

56-1596

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Lincoln School

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 450 Fir Street  not for publication

city or town Port Townsend  vicinity

state Washington Code WA county Jefferson code 031 zip code 98368

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,  
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A     B X C     D

Allyn M 7-19-17  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE SHPO  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register     determined eligible for the National Register  
    determined not eligible for the National Register     removed from the National Register

    other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

for Eلسay H. Beall 9.8.17  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: School

Vacant/Not in Use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: SYNTHETICS: Rubber

other: \_\_\_\_\_

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

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## **Narrative Description**

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### **SITE**

The Lincoln School is perched on a hill overlooking the Quimper Peninsula, Port Townsend's residential district, Port Townsend Bay and Admiralty Inlet with the Olympic Mountains in the distance. The Lincoln School is bounded by Benton Street (west), the Port Townsend High School campus (south, east), and school-related athletic fields (north). The site slopes down sharply to the west and north, and moderately to the east and south. Since 1938, the front facade is oriented to the south and the rear facade is to the north, although originally those were reversed. The building's orientation is set on a slight diagonal, but facades are generally north (rear), south (front), east (side) and west (side). Graveled surface parking immediately surrounds the north, east and south sides. There is a narrow gravelled path along the west side, overlooking a concrete retaining wall along Benton Street.

### **EXTERIOR**

#### **Walls**

The two-story building has a primarily rectangular plan, with the exception of projecting bays at the ends of the north facade, the center of the south facade, and at the southeast and southwest corners of the building. The plan measures approximately 100 x 150 feet. A daylight basement extends the length and width of the building. Poured concrete footings support the sandstone foundation. The sandstone pieces are squared but retain a rock-faced, or rusticated, finish. They are laid in random courses at the foundation. The inset portion of the north facade is the exception – there, the foundation is uncoursed rubble finished with cementitious parging, unpainted. Unreinforced, structural brick walls serve as the framing and cladding. Exterior window sills are brick.

Ornamentation is limited to the sandstone belt courses and the patterned brickwork along the upper extents of the walls, specifically the tops of the slightly projecting corner bays. The belt courses are of two different thicknesses – the heavy ones extend over the tops of the window units at the first and second stories. Four thin sandstone belt courses wrap the building – two at the first floor, one at the second, and one in the parapet. Similar but abbreviated sandstone courses stretch the width of the four-part window groups, supporting the brick sills. All of the stone courses feature the same sandstone and rock-faced dressing as the foundation. A corbeled brick belt course below the second floor windows, as well as brick panels in the wall surface between upper and lower windows, further add texture to the exterior.

The main entrances are located in the west and east ends. Secondary or service entries are located in the north facade, along with the metal fire escape stairwell to the second floor. A metal squirrel cage and attached metal ship's ladder are centered in the north facade at the top of the wall, accessing the roof.

#### **Windows**

The building primarily features double-hung, multi-lite wood sash windows from 1938. Windows are typically four-over-four or six-over-six. Classrooms primarily have windows in groups of three or four. Restrooms have paired windows. Sills are brick for the first and second story, with stone sills at the basement. The basement windows are one-over-one, two-over-two, and three-over-three double-hung wood framed sashes set within wood frames in the brick walls. The window openings are stacked, with the basement windows being shorter than the other two levels. Nearly all of the windows openings have been covered on the exterior with plywood. Most windows have broken lites or have lost their sashes completely. Windows are generally missing sash cords or chains. Former skylights in the ceilings of the south side storage rooms have been covered on the exterior (roof) but are visible from the interior.

#### **Entrances**

The building has two main entrances, at the east and west ends. Each main entry is set under a flat concrete awning. The awnings project from two exterior walls. Each awning has one exposed, rounded corner. Doors

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

access vestibules and half turn stairwells down to the basement and up to the first and second floors. At the west end, the four glazed wooden doors and their transoms are boarded over on the exterior, for security. Much of the glass is broken or missing. The east end doors and transoms are exposed but locked. Contemporary panic bar hardware has been added at the east doors.

In the north facade, service entrances access the basement, and contemporary single doors from classrooms at the first and second floors open onto the fire escape stairs. In the south facade, a service door to the basement accesses the boiler room but has been blocked off, for security.

### **Roof**

The roof contains the usual rooftop features, such as mechanical equipment, rooftop drains, and metal ventilators, along with a contemporary cellular tower. The ventilators are scattered across the roof expanse. The cellular tower is centered in the middle. Built-up bituminous roofing clads the roof. The nearly flat roof surface exhibits slight slopes, allowing for drainage. Two former skylights, denoted by raised rectangular forms, are in line along the south half of the roof. A short brick chimney rises from the northwest region of the roof.

### **INTERIOR**

The work done during the 1930s renovation of the Lincoln School kept the two large classroom floors from the 1892 mostly intact. The removal of the clock tower and two smaller spaces allowed room to add two additional classrooms per floor. These new classrooms projected into the central corridor slightly, enough to add Deco-influenced curved corners to the rooms.

The basement level was further excavated to allow for more windows and daylight, enough to create new educational spaces and boys' and girls' playrooms.

Cloakroom and blackboard casework was added to all the classrooms in the 1930's renovation. Boys' and girls' toilet rooms were renovated at each classroom floor. On the second floor, two rooms on the south side were made into a library with a book storage room. All the casework still exists today.

Today interior configuration of each floor consists of a wide, east-west central corridor with classrooms on the north and south sides of it as well as in the corners of each floor. Stairwells at the west and east ends provide circulation between the basement and second floors. The layout is generally symmetrical with large square or rectangular rooms. The exceptions to this are the irregular plan of the Boys' Playroom/Music Room in the basement along with the office cluster along the south side of the first floor corridor, which contains a historically subdivided room for the Infirmary, the Teachers' Lounge and an office. On all three floors, multi-stall restrooms are located on the south side of the corridor towards either end.

### **Basement**

The basement contains a Boiler Room, centered along the south side of the corridor, as well as large rooms historically used for recreation and a Janitor's Apartment. Most of the basement rooms currently serve as storage spaces, including the restrooms. On the 1938 plans, the Boys and Girls Playrooms occupied the north side of the corridor, the northeast corner room, and the southwest corner room. Manual Training rooms flanked the east restroom. The Janitor's Apartment claimed the northwest corner of the basement. Squared, chamfered wooden posts on concrete plinths support similar ceiling beams. The posts have wood capitals with ogee profiles.

Basement spaces have utilitarian finishes. Finished concrete flooring and Masonite is present throughout the basement. Walls feature exposed or painted stone and brick, primarily. While the exterior foundation walls exhibit random coursed masonry, the basement reveals a less public, uncoursed rubble. Small sections of basement partition walls, such as where doorways have been relocated, exhibit lath and plaster or drywall finishes. Ceilings are generally or fiberboard attached to the undersides of wood joists but some basement rooms have concrete ceilings. Glue-on acoustic tiles have been added to

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

select spaces. Pipes are exposed overhead and along walls. Light fixtures are typically ceiling mounted bulbs, bare or with utilitarian metal shades. Many window and door openings have segmental brick arch headers. One doorway has a round arch brick opening and a pre-1930s wood panel door.

Basement restrooms have similar stalls to those on the first and second floors (see following section) but the sinks are older wall-hung types, with rounded bowls and backsplashes.

### **First and Second Floors**

At the first and second floors, classrooms are the predominant spaces. They are large, square or rectangular in plan with tall ceilings and abundant windows. Flooring is comprised of narrow, tongue-and-groove wood boards. The structural brick walls are finished with lath and plaster above the chair rail. Below the chair rail, wood beadboard originally covered the brick. The beadboard is generally intact but has been covered with a combination of thin plywood and lath and plaster, all painted. Wood wall bases are extant. Original wood picture rails encircle the upper reaches of the walls. Ceilings consist of wood lath and plaster, painted. In all but the restrooms and storage rooms, ceilings have been covered with glue-on acoustic tiles.

Many classrooms retain slate blackboards with wood chalk trays, wooden wardrobe doors on swinging metal rails, and built-in cupboards. Interior doors are all from 1938, with the exception of a few recent additions on the first floor. Interior doors are typically wooden, two-panel, unglazed types with a small upper over a large lower panel. Windows in classrooms have wood stools and aprons. Light fixtures in the classrooms are electrical pendants with two different types of globes, both of which are translucent white glass.

First and second floor corridors feature Masonite flooring and bases, as do the stairwells. Corridor walls are structural brick finished with painted plaster over lath, except for the service/storage rooms along the second floor corridor. Those simply have plaster or thin wall boards over brick. Corridor ceilings are painted lath and plaster. Wood chair and picture rails extend along the corridors, similar to the classrooms. Drinking fountains, consisting of ceramic troughs and multiple taps, are located along the second floor corridor. Single relites over most doorways onto the corridors allow for natural daylighting to penetrate to the core of the floor plan. Relites in the corridors' end walls also allow light from the stairwells. Corridor light fixtures are missing globes.

Restrooms are plain, with lesser levels of finish and more utilitarian materials than the classrooms. Each restroom has three to five simple wood stalls along with the corresponding number of toilets. Urinals are tall, floor drain historic types. Sinks are 1930s era wall-hung geometric bowls with separate taps for hot and cold water. Light fixtures are ceiling mounted with historic, translucent white glass globes. Restroom windows have wood stools but some lack aprons. Walls and ceilings feature painted lath and plaster. Flooring is Masonite.

Two different types of steam radiators are present in the building, with at least one per classroom and along the corridors. The older type has ornate casting details, while the newer type is plain.

Stairwells, at the east and west ends of each floor, are identical except for the added firewall and door at the east end first floor stairwell access. Historic sliding metal fire doors are located at either end of the second floor corridor, ready to seal off the stairwells. Painted, finished concrete half-walls with varnished, rounded wood handrails divide the stair flights. Tall, wood-framed, multi-lite single-pane window arrangements in the east and west walls at the stairwells historically allowed abundant daylighting to the interior. Most of the stairwell windows have been boarded over and/or broken out.

### **Alterations**

The building retains its floor plan and interior spatial relationships that characterize it as a school. Its main architectural features (particularly those on the second floor) have been preserved. The most substantial alterations since 1938 have been reversible floor and ceiling treatments at the east end of the first floor, as well as some added partition and/or fire walls there.

- 1899 Clock tower lowered

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

- 1929-ca1930 Architect Fred B. Stephen designed the new Junior High School Building (now part of the present High School), adjacent to the Lincoln School. The existing boiler room at the Lincoln School provided heat for the new building. Lincoln School received selected improvements, such as extended sewer lines and added steam heat and return drip line connections for the new Junior High. Drawings dated March 30, 1929. The Josiah C. Moore Company of Seattle served as consulting engineers.
- 1938 PWA funded remodel, designed by Fred B. Stephen. Some building repairs began in 1937 but the major remodel work began and finished in 1938. Top floor and gable roof removed in favor of a flat roof with surrounding parapet. Clock tower removed along with projecting main entrance bay, both on north facade. Front facade switched from north to south. Metal fire escape stairs from second floor to grade added, in former location of north tower/entrance bay. Windows replaced. Rounded towers along north facade and above east and west entries removed.
- 1992 Interior alterations to east half of first floor to allow for new office use. Fire walls added at stairwell and midway along main corridor with new doors. Suspended acoustic tile ceilings added. Restroom updated with new sinks, toilets, and countertop. Existing historic doors, transoms, blackboards, trim, and floor plan retained. Wall-to-wall carpeting added. A few windows at the first floor's east end have been replaced with contemporary vinyl or aluminum sashes. A chair lift added at the east entry/stairwell, to provide universal access to the first floor.
- Undated Acoustic ceiling tiles attached to plaster ceilings on the second floor. Numerous pendant light fixtures have broken over the years, so glass globes have been relocated as needed to cover bulbs in the most used rooms, and some pendant light fixtures have been removed entirely. Wood-framed guard screens have been added to the interiors of many window openings, at the bottom extent, to prevent children from opening sashes. Some classroom wardrobe doors and cupboards have been partially or completely removed from select rooms, inclusive of the second floor. Select basement rooms have added vinyl floor tiles and contemporary fluorescent light banks.

*Note Physical Description section provided by draft Historic Tax Credit Project application, Artifacts Consulting.*

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

### 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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

1892 - 1937

#### Significant Dates

1892, 1937

#### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

#### Cultural Affiliation

#### Architect/Builder

G. C. Clements & Co. (Architect)

J.T. Long & Co. (Builder)

Stephens, Frederick B. (Architect)

Western Construction Co. (Builder)

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

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Lincoln School is historically significant under Criterion "A" for its direct contribution to the broad pattern of educational development in Port Townsend, Washington and as a representative example of a project executed by the federal relief programs of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The structure served continuously as an educational facility for various grade levels for over 80 years.

Initially built in 1892, the school underwent a period remodel in 1937 that integrated it into a campus of buildings reflecting the architectural trends and fashions of the day. As such the school is also historically significant under Criteria C as a resource that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and two periods of construction. It also represents the work of two notable Washington architects, Gustavus C. Clements and Frederick B. Stephen.

The period of significance begins in 1892, the date of completion of the building, and ends in 1937, the year of the last major alteration to the building.

### **Port Townsend**

Located on the Quimper Peninsula, the City of Port Townsend borders Port Townsend Bay and Admiralty Inlet. The Clallam and Chimacum tribes historically had a large settlement along Port Townsend Bay, which Captain George Vancouver explored and named in 1792. Euro-American settlement began there in 1851. Additional settlers and their families arrived in the community and Port Townsend was appointed the seat of Jefferson County in 1852. Perfectly situated for sailing vessels, Port Townsend's natural advantages suddenly became very attractive. It was easily accessible by ships with its deep and protected harbor, had abundant timber to sell and ample level land for building a town. Quickly the community's population and significance grew, evidenced by being appointed the Washington Territory's main Port of Entry in 1854. Every vessel entering Puget Sound from any foreign port stopped first in Port Townsend for inspection and payment of duty on imported goods. The town was platted in 1856 and it became known as the "Key City".

By 1870, Port Townsend's population numbered nearly 600, with most new residences being built on the bluff above the waterfront. Land and building speculation was high when news surfaced that the transcontinental Northern Pacific Railroad, being built to Portland and north to Puget Sound, could and would likely make its terminus at Port Townsend. Investors knew that the chosen site would enjoy a sharp increase in land values, commerce, population, as well as political power. The terminus winner would become the "great emporium of the Pacific" and the "lucrative gateway to the Orient." However, Port Townsend's bubble burst when Tacoma was chosen for the terminus in 1873. The city however still was the hub of maritime traffic. Confident of their position, soon large stone and brick structures began to replace wooden buildings in the waterfront commercial district. By 1880, thousands of ships from all over the world were passing through the community. In 1888 alone, nearly 1,000 vessels with a total cargo weight of over 800,000 tons cleared customs. It was estimated that money spent in Port Townsend by those in the maritime industry amounted to about \$4 million a year.

Fortunes were made on all aspects of maritime enterprises while other optimistic investors sought their wealth in logging, lumber mills, and land speculation. At its peak, the city boasted six banks, three street railways and a new electric company. Consulates for Peru, Chile, Great Britain, Germany, France, and the Hawaiian Islands were established in the community. During this time elaborate brick, stone and concrete structures were built in the downtown core and major public buildings were built to serve a predicted population of 20,000. These included the U.S. Customs House & Post Office (1891-93), the Jefferson County Courthouse (1892), a new City Hall (1891) and the nominated Lincoln School. While commerce and government flourished, citizens built fine homes, churches, clubs, a respectable shopping district, as well as several parks.



Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

### **Port Townsend Schools**

The establishment of educational facilities was an important measure of growth and came to Port Townsend early. The first school in Port Townsend was established in 1853 in the Albert Briggs home. Reportedly a Ms. Reed was paid \$30 a month, which included board. Seeing a need for a more robust program, a year later Loren B. Hastings and his neighbors joined together to hire John Hall, a teacher from Portland to run a school for more students. A cabin on the Hastings property served as schoolhouse complete with a blackboard, a few slates and a handful of books.

As more children arrived the school was moved to Captain Webster's cabin and a Mr. Carr taught the multi-age class. As the town grew, there was desire to establish an additional school in the downtown core. By 1856 James Seavy took on the job of schooling at the eastern end of Washington Street. After the building was destroyed by fire, classes were moved to the Masonic Hall near Point Hudson. Later a small school was built on Franklin Street with the Rev. Lippincott teaching classes.

By 1867 the townspeople wanted a central, more permanent public school building. Enoch Fowler donated a full city block bordered by Lawrence, Clay, and Tyler Streets in the uptown area of the city. By the following school year, students were attending classes at a three-room wood frame schoolhouse. In 1884 the small schoolhouse was moved across the street and a new larger school facility was built. This building, referred to as the Central School was built by George Starrett in 1885 for \$14,000 and sat in the center of the block. The new wood frame school had three teachers on two floors, and featured a raised basement and central bell tower. It was divided into lower, middle and upper grades, with high school conducted in one room upstairs. It served as a school for more than 40 years.

By 1890 Port Townsend's population had grown to nearly 8,000; keeping all the school activities of the rapidly growing community under one roof was soon impossible and plans were begun to construct a new school building. After looking at plans from ten different architectural firms, the district awarded the design to the Tacoma architectural firm, G.C. Clements & Co. The estimated cost for the building was \$60,000. By June 11, 1891 the local newspaper the Morning Leader reported that: "One of the handsomest public buildings in the State will be the new schoolhouse, now building on Calhoun Street. It will be of stone and brick, two stories high, with a basement below and an attic on top. The clock in the tower will be placed so as to be seen from all parts of the city."

In fact the Queen Anne/Richardsonian Romanesque structure was located at the crest of the uptown area of the city and the 80' clock tower could be seen for several miles. It rivaled in scale and grandeur of the then soon-to-be-completed County Courthouse and presented an imposing presence to students. Upon entering the 103' x 157' building, via three different entries, first through eight graders were greeted by a "magnificent stairway" which led to the second floor. Boys and girls had separate playrooms in the basement, and teachers had ample storage and closet space in each room. Each floor contained six classrooms and the design provided for separate offices for the principle and superintendent as well as contained a dedicated library space.

The building also was planned to have a large 38' x 100' assembly room in the attic area, which also contained four recitation rooms, two on each side. The building was constructed of stone and brick, with details of marble and terracotta. The J.T. Long & Company of Tacoma was in charge of construction.

### **G. C. Clements & Co., Architects**

The Tacoma architectural firm of G. C. Clements & Co. had already made a name for itself by designing numerous educational projects across the Puget Sound region when they put a bid in for the design of Lincoln School. In fact, at the time they were one of the leading firms in the Pacific Northwest, competing with the likes of John Parkinson, Willis Ritchie, and Elmer Fisher.

The firm was founded by Gustavus C. Clements. Born in Ohio in 1852, Clements' early life and training is unknown, although some census records indicate he worked as a carpenter before he became an architect.

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

Prior to his arrival in Tacoma he had formed a partnership with H.J. Bingham in Huron, South Dakota. An advertisement in the Huron Daily Hurionite on June 11, 1886 notes "Bingham & Clements, Architects & Civil Engineers." When he arrived in Huron or how long the partnership lasted is unknown.

Directories and census records from Tacoma indicate Clements arrived in the city as early as 1889. Shortly thereafter he was joined by architect Louis L. Mendel. The younger Mendel was born in 1867, and had emigrated from Germany to the U.S. in 1882. Reportedly before settling on the West Coast in 1886, he worked for several years in the Midwest. He appears in various Seattle and Tacoma directories from 1889 to 1903, as part of various architectural offices. He partnered with G. C. Clements in about 1889 through 1891, then remained in Tacoma and joined a new partnership, Roath & Mendel, for at least one year, 1892. He temporarily moved to Los Angeles from about 1894 to 1898, returning to the Northwest in 1899. At that time, he joined Charles Bebb's architectural practice in Seattle. In 1901, Mendel became a partner in the office, forming one of the region's premier architectural firms, Bebb & Mendel. Together they designed some of Seattle's most prestigious residences and hotels. Louis L. Mendel remained in Seattle with his family until he passed away in 1940.

Despite only existing for about two years, the firm designed many buildings in Tacoma and elsewhere across the state. However, few of these buildings remain. Reportedly the firm drew plans for some of Tacoma largest buildings. These included the Waddell Building (1890), the Lister Block (1890), Siler Block (1889), and the Bradley and Thompson buildings. They were most known for their school designs. Projects include Tacoma's Irving School (1890) and Emerson School (1889), schools in Sumner (1891), Kent, Sehome, Whatcom, and other communities. The firm claimed at least seventeen school projects in Western Washington built between 1889 and early 1891. Of their known school designs, all have been demolished except for Lincoln School. Costing approximately \$100,000 to build, Lincoln School was likely one of the larger projects by the firm and today it serves as rare surviving example of their work.

Shortly after the Lincoln School project was designed and while construction was underway, Clements got into legal trouble. He was arrested in Portland, Oregon in 1891 for apparently skipping town with embezzled money. After that Clements seems to have moved around often. He was part of the Clements & Hazell architectural firm in Portland, Oregon for about one year in 1892 but had relocated to southern California by about 1904. After being based in San Diego (1905-11), Clements moved his practice to the other side of the mountains in Bishop around 1913. He continued to practice as an architect through at least 1916 and passed away in San Bernardino, California on January 23, 1923 at the age of 70.

Clements and Mendel designed the Lincoln School in a palatial brick Romanesque style consistent with large public buildings of the time. Romanesque Revival architecture was one of the most popular forms of architecture in the United States during the 1880s. Popular features included rounded arches, semicircular arches on windows, and belt courses (the separation between stories). Other distinguishing features included turrets, hipped or pointed roofs, and very heavy rusticated stonework. Proportions tended to run large, both in the overall building form and in the size of details. Early photographs and renderings of the school show a richly detailed, imposing structure with a steeply pitched dormered roof and a six-story clock tower. Its strong sense of gravity and permanence reflected the ambitions of the community.

While the Lincoln School building had been mostly completed by February 1892, local historian Dorothy S. McLarney notes that it was not utilized until 1894. Unfortunately the school was being readied for opening about the same time that the downturn in the national economy led to widespread bankruptcy. Reportedly the school still needed \$10,000 for woodstoves, and furnishings for seven classrooms, as well as the site needed to be graded, a well dug, and some interior painting, and fence construction was yet to be completed. On top of that, funds to pay for architectural fees and another \$13,000 of unpaid bills were accumulating with 10% interest. It is uncertain as to how the Port Townsend School District solved their financial problems yet they were finally able to open the building to students in 1894. The school housed grades 1-8. High school classes were held at the old Central School. The district needed the space. An 1899 census showed 732 children of

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

school age within the district. In 1899 the district paid \$330 to lower the clock tower. Reportedly high winds at the site were giving concern about the stability of the structure.

The economic depression of the 1890s affected the town greatly. Most Port Townsend property owners were extended far beyond their means and lost everything. Construction stopped, banks failed, and stores closed. Ships without commissions lay at anchor in the bay, and the town depopulated rapidly, sinking into near oblivion. Many of its grandiose buildings were abandoned before they could be completed, this included work at Lincoln School. Between 1890 and 1900, Port Townsend's population dropped from 4,558 to 3,443, a 24% decrease. Reportedly a majority of the interior of Lincoln School was finally finished by 1910, however former student Dorothy McLarney stated in an article that the 1914 elementary school graduation took place in the upper floor auditorium that was still only partially finished. Students were reminded to step carefully along the planked walkways resting on beams so that they did not step through the ceiling of the floor below them.

Slowly the town's economy rebounded. Although Port Townsend continued to be the main port for customs clearance (until 1911), maritime shipping was increasingly being dominated by steam-driven ships rather than sailing ships. Instead of stopping at Port Townsend, ships proceeded to the ports of Seattle and Tacoma where there was direct access to railroad connections. These cities continued to develop, while Port Townsend economy and population continued to sink.

World War I brought a short-lived surge of activity to Fort Worden, at the city's north edge. Yet, by 1920, the town's population had dwindled to less than 2,900 people. The opening of the paper and pulp mill on Port Townsend Bay in circa 1928 again brought jobs and financial investment, reflected in a population growth to nearly 4,000 residents. By 1930 things began to look up. Port Townsend fared better than most places during the 1930s. The grand Victorian structures of the boom years were still standing, although little investment had been made in their upkeep for decades. A new water system came with the opening of the pulp and paper mill. Nearby Fort Worden and Fort Flagler were still active Army bases. Federal funds from depression-era public works projects were a boon to a town with unpaved streets. CCC Camps were established at Fort Worden and Cape George. WPA money helped build sidewalks, improved roads, reconstruct the airport, refurbished city hall and several local parks, built new schools and helped pay for the renovation of the Lincoln School.

By then, Lincoln School was nearly 40 years old and was in need of repairs and upgrades. The student population was overflowing and the district was in need of additional space. Taking advantage of the federal emergency relief programs of the Depression era, the school district hatched a plan to modernize Lincoln school and construct several new state-of-the-art facilities near the building; thus creating a small "campus" of educational facilities.

The first of three new buildings was a junior high school set adjacent to the Lincoln School. Completed in 1930, it consisted of a simple block of six rooms of "modern design with up-to-date equipment." The cost was "in the neighborhood of \$35,000" and was paid for by raising the school tax. The second building to be constructed was a new high school, completed in August 1935. The third new structure was a \$60,000 high school gymnasium that was built in 1938 to replace the 1921 gym structure at the Central School campus. In addition to the new buildings, a key part of the "campus" vision was to completely remodel Lincoln School.

### **Lincoln School Remodel**

The remodel project was financed via a special \$16,000 district levy which would serve as match to a Public Works Administration (PWA) grant (PWA Project No. 1395D). The project received widespread support from the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club and went to a special election on June 26, 1936. Newspaper articles note the 1892 building was "not only inadequate and unhealthy, but fast becoming unsafe". The roof was being braced to prevent the spreading of the exterior walls. In fact, part of the roof had already blown off in a severe windstorm on October 21, 1934. Reportedly 83 mile per hour winds blew a '30 x '50 section housing the school bell off. It landed in the play area to the north. The storm also broke windows and the flagpool was snapped in half. There were no fire escapes for the building, and the lighting and plumbing systems were failing. The fear was that the building would be condemned.

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

The Public Works Administration (PWA) was one of the programs aimed at putting the high numbers of unemployed workers back to work, along with the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and others. These three programs in particular built public infrastructure across the nation. In Washington State, the PWA began by funding large-scale public works, such as bridges, with skilled workers. The PWA later funded smaller projects of local importance, such as Lincoln School.

With the approval of the levy and grant, work on remodeling the building commenced the following Spring. A \$37,000 contract for the remodel had been awarded to the Western Construction Co. of Seattle in February 1937. The goal was to have the building ready for fall classes. In the meantime, classes were held in the recently vacated Central School. While a skilled contractor worked on the inside of the building, workers from the Works Projects Administration (WPA) completed site work such as leveling the ground, installing fences, and building steps and walkways.

The building remodel was completed by November 4, 1937 and housed grades first through sixth. Enough renovation work had been done two months earlier to allow for third and fourth grades to utilize the building while it was still under construction.

### **Frederick B. Stephen, Architect**

The well-conceived overhaul, designed by Seattle architect Frederick B. Stephen, changed the external appearance of the building to resemble the new neighboring junior high and high school buildings. Stephens had designed the junior high and high school buildings. At Lincoln School the porches and turrets on the east and west ends of the building were removed and replaced with new entries leading to a three-story high, open stairwell. The building's former orientation facing north was changed to face south and the new school campus. The wide central hallways were reconfigured. All of the windows and doors were replaced. New toilet rooms were built on each floor. Interior trim and finishes were completely replaced. New maple flooring was installed in the classrooms; composite magnesite flooring was laid in the hallways and restrooms, and the entire gabled attic space was removed (creating a flat roof structure). Superintendent W.H. Carder reported that when work was completed "the second floor of the building will be absolutely modern and in some respects will be better than modern buildings."

Frederick B. Stephen was a well-known and well-respected school designer whose career is often overshadowed by his father, James, with whom he was in partnership from 1908 to 1928. The elder Stephen had served as the official "School Architect" for the Seattle School District from 1901 to 1909. During that time he had developed "Model School Plans," which were adopted for use in nearly all school designs in Seattle. After traveling to the mid-west and New York to study the latest advancements in school construction, in 1908 (around the time that his son Fred joined the firm) James had developed a second model plan which incorporated fireproof materials, such as brick, concrete, and terra cotta.

Together the firm during the teens and twenties designed numerous schools around western and central Washington including projects for school districts in Wenatchee, Cashmere, Everett, Richmond Beach, Vancouver, Ellensburg, Olympia, Kirkland, Cle Elum, Chimacum, Chehalis, Fall City, and Port Townsend. Reportedly their plans were used for over 50 schools throughout the Puget Sound region.

Fred Bennet Stephen was born on February 16, 1883 in Chicago, IL. The family moved to Seattle, via Pasadena, California around 1889. Fred attended local schools and after grammar school decided to follow in his father's footsteps and become an architect. The family sent him to one of the best architectural training schools in the U.S. at the time, the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated with a degree in architecture in 1907. When he returned to Seattle, he immediately joined his father's practice. His dad had been stricken with typhoid fever after a trip to Mexico, and he needed his son to keep the practice running. Soon, the practice was renamed Stephen & Stephen. The firm continued to specialize in school design and it is likely that Fred was a significant contributing force to school designs coming out of the firm, particularly given his education at one of the most progressive architecture schools of the period.

Lincoln School

Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State

With business booming, in 1917 the firm was joined by William G. Brust, a fellow University of Pennsylvania graduate. In 1920, Brust was made a partner, and the firm was formally renamed: Stephen, Stephen & Brust. In 1926 William Brust left the firm and opened his own independent practice. James retired in 1928 and Fred continued to practice on his own in Seattle for another 30+ years.

During the late 1930s, one of notable projects developed by Frederick Stephen was a unique octagonal summer cabin plan for the Harbor Plywood Corporation in Hoquiam. The company featured the design in their "Plan-it" series brochures which received wide distribution. In fact, the unusual design caught the attention of Sunset Magazine which also featured the plan in 1938. Reportedly Stephen had constructed the cabin in the Cascade Mountains, but it has not been located, and only one similar design has been found. Other known projects during the 1930s are limited to a garage on Prospect St. (1931) and the National Brewing Co. plant & office (1933) both in Seattle; a remodel of Woodinville School (1936); and the nominated building.

During the late 1940s Stephen was awarded a contract to design several new neighborhood fire stations for the City of Seattle. For them he developed a "standard design" which was used on five fire stations; Fire Station #30, Seattle (2931 Mt. Baker Blvd., 1949); Fire Station #21 (7304 Greenwood Ave., 1951); Fire Station # 15 (1933 Minor Ave., 1951); Fire Station #9 (3829 Linden, 1953, *demolished*); and Fire Station #28 (5968 Rainier Ave., 1955, *altered*). Other known projects included more work in Port Townsend, such as the High School Gym (1942), the child care center (1945), and the Fire Station (1948, *demolished*).

Stephen was very active in the in the University of Pennsylvania alumni association in Seattle, becoming President of the Seattle group in 1920. He was also avid fan of automobiles, with several reports of his adventures in his car featured in the local newspaper. Among them is a feat of excellent fuel consumption with his 1911 Model G Franklin. A bit of an eccentric, Stephen's adventures in hunting down wild bee hives in the forests around Seattle was also featured in a full-page article in the Seattle Times in 1923. He was a Mason and was a member of the Scottish Rite Temple. He lived for many years in the Seward Park area of Seattle and was a member of the Columbia Congregational Church and the Columbia Pioneers Club. Stephen retired in 1960 and passed away in Seattle on November 15, 1972 at the age of 89.

The Lincoln School is representative of Stephen's overall educational work and is a highly detailed example of his projects during the mid-1930s. His skill as a delineator in the latest architectural fashions of the day is evident in the nominated structure, as well as his knowledge of cutting-edge educational planning and design.

### **Closure of the Lincoln School**

During and soon after World War II, the military again increased its activities at Fort Worden. In 1950, the town's population reached a historic high point of almost 6,900, however by 1960 it had fallen again to approximately 5,100. The town would not surpass the 1950 population peak until circa 1990. Regardless of the shifting population figures, the need for educational facilities and Lincoln School remained. As the student population of the district increased, additional schools were built. When a new elementary school was built in 1956, Lincoln School was designated as the Junior High School. The 1930 junior high school building, then became part of the high school. Lincoln School continued to be used as a school another 42 years but few if any changes were made to the structure.

After eighty-six years of continuous use, Fire Chief Bobby Jones called the building a "Fire Trap" in the fall of 1980. A defeated school bond and special levy may have influenced Superintendent Margaret Berry's decision to vacate the building shortly thereafter. Within a month the school board voted to close the building. Students were then shuttled to various locations depending on their grade level.

After several proposals for a variety of uses, in the summer of 1992 part of the Lincoln School building was remodeled for use as the Port Townsend School District administrative and business offices. Then in 2010 the district moved their offices to a new facility and the building has remained vacant.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

### **Summary**

Today the Lincoln School serves as a direct reminder of the various changes in the local educational system as well an example of the variety of projects that were undertaken by the numerous federal relief agencies of the Great Depression.

The building retains most of the architectural integrity of the 1930s remodel, yet the basic elements of the original Victorian Romanesque interior are evident in the high ceilings, huge windows, and doors with transoms. It also stands as a physical example of two important Washington State architects whose work has been nearly lost by various demolitions.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Clise, Pam McCollum, Tracing Footsteps: Jefferson County, Washington, Teekalet Publishing, Port Townsend, Washington, 2014.

Hiatt, Amy, Lincoln School Rehabilitation Feasibility Study, Amy Hiatt, Architect, Port Townsend, Washington, 2001.

Hermanson, James, Port Townsend Memories, Published by the Author, Port Townsend, Washington, 2001.

Jefferson County Historical Society Archives; Object ID #2013.58.1, Program, Port Townsend Senior High School Dedication, September 20, 1935. Object ID #2015.1.355.x, Invoice prepared on Port Townsend Fire Hall. State Development Fund form for payment to Fred B. Stephen for architect's fees. Attachment: Invoice from Fred B. Stephen to City.

Jefferson County Historical Society, Port Townsend: The First 150 Years, Port Townsend, Washington 98368, 2001.

Jefferson County Historical Society, Oral History Project: A Washington State Centennial Special Project. Port Townsend: Jeff Co Historical Society, 1987-1989, Richard Francis McCurdy Pages 23-28, Vol. 9 1987; Louis Herman Hansen Pages 10-13, Vol. 4 1987.

Port Townsend Morning Leader: 16 Jul. 1890, pg 8.

Port Townsend Morning Leader: 22 Jul. 1890, pg 8.  
Our New School. Discussion about plan reviews.

Port Townsend Morning Leader: 12 Jan. 1898  
School district meet. That the school in the brick building be known as the Lincoln School, also salaries.

Port Townsend Daily Leader: 1 Feb. 1912  
Extending gas mains. Service will soon be extended to the Lincoln School building.

Port Townsend Daily Leader: 2 Nov. 1919  
School Now Has Fine Property. Deeds recorded for land near Lincoln building.

Port Townsend Weekly Leader: 16 Nov. 1923  
Lincoln School to get better fire protection. New water mains, hose and chemical tanks placed.

Port Townsend Leader: 7 Feb. 1929  
First unit planned for Junior High, tentative plan contemplates three new buildings adjoining Lincoln School structure.

Port Townsend Leader: 4 Mar. 1929  
Large majority of those voting Saturday pass the additional ten mill levy. Proposed new school assured, plans are underway to start building near Lincoln School.

Port Townsend Leader: 12 Jan. 1931  
School board proceed with Playground. Lincoln school & Junior High.

Port Townsend Leader: 22 Oct 1934  
Editorial: Wind Storm.

Port Townsend Leader: 11 Jun 1936  
Editorial: Renovation of Lincoln School building a vital necessity.

Port Townsend Leader: 25 Jun 1936  
Port Townsend Schools, Two New, One Old. HS Jr. Hi & Lincoln. (photo)

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

Port Townsend Leader: 18 Mar. 1937

Building permits granted. Chairman George Welch, for the school board of District No. 43 to do repair work to the Lincoln grade school building at an approximate cost of \$50,000.

Port Townsend Leader: 12 Aug. 1937

More School repair work begins here. Change order no. 211 assures additional repair to Lincoln School without calling bids.

Port Townsend Leader: 14 Jan. 1937

Up Lincoln Way. Grade school news. An occasional column.

Port Townsend Leader: 4 Nov. 1937

First six grades now attending Lincoln School. Move from Central building was made before institute.

Port Townsend Leader: 14 Oct. 1937

Open house at Lincoln School next week. Lower grades will move to renovated building soon.

Port Townsend Leader 3 Mar. 1938

Work on School W.P.A. Project begins March 11

Port Townsend Leader 8 Oct. 1980

Lincoln School Fire Inspection - by Dennis Anstine

Port Townsend Leader 8 Oct. 1980

Lincoln School Closed - by Lynn Nowak

Port Townsend Leader 26 Aug. 1981

Once Prestigious Building...now boarded up (interview with Annie Jarvis Howell), By Debbie McBride

Port Townsend Leader 14 Dec. 1985 (year unclear)

Port Townsend School Board Considers Uses for Historic Building

Port Townsend Leader 4 July 1990

Lincoln School's fate unresolved, By Lynn Nowak

Peninsula Daily News 14 Nov. 1990

Developers to ask school board for project payment

Port Townsend Leader 5 Sep. 1990

Board, Community Question Lincoln School, By Jon Bauer

Peninsula Daily News 14 Sep 1990

PT Board Plans Survey on vacant school building, By Kirby Neumann-Rea

Peninsula Daily News 20 Dec 1990

Future of PT's Lincoln School to head school board agenda, By Kirby Neumann-Rea

Peninsula Daily News 21 Sep 1990

Developer: Housing at old PT School out, By Kirby Neumann-Rea

Port Townsend Leader 26 Sept 1990

School board reclaims Lincoln School from developers, By Jon Bauer

Peninsula Daily News 21 Dec 1990

PT OK's bill for rejected Lincoln School project

Peninsula Daily News 20 May 1991

Vacant PT School should be kept, study says, By Kirby Neumann-Rea



Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

Port Townsend Leader 31 Aug. 1991  
PTSD retreats on Lincoln School, By Sydney Maupin

Peninsula Daily News 4 Oct. 1992  
Open House Wednesday for Lincoln Building

Port Townsend Leader: 21 Feb. 2007  
Still standing: Lincoln School a Port Townsend landmark

Port Townsend Leader: 29 Jan 2014  
Port Townsend's Lincoln Building on the market, By Megan Clafin

Peninsula Daily News: 2 Feb. 2014  
Lessee sought to rehabilitate Port Townsend's historical school building; without one, it likely will be razed, By Charlie Bermant

Port Townsend Leader: 3 Jun. 2015  
Laying Lincoln School to rest, By Nicholas Johnson

McLarney, Dorothy Siebenbaum: Lincoln School 1912-1920, MSS Box 30 E Folder IV, Jefferson County Historical Society Research Center, Port Townsend, Washington.

Tonkin/Hoyne/Architects, Inc. PS, Lincoln School Feasibility Study, Seattle, Washington, 1991.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Jefferson County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

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### 10. Geographical Data

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**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**      NAD 1927 or      NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	3	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	4	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>48.118555°</u>	<u>-122.769535°</u>	3	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	4	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated area is located in Section 02 of Township 30N, Rand 01W in Jefferson County, Washington, and is legally described as Lots 1 through 8 of Block 18 of Webster's Addition of Port Townsend, Washington. It is otherwise known as Tax No./Parcel: 931401801.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by Lincoln School.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Marsha Moratti, Archivist & Cate Comerford, Architect, AIA, PLLC (Edited by DAHP Staff)  
organization Jeff. Co. Historical Society date May 2017  
street & number 540 Water Street telephone (360) 379-6673  
city or town Port Townsend state WA zip code 98368  
e-mail [marsha@jchswa.org](mailto:marsha@jchswa.org)

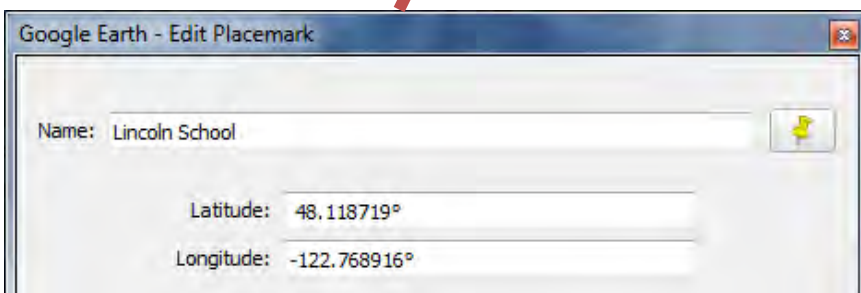
Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

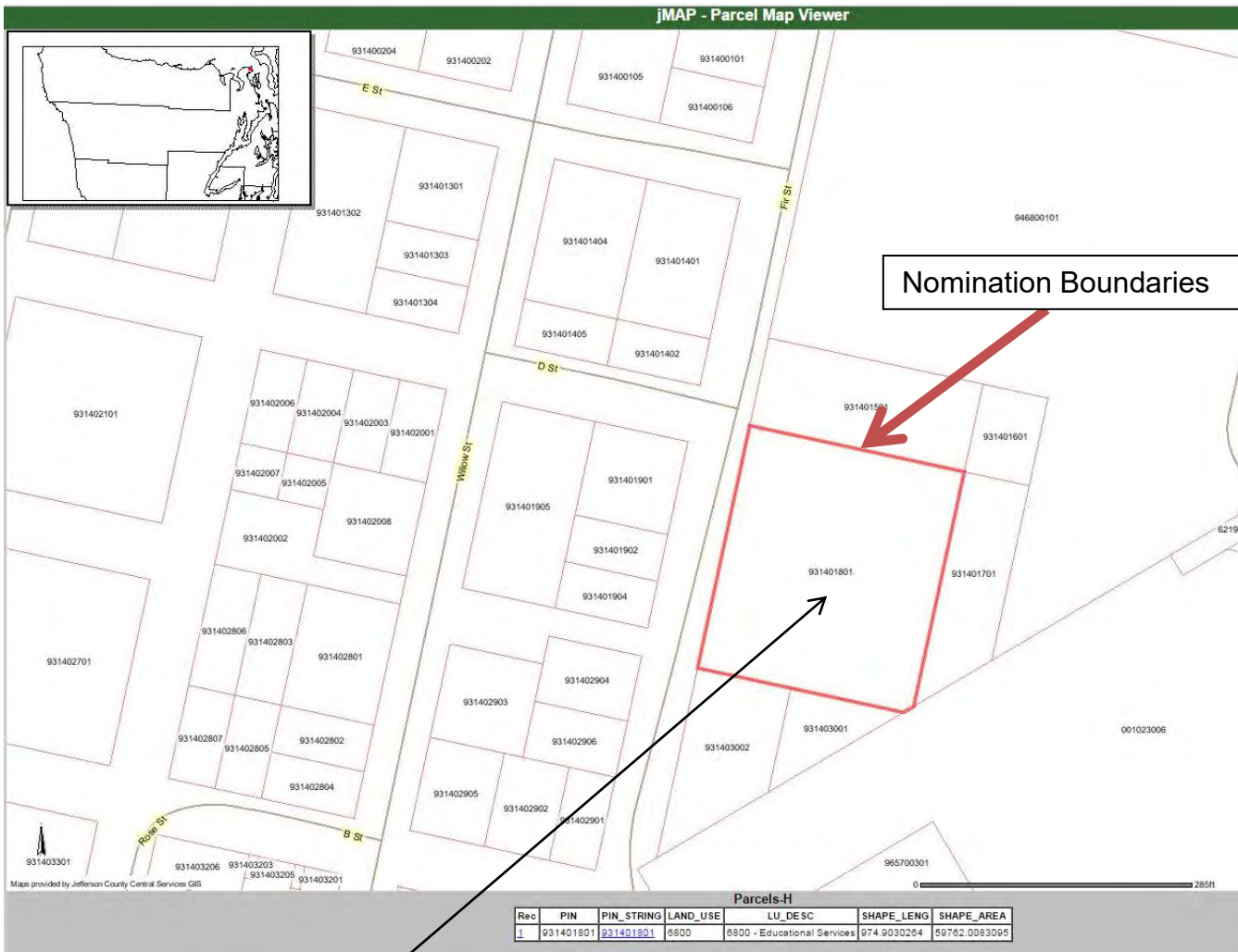
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)



**Lincoln School**  
Google Earth Map

Lincoln School  
 Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
 County and State

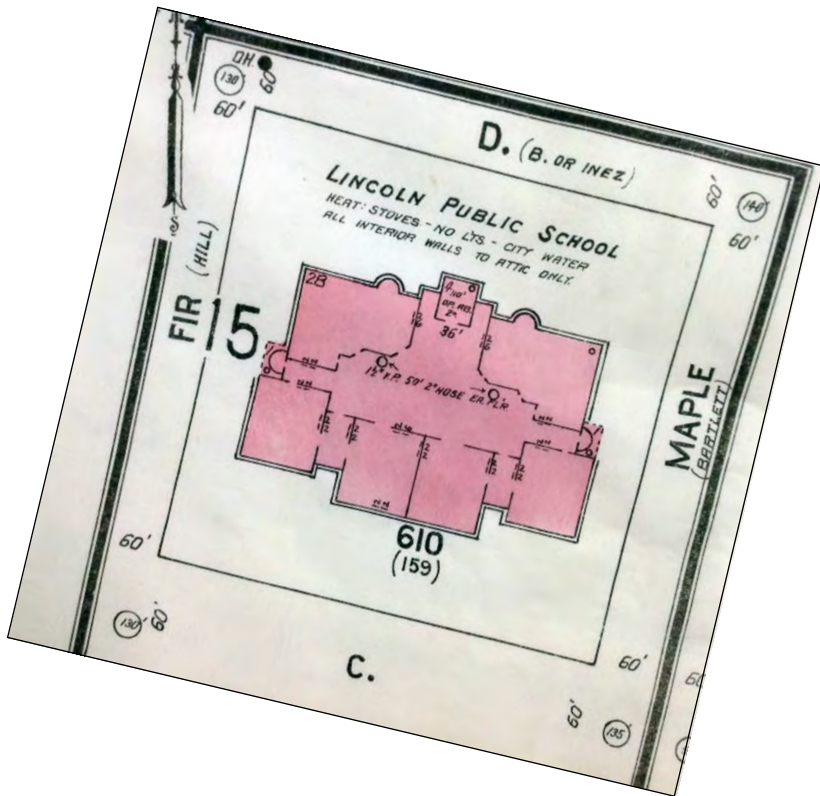


**Lincoln School**  
 Parcel Map



Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



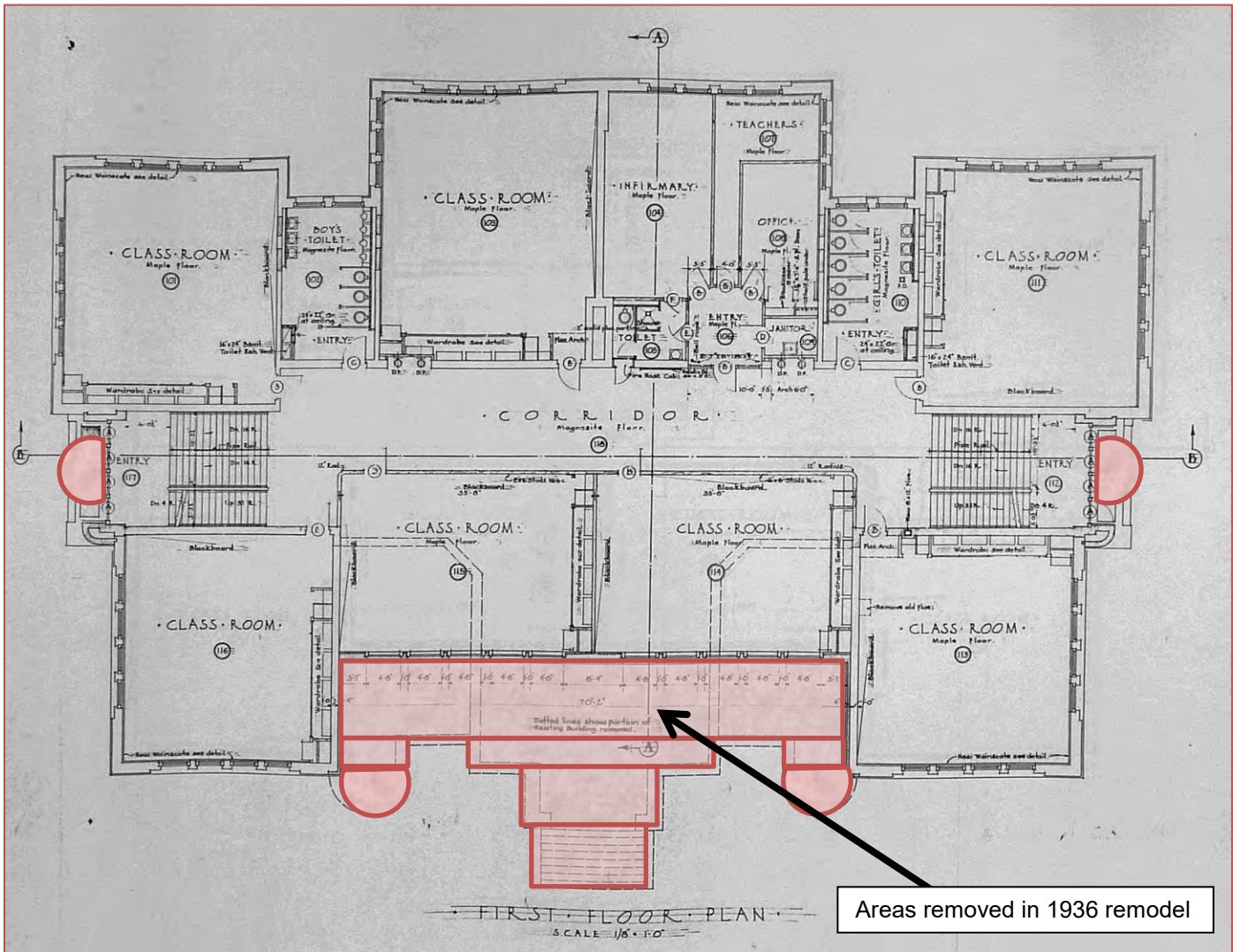
Sanborn Fire Map – July 1911, Sheet 15



Sanborn Fire Map – Sept. 1949, Sheet 15 – Note removal of tower/ round elements on north, west and east façades.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

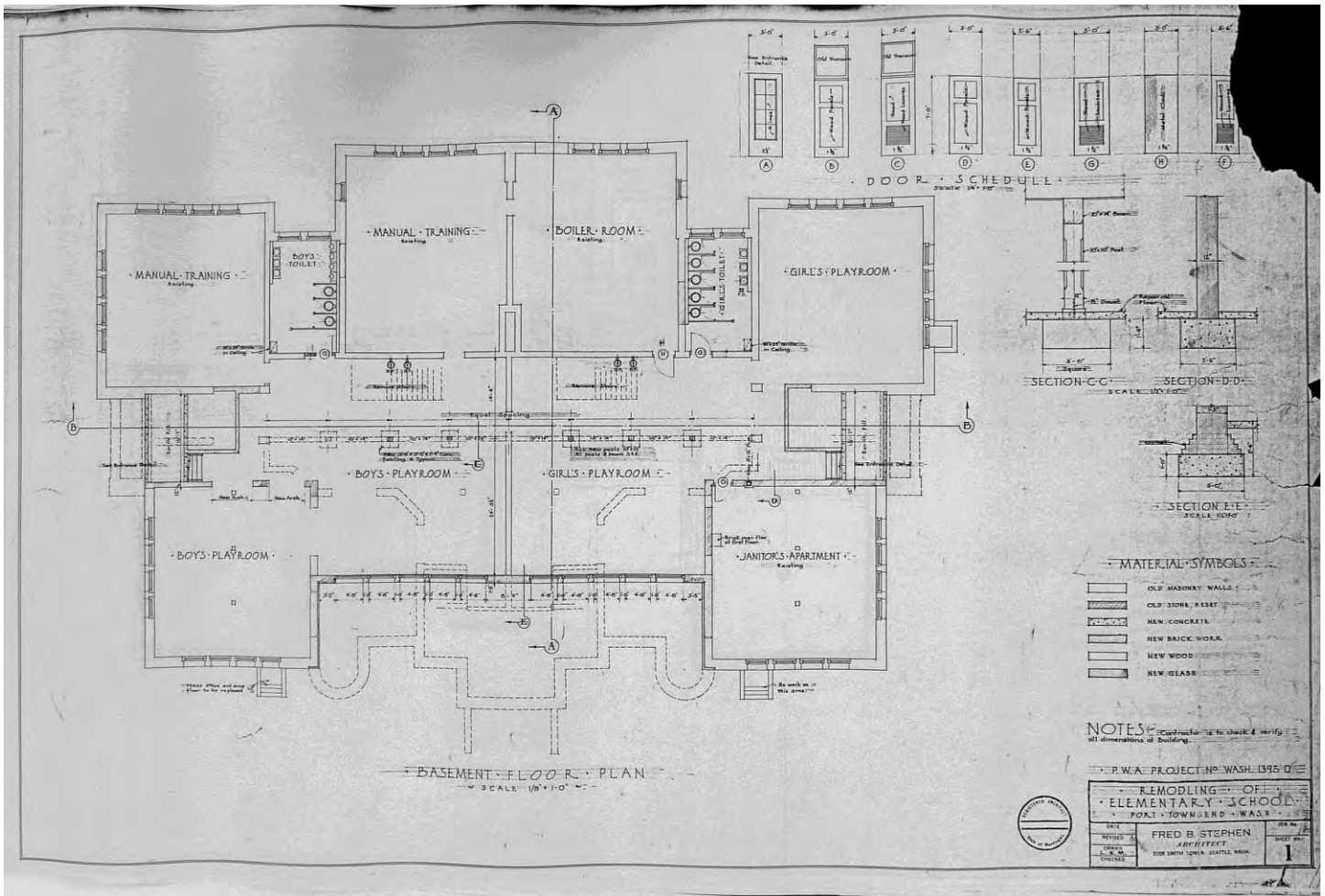
Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Showing areas to be removed

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

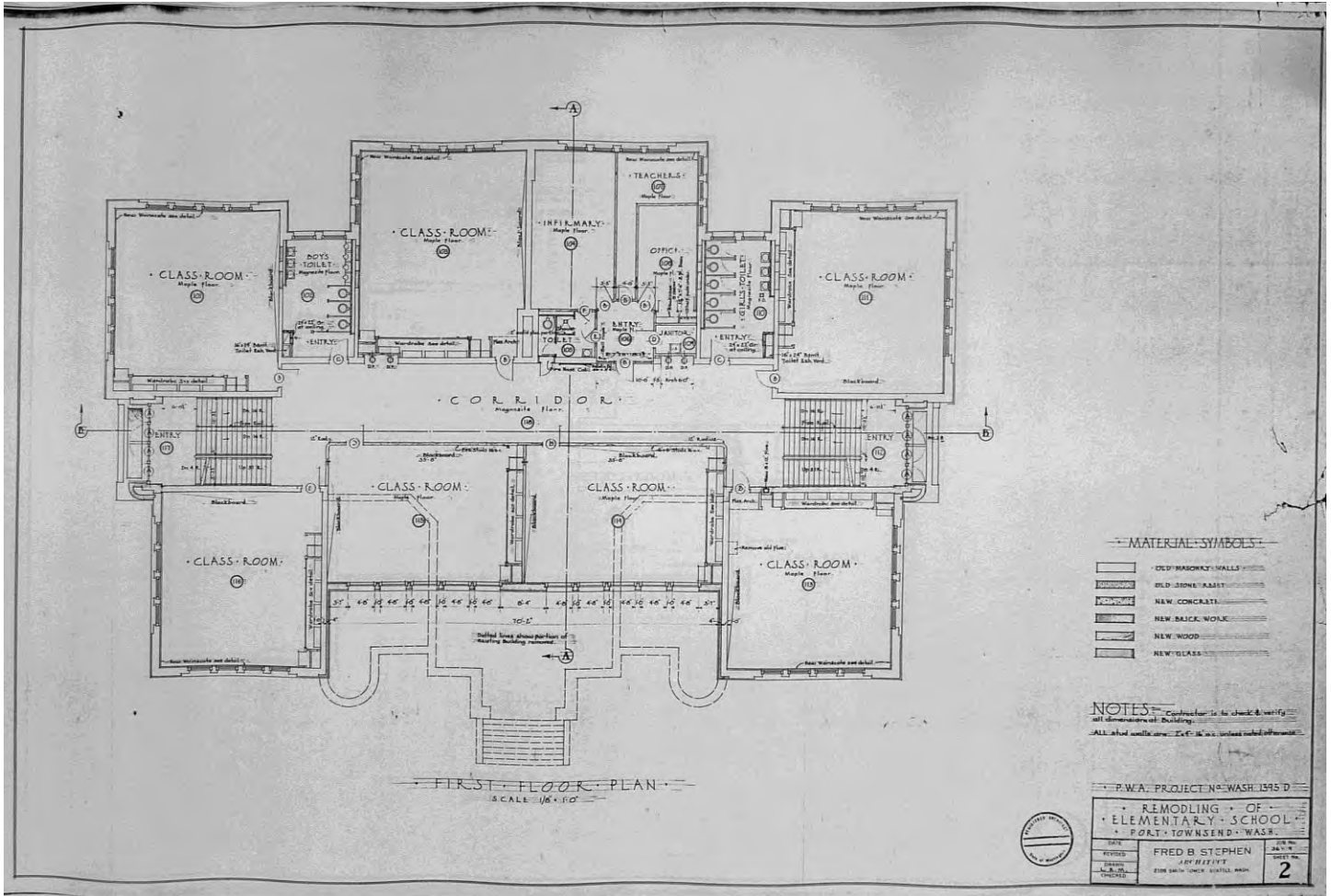
Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Basement plan.

Lincoln School  
 Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
 County and State

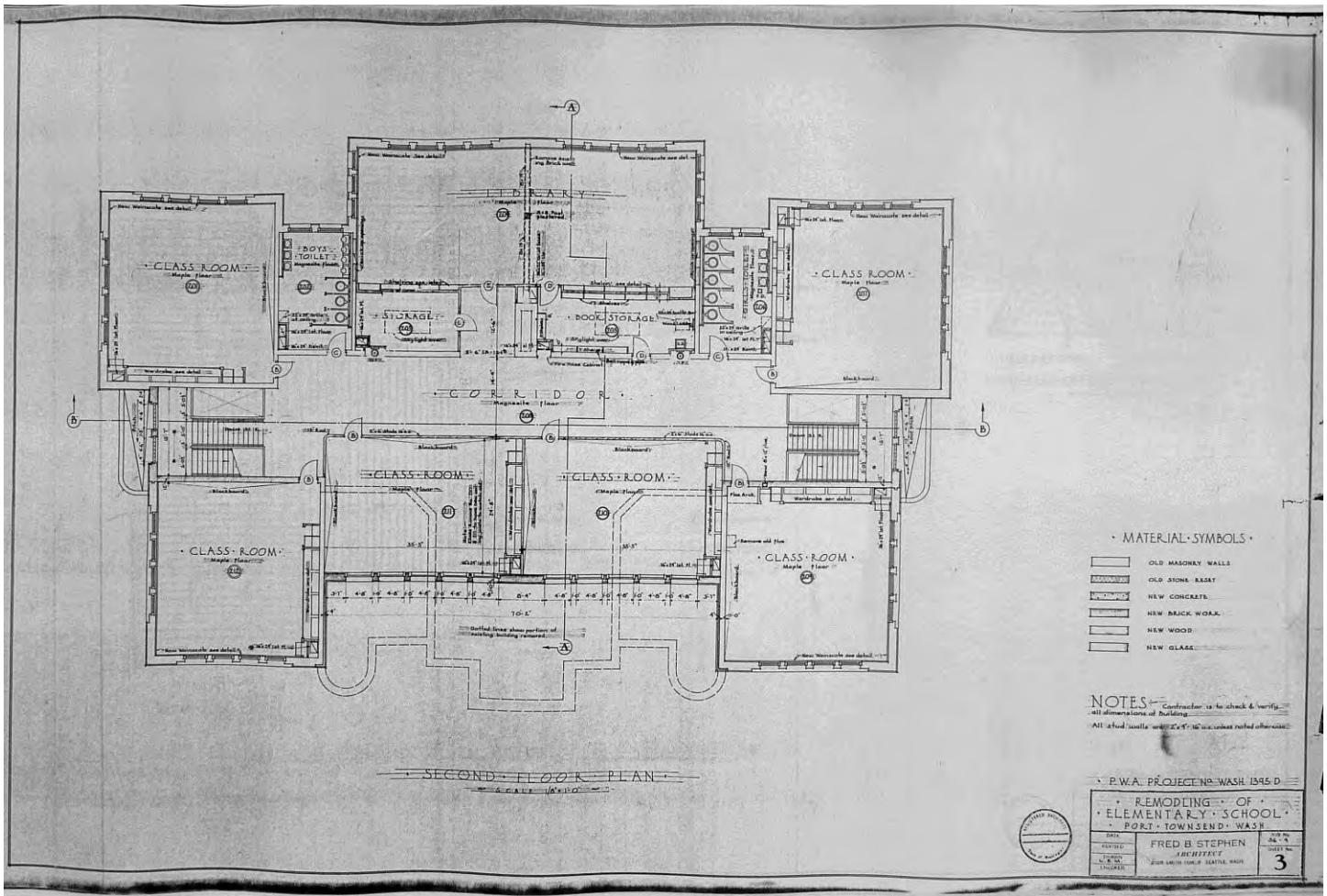


Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
 First floor plan.



Lincoln School  
 Name of Property

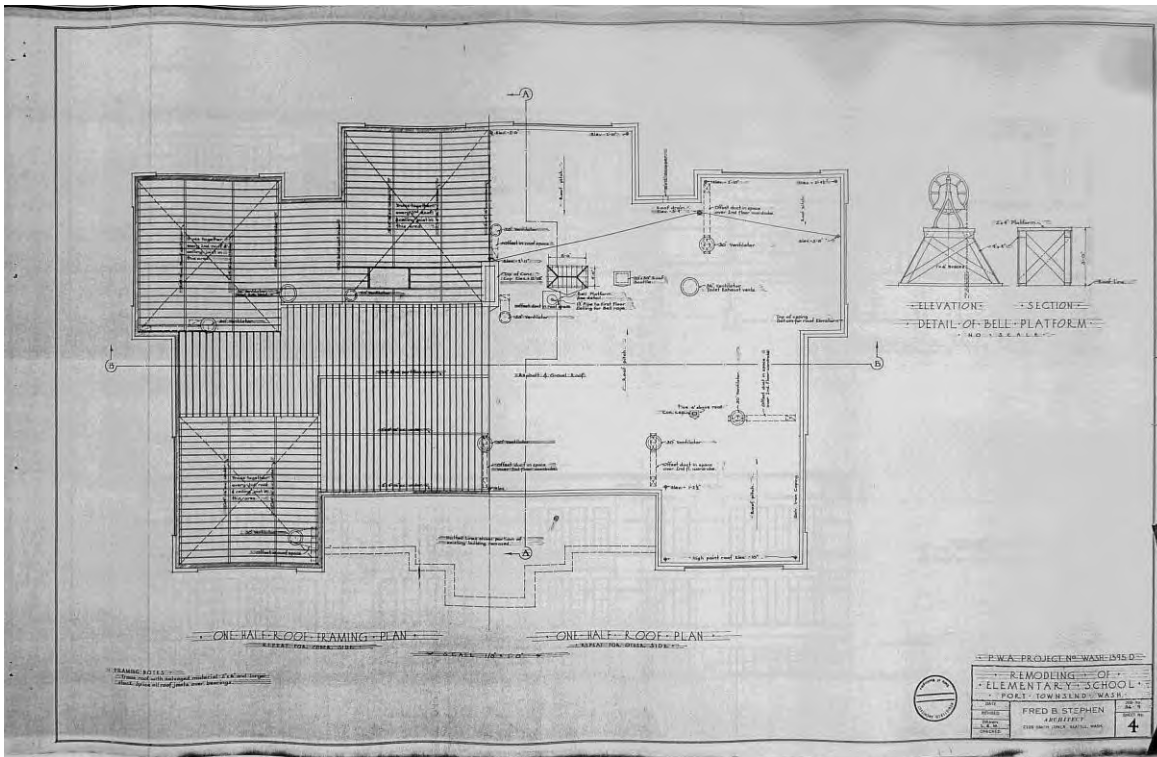
Jefferson County, WA  
 County and State



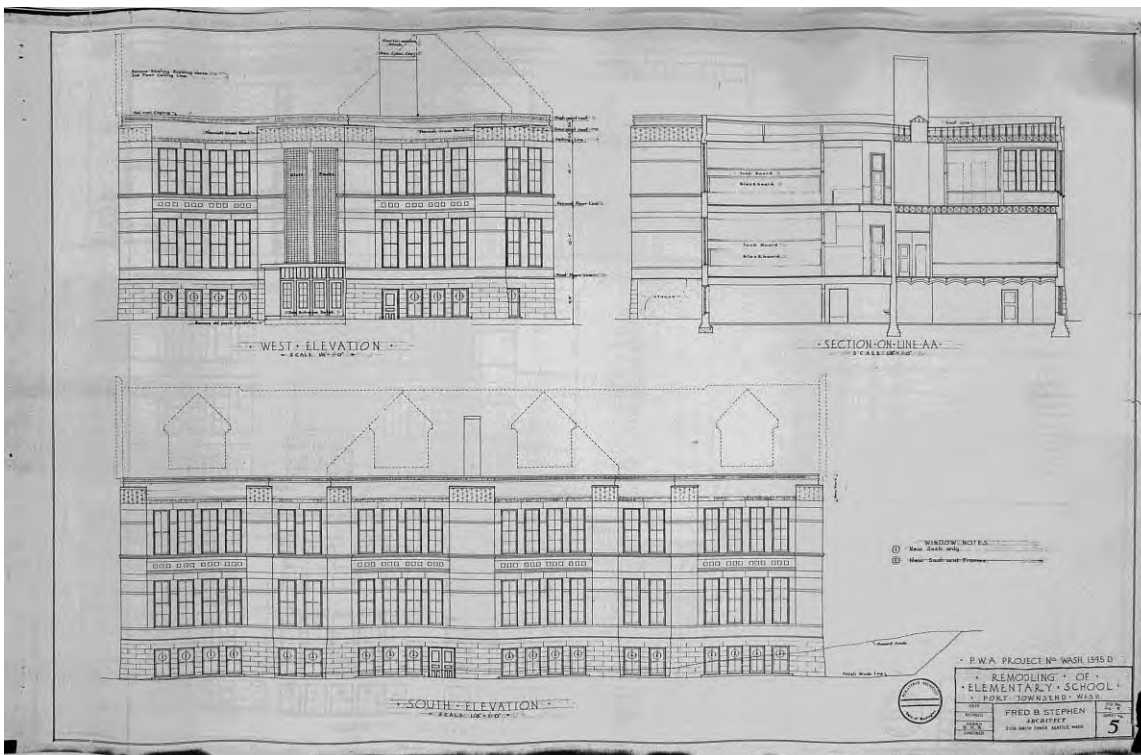
Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
 Second floor plan.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



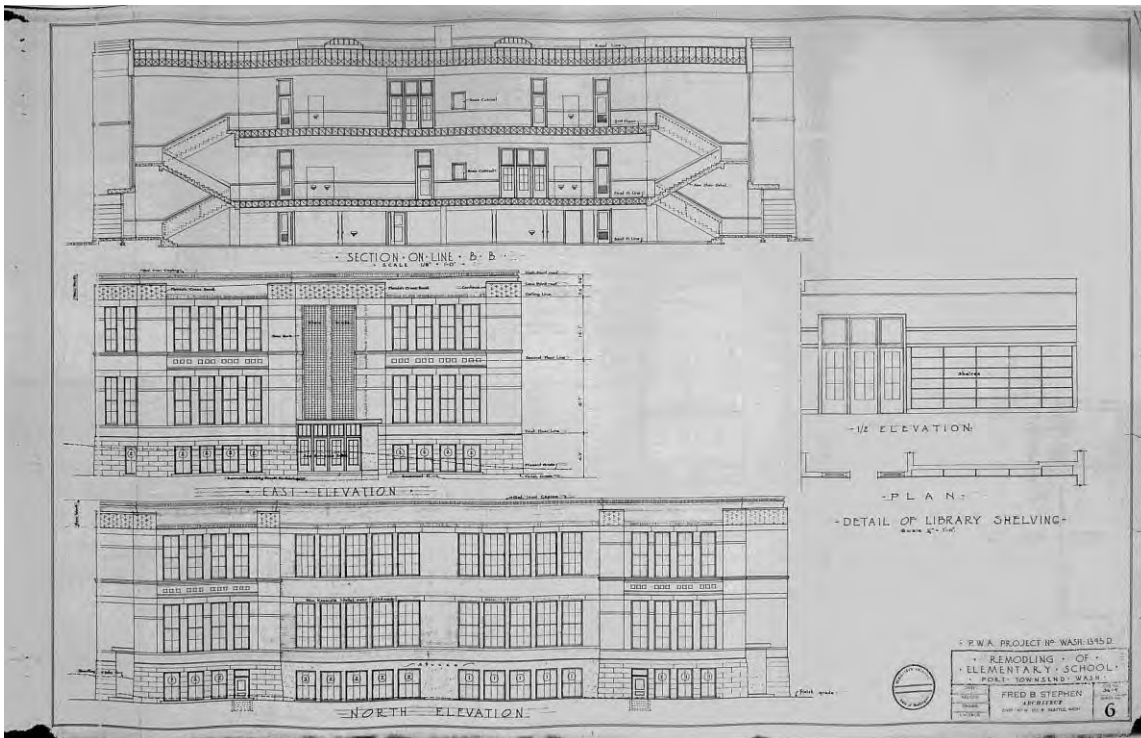
Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Roof framing plan.



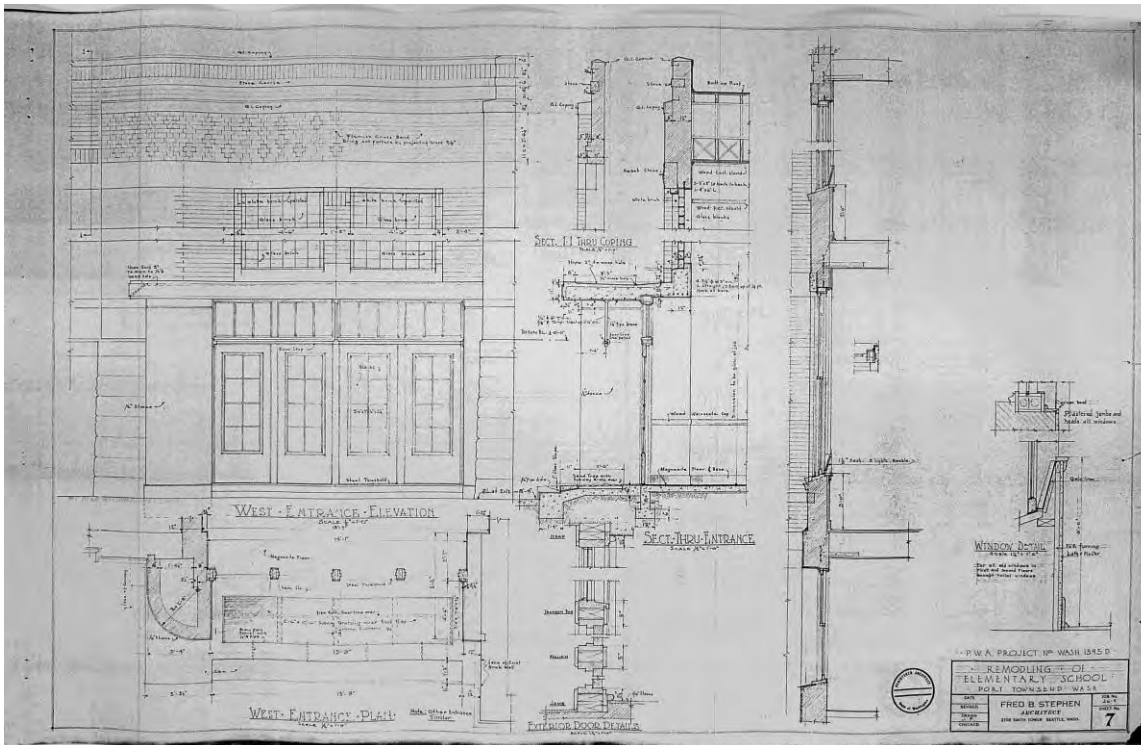
Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Section, West and South Elevations.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



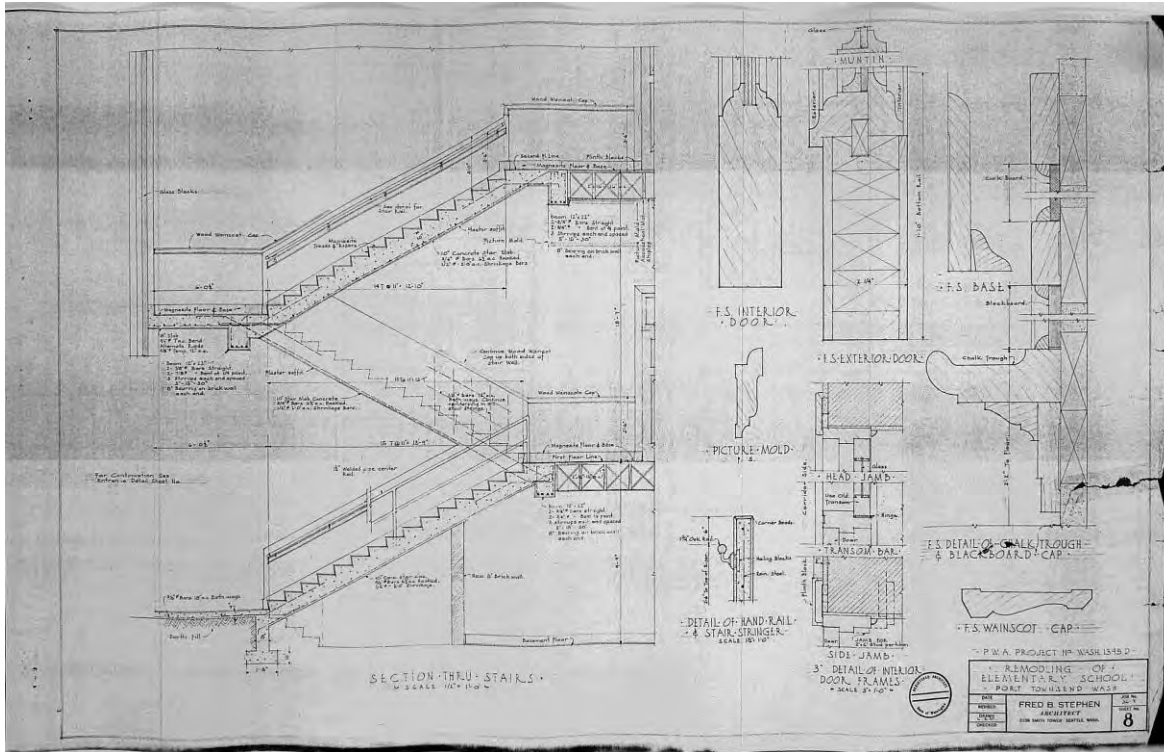
Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Section, North & East Elevations.



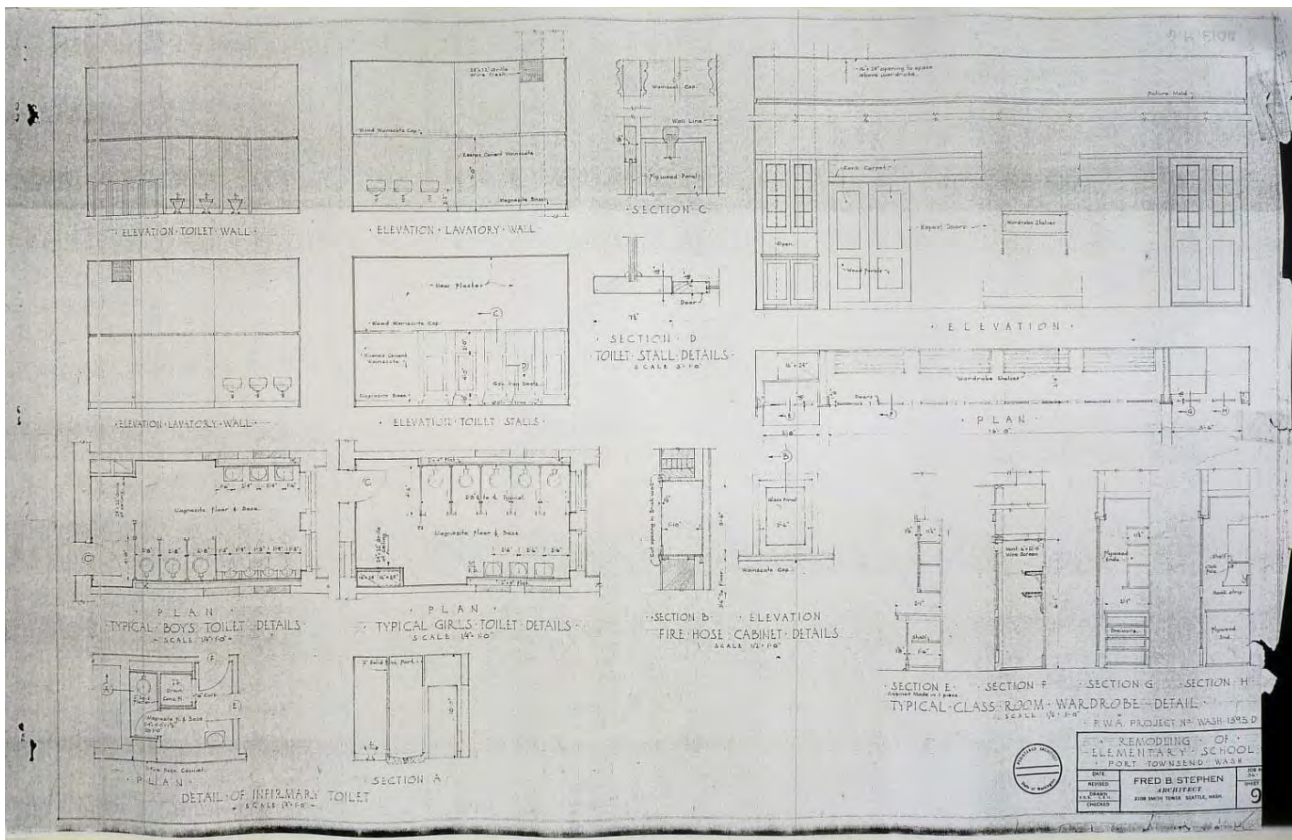
Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Entry and brick detail.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Stair and detail plan.



Lincoln School - 1936 Remodel, Frederick B. Stephen  
Bathroom and cabinet plan.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School 1898 with original high clock tower, facing north.



Lincoln School after 1899 with lowered clock tower, view facing north.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School after tower was removed, facing north, c. 1928.



Post card of the Lincoln School, south and east elevation, c. 1909.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Lincoln School classroom, 1914.



Lincoln School, south elevation, date unknown. – c. 1925

Lincoln School

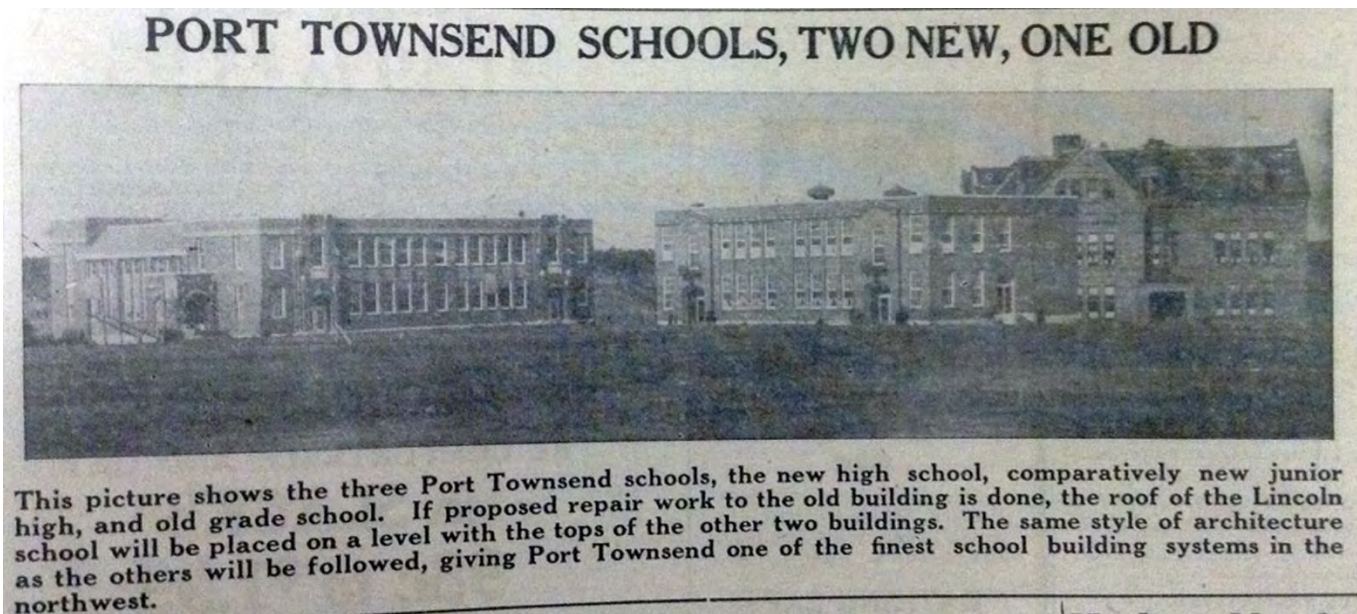
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA

County and State



Lincoln School, facing south with new Junior High to the left, c. 1930.



This picture shows the three Port Townsend schools, the new high school, comparatively new junior high, and old grade school. If proposed repair work to the old building is done, the roof of the Lincoln school will be placed on a level with the tops of the other two buildings. The same style of architecture as the others will be followed, giving Port Townsend one of the finest school building systems in the northwest.

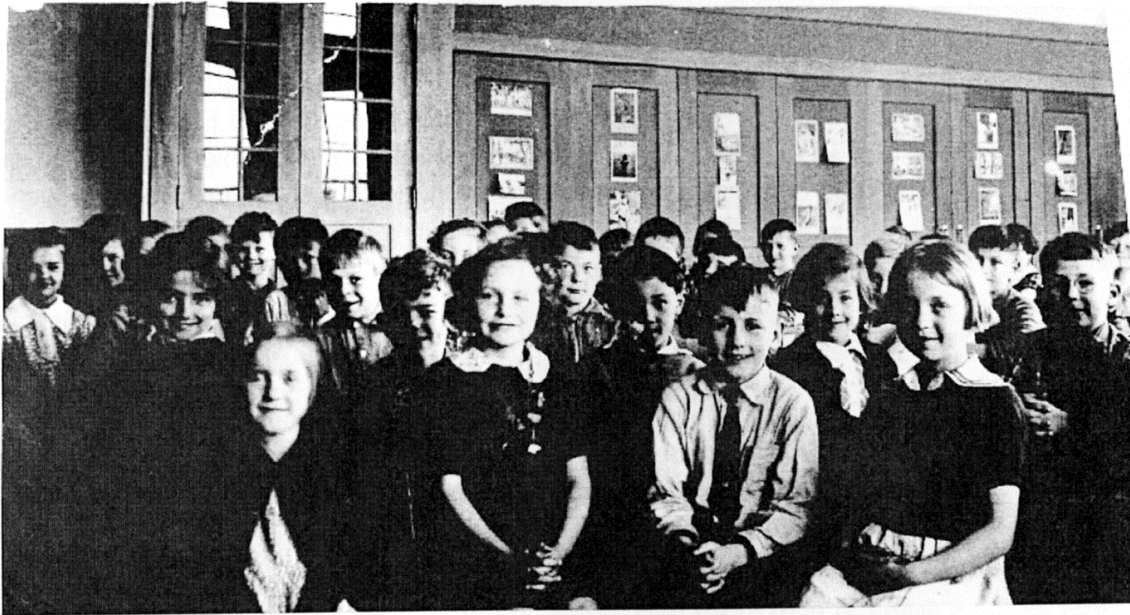
Port Townsend Daily Ledger - June 25, 1936. Photograph of school campus.

*Note Lincoln school in yet remodeled.*



Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Classroom in Lincoln School after 1937 remodel.



Lincoln School south facade, c. 1940.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



Public School Group, Port Townsend school campus, view up Pierce Street, c1949.



Aerial view of Public School Group, Port Townsend, c1950.

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

**Name of Property:** Lincoln School  
**City or Vicinity:** Port Townsend  
**County:** Jefferson **State:** WA

**Photographer:**

- Images 1, - 8 Brian Moratti, June 25, 2015
- Images 2- 6 Michael Houser, March 16, 2016
- Images 11 Patrick Sullivan, June 25, 2015



**1 of 11** Lincoln School outh side, facing campus

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



**2 of 11** Lincoln School, north side, Northeast corner



**3 of 11** Lincoln School, East entrance

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



4 of 11 Lincoln School , West side with mural on street below



5 of 11 Lincoln School northeast corner

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



6 of 11 Lincoln School southeast corner



7 of 11 Panorama of Lincoln School classroom

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



8 of 11 Panorama of Lincoln School classroom



9 of 11 Lincoln School second floor hallway

Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State



**10 of 11** Lincoln School Typical classroom



**11 of 11** Aerial view, Lincoln School to the left. Play field to the left, high school campus, tennis courts and additional play field to the right.



Lincoln School  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, WA  
County and State

---

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

---

name Port Townsend School District CO: Superintendent Dr. John Polm Jr.  
street & number 1610 Blaine Street telephone (360) 379-4501  
city or town Port Townsend state WA zip code 98368

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



PORT TOWNSEND







Take a Deep Breath & go for it!







HERNO ROAD

100













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:       Date of Pending List:       Date of 16th Day:       Date of 45th Day:       Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      9/8/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall      Discipline Historian

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_      Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director  
State Historic Preservation Officer

Paul Lusignan  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 "C" Street NW, MS 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240



July 21, 2017

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for:

- **Lincoln School – Jefferson County, WA**  
(an all-electronic nomination)
- **Bush House – Snohomish County, WA**  
(an all-electronic nomination)

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Michael Houser', written over a light blue horizontal line.

**Michael Houser**  
State Architectural Historian, DAHP  
360-586-3076

E-Mail: [michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov](mailto:michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov)

