

SURVEY-INVENTORY FORM
COMMUNITY CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY

1. NAME

Historic

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

and/or Common

Chevy Chase Inn

2. LOCATION

UTM References: (See attached)

Zone _____ Easting _____

Northing _____

Street & Number

✓ Chevy Chase Road

- not for publication

City, Town

✓ Port Townsend *v. i. c.*

X vicinity of

State

Washington

County

Jefferson

3. CLASSIFICATION

Ownership:

public

private

both

Status:

occupied

unoccupied work in progress

Present Use:

agriculture commercial educational entertainment government

industrial military museum park private residence

religious scientific transportation other:

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Name

Chevy Chase Properties

Street & Number

1501 38th Avenue East

City, Town

Seattle

- vicinity of

State

Washington 98112

5. 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.

Eaton (Chase), Lois. History of Chevy Chase. Unpublished, 1978.

----- Personal Communication. January 1983.

McCurdy, James G. By Juan de Fuca's Strait. Binfords and Mort, Portland, 1937.

6. FORM PREPARED BY

Name/Title

David B. Stalheim

Organization

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Street & Number

111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11

City or Town

Olympia

Date

February 1983

Telephone

(206) 753-7442

State

Washington 98504

7. DESCRIPTION

Condition: excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed
Circle one: unaltered altered
Circle one: original site moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance
attach photo

This inventory property represents three distinct stages of building construction by one person--John F. Tukey. The three buildings include: Tukey's pioneer cabin; his homestead house; and the third stage, an elaborate Victorian house. The third house was substantially enlarged after Tukey's death when the property was converted into Chevy Chase Inn. This represents a fourth stage of building activity.

All three buildings are located on the Donation Land Claim of John F. Tukey. The homestead house and cabin are located adjacent to each other and even were connected to each other at one point by a woodshed. The Inn sits only a couple hundred feet from the house and cabin. Work buildings were also once located on the property, but a fire claimed these buildings at an earlier date.

Tukey's homestead claim was situated on the Quimper Peninsula just south of Port Townsend. Directly across the bay is where the large Port Discovery Mill was once located. Tukey had a landing down in the water and the small ferryboat, "Fanny," carried passengers to

Verbal boundary description: Sec. 31, Township 30 North,
Range 1 West, W.M. (Tax #2)

Acreage: 7.26

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Specific dates	1851, c. 1875, 1889-1925	Builder/Architect	John F. Tukey
----------------	-----------------------------	-------------------	---------------

a. History

John F. Tukey first came to Discovery Bay in 1851 from the State of Maine. Tukey came as a crew member to the bay to take on a cargo of ship's knees and hewn timbers. Tukey liked the area and left the vessel to find a land claim. Tukey is reported to have filed claims on both sides of Discovery Bay but finally settled in his Donation Land Claim of 160 acres on the east side of Discovery Bay. Tukey built his pioneer cabin at this time. Tukey continued to work digging ship's knees and employed all the Indians and white men he could hire in this pursuit (Cox, p. 60). In 1859, a large steam-powered sawmill was built by S.L. Mastick and Company of San Francisco directly across the bay from Tukey's claim. Tukey built a landing on the beach which the small ferryboat, "Fanny," used in transporting people to the mill. From the time the mill was started, Tukey was contracted for several years to bring the mail from Port Townsend to the Port Discovery Mill.

b. Evaluation of Significance

The three buildings on this site are significant because they clearly show a pattern of homestead development: from a subsistence pioneer cabin, to a sufficient homestead house, to an elaborate high-style Victorian house, to the subsequent use of the third house as an inn; all these stages of development are remarkably shown on one piece of land with few intrusions. Saint's Rest and Chevy Chase Inn was a popular vacation spot for local, state, and out-of-state residents up until it closed in the 1950's.

Description (continued)

and from the sawmill. When the line of the Port Townsend and Southern Railroad was constructed, it ran just a short distance from Tukey's place. A siding was placed approximately one mile from Tukey's houses and was named "Tukey's Siding." The grounds of Chevy Chase are immaculate. Shrubbery, flowers and trees are conspicuously placed. Commanding views of Discovery Bay, Protection Island, and the Olympic Mountains are offered from several vantage points. Special attention has been given to preserving the original character of the grounds and buildings.

The first building Tukey constructed after he filed his Donation Land Claim was his pioneer homestead cabin. It was a simple structure designed for temporary use. The cabin was quite small--approximately 15 by 25 feet and was built of split boards, hewn timbers, and shakes. The cabin was built of wood and batten construction. Sometime later, milled boards were placed on the exterior. Only two sides of the cabin continue to have the milled boards on the exterior walls. The board and batten construction is exposed on the other two sides of the cabin.

Tukey built his second house prior to 1880. The house is sizeably larger than his earlier cabin. It is one and one-half stories tall with a gabled roof. A chimney sits in the center of the gable. A solarium extends out on the east side of the house and a shed roof extension is on the north gable end. Although these extensions are surely not part of the original construction, they are associated with the early history of the property. The house is clad in beveled siding on the walls and wood shakes on the roof.

Tukey capped his home building off in 1889 with the construction of an Italianate style box structure, complete with widow's walk, two story bay windows, and Italianate bracketing on first and second floors. The building culminates in subsequent rambling additions completed prior to 1925. Although the rambling additions are not harmonious with the original Italianate style, the main facade of the original structure has been kept free of intrusions; and the additions relate to the continuing and developing use of the property as an Inn.

Although the original part of Tukey's third house is boxy in form, many of its members are asymmetrical. Two story projecting bay windows flank three corners; the later additions may have covered bay windows on the fourth corner. The massing of the bay windows, however, is asymmetrical because two are squared on the exterior walls and the third wraps itself around the corner of the house. This third bay, facing the water and mountains, was undoubtedly part of the parlor. Other window placements are also asymmetrical. Italianate brackets decorate cornices above the first floor bays and completely surround the boxed roof cornice and frieze. The roof is a truncated hip with iron railing, or widow's walk, on the flat top. Two chimneys flank two sides of the widow's walk. A frontispiece entrance is located on the main facade or south end of the building.

A two story gable roof intersects with the original plan of the house. On the eastern side of this extension, a new entrance is created. The entrance is wider and more spacious, but not as dramatic as the original entrance. The entrance leads into a main lobby on the first floor. The lobby occupies the whole width of the gable and brings the traveler into the dining room on the west side of the building. The dining room is a one story extension. Ten-paned casement windows completely surround two sides of the rectangular dining room, including the long end of the room. On the north end of the dining room is a small, enclosed room.

Another two story extension with gable roof intersects with the previous gable on the north end of the building. A series of two shed roofs, with rows of windows facing north, gently brings the north end of the building to the ground. A spacious open wood deck is on the northwest corner of the building.

History (continued)

Approximately between 1875 and 1880, Tukey built a new home next to his original pioneer cabin. Tukey, the bachelor, advertised in the local newspaper for a housekeeper at his new house. Linnie Askley Chase, recently separated from her husband and not knowing how she was going to take care of herself and her two children, answered the ad and was hired by Tukey. In 1880, the two were married.

Tukey built another new home for his family in 1889. Although intended to be a private residence, the couple later decided to operate the place as an inn. They called the inn "Saint's Rest." Their first customer was a man travelling around the countryside on foot selling encyclopedias. The salesman needed a place to sleep and eat, so he was taken in. Encyclopedia sales, however, were not too prosperous for the salesman: he payed his room and board with a set of books.

Saint's Rest continued to operate as an inn and a haven for children in the summertime. Linnie Askley Chase died in 1912 followed in 1913 by John F. Tukey. Mary Chase, Linnie's daughter, inherited the property after Tukey's death. Mary Chase continued to operate Saint's Rest in the manner of her mother. In 1923, Mary Chase could no longer successfully farm the 500 acres Tukey had accumulated and operate the inn. Mary Chase decided to convert the farmland into a golf course. Saint's Rest was renamed Chevy Chase after their family name and after a prominent golf course in Maryland.

By 1925, significant additions were made to the 1889 house and a solarium was added to the Homestead House. Family members stayed in the Homestead House and for spells, in the pioneer cabin. The cabin was also used as a wash house. People from all over the state and elsewhere, came to stay at Chevy Chase. They would stay in either one of the eight bedrooms upstairs in the Inn or in one of the numerous cabins on the property. Everyone ate in the dining room and was served by a multitude of people working for Mary Chase. The property continued to operate as an inn until the early 50's when Mary Chase was in her eighties and could no longer manage the property. Mary Chase sold the property to a Seattle corporation.

Ever since 1862 it has been believed that a stolen treasure was buried on Tukey's homestead. Tukey had been secretly watching two Indians and a white man beach a canoe on his property. In the canoe was a chest that appeared to be quite heavy when the group lifted it and carried it into the woods. The Indians returned without the white man or the chest, and hurried off in their canoe. Soon the white man appeared at Tukey's cabin and asked for a horse to take him to Port Townsend. The man took passage on the steamer "Eliza Anderson," but when the captain recognized the man as a fugitive from Victoria, B.C., the captain turned his ship towards that town and turned the man over to authorities there. Canadian officials arrived at Tukey's claim and interviewed Tukey about the previous occurrence. The officials searched Tukey's claim fruitlessly as have numerous treasure seekers ever since.

UTM References:

- A) Zone 10, Easting 511805, Northing 5321890
- B) Zone 10, Easting 511535, Northing 5322000
- C) Zone 10, Easting 511785, Northing 5322080