

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88002746 Date Listed: 12/16/88

<u>Emery Farmstead</u>	<u>Clallam</u>	<u>WA</u>
Property Name	County	State

Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*Bob L. Sarge*  
Signature of the Keeper

12/16/88  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Leonard Garfield of the Washington SHPO confirmed over the telephone that the resource count for this property should be 2 contributing buildings (2 houses), 3 contributing structures (granary, root house, and wood shed), 1 non-contributing building (barn), and 1 non-contributing structure (metal storage shed/garage). He also verbally justified closing the period of significance in 1910 on the basis that this year marked the estimated completion date for the last property constructed in the historic farmstead complex.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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NOV 2 1988

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Emery Farmstead
other names/site number Chancellor-Emery Farmstead

2. Location

street & number Emery Road
city, town Port Angeles
state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature]
Date: Oct. 12, 1988
Washington State Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official:
Date:
State or Federal agency and bureau:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
[checked] 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: [Signature]
Date of Action: 12-16-88

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture: agricultural outbuildingDomestic: single dwelling

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture: agricultural outbuildingDomestic: single dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: log vernacular

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation logwalls logroof wood shakesother \_\_\_\_\_

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Emery Farmstead, located in the northern foothills of the Olympic Mountains, is a well preserved collection of five historic farm buildings, including four log structures, built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The farmstead is sited along Emery Creek, a tributary of Sieberts Creek which flows north to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The farm is surrounded by 30 acres of fields fenced with spilt rails, and sits against a backdrop of forested hills and snowcapped mountain peaks. Collectively, the buildings reflect the evolution of a subsistence farm on the agricultural frontier.

The oldest structures on the farmstead are the original homestead cabin (constructed about 1890) and the second house, constructed a few years later. The cabin is a rectangular, gable-roofed pen (or single structural unit), measuring about 15 feet by 17 feet. The cabin is constructed of hewn cedar logs (each about ten inches high), left rounded on the exterior face, and joined at the corners by rough V-notching. (V notching is a derivative of saddle notching with a bottom notch cut sharply into a V, into which the chamfered head of the lower log fits, creating a pear shaped "crown", or log end). The logs are laid flush with only minimal chinking in the interstices (consisting of wood pieces and clay). The roof is constructed of cedar purlins which rest directly on the log walls; cedar planks are laid over the purlins and the roof is covered with hand split cedar shakes (which have been replaced in kind over the years). The structure rests on a log sill, but in the 1950s the cabin was placed on a concrete pad.

The cabin has a side-gabled orientation, with a central single leaf door, a small window to the east of the door, and small windows in the east wall. Although the openings are original, the sash and glazing have been replaced. The interior of the cabin remains in original condition, with a single room downstairs and an upper sleeping loft. The floors are made of hand-split cedar boards and the interior log walls have been hewed to a flat finish on the lower level while left rounded in the loft. A shed roof, added in the mid-20th century, extends from the front facade but does not detract from the structural integrity of the cabin.

Shortly after the cabin was built (and before 1900, according to historic photographs), the main log house was constructed. This second home is a gable-roofed, two-story structure, which originally featured several interior rooms and a central chimney. The house measures about 30 feet by 20 feet and is 17 feet high at the eaves. The house is constructed of hewn logs (slightly rounded on the exterior) joined with overlapping square notching. To make the house weather tight, the interstices were filled with wood and clay chinking (reinforced in part with mortar). The log sill is buried beneath the ground to provide a tighter seal and to increase the stability of the structure. The gable roof is supported by cedar purlins, which rest directly on the log walls. The purlins are covered with cedar

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planks and the roof is sheathed in hand split cedar shakes (which have been replaced in kind over time as necessary).

The log house has a side-gabled orientation, with a central entry on both the original front (north) and south facades. Windows are placed to either side of the entries, although the original sash and glazing have been replaced. Originally, an open porch, supported by poles and sheltered by a shed roof, spanned the rear facade, but the porch was enclosed in the early 20th century, and subsequently a new porch has been added to that. In addition, a one story frame wing, projecting from the center of the front facade, was built in the 1970s, partially obscuring the original north facade. The interior of the house, which originally featured two rooms on the first floor and a single sleeping space above, has been finished with plasterboard walls, with new rooms created upstairs.

Two other log structures stand just east of the house and cabin. The granary, believed to be the oldest, is a rectangular, gable-roofed pen, measuring 10 feet by 18 feet. It is built of hewn logs, rounded on the exterior but flush on the interior, and joined by V notches, with clay and wood chinking. The foundation has been reinforced with concrete. The gable ends of the building are constructed of vertical boards and the roof is covered with split shakes. The granary has a central single leaf door placed in the gable end and a small window.

The root house is a rectangular pen, measuring about 12 feet by 16 feet and constructed of sawn cedar logs laid flush without mortar or chinking. The gable roof is constructed of planks covered with shakes, and the gable end is faced in vertical boards. The root cellar has a front-gable orientation, with a single leaf door, an undivided interior space and dirt floors. A nearby historic wood shed, measuring 16 feet by 16 feet, is built of a framework of cedar poles with vertical cedar plank walls and an original cedar shake roof.

The property also includes the farm yard which is enclosed had a hand split rail fence, believed to be constructed sometime in the first quarter of the 20th century. Although the property includes 30 acres, only the area circumscribed by the historic structures is included in the nomination. Two noncontributing structures on the property include a modern pole barn constructed when the original log barn was destroyed in the 1950s, and a metal sided storage shed which is used as a garage.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)  
Architecture

Period of Significance  
c. 1889-1910

Significant Dates  
N/A

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person  
N/A

Architect/Builder  
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Emery Farmstead is a well preserved collection of agricultural buildings that reflects pioneer architecture in the foothills of the Olympic Mountains. Homesteaded in the late 19th century, the property is comprised of five historic structures (including four log buildings) which chart the evolution of a subsistence farm. The complex includes an original log cabin, a larger log house, a log granary, and a log root house. Although log construction was common in the region, few groups of this size or integrity are known to be extant in Clallam County.

Historical Background: The Emery farmstead was first settled by Andrew Jackson Chancellor and his two children, who came to Clallam County from Kansas in the company of their aunt, Ida Underwood Emery, her husband Aaron Emery, and their five children. In 1889, the year after they arrived, the families applied for adjoining 160-acre homesteads in the Blue Mountain district east of Port Angeles. In 1896, Chancellor received the deed to his homestead from the government, and two years later sold the farm to his aunt and uncle for \$875. Sometime during this period, both the log cabin (probably lived in while the land was cleared) and the larger log house were constructed. At any rate, historic photographs indicate that both structures were standing by the turn of the century.

The construction of a large, well crafted log house reflected the relative prosperity of the Emery clan despite the physical hardships of the homesteading experience. By 1900, the Emery farm was among the largest in the district, included a substantial log barn and log ancillary structures, and had achieved self-sufficiency. The Emerys had cleared fifty acres for crops or grazing, and raised geese, sheep, pigs, milk cows, chickens, and rabbits. In addition to supplying their own needs, the family sold surplus feathers, wool, milk, and pork on the local market (as evidenced by advertisements in the newspapers of the period). Aaron Emery died in the 1930s, followed by his wife in 1940. The property passed to their son Ernest, who sold the property in 1947 to Alvin and Violet Grall. Mrs. Grall was a niece of Ernest Emery and a granddaughter of Aaron and Ida Emery. The Grall's installed modern plumbing and added a wing and porch to the main house. But few other modern intrusions detract from the historic character of the farmstead.

Architectural Background: In heavily wooded regions like Clallam County, where trees had to be cleared before farms could be established, log construction was a logical and efficient method of building. Utilizing a technology that dates to prehistory, the

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

"Kellogg Collection," (photographs) Clallam County Museum, Port Angeles, Washington.  
Harriet Fish, "Pioneer Letters Provide Insight," Port Angeles Daily News, February 20, 1983, p.C3.  
Warranty Deed, A.J. Chancellor to Ida Emery, Clallam County, Washington, 1898.  
Homestead Certificate, Andrew Chancellor, Clallam County, Washington, 1896.  
Clallam County Historical Society, Jimmy Come Lately (Port Orchard: 1971), pp. 313-317.  
Philip Dole, "Buildings and Gardens: Farmhouses and Barns of the Willamette Valley," in Space, Style, and Structure: Buildings in Northwest America, ed. by Thomas Vaughan and Virginia Guest Ferriday (Oregon Historical Society: Portland, 1974), pp. 78-140.  
Fred Kniffen and Henry Glassie, "Building in Wood in the Eastern United States: A Time-Place Perspective" in Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture, edited by Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, (University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia, 1986).

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 Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property about five acres

UTM References

A 

1	0	4	8	0	5	2	0	5	3	2	3	9	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated parcel is a five acre rectangular parcel of land described thusly: to reach point of beginning, start at the southwest corner of the intersection of Emery Road and Blue Mountain Road, then proceed east along the south shoulder of Emery Road approximately 2,875 feet, to point of beginning. From this point of beginning, proceed southerly approximately 500 feet, then proceed easterly approximately 800 feet, then proceed

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire group of historic buildings and the farmyard associated with the Emery Farmstead. Surrounding fields are not included in the nomination because of changing uses and ownership.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Leonard Garfield and Violet Grall  
organization Office of Archaeology & Historic Pres. date May 1988  
street & number 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11 telephone (206) 586-2901  
city or town Olympia state Washington zip code 98504

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buildings at the Emery Farmstead are good examples of traditional log construction. Both residential and utilitarian structures are built of hand hewn cedar logs, laid in horizontal tiers at alternating heights, and notched at the corners to provide strength, with chinking in the interstices to provide protection from the weather. The buildings on the Emery Farmstead include examples of both V and square notching, methods that predominated in the Ohio Valley and Midwest, and may have been familiar to the family.

Like log structures everywhere, the basic form of the buildings conformed to a single pen (or structural unit), with an upper loft for sleeping in the domestic structures. Because a single pen was easy to construct but difficult to expand, the original Emery cabin was supplanted by a larger, more finely crafted log house (though the cabin continued as living quarters and later storage). In this regard, the Emery's homestead reflects a succession of structures that was common on pioneer homesteads in the Northwest. According to Philip Dole:

On a typical claim, successive houses would be built, each an improvement over the preceding one....A home of the first type (was) a pen...characterized by the speed of its erection, the use of rails or poles (round logs), the small size (the term pen implies a single room), and what it was called, as 'shelter', 'rail pen', or 'log cabin'. Partly on the basis of the quality of its construction, this pen or cabin might be used only a month or it might be used for years. Following it..was the second type--substantial, carefully built, emphatically distinguished from the first log 'cabin' by its designation as a hewn 'log house.' The logs are squared...(with) one or two rooms with a sleeping loft above...glazed sash windows, doors, a fireplace, a staircase, and one or two porches. The building process would require at least a month's time and would require a raising crew. (Dole, 1974, pp.82-83.)

Interestingly, the Emery family never felt the need to build a third, frame house on their property, or to construct new agricultural buildings. That fact may underscore the relatively small scale of the farm, or it may simply reflect the family's satisfaction with the original log buildings. But the complex remains today essentially as built at the turn of the century, with the exception of the log barn (demolished in the 1950s), additions to the large house (in the 1970s) and the construction of several nonintrusive farm storage buildings. Informal surveys indicate that the complex is perhaps the most extensive collection of log structures on their original site in Clallam County, a region noted for the prevalence of log construction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Despite a loss of integrity (notably a wing added to the second log house), and the loss of the original barn, the group is mostly well preserved and a strong visual representation of form and structure on the agricultural frontier.

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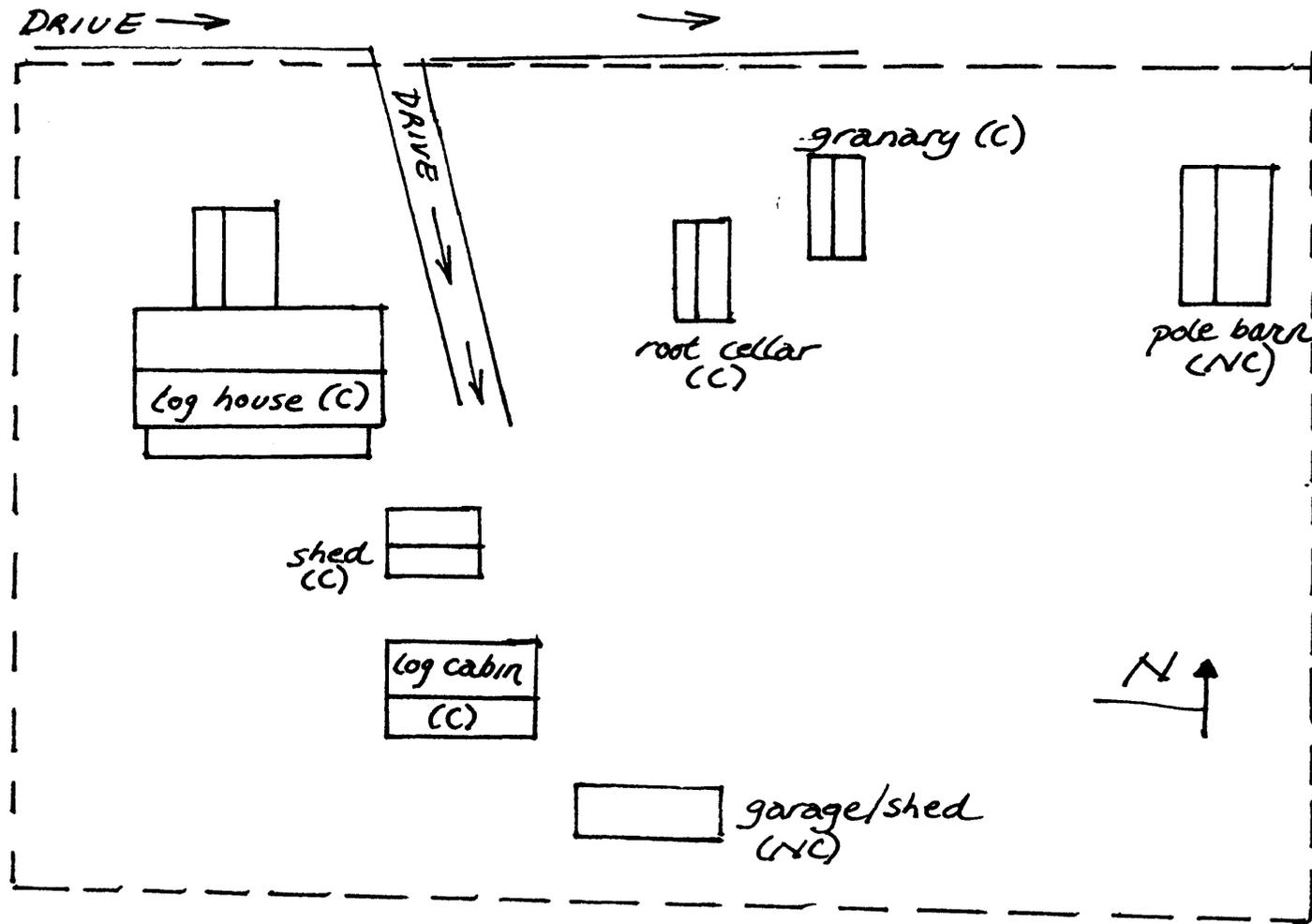
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**Verbal Boundary Description Continued:** northerly to the farm drive, and follow drive westerly to point of beginning.

**Photographic Documentation:**

The Emery Farmstead, Port Angeles vicinity, Clallam County, Washington  
Photographs by Leonard Garfield, OAHP, April 1988  
Negatives at OAHP

- Photo No. 1 Overview of farmstead, looking S.W. From left: granary, root cellar, log cabin, shed, log house.
- 2 Looking N.W. From left: log cabin, shed, house, root cellar.
- 3 Looking N.W. Log cabin.
- 4 Looking S.E. Log cabin.
- 5 Looking N. Log house.
- 6 Looking N.E. Log house.
- 7 Looking N.W. Log house.
- 8 Looking S.W. Log house.
- 9 Looking S.W. From left: log cabin, shed.
- 10 Looking W. From left: log cabin, granary.
- 11 Looking N.E. Root cellar.
- 12 Looking N.E. From left: root cellar, granary.
- 13 Looking S.W. From left: granary, noncontributing shed (in rear), root cellar, log cabin, shed.
- 14 Looking W. Shed.
- 15 Looking N.E. Noncontributing pole barn.



EMERY FARMSTEAD  
 PORT ANGELES VIC.  
 CLALLAM CO. WA.

C = Contributing  
 NC = Noncontributing  
 --- = Boundary