Watertown, South Dakota. He moved to Washington with his family, first to Tacoma, then to Hoquiam. Together Maurant & Watson broadened the scope of the firm and was awarded several large building contracts including a

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plant for the Gig Harbor Lumber Company and a factory for the National Lumber & Box Company.

In 1904 they were joined by James T. Quigg (who would later buy out the partners) and in 1907, they incorporated the business together as the Gig Harbor Construction Company. The new company built many structures in Grays Harbor County including the Woodlawn Mill & Boom Co. Plant, the Bridal Veil Lumber Co. Plant in Oregon, the Lytle Block, the Emerson Block, Our Lady of Good Help Catholic Church, the Hicks Building, the Foster Block, Washington and Lincoln Schools, and the Stearns and Lytle Homes. The company was also involved in the construction of a variety of bridges, government wharfs and trestles. They expanded into the paving business in 1914 and did many miles of roads in Aberdeen and Everett. The large size of the company is reflected in their ownership of several large bunkers in Hoquiam and a fleet of scows and two tug boats, which they used to transport building materials to and from construction sites. Mourant served as Mayor of Hoquiam from 1910 to 1911.

The local newspaper, the Washingtonian noted that the head contractor for actual construction of the Hodgdon House was C.F. Gilbert, who most likely worked for Mourant & Watson. The highly detailed interior work was completed by master craftsman Fred Knack and his brothers.

Knack was known for his exceptional work in and around Hoquiam and built a variety of structures. Among his known buildings are the IOOF Hall, the Elks Building, the Lamb Residence, 625 Ecklund & 2401 Queets, the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church & Rectory, the Arnold Block, and the Carnegie Library. In his daughter's memoir "School Days" Carla Knack Dooley stated that her dad acted as general contractor until labor problems over wages became acute. He then began to specialize only in interior woodwork and store fixtures and worked on smaller projects. In an interview, her brother Roy Knack, remembered Judge Hodgdon and recalled a site visit to the home when he was a child. The house was still under construction at the time.

Knack's work for the interior is exceptionally detailed. All woodwork is native fir, and is finished in a natural oil. His attention to detail can be found in the variety of

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ornate crown moldings and picture rails, a grand paneled dog-leg stairwell, and even inside the closets which are fully trimmed to match the rest of the dwelling.

The house was completed on January 26, 1907 and the local paper wrote a glowing detailed article about the new dwelling. It was estimated that the cost of the dwelling was just over \$5,000. While the paper noted that the house was a handsome structure in the Colonial style, today we know from its architecture that the building is a classic example of an American Foursquare home. It has elements of both the Craftsman and Colonial styles, which is reflective of its construction date.

The American Foursquare is actually a building form. And while the name refers to a square floor plan or footprint, in reality most are rectangular. Many styles can be applied to the American Foursquare form including Craftsman, Colonial and Mission. The homes boxy shape provided for an ease of construction, roomy interiors for homes on small city lots and straight forward plans. The design can be found in just about every community across the United States and Hoquiam has many examples. However, the Hodgdon House is one of the best representations. The American Foursquare form was popularized by pattern books and many mail order kits.

The Hodgdon House features many American Foursquare elements including a hipped roof, broad over-hanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, a hip roof dormer, two siding types divided by a stringcourse and a hipped roof entry porch. Reflective of its late construction date, a time when many new styles were being introduced, the Hodgdon House has both Colonial and Craftsman features inside. Trim and door molding features typical Craftsman lines while, the formal grand staircase and arched division between the living room and parlor area have classically inspired fluted pilasters and formal capitals.

Hodgdon sold the house fully furnished down to the linens and silverware to James and Mabel Tannahill in 1941. They paid \$6,200 for the home, property and all of its contents. Hodgdon was apparently sad to leave the property and the Tannahill's allowed him to live in the home for another year before he moved into an apartment in the Hodgdon Building downtown. The home remains in the Tannahill family today.

In summary, the Judge Charles W. Hodgdon House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its long association with pioneer lawyer, judge and politician Charles W. Hodgdon. Hodgdon was one of the Hoquiam's most prominent

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early citizens and made a lasting impact on the community. The Hodgdon House represents also the distinctive characteristics of the American Foursquare style and has a high level of artistic value reflecting the skills of local builders and contractors.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY:

"Judge Hodgdon' Long Weekend Wasn't Lost" Aberdeen Daily World, June 14, 1947

Reports and letters of recommendation from Iowa College, 1886.

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Oath of Office papers for appointment of Hodgdon to Superior Court Judge, January 9, 1897.

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"Appointment as Superior Court Judge for Chehalis Co." Montesano Vidette Nov 13, 1896.

"Name Change of Chehalis Co." Montesano Vidette March 26, 1915.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 8, March 31, 1948.

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Articles of Incorporation, Joe Creek Boom Co., Dec. 4, 1902.

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"What Next?" The Aberdeen Daily World September 28, 1948.

"Masons in Charge of Hodgdon Rites" Aberdeen Daily World September 29, 1948.

"C.W. Hodgdon, Grays Harbor Attorney Dies" Seattle Post Intelligencer September 30, 1948.

"Hodgdon Services Set for Thursday" Aberdeen Daily World September 28, 1948.

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"Aged Hoquiam Attorney Still Practices" Aberdeen Daily World August 1948.

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"Found: Lawyer who Sticks to Traditional Derby Hat!" Seattle Post Intelligencer. Mid 1940s.

"Five Generations at Family Reunion at Stevens Home" Aberdeen Daily World July 25 1947.

"Construction Begins" Washingtonian September 14, 1906.

"The New Hodgdon Home" Washingtonian January 26, 1907.

"Hoquiam Puts up \$10,000" Washingtonian September 20, 1906.

"Only Child of Judge and Mrs. Hodgdon Dies" Washingtonian February 10, 1898.

"Judge Charles W. Hodgdon" The River Pioneers Early Days on Grays Harbor, Pacific Search Press, pg. 249, 1982.

"J.P. Mourant" The River Pioneers Early Days on Grays Harbor, Pacific Search Press, pg. 364, 369, 1982.

"Judge Charles W. Hodgdon" They Tried to Cut it All, Friends of the Aberdeen Public Library, pg. 245, 1980.

Washington West of the Cascades. Vol. II & III. S.J. Clarke Publishing Co. Seattle, Chicago. 1917.

"Fred Knack" School Days. Pg 79, 1969. Handwritten document by Clara Knack Dooley.

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Judge Charles W. Hodgdon. Coleman Mortuary, Hoquiam, WA. Permanent Records.

Mary Sargent Hodgdon. Coleman Mortuary, Hoquiam, WA. Permanent Records.

Interviews:

Jim & Mable Tannahill
Margaret Tannahill Larsson
Dan Fackrell (friend of Tannahill family)
Tom O'Donnell (friend of Tannahill family)
Nellie Gillespie (personal Sec. to Judge Hodgdon)
Roy Knack (son of Fred Knack)
Charlie Garrison (former Hoquiam Postmaster)
Hazel Reagan (great niece of Hodgdon)

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Section number 9, 10 Page 3 of 3

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property is located in Section 2, Township 17N, Range 10W of the Willamette Meridian in Hoquiam, Washington, and is legally described as Lot 22 & 23, Block 6 of the Karr's Hill Addition. It is otherwise identified as Tax Lot 053800602200 at the said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

The nominated property includes all of the resources associated with the Judge Charles W. Hodgdon House



WEDDING PHOTO - 1896

a few weeks' visit with his parents, who reside in Canada.

Carpenters have begun work on the new residence to be built on Karrs hill by C. W. Hodgdon. The house will be built on Mr. Hodgdon's property between the France and Kellogg homes and will be a very pretty one. This is said to be one of the prettiest building sites in the city.

J. A. Acteson, who has been absent from this city for several days on the Sound.

C. H.
2:30 p.
Mrs.
visiting
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evening

J. A.

"Carpenters have begun....."
Washingtonian September 14, 1906.

...Birmingham Y. M. C. A. teams. The bringing of these six big teams to the Harbor advertises the Harbor in a way that deserves the support of the people.

THE NEW HODGDON HOME.

Handsome Residence Just Completed on Karr's Hill.

The new residence which has been built for Attorney C. W. Hodgdon on Karr's hill is now completed. It is a handsome structure, designed in the colonial style. The first floor contains a handsome reception hall, sitting room or parlor, a library, dining room connected with the kitchen. The second floor contains a suite of bedroom, boudoir and lavatory, sewing room and two extra bedrooms, bathroom, etc. In the basement is the furnace from which heat is obtained for the whole house, radiators being fitted in all rooms. The windows in the first floor rooms are large and of heavy plate glass.

The whole interior is of native fir, finished in oil, and presents a handsome appearance. The house is replete with cupboards and closets, the delight of the housekeeper. The estimated cost of this beautiful residence is over \$5,000. The house was drawn from plans by Mourant & Watson, and built by Contractor C. K. Gilbert.

THROUGH MONTESANO.

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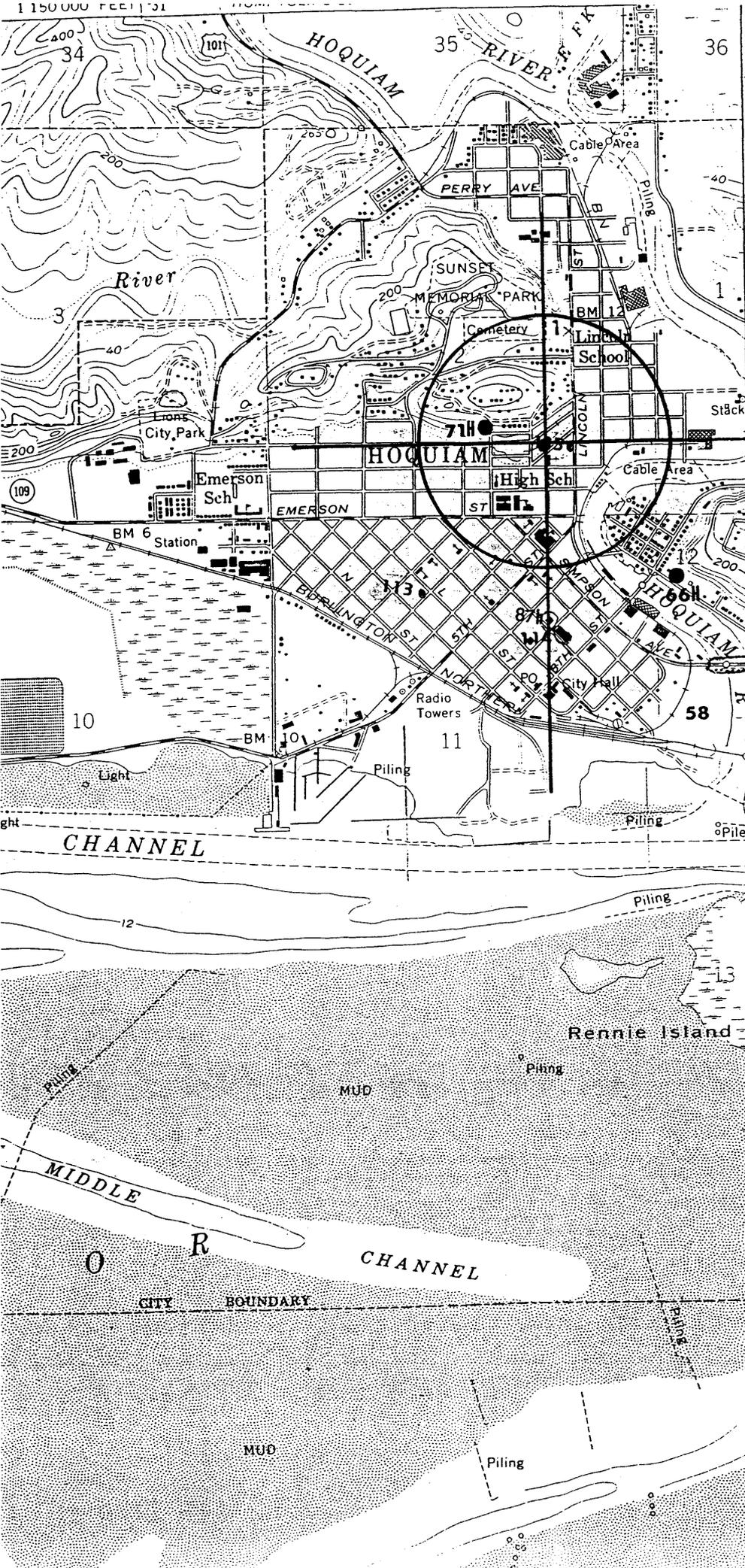
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DR. 80

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"The New Hodgdon Home"
Washingtonian January 26, 1907.

1:150,000 FEET



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T 17 N.

GH 115

JUDGE
HODGSON
HOUSE

620 000
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ABLERDEN IS 4 MI.

85H
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GH 85 does not continue
to Alderden quad.

5202

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57'30"

5200

ST. LOUIS 6 MI.

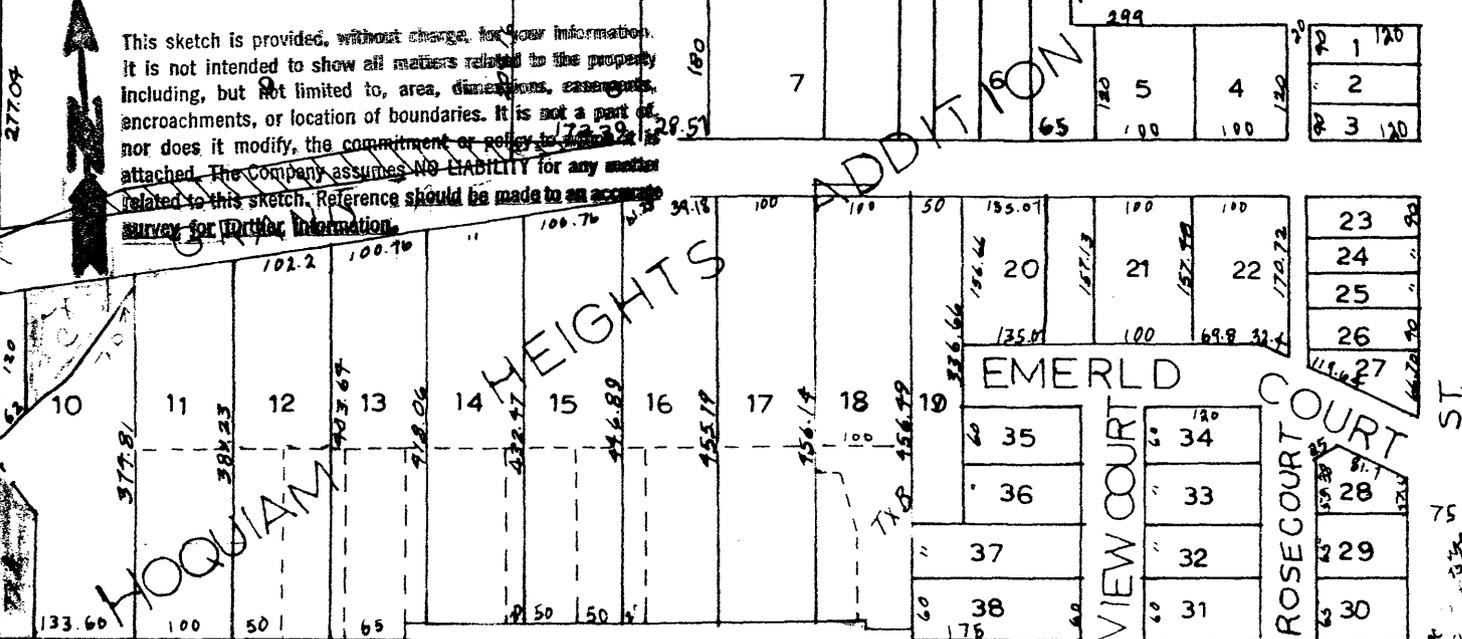
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SCHOOL TAX 15 A

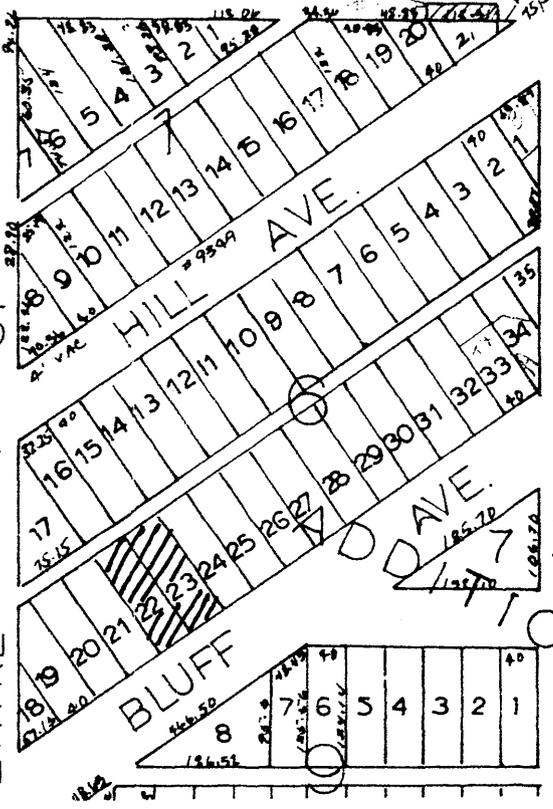
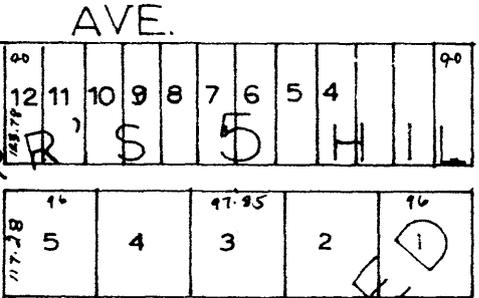
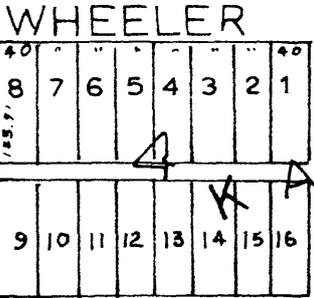
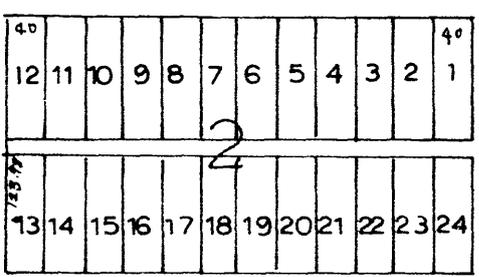
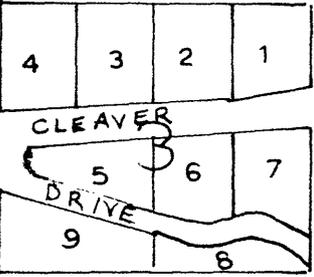
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This sketch is provided, without charge, for your information. It is not intended to show all matters related to the property including, but not limited to, area, dimensions, easements, encroachments, or location of boundaries. It is not a part of nor does it modify, the commitment or policy to which it is attached. The Company assumes NO LIABILITY for any matter related to this sketch. Reference should be made to an accurate survey for further information.

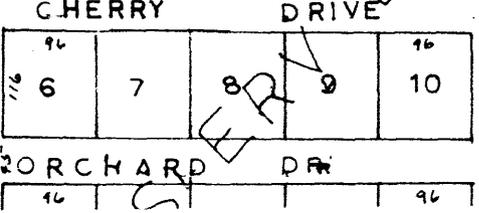
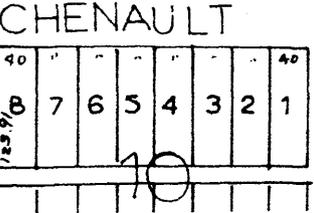
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CHEVROLET

Alley

↑
Stairways and kitchen-bathroom extension are flat roof with parapet walls around.

Paved Parking

Boiler chimney

4' wide steps down into yard, 3' drop from parking

Patio area

Flower bed ↑

○ fountain

Dequered tree

kitchen chimney

Flower bed



Holly Tree

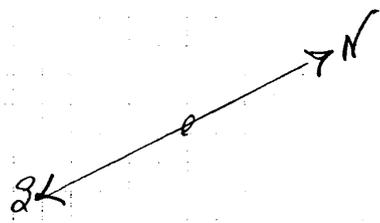
hearth chimney

Flower bed

Charles W. Hodgdon House
717 Bluff
Hogwath, Washington
Site Plan.
2 lots, each 40' x 124'
Back wall of 1948 garage
right on edge of alley.

Cement sidewalk

2'10"



Flower bed

Flower bed
Fuchsia bushes
Agaveas

Shades
mountain ash

Capped Retainer wall 34" high
About 4' high



large Camellia

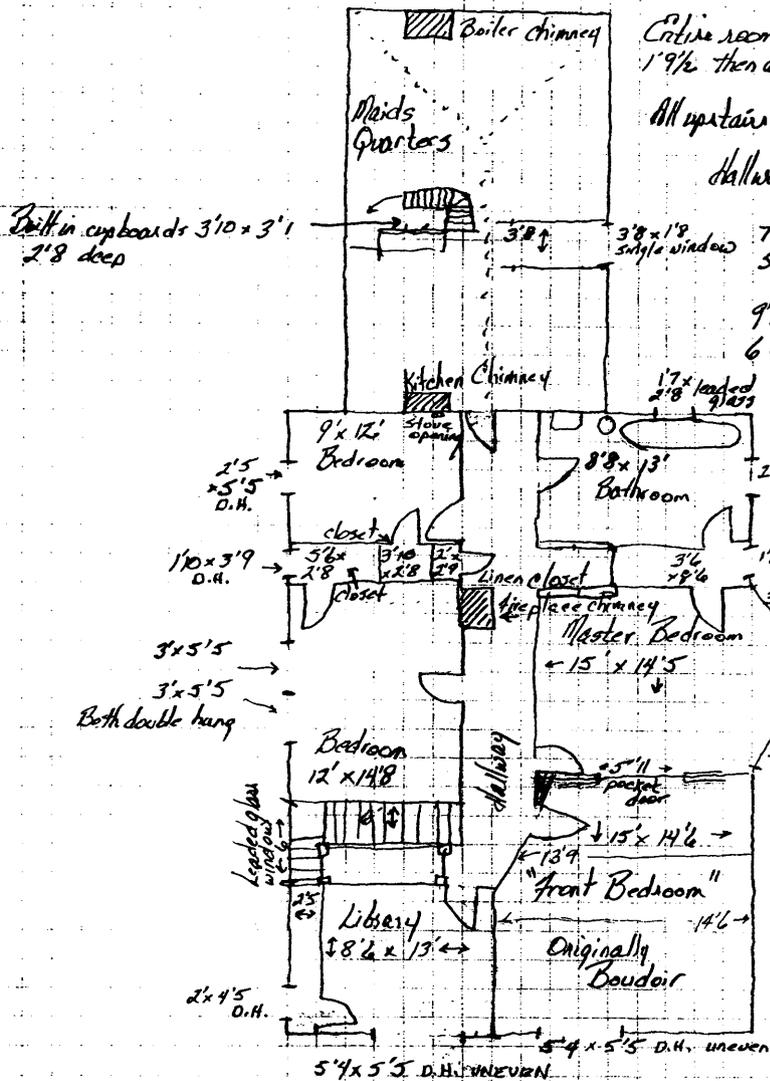
Capped retainer wall 2' high. Columns 5' square 5' tall.

Sidewalk 4' wide

Bluff drops down 100' to Bluff Avenue below. Lawn goes 4' then drop off.

white large tree

Charles W. Hodgdon House
 717 Bluff
 Hoguam, Washington.
 2nd Floor Plan



Curtain room was maids quarters. Walls go up 1'9/16 then angle to peak. Down open floor to ceiling.

All upstairs door openings 2'7".

Hallway 5'3" in width 34' length

7'5" high 4' wide built ins in bathroom.
 5 drawers 2 cupboards

9'1" high x 4' wide built ins in Master bedroom.
 6 drawers 2 cupboards

Ceilings 9'1" on 2nd floor. Doors 6'8" high.

2'6" x 5'5" D.H. Window above tub is a leaded glass transit window.

Built in cupboards 3'10" x 3'1"
 2'8" deep

2'5" x 5'5" D.H.

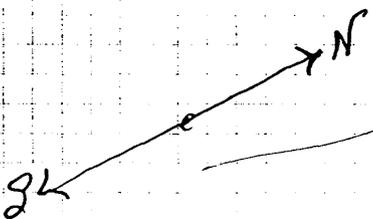
1'10" x 3'9" D.H.

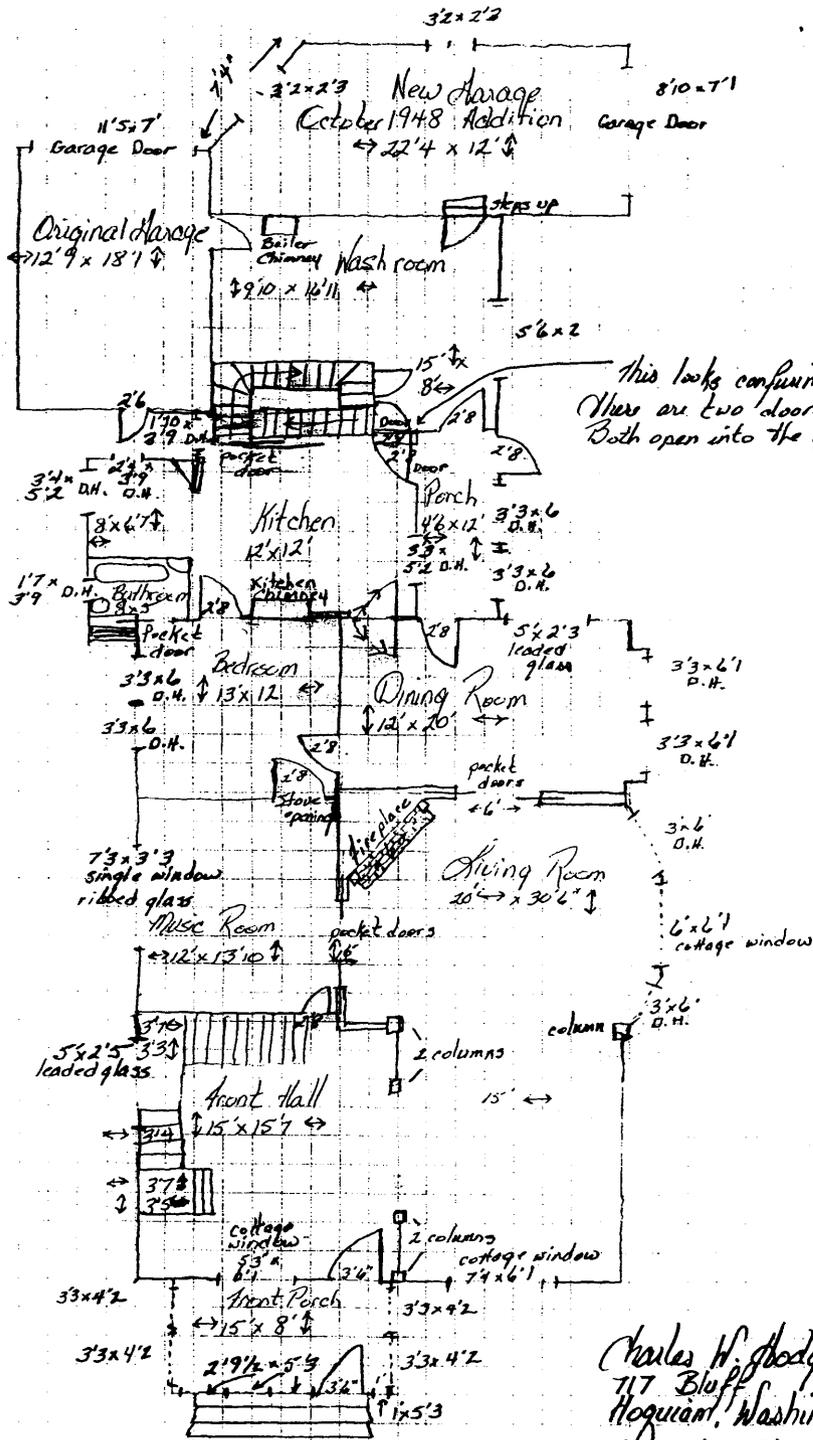
3' x 5'5"
 3' x 5'5"
 Both double hang

Leaded glass window

2' x 4'5" D.H.

5'4" x 5'5" D.H. UNEVEN



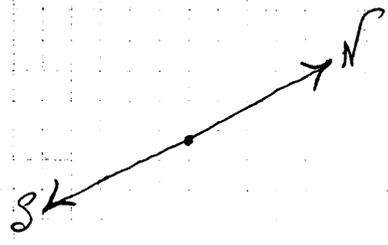


this looks confusing here but there are two doors in the corner. Both open into the kitchen.

Charles W. Hodgdon Home
 717 Bluff
 Hoquiam, Washington. 98550
 First Floor Plan

All 2nd level windows on front porch are the same width as the lower windows but all are 1'9 1/2" in height.

Ceilings on 1st floor are 10'1" in height.





C. 1907-08