

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1043



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Northern State Hospital
Other names/site number Sedro-Wooley Insane Farm, Western State Hospital, North Cascades Gateway Center

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Thompson Dr. to the south, Hemlick Drive to the East, Hub Drive to the West, and 1/4 mile S of Mosier Rd. to the north. not for publication
city or town Sedro Woolley vicinity
State Washington code WA county Skagit code 057 zip code 98284

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 10-28-10
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

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

[Signature] 12-20-10
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
56	14	buildings
8	3	sites
16	2	structures
3		objects
83	19	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Insitutional Housing

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE:

Horticultural Facility, Agricultural Field

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Insitutional Housing

HEALTH CARE: Hospital

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STUCCO

roof TERRA COTTA

other

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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Narrative Description

Northern State Hospital (NSH) is located in the community of Sedro-Woolley, Washington. This hospital lies on the eastern edge of town, on the rim of the urban growth area. The western portion of the nominated property abuts the city's residential zone while the remaining three sides border forest and rural land. The center of the campus is buffered from the public view by large fields and mature trees.

Generally, NSH is settled among the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, on a south-facing bluff, about fifty feet above the valley floor. The significant feature is the intact landscape design and the collection of hospital and support buildings. The district contains a total of 102 resources, 83 of those are considered contributing resources which convey the history of a large-scale mental institution at the turn of the twentieth century. The district encompasses nearly 300 acres of the original 1086-acre property and is composed of core hospital facilities, farm-related buildings and infrastructure elements found among the creeks, meadows and woods. The district contains 19, non-contributing resources which mainly consist of modern buildings in the 1960's whose placement and architectural style deviated from the original master plan.

The original roadway system delineated the open space and separated buildings by function. Patient treatment facilities occupied the center of the campus, while the maintenance buildings occupied land closer to the railroad spur. Farm operations such as the slaughterhouse, dairy barns and cannery operated on the east side of Hansen Creek, accessed by bridges. At the peak of operations in the 1950's, the hospital stored large volumes of water from the local watershed in its reservoirs and ponds for irrigation, fire protection and general use. Fifteen hospital buildings remain intact and some have been re-modeled for current tenants. Twelve maintenance buildings are in use, as well as an extensive tunnel system which provides utilities and service to the various campus buildings. The cannery, roothouses and boiler house are unoccupied and in disrepair. The dairy cluster retains twelve vacant buildings. In addition to the building clusters defined by use, NSH is unified by rock walls, exterior light standards, covered walkways and shared landscape features such as the tree park, open expanses of lawn and mature trees.

The dominant architectural theme of Spanish Colonial Revival is observed in several of the core remaining buildings in such features as cream-colored stucco walls, low pitch clay tile roofs, decorative copper cupolas, exposed wood rafters, cast concrete ornaments, small balconies, wrought iron window grates, stepped parapets, elaborate entryways and courtyards. The entire property benefited from the master plan developed by the Olmsted Brothers between the years of 1909-1919. The plan integrated buildings, objects, structures

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and sites into the natural elements of creeks, mountains, valleys and hills, resulting in a built environment at one with the surroundings, affording an unprecedented degree of beauty and utility.

NSH began as a farm extension in 1909 for Western State Hospital in Steilacoom, Washington. Within a decade, NSH operated as a full service mental institution serving the local population. Today, the site is separated by ownership between the state of Washington General Administration Department overseeing 227-acres of the core hospital campus, Skagit County's acquisition of 720 acres of farmland and the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources ownership of the remaining forest acreage. The boundaries for the nomination include 276.5 acres. Over the last three decades, several of the buildings have found re-use by federal, state and county agencies.

The overriding contributing resource is the Olmsted landscape design. The Olmsted plan aligned the buildings along the contours of the land, with a southeast orientation towards a view of the Cascade Mountains. In addition, the master plan considered every aspect needed to operate a mental institution inclusive of the infrastructure, utilities, farm activities and patient requirements. Other contributing resources include the elaborate and extensive water system of reservoirs, pipelines, pump houses, ponds and trestles, aeration and filtration buildings, required to meet the growing population's need for water.

The core hospital buildings consisted of treatment, therapy, administrative, communal and housing uses clustered in the center of the district with non-contributing buildings located at the periphery of the hospital campus. At the close of the period of significance (1959), administrators and legislators sought to update the hospital in order to demonstrate a progressive attitude of treatment. They abandoned Spanish Colonial Revival architecture and demolished several historic buildings in favor of constructing modern facilities. Some buildings, such as two of the garages, date to the period of significance but were remodeled extensively and no longer bear any resemblance to their original use. Six remodeled wards however retain their historic integrity. Only the foundations remain of three historic, non-contributing Wards; their placement suggesting how the row of buildings once looked.

The historic-contributing maintenance buildings along the northern edge of the campus are in continual use. Several of the non-contributing buildings erected for and by a current tenant are painted to blend in with the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings even though they differ in architectural style. The powerhouse received several upgrades but the integrity of the original building is evident and it continues to provide heat and electricity to the tenants throughout the campus.

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The dining hall underwent extensive additions but it remains a historic contributing resource because of its irreplaceable position and proximity to the assembly hall, administration building and wards. The covered walkways originally had clay tile roofs. Over the course of several years, repairs and upgrades removed the tiles and replaced the roofs with metal, the last repair occurring in 1959.

Across Hansen Creek, no intrusion of non-contributing buildings has occurred on the farm side of the property except for two picnic shelters built by the Skagit County Parks Department. The root houses, cannery, boiler, slaughterhouse remain as they were, albeit in disrepair due to their wood construction. The dairy, bull, animal and horse barns, implement shed, calf and grain barn and slaughterhouse remain untouched since the closure of the hospital. Vandalism and the ravages of weather are exerting a toll but those barns constructed of concrete walls and floors remain in fair condition. The wood frame hay barns strategically placed among the pastures, are in disrepair but still standing, attesting to their quality of construction.

The open space of pastures, farmland and the park-like setting surrounding the hospital buildings play an integral role in defining the landscape. The scale and design of these historic contributing resources give the hospital its identity. Without the proper and rightful inclusion of the planned open space elements, the district would suffer from disorganization. The best appreciation of the master plan is from an aerial view whereby the open space resources can be seen in proper scale and reference to the built environment.

INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic Name: Rock Wall No. 2	Built: 1926
Style: Vernacular	Architect: Washington State
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing	Site ID #1

Description: Built of pitched face, rubble sandstone set in mortar, these low rock walls flank either side of the main entrance roadway. All mortar joints are tooled back from the face to highlight the stone rather than the binding material. Invasive ivy covers them in most places.

Cultural Data: Superintendent Doughty had the rock wall built in conjunction with the Gate House located at the main public entrance to the hospital.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 603-604.

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Historic Name: Gate House **Built:** 1923
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival **Architect:** Health, Gove & Bell
Classification: Building: Historical-Contributing **Site ID #2**

Description: This concrete/masonry structure, finished with stucco, has a pitched roof, metal gutters and wood-frame windows. The back wall of the building is supported by a stone foundation to buttress it against the steep slope of the hill leading into the pond. A wrought iron gate allowed pedestrians to pass.

Cultural Data: The Gate House was built to provide traffic control for the hospital grounds.
Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 367-268.

Historic Name: Ponds No. 1, 2 & 3 **Built:** 1923
Style: N/A **Architect:** State of WA
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #3**

Description: The Western entrance to the hospital required traversing a ravine. In 1923, the state installed an earthen dam and culvert between Ponds No. 1 & 2 with the roadway built on top of it. A second earthen dam was created between Ponds No. 2 & 3 at the south end of the property. The largest pond, immediately behind the Gate House is approximately 400 feet long by 200 feet wide. The wide, shallow banks are planted with shrubs and trees.

Cultural Data: The ponds served as natural reservoirs and provided water for irrigation of the farmlands west of Hansen Creek during the summer months. In 1933, the state installed three miles of wooden pipe to extend the irrigation system to the hospital grounds.
Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 611-612.

Common Name: Landscape Water Element **Built:** ca 1910
Style: Park **Architect:** Unknown
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #4**

Description: A low depression landscaped with trees, pathways and low shrubs formed the water landscape element. The inner depression contains a shallow reflecting pool that drains to the south through a culvert under Thompson Drive. The pool is filled in with water plants such as lilies.

Cultural Data: This landscape water element served as a signature component of the campus' southwest corner. Patients, staff and visitors would stroll along the dirt pathways bordering the water.

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Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 615-616.

Historic Name: Staff Cottages No. 1 & 2
Style: Ranch-World War II Era Cottage
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1948
Architect: Olsen & Olsen
Site ID # 5 & #6

Description: These side gable, wood-frame buildings feature painted horizontal board cladding with vertical board in the gable ends. A concrete foundation supports the superstructure for each building. Vinyl windows replace the original multiple light wood sash windows. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof.

A common wall attaches the garages.

Cultural Data: These two cottages provided additional on-site housing for hospital staff. Previously, staff lived in the Administration building.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 375-376.

Name: Douglas Building
Style: MODERN PERIOD/ Contemporary
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib.

Built: 1962
Architects: Decker & Christenson
Site ID# 7

Description: This 90,000 square foot four-story building has two single story wings extending from the east and west sides. The exterior walls are plaster and windows frames are metal. The building has a flat roof and a cyclone security fence with barbwire coils surrounds the entire complex.

Cultural Date: Douglas Building was built in response to the changing treatment modalities of the 1960's. Currently leased to an involuntary Drug/Alcohol Treatment program.

Historic Name: Rock Wall No. 1
Style: Other
Classification: Structure: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1926
Builder: N.S.H. employees & patients
Site ID #8

Description: Built of pitched face, rubble sandstone set in mortar, these low rock walls feature built-up stone posts flanking openings for the drive and walkways leading to the residence. The rectangular footprint posts feature a flat overhanging cap.

Cultural Data: This rock wall served as a physical and decorative separation between the hospital campus and the private residence of the superintendent.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 364-365.

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Historic Name: Superintendent's Stable **Built ca 1926**
Style: Vernacular **Architect: Unknown**
Classification: Building: Historical-Contributing **Site ID #9**

Description: This braced frame wood structure stands just south of the former Superintendent's residence. The rectangle footprint building features painted board and batten siding with horizontal board in the gable ends. Wood shakes clad the front gable building. Wood gutters attached to the rafter ends run along the open eave edge. Multiple pane wood sash window provides day lighting. Large barn doors and a personnel door afforded access.

Cultural Data: The stable provided dedicated quarters for the superintendent's horses. The building also afforded storage for harness and tack equipment.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 381-382.

Historic Name: Transformer Vaults No. 1, 2 & 3 **Built: 1938**
Style: Unknown **Architect: A.L. Goldschmidt**
Classification: Buildings: Historic-Contributing **Site ID # 10, #40 & #56**

Description: These compact stucco clad buildings feature rectangular footprints. A flat concrete roof with minimal overhang shelters the interior space. Vents on each façade provide air circulation through the interior spaces. A metal flush panel door provides access to the interior.

Cultural Data: The transformer vaults converted power received from the powerhouse to usable levels for the buildings throughout the campus.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 385, 451, 484.

Name: R.S.N Evaluation & Treatment Building **Built: 1992**
Style: MODERN PERIOD/Northwest Regional **Architect: TSANG**
Classification: Building; Non-Hist., Non-Contrib. **Site ID# 11**

Description: This is a 9000 square foot single story building with concrete foundation. Exterior walls are smooth beige painted plaster and the pitched roof is asphalt composition. The building has an attached fenced outdoor area on the east end.

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Cultural Data: The Regional Support Network (R.S.N.) designed this building to meet the needs of a multi-county mental health in-patient assessment program. The building continues to be occupied by the original tenant.

Historic Name: Ward 6,7,8, & 9
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Site; Historic-Non-Contributing

Built: 1917
Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell
Site ID# 12

Description: Only the foundation is left of this building.
Cultural Data: This ward housed male patients.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 173.

Historic Name: Enclosed Walkways
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building; Historic-Contributing

Built: 1941
Architect: unknown
Site ID# 13

Description: These walkways are constructed of concrete floors and walls with a painted wood ceiling. The roof is clay tile. Wood sash windows are non-venting.
Cultural Data: The enclosed walkway enabled staff to move between Wards 3,4,5, 6,7,8 and 9 for meals and other needs. Only the walkway between Wards 4 and 5 remains.
Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 391-392

Historic Names: Ward 4 & 5
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Buildings; Historical-Contributing

Built: 1914
Architects: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID# 14 & #15

Description: These wards are two story buildings on a T-shaped footprint with octagonal sunrooms. Foundations are poured concrete, walls are stucco and roof is clay tile except for sunrooms, which have seam metal. Windows are steel casement with many broken panes. Metal gutters have corroded and water is entering the buildings undermining the foundations. Where the roof ridgelines intersect, copper-covered cupolas sit. Inside, the entry vestibules are in poor condition with plaster missing from the walls and next ceramic tiles missing from the floor. Corridor doors have transom lites. The maple flooring is buckling in areas. The roof framing is constructed using steel angles to create trusses, and steel "C" sections for the roof purlins and ceiling joists, from which the metal lath and plaster ceiling are hung. The roof decking is 2 x 6 inch tongue and groove boards.

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Cultural Data: The wards housed male patients and were the most proximate housing to the farm annex. Each ward cost \$64,000. The first floor of Ward 4 was converted to a 500-patient capacity cafeteria in 1941.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 387-390, 394-396

Historic Name: Ward 3
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Site; Historic-Non-Contributing

Built: 1914
Architects: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID# 16

Description: Only the foundation remains of this building.

Cultural Data: This ward housed male patients.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 173.

Historic Name: Administration Building
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building; Historic-Contributing

Built: 1912
Architects: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID# 17

Description: Poured concrete foundation supports stucco-clad walls made of concrete/masonry and clay tile hipped roofs supported by wood frames. At 110,000 square feet, it is the largest building on campus. The long rectangular central core is flanked by two equally long wings, connected to the core on both ends by shorter sections, creating two interior courtyards. Decorative rafters carry the roof beyond the exterior walls. Several copper-covered cupolas remain on the roof. The original steel case windows are evident though some have broken panes. The entry floor is asbestos tile with a terrazzo base. The doorframes and casings are metal. Side doors and frames to the entry vestibule are oak. Flooring varies depending on the function needed. Ceramic hexagon tile, six-by-six tile, tongue and groove maple, sheet vinyl and asbestos tile are all found throughout the building. Some walls are lined with ceramic tile up to five or seven feet while other walls are plaster. A few rooms have marble panels. Window stools are often covered in terrazzo. Specific to the first floor's west wing are the terrazzo floors, doors with transoms and wood window stools. On the second floors, some areas appear to have been remodeled in the 1960s or 1970's. The surgical room has black terrazzo and the walls are ceramic tile. The east and west wings of the second floor appear to have been lockdown wards. The solid core doors have spy holes, a lock set and hardware only on the corridor side with enclosed hinges. In some sections acoustical ceiling tile and florescent light fixtures have been added. Water is leaking through the concrete ceiling into the east wing. The basement consists of an exposed concrete tunnel running down the middle of each wing, with sporadic dirt-floor

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crawl spaces on each side. Elevators from the tunnels come up to the first floor at the side of the main entry.

Cultural Data: This is the first permanent building erected on the site and provided the first comprehensive treatment facility. Wards 1, 2, A and B were attached in 1915. These wards comprised the first patient housing. Wards A and B on the west side accommodated female patients while Ward 1 and 2 accommodated men on the east side. Saunders & Lawton incorporated the latest advances in building arrangement, heating, light, and ventilation. Each ward accommodated eighty patients. The Receiving Ward, designed by James Taylor, Jr., built in 1938 provided clinical facilities and observation wards for the evaluation of all patients prior to admittance. Upon completion, the building represented one of the state's largest and best-equipped mental health care facilities.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages: 399-400

Common Name: Campus Landscape
Style: Park
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1912-1940
Architect: Olmsted Brothers
Site ID #18

Description: Mature trees with high canopies above wide expanses of lawn dominate the landscape. Curb-less, narrow roadways cut into the lawns in an unobtrusive manner and wind through the campus and circle the perimeter. New trees have been planted to replace aged or damaged ones. Some buildings have foundational plantings against their walls.
Cultural Data: The landscape around the ward and facilities buildings is significant both as a design by the Olmsted Brothers and as one of Washington's largest early institutional landscape plans. The Olmsted Brothers laid out an extensive planting plan for the entire campus. As construction crews completed new buildings, the gardening staff worked to grade and redistribute the vast piles of excavation soil deposited around the site. By 1942, fourteen acres of lawn were being cut each week by fifteen people. Gardeners trimmed up to thirty-five miles of hedges, pruned up to 2,000 trees and shrubs. By 1947, the grounds received up to twenty-five tons of manure annually. The gardening staff oversaw patients transplanting plants from the greenhouse. In the fall patients gathered leaves for compost.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 624-625.

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Historic Name: Ward C and CL
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1914
Architect: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID #19

Description: This is a two-story concrete/masonry building with cream-colored stucco exterior finish and basement. Asphalt shingles have replaced the original clay tile roof. Decorative rafters and wall brackets support the gutters and the original copper-clad cupola remains intact. Some of the original steel case windows have been replaced with aluminum windows. Several of the original windows have hopper openings. Tongue-and-groove roof decking is carried by steel trusses and steel I-beams.

Cultural Data: This ward housed female patients. The building currently serves as an alternative high school for Job Corps students.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 403-404

Historic Name: Nurses Hall No. 2
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1938
Architect: James Taylor Jr.
Site ID# 20

Description: The three-story round glass entry tower is flanked by two dormitory wings, built of masonry/concrete and finished in stucco. The foundation is concrete and roof material is clay tile. The interior entry floor tile has been removed however the original fir floors and bathroom tile are intact. Some water damage has occurred from roof leaks particularly around the tower. A new metal roof over the tower corrected this problem. All utilities have been cut to the building. A portable gas heater has been installed to keep the interior above freezing in the winter.

Cultural Data: This building provided housing for student nurses and the hospital's nursing staff.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 407-408

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Historic Name: Garage No. 1 **Built: ca 1915**
Style: Unknown **Architect: Unknown**
Classification: Building: Historic-Non-Contributing **Site ID# 21**

Description: This is a 912 square foot single-story building with poured concrete foundation, stucco clad walls and asphalt shingle roof.

Cultural Data: In 1915, Garage No. 1 served as on-site parking for hospital staff and visitors. This building has been remodeled four times and no longer retains enough of the original components to qualify as contributing. In the 1940's, it served as domestic single family housing for employees. Currently the building functions as the security gatehouse for Job Corps.

Source: Artifacts page 411-412

Historic Name: Ward L-M & Attic **Built: 1933**
Style: Spanish Colonial Revivalism **Architect: Blackwell & Taylor**
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing **Site ID #22**

Description: This is a 23,046 square foot two story building in a T-shape with poured concrete foundation, stucco cladding over masonry/concrete walls, asphalt/composition hip roof over a truss system of concrete and heavy timbers. Original clay tile has been replaced. Roof ridgelines intersect at the "T" and are capped by a copper-covered cupola. Dormers project from just below the ridgeline. Original windows have been replaced with vinyl inserts. Original downspouts have been replaced with PVC pipes. Handicap ramps have been added along with exterior steel fire escapes.

Cultural Data: This ward provided living quarters for 120 female patients and 16 nurses. The building completed the original plan by the Olmsted for the women's side of the hospital campus. Today the building serves as a dormitory.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 414-415

Common Name: Gazebos **Built: c.1990**
Style: Unknown **Builder: Job Corps Program**
Classification: Structure: Non-Hist., Non-Contrib. **Site ID# 23 & 24**

Description: Two gazebos erected on the north side of Wards L & M and J & K. Cultural Data: The structures serve as outdoor sitting space for students.

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Historic Name: Fireplace **Built: ca 1930**
Style: Vernacular **Architect: Patients**
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #25**

Description: The fireplace features rubble stone laid up in a mortar bed in three tiers. The firebox opens out to the west end. A concrete wall approximately three feet high wraps around the fireplace and hearth area creating a protected courtyard space.

Cultural Data: This rock fireplace features a sculpted ornament done by hospital patients. The fireplace served as a social gathering site for patients. Meals were eaten together here in the summer.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 609-610.

Historic Name: Ward J-K **Built: 1928**
Style: Spanish-Colonial Revival **Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell**
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing **Site ID# 26**

Description: This is a 17,260 square feet two story building with poured concrete foundation. The original clay tile roof, steel sash windows and copper trim have been replaced with asphalt/composition material, vinyl window inserts and PVC downspouts.

Cultural Data: This building housed female patients. The ward serves as a dormitory.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 417-418

Historic Name: Ward H-I **Built: 1918**
Style: Spanish-Colonial Revival **Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell**
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing **Site ID# 27**

Description: This is a 17,260 square foot two story building with a bay projecting from the center of the T-shaped structure. The exterior walls are masonry/concrete finished in stucco. The Ondura hipped roof has ridgelines that intersect at the "T" and are capped by a copper-covered cupola. Many of the original windows have been removed and replaced with vinyl inserts. PVC downspouts, handicaps ramps & exterior steel fire escapes are additions.

Cultural Data: Also know as the Infirmary building, it provided treatment facilities for female patients. The improved design provided for greater ward capacity, better natural day lighting and air circulation than the wards built earlier. The ward serves as dormitory.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 420-421

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Historic Name: Assembly Hall
Style: Spanish-Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1916
Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell
Site ID #28

Description: This 12,092 square foot two-story building is a typical concrete frame, hollow clay tile infill, stucco finish with numerous decorative details. The stained glass windows, including two large rosettes on the north and south ends are largely intact. The stucco finish has spalled off in several places exposing the clay tile. A covered entry and walkway have been added on the east end. The second story interior is an exposed open truss structure with paneled ceilings. Light fixtures are original. Maple flooring is in good condition. The face of both stages is quarter-sawn oak. The window stools, frames and casing are oak; a few are decaying. Large radiators located along the exterior walls operate in the winter to protect the building's interior. The projector booth retains some of its original equipment. The first floor exterior doors have been replaced with aluminum ones. The floor tile has been removed except in the bathrooms. Concrete support beams, columns and walls are plastered. Concrete stairs lead from the first floor to the stage above. This building stands as the centerpiece of the campus.

Cultural Data: The Assembly Hall served as the hospital's chapel and auditorium. Equipped for a capacity of 800 people, the Assembly Hall provided a communal gathering space for dances, religious services, movies, music, and socializing. By 1945, the women's occupational therapy department operated out of the first floor as well as the post office.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 423-424

Historic Name: Dining Hall
Style: Spanish-Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1915
Architect: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID #29

Description: The core of the building remains encapsulated by multiple additions and roof expansions, most recently in 1988. Today the one-story building encompasses 22,994 square feet. The exterior is stucco and roof is asphalt shingle. Original windows have been replaced with vinyl ones. The interior materials consists of ceramic tile floors, plaster walls and ceilings. Acoustical tile is found in the dining area.

Cultural Data: The Dining Hall, also known as the Norlum Hub or Canteen, served nearly 5,000,000 meals between 1944-1946. By 1947, approximately 1,200 patients had friends or family deposit money for sundries into their accounts. The Job Corps program uses the dining facility for their students.

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Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 427-428

Historic Name: Covered Walkways

Style: Unknown

Classification: Structure: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1915, 1917, 1927, 1947

Architect: Saunders & Lawton

Site ID #30

Description: The original covered walkways featured square wood posts carrying wood roof framing. The gable roof featured clay tile cladding and matched the Spanish-Colonial Revival style of the buildings they connected. Existing covered walks are either painted round metal posts supporting flat steel trusses and carrying a flat roof or they are a reinforced concrete type with gabled concrete slab roofs.

Cultural Data: The covered walkways provided sheltered pathways between facilities and wards. Given the weather in the Pacific Northwest, this proved to be an essential addition to the campus. The walkways were modified with metal roofs in 1959.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report: pages 432-433

Historic Name: Ward 10 & 11

Style: Spanish-Colonial Revival

Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1922

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #31

Description: This 17, 260 square foot two-story building is a T-shaped structure with a bay projecting from the crossing of the "T." This building is of the same style and materials as the other wards built during the 1910's and 1920's.

Cultural Data: Wards 10 and 11 provided quarters for male patients. Today the building serves as a dormitory.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 434-435

Historic Name: Ward 12, 13 & 14

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Classification: Site: Historic-Non-Contributing

Built: 1930

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #32

Description: Only the concrete foundation remains.

Cultural Data: This is the site of a ward that housed male patients.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 174.

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Common Name: Recreation Building **Built: 1961**
Style: Modern **Architect: Salinger, McDaniel & Assoc**
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib. **Site ID #33**

Description: This 13,328 square foot building has a flat roof, smooth beige plaster walls similar to the other modern buildings. It has a gymnasium with narrow vertical non-venting windows on the east and west sides. The doors and windows are brown metal framed.
Cultural Data: This is a recreational building for the Job Corps Program.

Common Name: Modular Classroom **Built: 2000**
Style: Modular **Architect: N/A**
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib. **Site ID #34**

Description: This is a portable 1,580 square foot modular classroom that serves the students at the Job Corps Program.

Historic Name: Power House **Built: 1919**
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival **Architect: Saunders & Lawton**
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing **Site ID #35**

Description: This 17,697 square foot building has been remodeled over the years, most recently in 1962 but retains a significant degree of its original integrity. The power station is built on a sloping site-the front of the building is a single story and the back is two. It is a typical concrete-frame building, with clay tile infill and stucco finish. The roof is sheathed with clay tiles. The front facade presents two rooflines: a lower one over the entry and an upper roof set back with a projecting dormer. A row of large, arched windows runs the length of each side. A 120-foot concrete exhaust stack rises from the rear of the building. Some windows appear to be the original steel with wood casements and several windows are vinyl replacements. The wood doors are also a mixture of new and old, including metal overhead rollup doors.

Cultural Data: By 1919 wood became scarce as they cleared the land and the fuel source shifted to coal. Powerhouse No. 2 was built over the site of Powerhouse No. 1. In 1949, the state installed a permanent power drop to receive power from the Puget Sound Power & Light Company. The steam turbines are held for emergency use.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages: 437-438

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Common Name: Tunnels
Style: Unknown
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing

Built: Commencing in 1912
Architect: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID #36

Description: This reinforced concrete structure runs underground between the Power House, the main wards and the facility buildings. Electrical lights illuminate the interior of the tunnel. The 5 1/2 x 6-1/2 foot space carries utilities and steam from the Power House.

Cultural Data: Each time the state constructed a new ward, they extended the tunnel. In 1925 the state added 800 feet of concrete steam tunnel to service Nurses' Hall No. 1. In 1937, NSH enlarged the tunnel between the powerhouse and laundry in order to repair the steam lines.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 637-638

Common Name: Light Standards
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Object: Historic, Contributing

Built: ca 1937
Architect: Unknown
Site ID# 37

Description: The historic light standards are painted black metal posts in concrete foundations. A foursquare opaque glass fixture with a black cap and finial caps the slender posts. Modern aluminum posts with straight down lighting lamps have been added throughout the campus to the detriment of the original standards appearance. Both new and old fixtures can be found throughout the hospital grounds.

Cultural Data: Prior to the installation of light standards, watchmen made their rounds at night with flashlights. The light standards improved visibility and road safety. Originally, the light standards provided a unifying element to the campus.

Historic Name: Blacksmith, Tin & Paint Shop
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1933
Architect: NSH
Site ID #38

Description: This 2,220 square foot single-story concrete frame building has clay tile infill and stucco finish. It has asphalt shingles and two large metal vents. An overhead rolling door has replaced one bay. The center bay has a single large double door. Concrete columns divide two flanking bays. Wood windows are original. The building measures 20 x 60 feet.

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Cultural Data: Patients, overseen by hospital engineers and carpenters, built the structure. The building continues to function as a maintenance facility.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 480-481.

Historic Name: Carpentry Shop
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1933
Architect: NSH
Site ID #39

Description: This commercial type, concrete frame building with clay tile infill has a stucco finish. The roof is sheathed with asphalt shingle and capped with two large, cylindrical, sheet-metal vents and one square metal vent. The multi-lite windows are original. The building is connected to the Blacksmith, Tin and Paint shop by an added small connecting structure.

Cultural Data: The Carpentry Shop provided work and teaching space for the hospital. This 3,477 square foot building was designed and built by hospital employees and patients. It measures 60 x 80 feet.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 477-478

Historic Name: Lumber Shed
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1933
Architect: NSH
Site ID #41

Description: This rectangular wood frame structure features a side gable roof. The west façade is open for ease of storing wood. Horizontal wood board clads the buildings. The broad, overhanging roof is wood shingles.

Cultural Data: This storage facility was built in close proximity to the carpentry shop.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 485-486.

Historic Name: Filtration Building
Style: Unknown
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1947
Architect: James W. Carey & Assoc
Site ID #42

Description: This industrial one-story 2500 square foot building features a shingle clad hip roof with modest eave overhangs and decorative exterior brackets. Foundation is poured in

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place concrete. Wood trusses carry the car-decking roof structure. Multiple lite steel sash windows are intact.

Cultural Data: The new water system included two new wells, an aerating tower, pumps and sedimentation tanks as well as chlorinating equipment. The building is currently rented to a non-profit fisheries enhancement group.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 491-492.

Historic Name: Aeration Building

Built 1947

Style: Industrial

Architect: James W. Carey & Assoc

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Site ID #43

Description: Built in connection with the new water system, the 2000 square foot aeration building is open on all four sides to allow full air circulation. A concrete basin forms the floor. The side gable roof is metal clad.

Cultural Data: This building in conjunction with the Filtration building cleansed the well water of sulfur impurities by allowing air to pass through the water. The building currently serves as storage for General Administration.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 494-495.

Historic Name: Paint Shop

Built: 1936

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Architect: NSH

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Site ID #44

Description: This rectangle, poured concrete building is 2070 square feet. It is a single story building made of reinforced concrete frame with masonry infill. Painted stucco clads the exterior. The hip roof is asphalt composition shingles with exposed rafter tails beneath a broad eave overhang. Contemporary vinyl sash windows have been installed. A round parapet marks the main building entrance on the east façade.

Cultural Data: Patients under the supervision of hospital engineers and carpenters built the building. The Paint Shop provided facilities for painting furnishings and woodwork used in the hospital buildings.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 470-471

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Common Name: Planer Shop

Style: Other

Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib

Built: 1960

Architect: Job Corps Program

Site ID #45

Description: This is a 1,952 square foot one story building with hip roof clad in asphalt composition material and stucco-over plywood walls.

Cultural Data: The tenant constructed the building for vocational training classes.

Historic Name: Commissary

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1918

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #46

Description: This commercial rectangle two-story building has a poured concrete foundation. The construction is typical of the masonry/concrete seen throughout the campus. The walls are stucco finished. The hipped roof is asphalt shingle. Vinyl windows replace the original wood and stained glass on the second story. The west end has a recent modern addition devoid of any Spanish Colonial Revivalism details. The total square footage is 23,888. A covered loading dock extends along the south length of the original building and the addition.

Cultural Data: The building received rail deliveries from both the north and south sides. This stop was known as Norlum (short for Northern Asylum). In 1933 the state remodeled the building interior. Job Corps uses the building for warehouse and classroom needs.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 473-474.

Historic Name: Northern Hospital Spur

Style: N/A

Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1912

Builder: Northern Pacific RR

Site ID #47

Description: A low, raised bed extends along the route of the former spur line serving NSH from the Northern Pacific Railway. Ties and track have been removed.

Cultural Data: Coal and bulk supply deliveries were delivered via this railroad spur. In 1925, the state added a wood trestle extending the spur an additional eighty feet to provide storage for coal. In 1929 a fuel bunker was added.

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Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 487-488.

Historic Name: Garage No. 2
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1921
Architect: NSH
Site ID #48

Description: This 2,836 square foot building provided automobile storage as well as space for an oil room and blacksmith shop. The 40 x 80 foot building consists of concrete blocks with some reinforcing steel embedded in the walls. A concrete floor runs throughout the space. The original clay tile roof has been replaced with asphalt shingle.

Cultural Data: Under the supervision of the institution's engineer and carpenter, patients did most of the construction with some assistance from day laborers.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report 441-442

Historic Name: Fire Hall
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1957
Architect: NSH
Site ID #49

Description: This 1,500 square foot single-story masonry wall building features a rectangular footprint. The exterior walls are stucco. Asphalt composition shingles clad the hip roof. A south facing garage door provided access for a fire truck.

Cultural Data: The hospital conducted fire drills on a routine schedule, taking turns rotating through the buildings. The Fire Hall stored a fire truck and hoses.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 444-445

Common Name: VS. Building
Style: Industrial
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib

Built: 1986
Architect: Jobs Corps Program
Site ID #50

Description: This 7,500 square foot rectangle building, measuring 120' x 50', has a flat roof. The walls are beige colored stucco over plywood with four large sliding doors providing access for large items.

Cultural Data: The building is used by Job Corps for storage.

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Common Name: Carpentry P.E.T.S. Building **Built: ca 1985**
Style: Unknown **Architect: Job Corps Program**
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib **Site ID #51**

Description: This is a 2020 square foot carport-style building with open wood trusses and wood siding. The roof is clad in the same asphalt composition 3-tab style material as all the buildings erected by Job Corps in this area.

Cultural Data: This building provides dry storage for lumber for the carpentry classes.

Historic Name: Garage **Built: Unknown**
Style: Unknown **Architect: Unknown**
Classification: Historic, Non-Contributing **Site ID #52**

Description: This rectangle balloon frame single story building consists of 600 square feet of enclosed space. The foundation is poured concrete with stucco-clad walls. The roof is asphalt shingle over a side gable roof.

Cultural Data: Extensive alterations erased the majority of this garages character-defining elements. Today the building serves as an office and classroom for Job Corps students.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 465-466

Note: Since 1981, when the Job Corps Program tenancy began, several small outbuildings and sheds have been built near this Garage as part of the vocational training courses. These are discreetly located behind major buildings and are not visible from the main roadways.

Historic Name: Garage **Built: ca 1930**
Style: Other **Architect: NSH**
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing **Site ID #53**

Description: This 600 square foot braced-frame building has stalls for two cars. Peeled log posts provide the braces. Vertical circular sawn boards clad the building structure with plywood added in the gable ends. Wood shakes clad the side gable roof.

Cultural Data: This building continues to serve as shelter for cars.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 462-463.

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Common Name: Garden Shed **Built: c.1940**
Style: Other **Architect: NSH**
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #54**

Description: This compact, concrete frame building has a rectangular plan. The exterior walls are painted stucco with painted horizontal boards in the gable end. Asphalt shingles cover the side gabled roof. Two wood service doors open on the southeast façade. Interior is unfinished concrete walls and exposed roof framing.

Cultural Data: This garden shed provided storage space for equipment and tools used in the daily maintenance and care of the hospital's extensive grounds and plantings.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report page 459-460.

Historic Name: Men's Occupational Therapy Bldg **Built: 1933**
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival **Architect: NSH**
Classification: Building: Historical-Contributing **Site ID #55**

Description: This 9,520 square foot two-story building is made of reinforced concrete and hollow clay tile with stucco finished walls and an asphalt shingle hipped roof. Aluminum strip windows have been added.

Cultural Data: Patients under the supervision and with the help of hospital maintenance staff constructed the building, which housed the mattress factory and the printer for the weekly newspaper. Other activities included shoe repair, bed and furniture repair, musical instrument manufacturing, basket weaving and coppersmith shops. This is the cultural center for the Job Corps Program.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 447-448.

Common Name: Modular Classroom **Built: 1993**
Style: Other **Architect: N/A**
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib. **Site ID #57**

Description: This O.E.P. Modular building is 1,580 square feet.

Cultural Data: The Modular serves as a classroom for Job Corps.

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Historic Name: Laundry No. 3
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival
Classification: Building: Historic-Contributing

Built: 1916, 1947
Architect: Saunders & Lawton
Site ID #58

Description: This 12,000 square foot single-story building has clay tile infill walls and is finished with stucco. The roof structure consists of wood trusses and plywood decking. The roof is asphalt shingles. Four copper covered cupolas are evenly spaced across the ridgeline. Vinyl windows have been added. The original building burned down in 1946 and was rebuilt in 1947.

Cultural Data: Job Corps currently leases this building for a shop and classroom.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 452,453

Historic Name: Women's Occupational Therapy Bldg
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib

Built: 1962
Architect: Unknown
Site ID #59

Description: This one-story 22,741 square foot building is on a concrete foundation. It has smooth, beige plaster exterior walls and grey aluminum windows. The flat roof extends over the entrance to provide a covered walkway. Brown metal gutters and downspouts are in place.

Cultural Data: The building provides office and classroom space for Job Corps.

Historic Name: Greenhouse No. 3
Style: Other
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1933
Architect: NSH
Site ID #60

Description: This was once a 24' by 120' rectangle glass and reinforced-concrete building. Only the concrete foundations, stem walls, and planters remain. The attached house is a concrete masonry structure with stucco finish and asphalt shingle roof. Cultural Data: Patients, with help and direction from the hospital engineers and carpenters, built the building. Between 1945 and 1947 the greenhouse and hospital florist supplied shrubs and bulbs to other State institutions as well as provided plants and flowers for the hospital wards. These activities provided occupational therapy for the patients.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 455-456.

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Common Name: Storage Building **Built: c.1995**
Style: Other **Architect: Job Corps Program**
Classification: Building: Non-Hist, Non-Contrib. **Site ID #61**

Description: This is a concrete masonry single-story structure with stucco siding and asphalt shingle roof. It is attached to the north end of greenhouse foundation.
Cultural Data: This 1,200 square foot building provides storage for gardening equipment for Job Corps.

Historic Name: Reservoir No. 3 **Built: 1927**
Style: Other **Engineer: R.H. Thomson**
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #62**

Description: This is a pit blasted out of a rock hill overlooking the campus. The two million gallon reservoir is covered with a corrugated metal roof supported with steel trusses.
Cultural Data: Both Pump House No. 2 and the Chlorination Plant were built in conjunction with this reservoir. Patients provided all common labor.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 599-600.

Common Name: Reservoir Platform **Built: 1947**
Style: **Architect: James. W. Carey & Assoc.**
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #63**

Description: The platform is a metal structure supported on poured-in-place concrete footings. A fine metal mesh surrounds the structure preventing intrusion.
Cultural Data: The platform covered Reservoir No. 3 and protected the water supply.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 638-639

Historic Name: Hay Barns **Built: c.1930**
Style: Vernacular **Architect: NSH**
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #64, #65, #68, #100**

Description: These one-story rectangle buildings with gable wood shingle roofs have dirt floors. Some of the vertical exterior wood siding is missing.

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Cultural Data: Hay barns were spread throughout the northern portion of the NSH property, providing hay storage facilities for the hospital's farming operation.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report: page 177, 575-576.

Historic Name: Pump houses

Style: Unknown

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1910 through 1927

Architect: NSH

Site ID #66, #67, #71, #73

Description: These four buildings are small square structures with stucco siding and either flat or sloped roofs. Each has an access door and some have wood framed windows.

Cultural Data: All four-pump houses operated as part of the larger water system for NSH.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 498, 502, 586, 588.

Historic Name: Pipe Line

Style: Unknown

Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built: ca. 1910

Architect: NSH

Site ID #69

Description: This industrial form structure made of metal pipe extends above grade from north of the Power House. Originally this line ran north approximately three miles to Reservoirs No. 1 and No. 2. Currently the line terminates just north of the Filtration Building.

Cultural Data: The line crossed four ravines where it was carried by wood trestles. Heavy floods washed out seven supports in the ravines. In 1919, some wood trestles were replaced with concrete and a road constructed alongside the pipeline. In 1927, 572 feet of wood stave pipe was replaced with ten-inch steel line. In 1933 two 140-foot concrete trestles were added to support the pipeline. In 1944, crews used the hospital's power shovel to excavate a trench to replace the wooden line from the headwaters to Reservoir No. 2.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 578-579.

Historic Name: Trestle No. 1

Style: Unknown

Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built ca 1915

Architect: NSH

Site ID #70

Description: These concrete foundations supported a concrete trestle to carry the water pipe line over a small ravine and Hansen Creek. They replaced a former wood trestle.

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Cultural Data: The trestle also permitted hauling wood across Hansen Creek from logged-off areas.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 582-583.

Historic Name: Bridges
Style: Other
Classification: Structures

Built: 1910-1912
Architect: NSH
Site ID #72 and #74

Description: Site #72: The bridge span no longer exists. Reinforced concrete buttresses hold back the bank on either side of Hansen creek. Rock riprap has been added. Site #74 continues to serve as the principal link between the wards and the farm. Painted metal beams span Hansen Creek across two poured-in-place concrete buttresses built into the creek bank. The bridge has wood decking recently repaired.
Cultural Data: Hansen Creek divides the property north to south. In order to transport farm products, water, wood and other natural resources from the farm to the hospital, bridges were erected at several points across the creek.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 500 and 504.

Historic Name: Root Houses 3 & 4
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1922 and 1927
Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell
Site ID #75 and #76

Description: These two rectangular buildings 100 x 36 feet each are overgrown with blackberry bushes. Trees and vines are collapsing a portion of the roofs. They have concrete perimeter foundations with concrete buttresses at one end, topped with hollow clay tile walls.

Cultural Data: The root houses provided additional storage capacity for produce harvested on the farm.

Source: Artifact Consulting Report pages 508-512.

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Historic Name: Boiler House
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1928
Architect: NSH
Site ID #77

Description: This single story, clay-tile rectangle building features a concrete foundation. The brick chimney servicing the boiler is near the north wall which is made of board formed concrete. The building has a side gable roof with ridgeline vents. Interior wood posts support the wood roof frame. A south facing door accessed the adjacent root houses. A large door at the west end opened onto a loading dock.

Cultural Data: This building served the cannery as part of the food-processing cluster.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 505-506.

Historic Name: Cannery
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1928
Architect: NSH
Site ID #78

Description: This is a two-story clay tile structure surrounded by a covered porch. The roof over the center portion of the building has collapsed. The windows are gone.

Cultural Data: In 1933 the state remodeled the building and upgraded the machinery. In 1941 the crews enclosed the north porch creating a shelter workroom. In 1942 crews re-roofed the building and upgraded the wiring system. In 1949 the state repaired the boiler and in 1951 added a walk-in refrigerator. Only the ruins of this building remain today.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 514-515.

Historic Name: Machine No. 1
Style: Unknown
Classification: Object: Historic, Contributing

Built: ca 1928
Architect: N/A
Site ID #79

Description: Machine No. 1, located outside the cannery, is constructed of steel and wood. It is located near an outdoor electrical junction box suggesting it may have had an electric motor at one time.

Cultural Data: This machine was used in processing produce from the farm.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 519

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Common Name: Farmland
Style: N/A
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing

Built: Commenced in 1910
Architect: Olmsted Brothers
Site ID #80

Description: Farmland comprises the flat bottomland south and southeast of the ward buildings. NSH channeled and dredged Hansen creek to obtain more farmland. These bottomlands feature the rich silt deposited by past floods from the Skagit River. The lower portion has been restored to an alluvial fan for the creek. Hay is grown and harvested each summer.

Cultural Data: The development of cultivated land continued throughout most of the next six decades. NSH had already been clearing land for cultivation two years before the Olmsted design formalized and further refined the farm lay-out and operations, maximizing the land for the best and highest use given soil properties, drainage and efficiency of patient and employee labor.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 633-634.

Historic Name: Implement Shed
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1922
Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell
Site ID # 81

Description: This 32 x 96-foot building is a wood-framed, sheathed structure divided into three open bays. The perimeter concrete foundation and two-by-four framed walls are covered with diagonal wood sheathing and lap siding. The roof is wood shingles. The south walls are painted in murals with farm themes.

Cultural Data: The Implement Shed provided storage space for farm equipment. By 1944 crews had converted many farm implements from machine-drawn back to horse-drawn as they worked better when drawn by horses.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 524-525.

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Historic Name: East Entrance Gate **Built: ca 1911**
Style: Vernacular **Architect: NSH**
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing **Site: #82**

Description: Two concrete posts are cemented into the ground on large footings. Two farm gates that meet in the middle span the posts.

Cultural Data: This entrance, off of Helmick Road, served as the original entrance to the hospital.

Historic Name: Horse Barn **Built: 1929**
Style: Vernacular **Architect: Unknown**
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #83**

Description: This one and a half story building is composed of painted board-formed concrete. Engaged pilasters set at regular intervals run the length of the building. Wood windows are set between each pilaster. The glass is gone. The end gable is sheathed with wood shingles. Two peaked cupolas are spaced at equal distances along the ridge of the roof with a skylight between them. The floor is concrete.

Cultural Data: This building replaced a wooden barn built in 1915 for horses.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 527-528.

Historic Name: Manure Shed **Built: 1916**
Style: Unknown **Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell**
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #84**

Description: Only the foundation and board formed concrete stem walls remain.

Cultural Data: A tank running on tracks from the cow barns slid along a metal rail and dumped manure into the manure shed.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 521-522.

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Historic Name: Dairy Barn No. 2 & 3

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1915, 1923

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #85 & #90

Description: These two barns flank the milking house in the middle of the dairy cluster of buildings. The exterior walls are painted board-formed concrete. Rows of wood windows run along the east and west sides of each building. The interior floors are concrete. The roofs are clear spanned by wood trusses. The roof decking is tongue-and-grooved sheathed with corrugated metal roofing over the original wood shingles. Four cupolas are spaced at equal distances along the ridge of the roof with a skylight between them.

Cultural Data: The Superintendents considered providing milk for the patients an essential nutrient. The NSH dairy herds consistently won awards for quality and quantity of milk production. Barn No 2 was built in 1915 and Barn No. 3 was built in 1923

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report: Pages 531-532 and 542-543.

Historic Name: Creamery

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1916

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #86

Description: The walls of this building are constructed of clay tile and are finished in stucco. The roof was shingled but many shingles are gone and the rest are beyond repair. The roof structure is collapsing along with the three cupolas that were once spaced along the ridge. The boiler and chimney are still in place. A large intact metal boiler remains in its original location.

Cultural Data: The Creamery provided the first dedicated milking and processing facilities for the institution's growing dairy herd. The south addition was added in 1943.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 546-547.

Historic Name: Breezeway

Style: Other-Utilitarian

Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built: c.1920

Architect: NSH

Site ID #87

Description: The breezeway featured an enclosed soffit. Wood posts, later replaced with metal post carried the side gable roof with wood shingles. The roof is collapsing.

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Cultural Data: This breezeway provided covered access between the cow barns and the milk house.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 606-607.

Historic Name: Milking Shed
Style: Modern
Classification: Building: Non-Historic, Contrib

Built 1961
Architect: NSH
Site ID #88

Description: The milking shed is a CMU block structure with sixteen milking stalls constructed of tube steel and metal panels. Four sets of windows are placed high in the exterior walls. An open-ended CMU structure with a flat roof is attached to the south end of the building. Much of the roofing material is missing.

Cultural Data: This building provided dedicated milking facilities for NSH's dairy herd.

Sources: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 538-539 and North Cascades Gateway Center staff.

Historic Name: Silo
Style: Other
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built: c.1920
Architect: Unknown
Site ID #89

Description: This two-story, sheet-metal structure has a tapering funnel section at the bottom. It is supported on four legs constructed of angle iron and it is capped with a low-sloped metal roof.

Cultural Data: This silo served a supporting role in the NSH's dairy operation.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 535-536.

Historic Name: Barn
Style: Vernacular
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: c.1920
Architect: Unknown
Site ID #91

Description: This building is constructed in the same style and materials and construction methods as the horse barn and dairy barns. Two roof dormers project on the south elevation. Large double doors on the north, south and east ends provided access to the building.

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Cultural Data: This barn provided quarters for farm animals not accommodated elsewhere. In addition to work horses and dairy cows, the farm had beef cattle, sheep and goats.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 552-553.

Historic Name: Silo No. 1

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1916

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID # 92

Description: This 175 ton capacity silo is an unpainted, cylindrical, CMU structure. A rectangular access shaft, complete with ladder, runs the full height of the structure. The original conical wood roof is gone, allowing rain into the structure.

Cultural Data: The silo stored feed corn harvested from the fields. This silo remains as one of the core dairy structures.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 549-550.

Historic Name: Bull Barn

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1934

Architect: NSH

Site ID #93

Description: The 24 x 32-foot building has a poured concrete foundation with painted, board-formed concrete walls. The interior floor is dirt with stalls constructed of wood and concrete. The gable-end roof is sheathed with Ondura metal shingle roofing that has rusted red, resembling clay tiles. Each of the four stalls opens onto a small fenced area.

Cultural Data: The Bull Barn housed breeding bulls in a safe manner. Patients under the direction of hospital engineers and carpenters constructed this building.

Artifacts Consulting Report pages 560-561.

Historic Name: Calf and Grain Barn

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1933

Architect: Unknown

Site ID #94

Description: Unlike many of the barns, this building is a two-story structure. In addition, the exterior walls are constructed using a concrete post-and-beam frame with clay tile infill. Because the second floor stored grain, the first-floor interior is not clear spanned like the other barns. Two rows of interior concrete posts spaced on ten-foot centers run the length

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of the building. A grid of concrete beams running the length and width of the building connect the exterior walls to each other and to the interior posts. A concrete floor runs down the center of the building with dirt floors on either side. It is missing many of the wood roof shingles. The building measures 32 x 70 feet.

Cultural Data: The Calf and Grain Barn provided accommodations for young dairy stock as well as storage facility for grain to feed the dairy herd.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 556-557.

Historic Name: Horse Barn No. 3

Style: Vernacular

Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1915

Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell

Site ID #95

Description: This one-story rectangle wood-framed building is divided into two bays, each with a concrete center floor and raised wood floors where the stalls are located. Two large opening at each gable end of the building provide access, though the large doors are broken. The wood shingles are in poor condition allowing rainwater into the interior. The painted wood siding has been damaged in several places.

Cultural Data: This building contained stalls for the farm's workhorses.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 564-565.

Historic Name: Cemetery

Style: N/A

Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing

Built: 1913

Builder: NSH

Site ID #96

Description: The cemetery is a mown grass field approximately 200 feet by 200 feet. The south end is framed by a metal fence and entryway added in 2003. The east and west sides are fenced in by wood posts and barbwire. The north end is un-fenced and is bordered by a creek. A large brick memorial commemorates the site as a burial ground for 1487 patients.

Cultural Data: The cemetery was used by the hospital as burial grounds for patients unclaimed by relatives. The cemetery fell into disrepair after the hospital closed in 1973. A local high school history class led the community in raising funds to erect a permanent memorial and add new secure fencing. Washington State General Administration currently maintains the property.

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Historic Name: Farm Gate **Built: c.1940**
Style: Other **Builder: NSH**
Classification: Structure: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #97**

Description: Metal I-beam posts are set in concrete footings to either side. The metal gate with diagonal bracing hangs off the metal posts. The gate was previously painted yellow.
Cultural Data: The gate served to control traffic along the farm road between the dairy operation to the southeast and the piggery and poultry operations to the northwest.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 567-568.

Historic Name: Fences **Built: Commencing in 1910**
Style: Other **Builder: NSH**
Classification: Object: Historic, Contributing **ID #98**

Description: Built over the course of NSH's history, fences take on a variety of forms throughout the site. The majority of remnant examples feature split log posts with multiple wire strands stretched between the posts.
Cultural Data: The fences followed either the section lines or county roads. The erection of fencing during the institutions' initial years followed the patterns of land clearing for agricultural purposes.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 621-622.

Historic Name: Garden and Pasture Land **Built: Commenced in 1910**
Style: N/A **Architect: Olmsted Brothers**
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #99**

Description: Garden and pastureland comprise the gently rolling upland bluff to the east of the ward and facilities buildings.
Cultural Data: Garden and pastureland were significantly improved by the Olmsted design of 1912. Total acreage under cultivation reached 273 acres by 1919. Crops included: strawberries, spinach, onions, lettuce, carrots, beets, pumpkin, squash, beans, cabbage, rutabagas, parsnips, bush beans, string beans, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, chives, cucumbers, dill, endive, garlic, kohlrabi, leeks, radishes, rhubarb, peppers, parsley, turnips, and Swiss chard. By the early 1940's this collection of crops achieved status as the county's only large, diversified truck garden. The farm supervisor and kitchen staff

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collaborated to ensure a variety of crops and ample nutrition. The development of pasture followed the land clearing. Between 1913 and 1914, crews cleared and seeded approximately thirty acres of land for pasture. Over the next several decades, workers continued converting forestland to pasture, predominately in the upland areas north of the ward buildings. As the land was cleared, crews installed fences to subdivide into pasture for various stock. Gates and roads provided circulation among the various pastures and farm buildings. Orchard development followed the establishment of pasture and tillage. By the early 1930's, the orchards produced, over a two-year time period, an average of 29,500 pounds of fruit.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report Pages 628-629.

Historic Name: Slaughter House **Built: 1919**
Style: Spanish Colonial Revival **Architect: Heath, Gove & Bell**
Classification: Building: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #101**

Description: This one-story rectangle building with poured concrete foundation is set about three feet above grade creating a loading dock. The exterior walls are painted CMU. The asphalt shingle roof completely collapsed during the winter of 2009. Four tall windows on the southeast elevation provided day lighting. The smokehouse stack at the rear of the building is leaning to one side. Equipment used in the slaughtering process remains in the building including large meat hooks from a ceiling conveyor rack.

Cultural Data: The Slaughterhouse served an important role in the self-sufficiency of the hospitals' food operation. This building provided slaughtering, butchering, processing, curing, and cold storage for animals raised on the farm.

Resource: Artifacts Consulting Report: Pages 572-573.

Historic Name: Poultry Area **Built: c.1920**
Style: N/A **Builder: NSH**
Classification: Site: Historic, Contributing **Site ID #102**

Description: Only a concrete slab remains of one of the poultry buildings.

Cultural Data: A cluster 29 buildings comprised the Poultry area, producing 2300 eggs/day by 1950.

Source: Artifacts Consulting Report pages 176, 570, 571.
Superintendent's Report for 1950-1952, page 18.

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TABLE OF BUILDINGS:

SITE #	NAME:	DATE BUILT:	CLASSIFICATION:
1	Rock Wall No.2	1926	Historic Contributing
2	Gate House	1923	Historic Contributing
3	Ponds 1, 2, 3	1923	Historic Contributing
4	Landscape Water Element	c. 1910	Historic Contributing
5	Staff Cottage No. 1	1948	Historic Contributing
6	Staff Cottage No. 2	1948	Historic Contributing
7	Douglas Building	1962	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
8	Rock Wall No. 1	1926	Historic Contributing
9	Superintendent's Stable	c.1926	Historic Contributing
10	Transformer Vault No. 1	1938	Historic Contributing
11	R.S.N. Building	1992	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
12	Ward 6, 7, 8 & 9	1917	Historic Contributing
13	Enclosed Walkway	1941	Historic Contributing
14	Ward #4	1914	Historic Contributing
15	Ward #5	1914	Historic Contributing
16	Ward #3	1914	Historic Contributing
17	Administration Building	1912	Historic Contributing
18	Campus Landscape	1912-40	Historic Contributing
19	Ward C and CL	1914	Historic Contributing
20	Nurses Hall No. 2	1938	Historic Contributing
21	Garage No. 1	c.1915	Historic Non-Contributing
22	Ward L-M & Attic	1933	Historic Contributing
23	Gazebo	c.1990	Non Historic, Non-Contributing
24	Gazebo	c. 1990	Non Historic, Non-Contributing
25	Fireplace	c.1930	Historic Contributing
26	Ward J-K	1928	Historic Contributing
27	Ward H-I	1918	Historic Contributing
28	Assembly Hall	1916	Historic Contributing
29	Dining Hall	1915	Historic Contributing
30	Covered Walkways	1915-1947	Historic Contributing
31	Ward No. 10 &11	1922	Historic Contributing
32	Ward 12, 13 & 14	1930	Historic Non-Contributing
33	Recreation Building	1961	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
34	Modular Classroom	c. 2000	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
35	Power House	1919	Historic Contributing
36	Tunnels	1912	Historic Contributing
37	Light Standards	c.1937	Historic Contributing
38	Blacksmith, Tin & Paintshop	1933	Historic Contributing
39	Carpentry Shop	1933	Historic Contributing
40	Transformer Vault No. 2	1938	Historic Contributing
41	Lumber Shed	1933	Historic Contributing
42	Filtration Building	1947	Historic Contributing
43	Aeration Building	1947	Historic Contributing
44	Paint Shop	1936	Historic Contributing

45	Planer Shop	1960	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
46	Commissary	1918	Historic Contributing
47	Railroad Spur	1912	Historic Contributing
48	Garage No. 2	1921	Historic Contributing
49	Fire Hall	1957	Historic Contributing
50	V.S. Building	1986	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
51	P.E.T.S. Building	1985	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
52	Garage	c.1930	Historic, Non-Contributing
53	Garage	c.1930	Historic Contributing
54	Garden Shed	c.1940	Historic Contributing
55	Men's O. T. Building	1933	Historic Contributing
56	Transformer Vault No. 3	1938	Historic Contributing
57	Modular Classroom	1993	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
58	Laundry No. 3	1947	Historic Contributing
59	Women's O.T. Building	1962	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
60	Greenhouse No. 3	1933	Historic Contributing
61	Storage Building	c.1995	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
62	Reservoir No. 3	1927	Historic Contributing
63	Reservoir Platform	1947	Historic Contributing
64	Hay Barn	c.1930	Historic Contributing
65	Hay Barn	c.1930	Historic Contributing
66	Pump House	1910-1927	Historic Contributing
67	Pump House	1910-1927	Historic Contributing
68	Hay Barn	c.1930	Historic Contributing
70	Trestle No. 1	c.1915	Historic Contributing
71	Pump House	1910-1927	Historic Contributing
72	Bridge	1910-1912	Historic Contributing
73	Pump House	1927	Historic Contributing
74	Bridge	1910-1912	Historic Contributing
75	Root House	1922	Historic Contributing
76	Root House	1927	Historic Contributing
77	Boiler House	1928	Historic Contributing
78	Cannery	1928	Historic Contributing
79	Machine No.1	c. 1928	Historic Contributing
80	Farmland		Historic Contributing
81	Implement Shed	1922	Historic Contributing
82	East Entrance Gate	c.1911	Historic Contributing
83	Horse Barn	1929	Historic Contributing
84	Manure Shed	1916	Historic, Non-Contributing
85	Dairy Barn No. 3	1923	Historic Contributing
86	Creamery	1916	Historic Contributing
87	Breezeway	c1920	Historic Contributing
88	Milking Shed	1961	Non-Historic, Non-Contributing
89	Silo	c.1920	Historic Contributing
90	Dairy Barn No. 2	1915	Historic Contributing
91	Barn	c.1920	Historic Contributing
92	Silo No.1	1916	Historic Contributing
93	Bull Barn	1934	Historic Contributing
94	Calf & Grain Barn	1933	Historic Contributing

95	Horse Barn No.3	1915	Historic Contributing
96	Cemetery	1913	Historic Contributing
97	Farm Gate	c.1940	Historic Contributing
98	Fences	1910	Historic Contributing
99	garden & Pasture Land	1910	Historic Contributing
100	Hay Barn	c.1930	Historic Contributing
101	Slaughter House	1919	Historic Contributing
102	Poultry Area	c.1920	Historic Contributing

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)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1909-1959

Significant Dates

1909, 1959

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

SAUNDERS & LAWTON (Architect)
 HEATH, GOVE & BELL (Architect)
 BLACKWELL & TAYLOR (Architect)
 DECKER & CHRISTIANSON (Architect)
 JAMES CAREY & ASSOC. (Architect)
 A.L. GOLDSCHMIDT (Architect)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record# _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

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Statement of Significance:

Northern State Hospital in Sedro Woolley, Washington is historically significant for its connection to the broad patterns of institutionalizing the mentally ill at the turn of the 20th century as expressed in the Pacific Northwest. Today, the hospital conveys a high level of integrity in terms of individual buildings and retention of the settings, plantings and layout as related to the master plan.

The hospital is also significant under Criteria C, as a resource that represents the work of several notable regional architects and as a major project of the Olmstead Brothers landscaping firm. Landscape architect, John Charles Olmsted considered the project a major accomplishment of the firm. The near complete execution of the plan makes Northern State Hospital a rare intact example of the Olmsted design work purposefully merging health care and agricultural functions. The Olmsted firm collaborated with the Seattle architectural firm of Saunders & Lawton who introduced the Spanish Colonial Revival style to the site, ensuring integration between the built environment and the landscape. Superintendent Doughty, over the first twenty years of his term, faithfully built out the master plan utilizing several other notable architectural firms.

The period of significance begins in 1909 when the state of Washington purchased the initial 826 acres for the Sedro-Woolley Insane Farm and began executing the master plan as developed by the Olmsted Brothers. The period of significance ends in 1959, the year a culmination of factors converged on the hospital forcing irreversible changes to its operations. The end of patient-supplied labor forced the hospital to reduce the farming enterprise, landscape maintenance, greenhouse operations, as well as clerical and housekeeping opportunities. The patient census began to drop dramatically as extended stays were not economically feasible nor socially acceptable. The resignation of Superintendent Jones in 1959, without a successor, created instability and a leadership void. The preliminary planning stages for modern buildings outside the master plan began with construction completed by 1961 (the recreation building) and 1962 (Douglas Hall). The district is significant at the local level of significance.

The strategic location in the northwest quadrant of the state positioned the hospital in the middle of a rapidly growing segment of the population, heretofore underserved. The availability of prime farmland and rainwater factored heavily in choosing Sedro-Woolley where both critical requirements for food production could be met. In addition, the town thrived at the crossroads of major railroad lines facilitating the movement of materials, supplies and people to the hospital from throughout the region.

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Once the state selected the property, they sought the expertise of the Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architectural Firm to develop a master design the site. The design considered the geology, topography, weather and specifics of the site together with the water, sewer, electrical and power needs of the hospital. The Olmsted design laid out the roadways, building sites and infrastructure in a manner that accentuated the natural endowments of view, sunlight and natural resources. The plan intentionally spaced the first row of buildings further apart than the second row in order for all people to see mountain views. The human scale of buildings situated on curvilinear roads created an environment conducive for understanding the mental institution in a non-threatening manner.

The quiet, scenic, rural setting fostered a calm atmosphere for the mentally ill patients. The borders of the property melded seamlessly into the surrounding farms and forest, creating an expansive sense of open space. Mountains sculpted the skyline and offered an ever-changing vista of seasonal color. Eventually the county roads came to the site, linking the hospital in more accessible ways to the local community. In the early years, converting the logged off land into cultivated fields required intensive effort and toil. In time, the setting evolved from a rough-hewn wilderness into a refined, orderly wide-ranging enterprise at the service of the public's mentally ill members.

The master design also directed every decision regarding the built environment. Three core hospital buildings were aligned on a north/south axis. Perpendicular to this, running east to west, were three parallel roadways lined with smaller scale wards and facility buildings. Expansive lawns and high-canopied trees occupied the space between the roadways. Utilities were discreetly hidden in tunnels between buildings and only emerged in the form of small stucco transformer vaults. No buildings were more than two stories above ground, creating a built environment on a human scale. The largest hospital building at nearly 100,000 square feet anchored the center of the campus. Spanish Colonial Revival architecture unified the buildings even though several architects over the course of thirty years contributed various expressions of this style. The theme remained even in the construction of small outbuildings added by maintenance employees. Unfortunately some of the visual rhythm of the buildings is interrupted by the absence of some wards and the relationship of the original design is slightly impaired by the addition of modern buildings at the periphery of the campus.

The districts' character is defined by the integration of the built environment along topography lines and incorporating the water elements on the site. The plan was to built the hospital on a natural shelf of land above the valley floor. Several creeks coursed down the hillsides above the hospital and were channeled into ponds and reservoirs. Employees integrated natural resources from the site into the landscape such as rock quarried from the reservoir and used for roadways and walls. Miles of split rail fence from local trees also line

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the farm fields. Remnants of a large privet hedge border the original access road to the hospital. Throughout the property old gates, bridge abutments, water lines and traces of other manmade features can be found in addition to the more preserved resources. Taken together one can grasp the breath and scale of human activity across the landscape.

The selection of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture introduced foreign materials to the Pacific Northwest. The added expense of shipping in clay tile, steel trusses and steel casement windows, decorative copper downspouts and gutters and building with concrete frames and hollow clay tile infill necessitated a prolonged build-out period of nearly thirty years. Several building interiors display paneled oak doors with transom lites, maple, ceramic tile or terrazzo floors; decorative wood rafters, staircases and ornate glass light fixtures.

As a whole, the district displays a high quality of workmanship. At the time, the state sought out the best designers, architects and engineers of the day to set the standard of construction for the hospital. Small details can be seen throughout the property. Hand-crafted wood paneled barn doors with divided light windows; scalloped cedar shingles applied to the facades of buildings; hand-built rock walls with end caps still standing today. The high aesthetic principle was even held for the most humble buildings such as the wood sheds, pumphouses and gatehouse.

Today, the district expresses a feeling of a bygone era whereby citizens suffering from mental illness could find refuge or asylum. The mature trees and landscape contribute to a sense of longevity. The narrow, meandering roadways invite the visitor to slow down and enter the property with a respectful approach while the stately historic buildings convey a sense of dignity to the former mental hospital.

The district is inextricably associated with the evolution of mental health care in the United States and the delivery of services to the people in northwest Washington. The property retains the identity of a master-designed mental institution in the twentieth century as evidenced by eighty-three contributing resources across a wide landscape.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Northern State Hospital (NSH) followed the evolutionary path of mental health care from 1909 until its closure in 1973. The United States has long debated over the government's duty to assist mentally incompetent, disabled members of society. Society held the great ideal, during the infancy of the mental health care movement, of an asylum for its members tormented by paranoia, delusions, hallucinations, suicidal ideations, manic behavior, dementia or psychoses, a refuge from a culture they could not fit into. In 1909, with few

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tools available to treat aberrant social behavior, removing citizens to an "asylum", from the Greek word *Asulon*, sanctuary and *asulos*, inviolable¹, presented the most logical solution in its day. Citizens could commit family members involuntarily; thus they came to be called "inmates" and would be "paroled" like prisoners. Setting aside a permanent residence with organized supervision and assistance, demonstrated a compassionate impulse by the American people. Abuses began to mount which played a role in the eventual abandonment of institutionalizing the mentally ill.

The historical context for NSH went beyond national borders. "At the turn of the 20th century, asylums were being built world-wide for people who couldn't take care of themselves"² according to Dr. Gruener, who worked at NSH as a Psychiatrist. "Before this time, most people lived in rural villages or small towns and took care of their own family members. With the development of cities, this became less practical."³ The nation's eastern seaboard cities established their mental asylums first. In 1769, Williamsburg, Virginia built the first institution "exclusively for the insane on the continent."⁴

During President Cleveland's first term (1885-1889) the doctrine of Social Darwinism emerged, portraying life as a "vast struggle in which the race rightly went to the strong and the weak were rightly condemned to fall by the wayside."⁵ This callous attitude towards the multitudes began to meet resistance in 1889 with the emergence of the Progressive Movement. Advocates challenged the capitalist view of progress in evolutionary Darwinism terms and instead defined a good society as one prospering from collective responsibility, compassion and social action.⁶ The Progressive Movement recognized the need to address the overwhelming socio-economic challenges created in the wake of rapid societal shifts. "In the years between the Civil War and the new century, the United States had undergone profound changes: from an agrarian toward an industrial and urban society, from small businesses to giant corporations, from a homogeneous population to a melting pot of

¹ The American Heritage College Dictionary, Vol. 4th Edition (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2002).

² Dr. Hans Gruener, Psychiatrist, Mary J. McGoffin (18 April 2008).

³ *ibid*

⁴ New York Times, The First Insane Asylum, 16 August 2009, 16 July 1900 nytimes.com

⁵ John Whitney Hall, History of the World: The Renaissance to World War I, Vol. 2 (Greenwich: Bison books Ltd, 1988) 3 vols. page 180

⁶ *ibid*

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nationalities, from an isolationist country to an imperial power."⁷ Across the nation in 1890 "a third of the population lived in towns and cities; by 1920 over half did. Many of the new city-dwellers were foreign, part of two great waves of immigration that followed the Civil War."⁸

Early admissions to NSH reflect these demographics. Of one hundred and one patients admitted in the year ending September 30, 1911, only 38 were from the United States, the majority being European immigrants⁹ drawn to the mild maritime climate in Western Washington and the opportunities for work. While still a Territory, Washington modified the Poor Law in 1854, delegating responsibility of the care for the insane to local counties.¹⁰ In 1862, the first hospital for the insane opened at St. John's Lunatic Asylum in Vancouver, WA¹¹. In 1870, United States Congress donated 373 acres of former Fort Steilacoom land to the Territory, which it closed as a fort in 1868. They converted the buildings to an insane asylum.¹² The rocky infertile soil prompted the asylum's superintendent, A.P. Calhoun, M.D. to recommend an additional hospital to relieve crowded conditions and to be built in an agriculturally viable location.¹³ Sedro-Woolley, a frontier town in the fertile Skagit Valley won the bid for the farm extension of Western State Hospital in 1909.

In addition to hundreds of acres of rich bottomlands, eastern Skagit County received an annual rainfall of 70 inches.¹⁴ Engineers hired by the Washington State Board of Control determined enough water could be obtained from Hansen Creek to meet the needs of the hospital. Careful calculations, based on current uses at Washington State's insane asylums at Medical Lake and Fort Steilacoom determined the site could support, even during the driest season, upwards of 3,472 patients with allocations of 200 gallons of water per person.

⁷ *ibid* page 186

⁸ John Whitney Hall, History of the World: The Renaissance to World War I, Vol. 2 (Greenwich: Bison books Ltd, 1988) 3 vols. page 183

⁹ A.H. McLeish, Superintendent, Bi-ennial, Northern Hospital for the Insane (Sedro Woolley: self, 1912). page 16

¹⁰ Artifacts Consulting, Inc., North Cascades Gateway Center (Northern State Hospital) Cultural Resources Assessment, Washington State (Olympia: State of Washington Department of General Administration, 2008). page XIX

¹¹ *ibid*

¹² *ibid*

¹³ *ibid* page 5

¹⁴ "Soil Survey of Skagit County, Washington," Soil Conservation Service, 1989.

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In addition, given the elevation drop of over 600 feet from the headwaters to the hospital site, the water could generate and deliver a net horsepower of 38.8 at the buildings. In effect, the plentiful rainfall could serve several essential functions: power generation, fire protection, institutional needs and irrigation. In 1909, the estimated cost of the water supply system: \$16,700.¹⁵

The commission charged with finding a site for the Northern Hospital farm, as it came to be known, determined the trees on the property contained enough fuel to supply all the needs of the institution for many years. A price of \$60.78 per acre was agreed upon and the State secured the initial property of 826 acres in 1909.¹⁶ Over the next several years, new parcels would be added until the site reached 1,086 acres.

The site bordered two railroad lines originally installed to carry logs out of the forests. Northern Pacific Railroad agreed to install a spur line to the hospital with the anticipation of supplying carloads of building materials and supplies to the hospital. Eventually, as wood became depleted, the hospital turned to a local coal source for fuel, delivered by railroad cars. Until roads were installed over the next several years, patients were delivered to the hospital via railroad car, disembarking at a platform behind the commissary building and walking through trails to the hospital buildings.

Sedro-Woolley, founded by settlers from England, Ireland, Ohio and Wisconsin, incorporated in 1898. The Skagit County Times described the frontier town as "...the heart of Skagit County...at the junction of the Seattle and International railway, connected to the Canadian Pacific, the Seattle and Northern railway and the Fairhaven and Southern." The Skagit River, the largest navigable stream in the State, skirted the lower edges of the town. The resources of the territory included lumber, shingles, gold, silver, iron, coal, fruit, hay, oats and vegetables.¹⁷

In 1911, fire destroyed two city blocks of the downtown. Wood buildings while economical to build given the local natural resources, proved to be a fire risk. Sedro-Woolley rebuilt in bricks made of local clay. NSH followed suit. In 1912, NSH began building the Administration Building, specifically designed to be fireproof.

¹⁵ Fifth Biennial Report, Biennial, State of Washington (Olympia: State of Washington, 1909-1911), page 71

¹⁶ *ibid* page 67

¹⁷ (Sedro-Woolley Museum, Sedro-Woolley, Washington Arcadia Publishing, 2003). page 93

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When completed, NSH served nine northern counties, Kitsap, King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, Jefferson, Clallam, Island and San Juan. The northwest corner of Washington State encompassed rich farmlands, rivers and waterways situated along major transportation hubs. Christopher Payne, the author of *Asylums* notes: "America was eager to erect large civic institutions that would serve as models of an enlighten society." A less noble motivation grew from a desire to move problem populations out of view.¹⁸

During the mid-nineteenth to the early twentieth century, the majority of insane asylums in the Midwest and East coast were built according to a blueprint designed by Thomas Story Kirkbride (1809-1883), a superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane in Philadelphia.¹⁹ He intended the buildings to house approximately 250 patients. Instead state governments enlarged the design exponentially. The New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane built in 1876 comprised 673,706 square feet of floor space. The largest building at Northern State Hospital was 112,000 square feet. A Kirkbride Plan demonstrated a V-shaped architectural layout with the administrative building projecting in the front and linked pavilions stepped back, facilitating a hierarchical segregation according to sex, illness and social class.²⁰ Payne noted how towns competed for the asylums since they insured economic prosperity, and this was true in Sedro-Woolley's case as well. James M. Harrison, a local farmer and state representative lobbied for Sedro-Woolley.²¹

Like the Kirkbride hospitals, NSH employed the most advanced technologies of its time: fireproof construction, central heating, plumbing and electricity. The exteriors tended to be ornate but the interiors resembled simple dormitories with long hallways and small rooms on either side. At NSH, several smaller "cottages" were built, flanking the central Administrative building and linked by covered or enclosed walkways. St Lawrence State Hospital in upstate New York, built in 1887 is along the lines of the cottage plan as well.

For the period ending September 1912, Dr. A.H. McLeish submitted the first biennial report.²² He cites a census of one hundred and one male patients with occupational skills readily usable at the farm such as a blacksmith, a boilermaker, a butcher, carpenters, cooks,

¹⁸ Christopher Payne, *Asylums* (Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 2009). page 7

¹⁹ *ibid* page 8

²⁰ *ibid* page 8

²¹ Robert Harrison, Interview., Mary J. McGoffin (20 November 2009).

²² A.H. McLeish, *Superintendent*, Biennial, Northern Hospital For Insane (Sedro-Woolley: self, 1910-1912).

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engineers, farmers, firemen, a gardener, an ironmoulder, many laborers, loggers, painters, sawyers, and a shingle weaver. Employees, full and part-time numbered twenty-two. During this period, NSH constructed two earthen reservoirs and 7500' of pipeline leading to the Power House. The Northern Pacific Railroad installed the railroad spur to the site. The Administration building with accommodation for two hundred patients neared completion. The recently completed Power House began to supply steam heat and electricity to the new buildings. The sewer system construction had begun. Land clearing commenced for new buildings, fences, pasture and farmland. Considerable road building, construction of bridges across Hansen Creek and drainage efforts ensued. The dairy herd grew from nine to eighteen cows. Dr. McLeish anticipated an increase in population of 240 patients "...to relieve the congested condition at Fort Steilacoom."²³ Four new cottages accommodating eighty patients each would cost about \$64,000 a piece. He advocated concrete construction, tile roof supported by steel superstructure. The kitchen and bakery needed a new sanitary building with more mechanized machinery and he advocated eliminating patient labor for economic and sanitary reasons. He anticipated needing refrigeration for meat, vegetables and fruits calling for an expenditure of \$30,000. The new hospital should have a hydrotherapeutic apparatus since all hospitals for the insane recognize this as being very useful. Dr. McLeish foresaw the need to replace temporary barns with concrete ones, add a machine shop, chapel, morgue, crematory and another reservoir.

During his tenure, a rapid snowmelt swelled the creek, washing away buildings along the banks. He advocated for head gates to control flooding. Dr. McLeish tried to explain the nature of the clay subsoil at the building site necessitating a storm water system to remove surface water away from the campus. He assured the Board of Control these expenditures would be worth the effort. "This place is undoubtedly destined to become one of the most beautiful and profitable places the State will ever have, but at the present time most of this land is covered by old logs and immense stumps."²⁴ Some of the land had been logged 25 years earlier. Finally, he requested money to buy more land to protect the water system from pollution and buy iron pipes to distribute water to the buildings.

From 1912 to 1914, the State funded several of Dr. McLeish's requests. The population grew to 287 patients living at NSH. The new superintendent, Dr. Doughty, anticipated the population growing to 800 patients over the next two years. In addition, he determined the hospital needed an auditorium, citing other institutions that had them, as a "very necessary

²³ ibid page 8

²⁴ ibid page 11

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and beneficial adjunct branch to the regular medical treatment of mental cases."²⁵ The superintendent intended Northern Hospital for the Insane to be ranked among the best in the nation. Dr. Doughty's request for appropriations amounted to \$606,800. The expenditure would provide three additional ward buildings, complete the hydrotherapy department, add a concrete, rodent-resistant commissary, replace wood farm buildings with concrete ones, add a laundry building, finish the refrigeration plant, repair the reservoirs, build the head gates, enlarge the sewer system, build roads and clear more land. He desired to increase the size of the dairy herd in keeping with the growing patient population. He also needed more funds to install a library and buy equipment for the surgical department.²⁶

From 1914-1916, the patient population increased to 692. The legislature of 1915 formally established the institution as Northern State Hospital, an entity unto its own right with the provisions made to receive and care for all cases committed in its assigned geographic region of the state.

Superintendent Doughty stated the buildings were all class "A" concrete with tile roofs and were as near fireproof as buildings of this class could be made..."²⁷ He boasted the new laundry building was likely one of the most modern building of its type. The auditorium he requested neared completion and would seat 800 people. The farm production doubled the amount of vegetables they could use, providing surplus to other state institutions. Dr. Doughty anticipated, given the trend over the previous fourteen months, the patient population would grow to 930 in three years. He requested a ward for patients afflicted with tuberculosis in order to contain the spread of the disease. The nurses, who frequently worked thirteen-hour days, needed housing of their own, apart from the wards. He recommended purchasing iron and wood working machinery for hospital repairs and for the "...welfare of the men under treatment. Many of these are skilled workers in various lines, and would be greatly benefited by employment along the lines for which they have been trained."²⁸ The hospital still needed a morgue with columbarium, a laboratory and post-mortem room. "Frequently we are obliged to hold these remains two days," he stated, "and as no special room or building has been provided for this purpose, it results in a somewhat serious inconvenience."²⁹ Other items on his list of recommendations included two more

²⁵ J. W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Bi-ennial Northern Hospital For Insane, 1912-1914.

²⁶ *ibid* page 91

²⁷ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennial Northern State Hospital, 1914-1916. page 136

²⁸ *ibid* page 142

²⁹ *ibid* page 141

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male ward buildings, a new commissary, an additional cow barn, a feed shed with equipment, a piggery, a green house, a permanent power house with equipment, more money for land clearing, fencing and nursery stock. The expansion and maintenance of the water system was a constant concern. Dr Doughty asked for \$13,000.00 to build concrete trestles and supports for the main water line.

In the biennium, 1916-1918, World War I impinged on the hospital work force since experienced men volunteered for the army or navy. Women began to fill the attendant positions formerly held by men. In addition, he noted, his employees "...responded promptly to the call to purchase Liberty Bonds to aid the boys overseas and the government."³⁰ Wartime anxieties permeated the atmosphere. In 1918, only 324 patients could claim United States citizenship while the remainder represented thirty-four countries. Federal deportation warrants reached into the relatively safe enclave of mental hospitals. NSH prepared to deport 15 alien insane inmates. Dr. Doughty explained however "...they could not be deported at this time on account of the submarine situation."³¹ As of September 30, 1918, the hospital had 993 patients and he anticipated by 1920 the population would grow to 1,200, necessitating more doctors and housing. Employees were leaving for more lucrative jobs in the private sector creating a staffing shortage for the hospital. Again he compared NSH's practices to other States in the western section of the country and advocated an increase in wages in order to remain competitive.³² During the biennium, 199 patients died and he requested, again, funds for a morgue.

From 1918-1920, Superintendent Doughty tallied the devastating effect of the 1918 influenza epidemic on the hospital: 320 cases with 32 deaths. In addition, six cases of smallpox developed. All cases were isolated and "...the entire population vaccinated."³³ By now, the hospital carried a large population of elderly patients, accounting for the high death rate. Furthermore, the state deportation agent aggressively deported many patients to their home states or native countries. Dr. Doughty continued to remind the Washington State Board of Control of the necessity to keep the hospital up to the most modern hospital standards. Ninety-five employees lived on campus, mostly in the patient wards and hospital building itself. Dr. Doughty forthrightly stated "First class service can not be expected under these conditions and it is difficult to obtain first class help when other hospitals are offering

³⁰ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1916-1918. page 116

³¹ *ibid* page 117

³² *ibid* page 119

³³ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1918-1920.

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better living conditions."³⁴ Patient population reached 1,023. He asked for an occupation treatment building since only one-third of the patients were employed. Again, Dr. Doughty implored the State to fund a building to treat tubercular patients.

The preservation of the water supply concerned him. Logging companies cleared land in the Hansen Creek watershed, threatening contamination of the water. He recommended the State purchase all the land along its pipeline from the primary reservoir to the Powerhouse, comprising five 40-acre tracts at a cost of \$20,000. Sewer effluent discharged into Hansen Creek downstream of the hospital also concerned Dr. Doughty and he requested funds to divert the filtrate to a pipeline along the county road to the Skagit River.

In the 1920-1922 biennium report, Dr. Doughty described the hospital's provision of dental care, tonsillectomies and internal medicine x-rays, services not typically associated with a mental institution. The hospital continued to be short staffed with only two physicians for a patient census of 1,109. He attributed this to the remote location, the cost of travel and the lack of housing on campus for married physicians. The original plan called for a superintendent's cottage and housing for resident physicians. *"It seems to me it is time further development took place in accordance with the original plan referred to. Hospitals for the care of insane,"* he continued *"are no longer simple detention homes or asylums. They are suppose to be up-to-date institutions affording hospital service and the latest scientific treatment for the welfare of their cases."*³⁵ He had 130 employees and expected the census to continue increasing at a rate of 100 cases per biennium.³⁶ The advanced age of the population and the high incidence of senile or incurable cases contributed to the death of 254 patients.

The State denied his request for separate living quarters for tuberculosis patients even though thirteen cases had died and the remainder threatened to spread the contagion to other patients on the ward. Dr. Doughty requested a greenhouse, a granary, an industrial department, a carpenter shop, paint shop, bullpen, cow shed and manure shed. The Steam plant needed upgrades and a third reservoir was under consideration. Finally he described the gated entrance he built to control automobile traffic and deter destruction and theft of State property. The project required installing a culvert across a deep ravine and amassing

³⁴ *ibid* page 229

³⁵ *ibid* page 69

³⁶ *ibid* page 70

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earthen dams, creating two lakes. The lakes also served to provide irrigation to the bottomlands below the hospital campus.³⁷

In each biennium, Dr. Doughty listed the movement of the patient population: From 1922-1924, the record reflected 671 patients admitted, 72 re-admitted and eight transferred from other institutions. NSH deported 55 patients; three died on parole or escaped, 113 recovered, 124 improved, 15 were discharged un-improved, two discharged without psychosis, 19 patients were transferred to other institutions and 249 died.³⁸ The population exceeded the hospital's capacity by 302 patients. He took issue with the courts who sent committed patients without prior notification, ignoring proper procedure as directed by statute and he squarely placed responsibility on the Legislature.³⁹ He reminded the Department of Business Control "*we are five years behind our building schedule.*" Despite the region's reputation for heavy rainfall, the summer months were exceedingly dry. NSH urgently needed a third reservoir. He assured his superiors he could provide much of the labor and supervision if they would provide the materials. The Seattle Fire Rating Bureau recommended an extensive fire protection plan but Dr. Doughty saw this as pointless if an adequate water supply was not secured first.⁴⁰

In the next biennium, 1924-1926, construction of the third reservoir commenced. Dr. Doughty moved into a newly built Superintendent's cottage. The census grew to 1287 patients. With 282 deaths, NSH needed a morgue and crematory. Families claimed most of these but NSH buried fifty-two patients. He stated the cemetery land could be better used as farmland, besides the soil filled with water in the winter making excavation nearly impossible. He advocated a crematorium to remedy the situation. The deportation agent successfully deported many cases to their home States and countries alleviating some of the overcrowded situation. Uncooperative Foreign Consuls, he added, and our Immigration Laws made deporting "undesirables" difficult.⁴¹ The Maintenance Law of 1923, required patients' estates or relatives to pay the State \$4.50 per week for hospital care, board, lodging and clothing. This fee generated \$148,488.89 to the State treasurer.

³⁷ *ibid* page 75

³⁸ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1922-1924.

³⁹ *ibid* page 73

⁴⁰ *ibid* page 74

⁴¹ *ibid* page 55

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NSH categorized patients by gender, color and diagnoses. In 1926, the hospital numbered 743 white men, 524 white women, nine colored men and eleven colored women (not counting those on parole or escaped.) Causes for admission included: insanity, epilepsy, mental defects, alcoholism, drug addiction, and neurosyphilism, among others. The biennium report noted 545 men and 290 women, with nearly two-thirds of the patient population employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work.⁴²

The biennium report for 1926-1928 described the addition of a ward building, the completion of the reservoir, the construction of the morgue and crematorium, and improvements to the root house, cannery, steam boiler and fuel spur. NSH cleared twenty-seven additional acres of land. With the population at 1,487, the construction of three more buildings on the male side would complete the Olmsted plan. He requested \$277,000 for additional capital outlays. To offset his request, he noted the savings to the state due to the hospitals on-site farm operations. He estimated the farm; garden, dairy, swine and poultry production saved the State \$56,735.25 in a two-year period.⁴³

From 1928-1930, the number of employees grew to 133 and the budget to \$592,613.92.⁴⁴ Approximately one-fourth of the patients claimed citizenship by birth; the remaining three-fourths represented over forty countries.⁴⁵ Patients would be admitted by court commitment, for an emergency, in need of temporary care, voluntarily or for observation. If they were not deemed insane, they would be discharged, though these numbers remained low. "Paroled" or "escaped" described the patients still on the books but not on the premises and lacked formal discharge. NSH never fenced the property. Frequently patients wandered away from the hospital, into the countryside, and could be found sleeping in barns or knocking on farmhouse doors, according to Robert Harrison, a local resident.⁴⁶

As of Oct. 1, 1936, 22 patients had been in continuous residence between 40 and 51 ½ years. A total of 881 patients had been in residence ten years or longer, of which 574 had dementia praecox.⁴⁷ Malarial therapy obtained excellent results.⁴⁸ Judges of certain

⁴² *ibid* page 63

⁴³ *ibid* page 99

⁴⁴ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1928-1930.

⁴⁵ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1928-1930.

⁴⁶ Robert Harrison, Interview., Mary J. McGoffin (20 November 2009).

⁴⁷ J.W. Doughty. Movement of Population and Allied Statistics. 1934-1936.

⁴⁸ *ibid* page 3

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counties, on account of economic conditions, sent a large number of poorhouse cases for custodial care.⁴⁹ Since 1934, NSH used the Standard Classified Nomenclature of Diseases⁵⁰ directing the policy to "segregate the senile, chronic, incurable, hopeless cases from those who were not so far advanced and more susceptible to treatment."⁵¹ Autopsies routinely provided tissue samples of scientific value for the staff. NSH hosted courtesy medical specialists in the fields of Otorhinolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Gynecology and Orthopedics. During the biennium, 38 scientific and other classes visited the institution for educational purposes. NSH considered itself a most suitable place to establish a research center into mental diseases.⁵²

The community donated packages for the benefit of the institution and its patients. In 1935, NSH received 10,710 packages and acknowledged liberal cash donations.⁵³ The report noted employee turnover had been high. "Improved economic conditions are causing the loss of many highly trained people and we are apprehensive for the future."⁵⁴

By 1937, estimated expenditures amounted to \$928,546.00.⁵⁵ Between 1939 and 1941, the hospital added a ward building, two nurses' homes, a 100-ton silo, a blacksmith shop and two doctor's cottages. By 1945-1947, salaries and wages for over 260 employees jumped to \$952,728.00, nearly half of the entire budget.⁵⁶

With the passage of the National Mental Health Act in 1946 and the establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health in 1949, higher standards of care began to emerge. Dr. Charles H. Jones, M.D. succeeded Dr. Doughty in 1950. Dr. Jones graduated in March 1943 from the University of Oregon Medical School. He began his state hospital service in 1946 at Western State Hospital. In June 1949 he accepted an appointment as assistant superintendent at Northern State Hospital. He served as an adjunct faculty member at the University of Washington School of Medicine during his time at NSH.

⁴⁹ *ibid* page 2.

⁵⁰ *ibid*

⁵¹ *ibid*

⁵² *ibid* page 6

⁵³ *ibid*

⁵⁴ *ibid* page 7.

⁵⁵ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1935-1937.

⁵⁶ J.W. Doughty, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1945-1947 page 1

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During the biennium, 1950-1952, the appropriations for salaries and wages reached \$1,911,000.00. The inmate population grew to 2,139.⁵⁷ NSH provided courts and other agencies in the area, diagnostic services for psychopathic delinquents, sexual psychopaths, the mentally retarded and other categories. The hospital increased participation in the education and training of psychiatrists, medical students, psychiatric attendants, postgraduate nurses and nursing students. The Licensed Practical Nurse program offered the only one of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

The Superintendent reserved the right to receive or deny mentally ill patients admitted either voluntarily or involuntarily. The patient had to be a resident of the state of Washington for a period of two years and make an advance payment of \$60.00 per month. Traveling attendants picked up persons involuntarily hospitalized by court procedure. NSH inventoried all property and personal effects accompanying the patient. The admitting doctor obtained a careful history and physical exam including an x-ray of the chest, urinalysis, spinal fluid examination and hematological tests. A social worker contacted the nearest relative to determine the patient's life history and gain an account of the present illness including precipitating factors. Often the patient's account differed markedly from the family's account in which case the social worker would conduct an extensive outside investigation. NSH utilized electroshock therapy on all wards except for a few custodial wards.⁵⁸ Seriously ill patients, whose ultimate outlook would have been otherwise unfavorable, received deep coma insulin and psychosurgery.⁵⁹

Social activities played a major role in the life of the hospital. In 1952, the NSH team, composed mostly of hospital personnel, won the pennant in the Bellingham City league. The hospital orchestra made up of patient musicians and a few employees held twice weekly rehearsals. An overflow attendance of patients viewed moving pictures shows once a week. A full-time librarian oversaw a large selection of books and popular magazines and a bookmobile traveled to patients unable to attend the library. Many clubs and educational institutions brought plays and operettas to the patients. Schools would hold their dress rehearsal at the Assembly Hall. Nurses supervised and escorted patients to Protestant or Catholic services held in the Assembly Hall. The Men's Occupational Therapy Department published the Northern State Hospital News weekly, which consisted of four sheets printed

⁵⁷ Charles H. Jones, "Superintendent," Biennium Northern State Hospital, 1950-1952.

⁵⁸ Charles H. Jones, Superintendent, Biennium, Northern State Hospital (Sedro-Woolley, 1950-1952), page 11

⁵⁹ *ibid*

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with handset type. The editorial staff consisted of patients who obtained news from department heads and patient reporters on each ward in the hospital.

Dr. Jones noted improved treatment methods meant patients did not stay as long. Upon admission, the admitting doctor assigned a patient to the occupational activity he deemed most useful to the patient. Prior to discharge, the patient oriented the patient who would replace him. Dr. Jones viewed the rehabilitation of the patient for work as an essential component of their recovery.

The biennium report included an update on farm activities. NSH continued to be selected for field trips by 4-H groups and agricultural classes from area schools. During this period, NSH served approximately 7500 meals per day. Plastic dishes replaced the aluminum ware. In the summer, many wards served their meals picnic style using the outdoor fireplace and barbeque in the tree park. During canning bees and harvest times, special parties would be arranged for the patients who participated.

The final decision on the release of a patient rested with the Superintendent. NSH prepared patients for discharge in order to "...avoid the physical, mental and social maladjustments which existed at the time of the patient's admission to the hospital."⁶⁰ Upon discharge, a social service worker met with the family and discussed ways the family could be of greatest help to the patient. The relatives would be asked to eliminate any destructive factors within the family group, which might interfere with the patient's continued convalescence while on parole.⁶¹ During the biennium, the social service department placed 69 elderly persons in nursing homes and 33 in assisted families settings. These patients had been at NSH for 20-40 years and no longer considered actively psychotic but still dependent. Eighty-nine long-term patients found jobs and became self-supporting. Dr. Jones referred to the improvements in Chapter 139 Section 42, Laws of 1951, which gave the superintendent authority to request the return of parolees who failed to adjust well.⁶²

In September of 1953, the total number of inmates was 2,192 and employees numbered 429.⁶³ Under the administration of Dr. Jones, NSH claimed a cure rate of 67% of patients. In the ten years Dr. Jones served as superintendent (1950-1959) the hospital made

⁶⁰ *ibid* page 22

⁶¹ *ibid* page 23.

⁶² *Ibid* page 26

⁶³ Institutions Daily Report for month of September, 1953.

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significant advances in returning patients to their communities. At the same time, however, the hospital continued to embark on more building projects, anticipating that mental institutions would continue to serve the mentally ill but on a shorter stay basis. The State legislature prepared to pass Referendum Bill No 10 to raise general obligation bonds of which NSH would receive \$2.5 Million.

In 1958, NSH received the Mental Hospital Achievement award for having made the most advance in respect to its patient care program in spite of adverse conditions.⁶⁴ NSH viewed itself as a full service hospital with medical and surgical facilities. Recent acquisition of new x-ray equipment increased the number of x-ray films by 333% over the preceding three years.

The Psychiatric profession itself began undergoing a profound identity crisis in the late 1950's. In 1956, Columbia University began a new kind of graduate training for psychiatrists combining the departments of Psychiatry, Administrative Medicine and Public Health resulting in a Community Psychiatry specialty.⁶⁵ As the editor of the Hospital Journal of the American Psychiatric Association wrote in May of 1960, "We cannot and must not divorce ourselves from the vast complex of social and community forces that have caught us in their sweep."⁶⁶

In the 1950's, Dr. Saul Spiro set up the Community Psychiatry Residency Training Program at NSH.⁶⁷ He invited other staff members including the Social Workers and Nurses to listen in on the lectures. During this time, the social conscious of the nation extended beyond the rights of women, African-Americans and other minorities to include the rights of patients in mental hospitals. The use of patient labor came to an end. Dr. Jones resigned, left the practice of Psychiatry and moved his family to the East coast in 1960. He did not believe the community would take care of the patients.⁶⁸

⁶⁴ "The Courier Times," (Sedro-Woolley, 1958).

⁶⁵ M.D. Viola W. Bernard, "A Training Program in Community Psychiatry," Hospital Journal of the American Psychiatric Association 11 (1960).

⁶⁶ Matthew Ross, "The Editor's Notebook," Hospital Journal of the American Psychiatric Association 11 (1960).

⁶⁷ Barbara Ward Thompson, M.S.W., Mary J. McGoffin (Sedro-Woolley, 10 January 2009).

⁶⁸ Christine Jones Goodan, Superintendent's daughter, Mary J. McGoffin (Sedro-Woolley, 30 July 2008).

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The 1960's saw the continued evolution in mental health towards community-based programs. NSH lead the profession in innovative programs geared towards short-stay treatments, job training and building partners within the community. Today, NSH continues to serve the mentally ill in Northwest Washington on a very small scale. The largest tenant is Cascade Job Corps who provides education and vocational training to at-risk youth.

ARCHITECTS

JOHN CHARLES OLMSTED

NSH represents the work of a master landscape architect: John Charles Olmsted. While the Olmsted firm was internationally renowned for their work on institutional campuses, parks and city planning, NSH is a rare example, on a massive scale, where the firm's comprehensive planning merged institutional health care with full scale institutional farming operations into a functioning, landscaped whole. Site design occurred during the later years of John Charles Olmsted's life (1952-1920) with contributions by his partner, James Frederick Dawson (1874-1941). Dawson, a skilled plantsman and landscape architect himself, graduated from Harvard University in 1896. His father, Jackson Dawson, served as the superintendent of the Arnold Arboretum. While Olmsted signed the overall planning and layout plans, Dawson remained on site at NSH for weeks to assist with the details and logistics. Drawing dates range from 1912-1919.

John Olmsted's stepfather, Frederick Law Olmsted, designed McLean Asylum in Waverly, Massachusetts, where the senior Olmsted lived the last five years of his life. Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. (1922-1903) founded the profession of Landscape Architecture and his son, Frederick Law Olmsted Jr. (1870-1957) taught the first classes at Harvard University. The Olmsted Firm of Brookline, Massachusetts, became the pre-eminent leader in landscape architecture. Projects similar to NSH included the Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia (1926-1929); Danvers State Hospital in Massachusetts (1914-1931); Augusts State Hospital in Maine (1928); South Carolina State Insane Hospital (1912) and Lima State Hospital in Ohio (1907, 1913-1915).⁶⁹

From 1908-1909, the Olmsted Firm designed the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, which later became the University of Washington. In addition, the Seattle Parks Commission engaged their services for park development.

⁶⁹ "Artifacts Consulting Report," Cultural Assessment State of Washington, 2008. page 158

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In June of 1910, the Washington State Board of Control initiated contact with the landscape architecture firm to master plan NSH.⁷⁰ Olmsted prepared for this commission by researching the needs of mental institutions. He considered broad questions such as the size of buildings and the campus layout as well as the minute details of patient-nurse ratios and water usage.⁷¹ On April 13, 1911, John Olmsted, accompanied by George Lawton, met with Dr. A.H. McLeish, the superintendent.⁷² At the offices of Saunders & Lawton in Seattle, Olmsted drew Preliminary Plan No. 4. On June 5, 1911, Olmsted and Dawson revised the plan according to the Board of Control's request to included capacity for 1,500 patients.

On June 8, 1911, further refinement of the plan took place in the company of the architects designing the Administration Building. Together they agree to locate the male patient wards closest to the farm facilities. Olmsted situated the buildings in two arcs with those in front spaced wider than those in back to afford all buildings unobstructed views of the mountains to the south. McLeish advocated the main entrance be at the southwest corner of the campus even though this required crossing a deep ravine. At this meeting, they agreed to rotate the axis of the hospital buildings counterclockwise to face southeast rather than directly south. The board also required that a commissary be placed next to the railroad spur. These changes are noted on Plan No. 12 dated June 14, 1911. Olmsted's plan to extend the roads in a full convex curvature to the west were modified by the county's plans to extend a road north along the west edge of the site (Fruitdale Road.) This necessitated the current configuration of a straight approach to the campus and then curving the road east once past the ravine. Plans No. 26 and No. 27 were submitted to the Board of Control in the spring of 1913.⁷³

In December of 1913, Dr. Cass, the successor to Dr. McLeish, inquired of the Olmsted Brothers regarding the development of the farm buildings.⁷⁴ In April of 1914, the Olmsted Brothers sent blueprint plan No. 28 to Dr. Cass. At this point, the state's contract with the firm had expired but John Olmsted was willing to finish the farm layout with the expectation

⁷⁰ *ibid* page 42.

⁷¹ *ibid* page 43. Sources consulted included Danvers Insane Asylum, Gallipolis State Hospital for Epileptics, Marietta Washington County Infirmary, Morgan State Institute for Feeble Minded Youth, Toledo State Hospital.

⁷² *ibid* page 44

⁷³ *ibid* page 50

⁷⁴ *ibid* page 54

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that Dr. Cass circulate the plan among his peers at other mental institutions.⁷⁵ On April 17, 1914, Dr. Doughty who succeeded Dr. Cass requested a copy of the planting lists for the plans. The last correspondence between N.S.H. and the Olmsted Firm occurred on October 6, 1919 when a revision regarding the location of two cottages was made to plan No 28.⁷⁶ The Master Plan guided N.S.H. during the formative years, 1909-1919, when the roadways were established and major building construction done.

SAUNDERS & LAWTON

Northern State Hospital represents the work of several master architects and designers. Architect, Charles Saunders, a life long friend and colleague of Mr. Olmsted⁷⁷ partnered together for the initial planning at NSH. The Saunders & Lawton Architecture Firm of Seattle designed fifteen major buildings and structures between 1911 and 1919.

Charles W. Saunders (1857-1935) born in Cambridge, Massachusetts moved to Seattle in June 1889 after the Great Seattle fire. Joining with Edwin W. Houghton, they designed many architectural projects ranging in style from High Victorian to contemporary.⁷⁸ In 1898, he joined forces with George W. Lawton, a former draftsman, whom he practiced with until 1915. Lawton (1864-1928), from Wisconsin, collaborated with other architects on major commissions before and after his tenure with Saunders. During this time, Saunders founded and served as the first secretary for the Washington State Chapter of the AIA.⁷⁹ Saunders also served as a member of the Seattle Park Board and as secretary from 1903-1905. In Seattle during 1910, the firm designed the commercial Polson building, in the Chicago School style, utilizing reinforced concrete instead of the commonly practiced building technique of exterior brick walls and wood timbered interiors.⁸⁰ Several of NSH buildings benefited from Saunders & Lawton's experience in designing buildings with reinforced concrete construction. The corpus of their work is commercial, residential and industrial buildings however they did produce a design for a state institution, the Monroe Correctional

⁷⁵ *ibid*

⁷⁶ *ibid* page 58

⁷⁷ Joan Hockaday, Greenscapes Olmsted's Pacific Northwest (Pullman: Washington State University Press, 2009). page 39

⁷⁸ "Artifacts Consulting Report," Cultural Assessment State of Washington, 2008. page 236

⁷⁹ *ibid*

⁸⁰ seattle.gov/dpd/historicalsitere, 14 December 2009.

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Complex in Monroe, Washington before 1910.⁸¹ NSH is an intact example of the firm's application of the Spanish-Colonial Revivalism style in an institutional setting.

HEATH, GOVE & BELL

From 1915 through 1930, the architecture firm of Heath, Gove & Bell of Tacoma, designed 26 buildings and three structures at NSH. They continued the theme of Spanish Colonial Revivalism in 12 of the buildings. Frederick Heath (1861-1953) originally from La Crosse, Wisconsin, established his own architectural firm in Tacoma, Washington in 1901. Heath invented a unit plan for school buildings, which involved using modular architectural forms, allowing facilities to accommodate growth and future expansion. His plan is now used in cities throughout the United States.⁸² Like Saunders, Heath actively promoted parks and served as a member of the Metropolitan Park Board of Tacoma from 1910 to 1918. NSH's park like setting benefited from the sensibility of architects who respected the contribution of natural open space and who designed buildings according to the Olmsted Master Plan.

In 1911, George Gove (1869-1956) a native of Rochester, Minnesota joined Gove in Tacoma. By 1914, Herbert Bell joined as a partner. Together the firm designed several hospital buildings including what is now Tacoma General hospital. Heath and his partners are credited with designing more than six hundred projects in Tacoma and throughout western Washington.⁸³ Gove began the Tacoma Society of Architects in the early 1910s. He advanced the profession of Architecture by promoting an Architectural Library in Tacoma, contributing architectural books and mentoring young draftsmen and students.⁸⁴

REGINALD THOMSON

Reginald Heber Thomson (1856-1949) arrived in Seattle in 1881 from his home state of Indiana. In 1882, he partnered with F.H. Whitworth, a city and county engineer. Thomson assisted in designing Seattle's first sewer system, the Grant Street Bridge, and regraded approximately 620 acres of steep hillsides improving the ability to reach downtown businesses. In addition, Thomson influenced the Lake Washington Ship Canal, developed the Cedar River watershed and the light and power system. He changed the angle of the piers on Elliott Bay for easier ship docking and introduced concrete pavement to the streets

⁸¹ [digital/lib.washington.edu/architects/structures/7183](http://digital.lib.washington.edu/architects/structures/7183), 14 December 2009.

⁸² "Artifacts Consulting Report," Cultural Assessment State of Washington, 2008 page 240

⁸³ *ibid* page 242

⁸⁴ *Ibid*

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of Seattle.⁸⁵ Thomson participated in the Pacific Northwest Society of Civil Engineers as president from 1902-1903 and as director of the American Society of Civil Engineers from 1917-1919. Thomson's work extended from southern Alaska to British Columbia and south as far as Portland. At NSH, Thomson designed Reservoir No. 3 in 1927, which provided additional water storage capacity for the hospital. The reservoir is carved into a solid rock hill, known as Tyee Hill, which rises above the campus to an elevation of 315 feet. The excavated rock, crushed and sorted served as an under-layment for the network of roads on campus. Low rock walls, lining the campus road entrance and the superintendent's cottage, came from this site. The reservoir received water via a pump house on Hansen Creek. Thomson later went to work as a consulting engineer for the Wenatchee Metropolitan Water System.⁸⁶

JAMES TAYLOR

James M. Taylor Jr. began as a draftsman for John Graham in 1928.⁸⁷ He partnered with his father, James M. Taylor Sr. in 1930 and was practicing architecture on his own by 1938. Taylor Jr. helped design Ward L, M and Attic for NSH in 1933. He designed the Receiving Ward's addition to the Administration Building and the Nurses Hall No. 2 in 1938.⁸⁸

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL

NSH embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style prominent in the United States between 1910 and 1935. The inspiration for this style is traced back to the Spanish colonization in 1565 along the Florida coast, particularly the establishment of the city, St. Augustine. The Spanish Colonial style experienced a revival during the Panama-California Exposition of 1915 in San Diego. NSH constructed many buildings in this style over a period of several years. Twenty-two buildings remain today in various conditions. The varied architectural expressions found at NSH can be attributed to the range of talents by contributing architects between 1909 and 1938, a span of 29 years. Remarkably, the theme of Spanish Colonial Revival endured. The state of Washington promoted the characteristics of this architectural style in the smaller buildings added by their employees and patients.

COMPARABLE PROPERTY

⁸⁵ ibid page 244

⁸⁶ ibid page 245

⁸⁷ ibid page 247

⁸⁸ ibid

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Western State Hospital (WSH) in Steilacoom is a comparable property. WSH houses the criminally insane patients. The campus is within the city limits and borders major roadways, commercial and residential zones. It lacks a cohesive architectural style and is barren of landscape due to poor soils. NSH is an intact institutional setting, master planned with a dominant architecture theme and unique building construction integrated into its natural setting to an extraordinary degree.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9

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Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley, Skagit County, Washington

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 276.5 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

Table with 5 rows and 6 columns. Columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows 1-5 contain UTM coordinate data.

Verbal Boundary Description

See Continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification

See Continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary J. McGoffin & Artifacts Consulting
organization date August 25, 2010
street & number 268 Burrows Lane telephone (360) 856-5986
city or town Sedro-Woolley state WA zip code 98284

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name State of Washington - General Administration / Skagit Co.
street & number 2010 11th Ave SW telephone (360) 902-0990
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98504

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

The district encompasses a contiguous area of land bordering the Fruitdale Road to the west and the Helmick Road to the east. Starting from the base of Pond #3, the district captures the three ponds and pasture below the Gate House. The property extends north to encompass Tye Hill and the reservoir within it. The boundary then travels east across fields to include the three hay barns and Slaughter House. Inclusive of the hospital cemetery, the boundary continues south until it reaches Helmick Road. The boundary returns westward along the bluff area and farmlands, capturing all of the dairy barns and food processing facilities. The boundary crosses the bridge over Hansen Creek and continues west below the former Superintendent's Mansion. It excludes the new buildings along Charles Jones Circle. See attached map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Northern State Hospital Historic District comprises a cohesive collection of properties derived from the historic function of the hospital and associated agricultural operations. The district boundaries encompass those areas of the original hospital grounds and associated agricultural lands that retain a significant degree of integrity, historic setting and feeling. The boundary justification is further strengthened by the continuity afforded by intact buildings, structures, landscape and streetscapes. Areas beyond these boundaries generally exhibit alterations stemming from contemporary uses that have obscured or eroded the original character and setting, as well as removed the majority of resources.

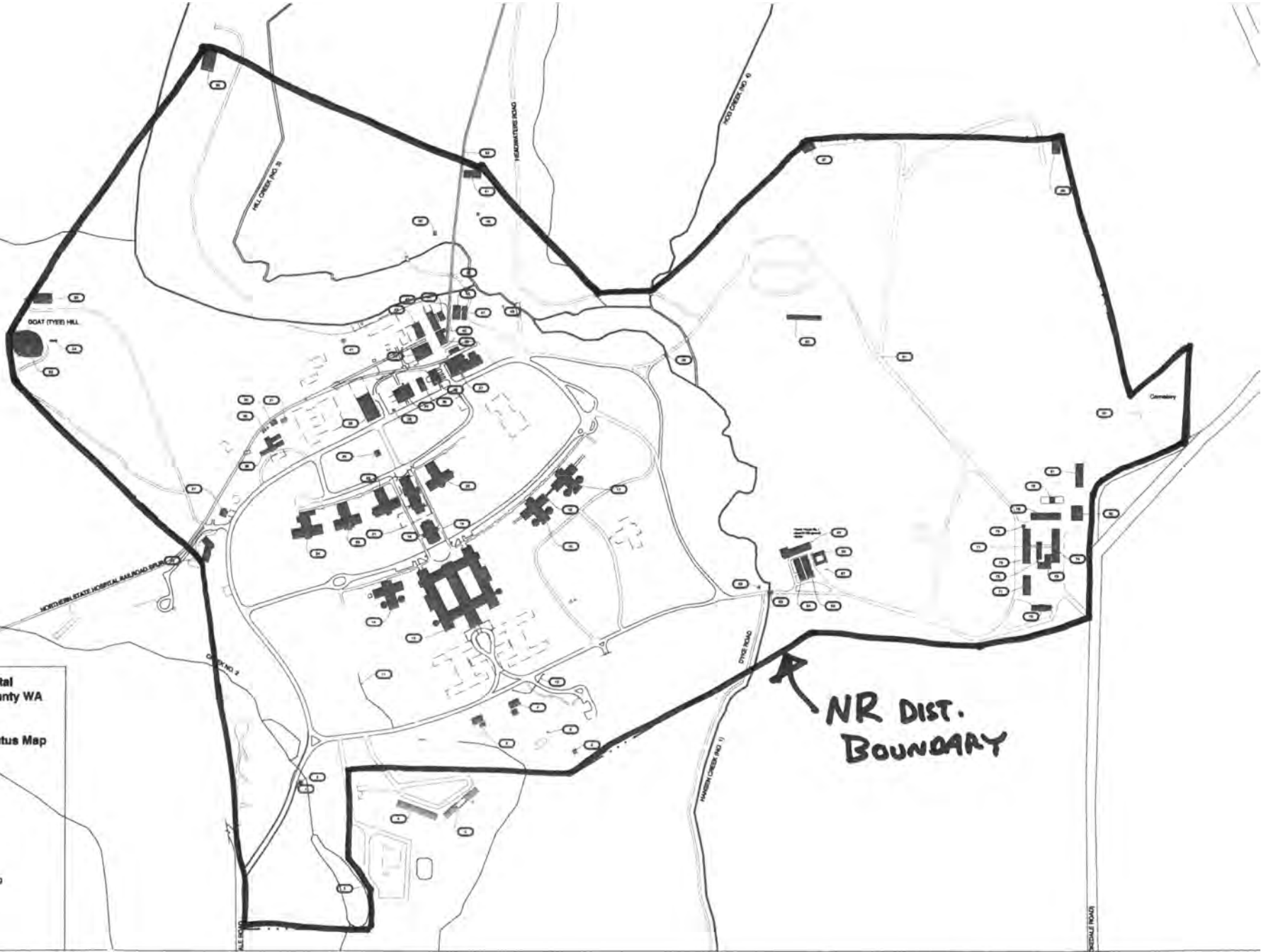


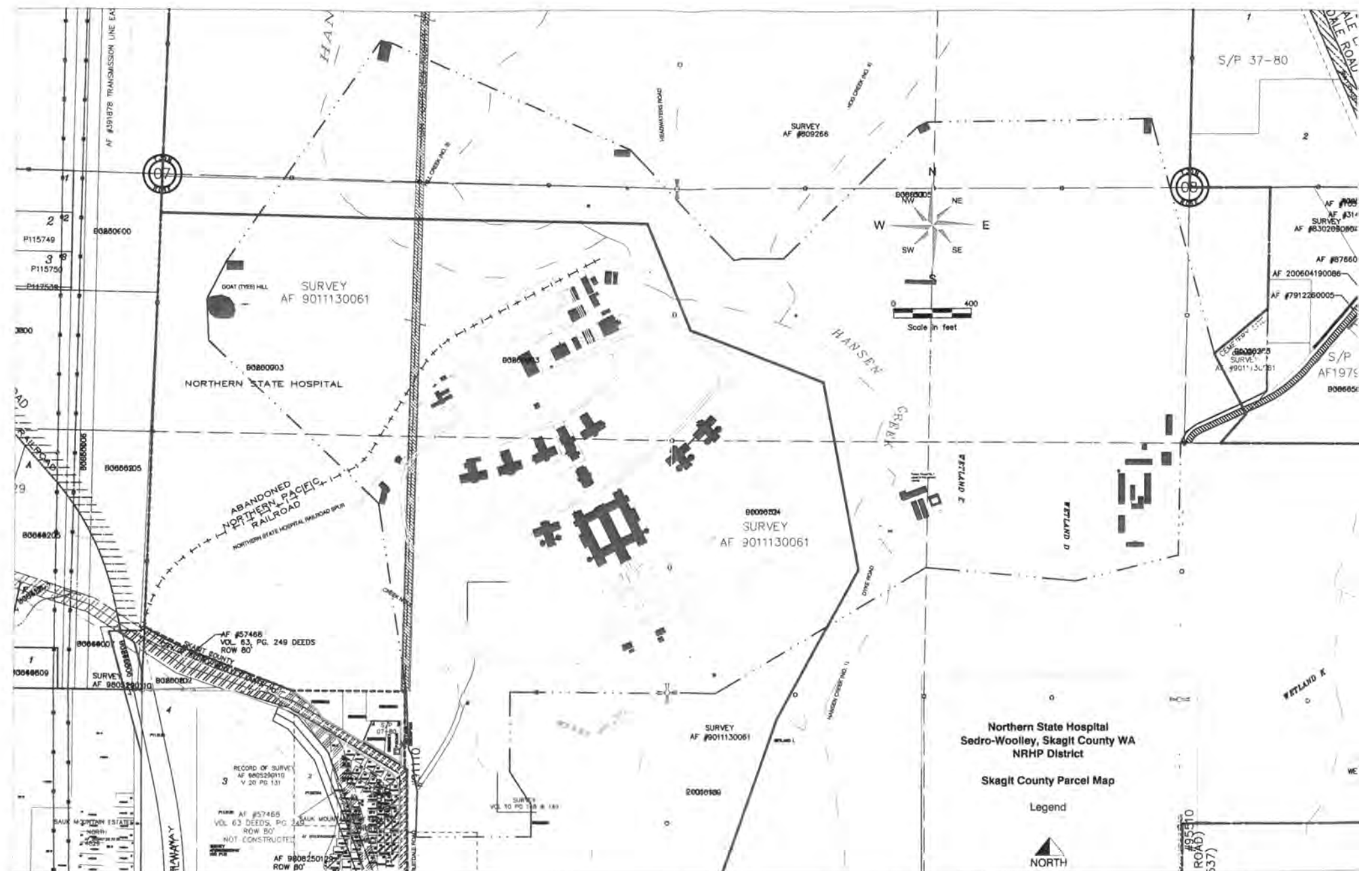
Northern State Hospital
Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County WA
NRHP District

Property ID & Resource Status Map

Legend

- NRHP District Boundary
- Historic, Contributing
- Historic, Non-Contributing
- Non-Historic, Non-Contributing

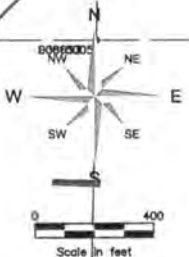




S/P 37-80

2

AF #709
 AF #314
 SURVEY
 AF #830298090x
 AF #67660
 AF 20060419008
 AF #7912280005
 S/P
 AF1975
 B08665



P115749
 P115750
 P117538

B0880600

DOAT (TYES) HILL
 SURVEY
 AF 9011130061

B0880903
 NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL

B0009224
 SURVEY
 AF 9011130061

ABANDONED
 NORTHERN PACIFIC
 RAILROAD
 NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL PARADEAD SPUR

AF #57465
 VOL. 63, PG. 249 DEEDS
 ROW 80'

SURVEY
 AF 9803250110

RECORD OF SURVEY
 AF 9803250110
 V. 20 PG. 131

PLANS AF #57465
 VOL. 63 DEEDS, PG. 249
 ROW 80'
 NOT CONSTRUCTED

AF B088250125
 ROW 80'

SURVEY
 AF #9011130061

B0001080

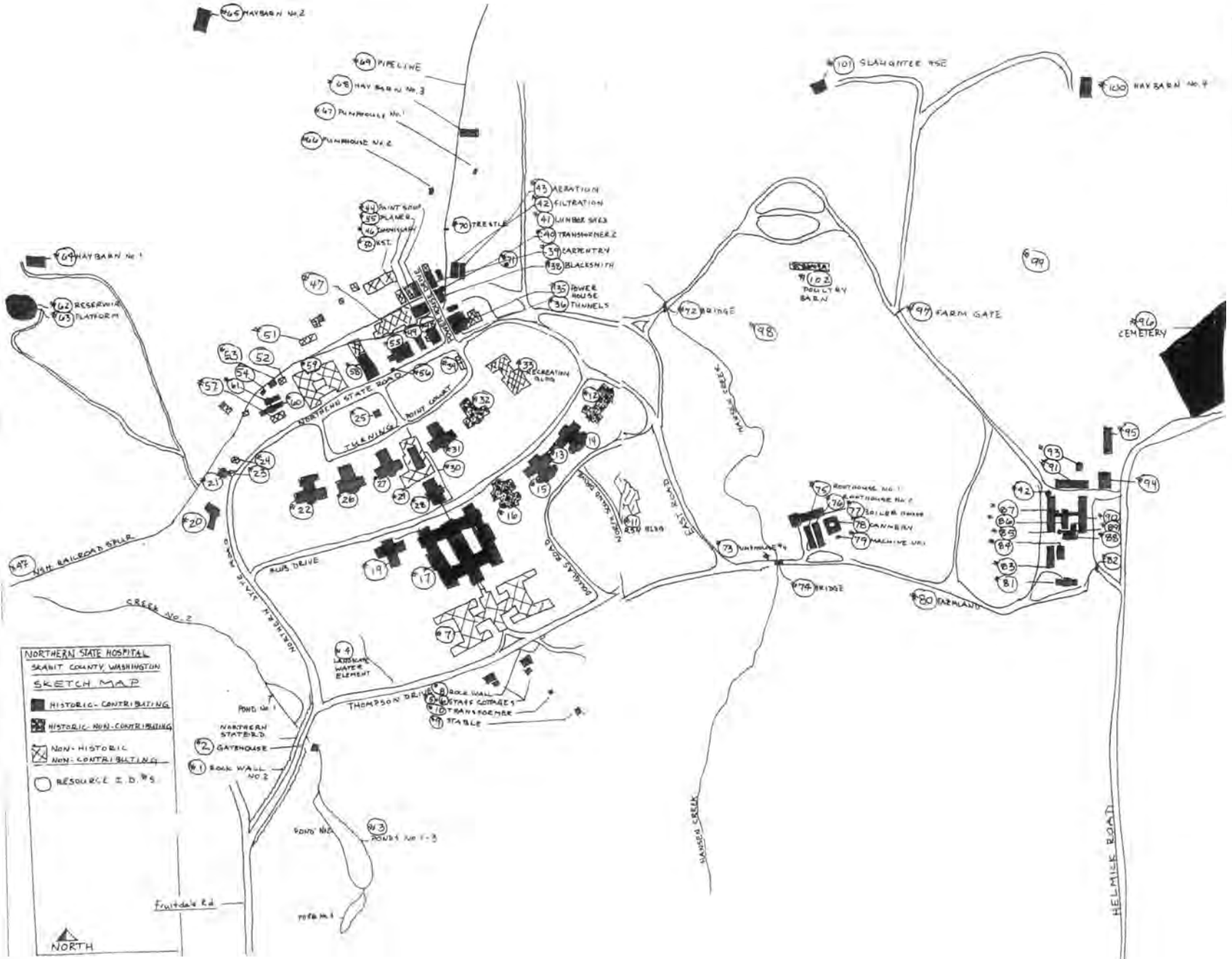
Northern State Hospital
 Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County WA
 NRHP District

Skagit County Parcel Map

Legend

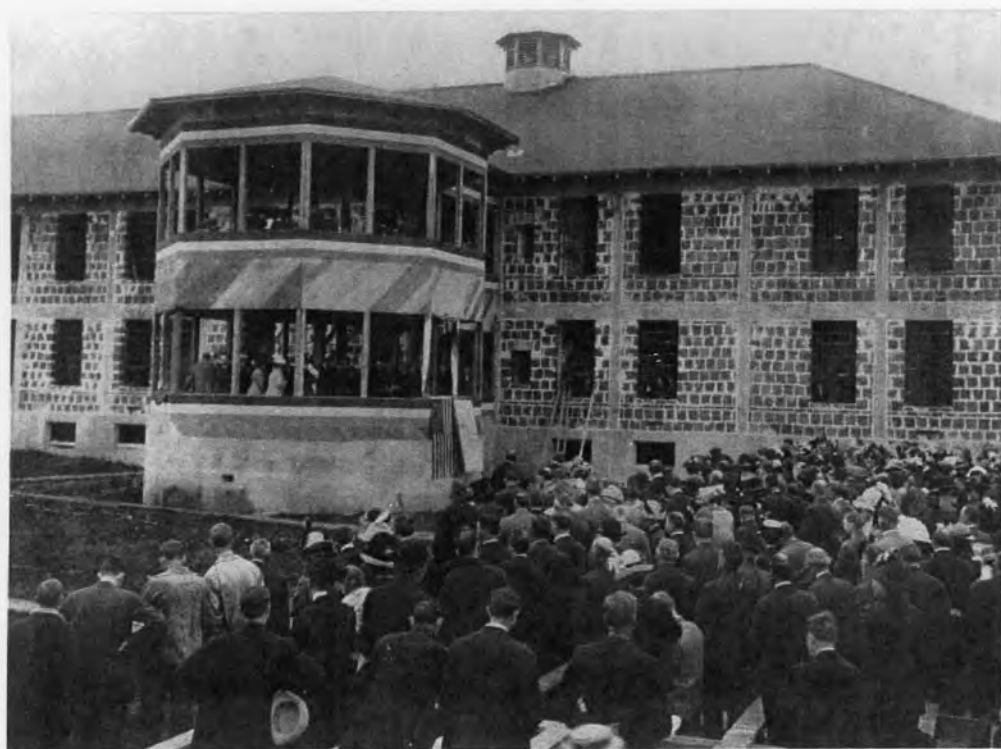


#95310
 (ROAD)
 537





CA. 1915 VIEW OF THE NSH GROUNDS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND THE FIRST WARDS



CA. 1911 VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING DURING DEDICATION CEREMONIES FOR NSH.



CA. 1911 VIEW SHOWING THE SIDE FACADES OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING DURING CONSTRUCTION.



LATE 1980s TO 1990s AERIAL VIEW OF THE NSH SITE. NORTH IS AT THE TOP OF THE PHOTOGRAPH.



1920s-30s GROUP PORTRAIT OF HOSPITAL STAFF.



1940s VIEW OF THE FRONT EAST FACADE OF NURSES' HALL No. 2.



1930s INTERIOR VIEW OF A NURSING STUDENT'S ROOM.



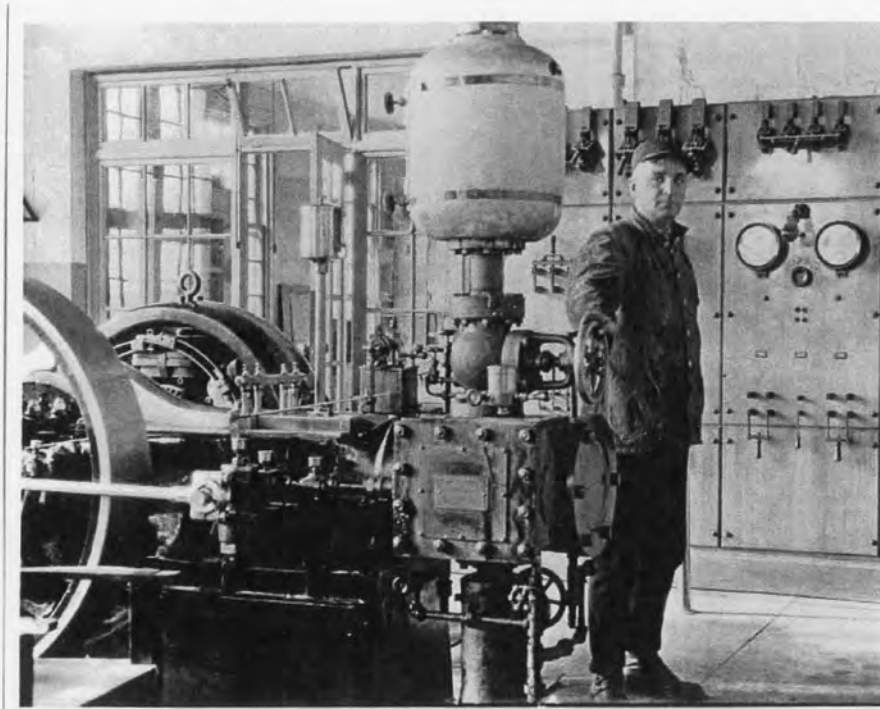
1920s VIEW OF THE FRONT, SOUTH FACADE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



1920s-30s VIEW OF THE FRONT, SOUTHEAST FACADE OF NURSES' HALL No. 1.



1920s-30s VIEW OF THE FRONT, SOUTH FACADE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



1930s-40s VIEW OF MACHINERY IN THE POWERHOUSE.



1940s-50s VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST OVER NSH GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.



1920s-30s VIEW OF THE PONDS AND ASSOCIATED LANDSCAPING IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF NSH GROUNDS.



1920s-30s VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING'S FRONT, SOUTH FACADE AND DRIVEWAY.



1960s-70s VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST ALONG THE ROAD PASSING IN FRONT OF NURSES' HALL NO. 2.



1940s-50s VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST AT THE CANNERY AND ROOT HOUSE BUILDINGS.



1950s-60s VIEW LOOKING EAST AT THE DAIRY OPERATIONS.



1950s-60s VIEW LOOKING NORTH ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE DAIRY OPERATIONS. THE BUILDING AT LEFT IS NO. 126 ON THE BASE MAP.



1950s-60s VIEW OF THE DAIRY OPERATIONS LOOKING NORTHWEST.



1950s-60s VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST AT THE BOILER HOUSE AND TWO ROOT HOUSES.



1940s-50s VIEW OF A PEDESTRIAN ALONG ONE OF THE FARMS ROADS.



1950s-60s VIEW LOOKING NORTH ALONG THE OUTER, WEST SIDE OF THE DAIRY BUILDINGS.



1950s-60s PHOTOGRAPH OF THE DAIRY OPERATIONS FROM THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE CLUSTER OF BUILDINGS. NOTE THE CONICAL ROOF ON THE SILO.



1950s-60s VIEW OF THE ROOT HOUSES AND CANNERY BUILDING.



1940s-50s view looking east between the boiler house (left) and root houses (right).



1950s-60s view looking west between the dairy operation buildings. The implement shed stands to the left.

The following images were obtained from copies of the Northern State Hospital News, a weekly newspaper published by NSH's patients, and from biennial reports submitted by NSH's superintendent to the state. Copies of this material were reviewed at the Washington State Archives in Olympia.



EARLY TO MID-1940S AERIAL VIEW OF THE EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL SITE, FOR COMPARATIVE PURPOSES.



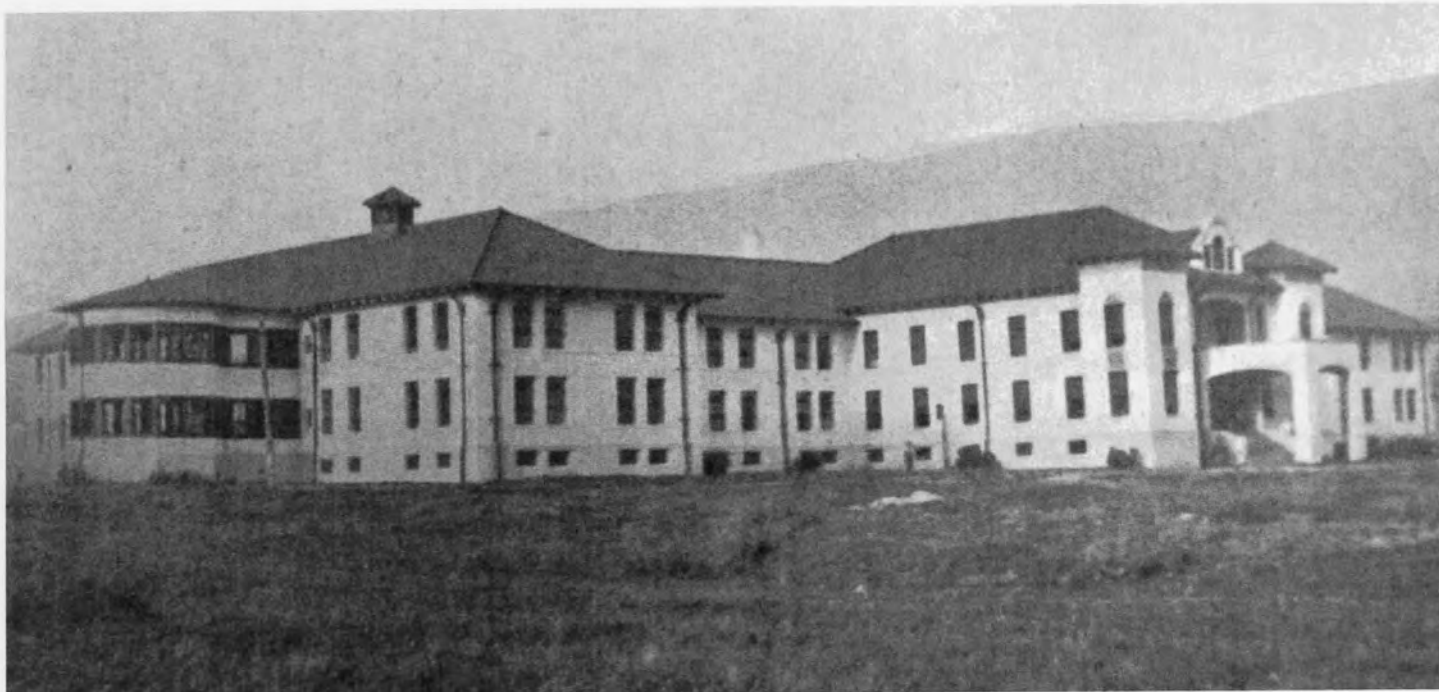
1940S VIEW OF NSH'S BASEBALL TEAM.



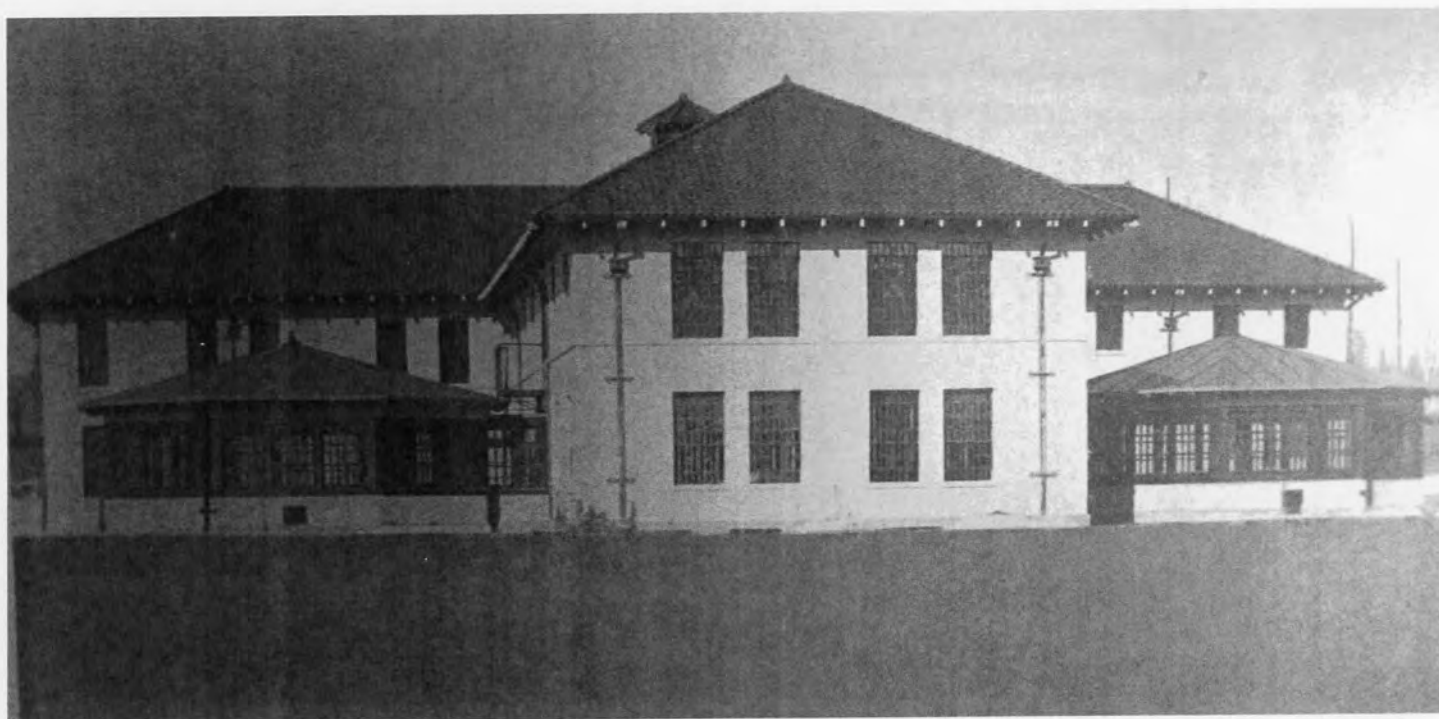
CA. 1920s PHOTOGRAPH OF A CORRIDOR IN THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



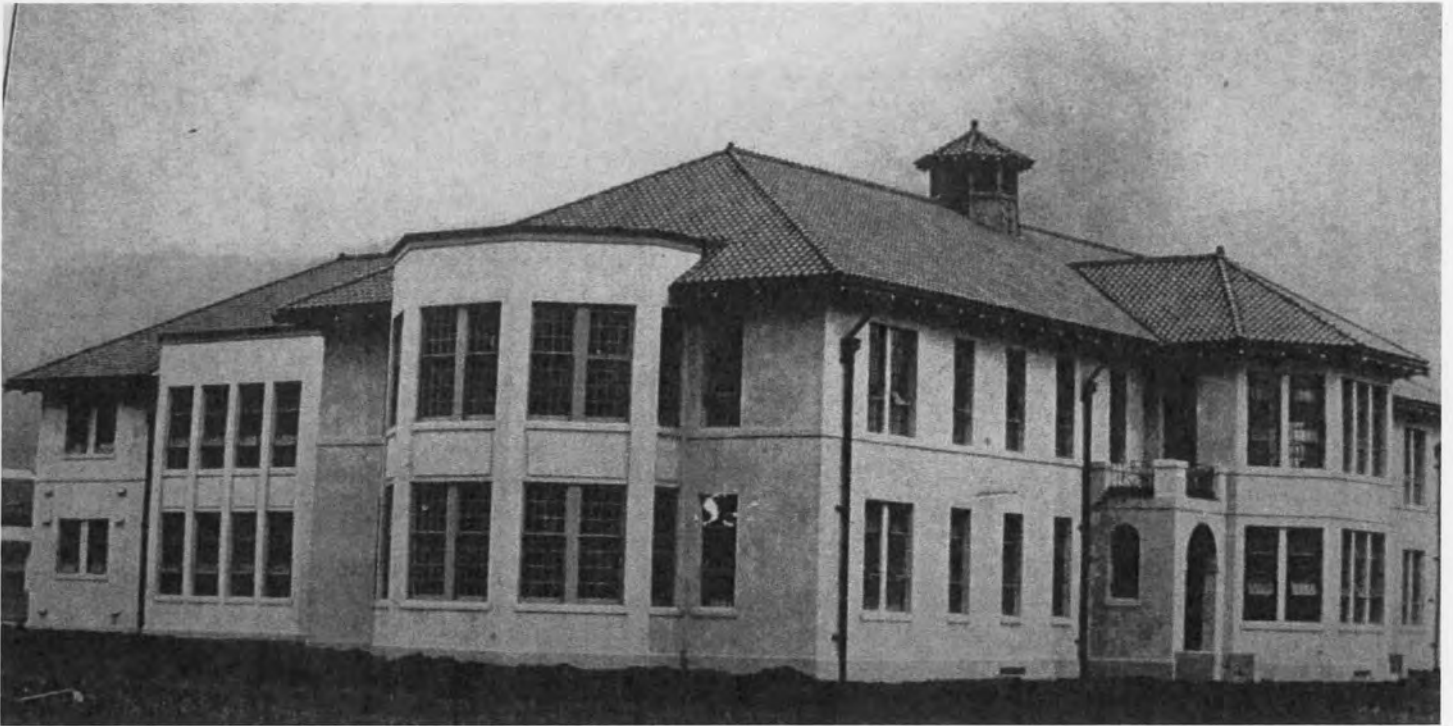
CA. 1914 VIEW OF GRADING ONGOING AT THE NSH SITE.



CA. 1914 VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING'S BACK NORTHEAST CORNER.



1914 VIEW OF A RECENTLY COMPLETED MALE WARD (EITHER WARD 3, 4, OR 5).



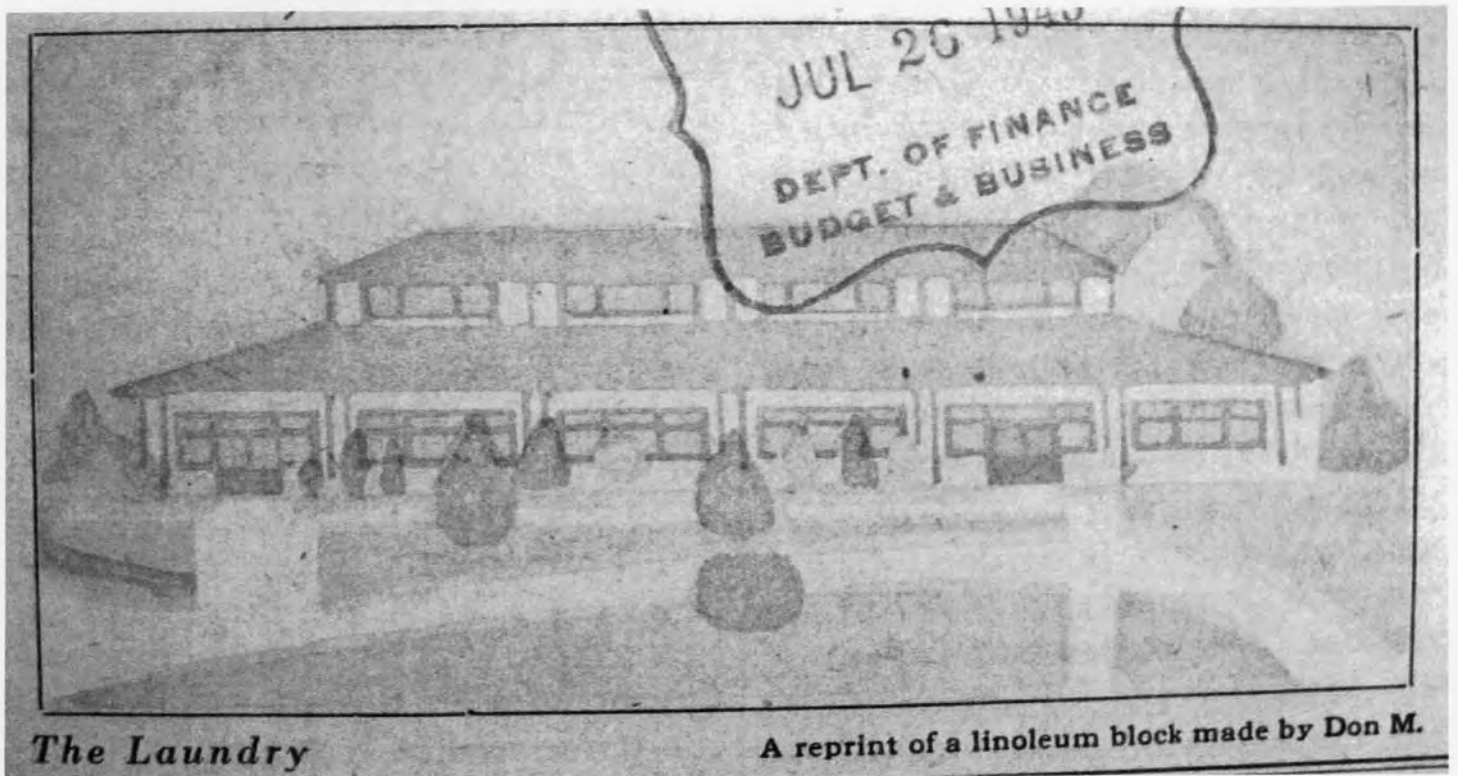
CA. 1920 VIEW OF THE WOMEN'S INFIRMARY BUILDING, KNOWN AS WARDS D, E, F, AND G, FOLLOWING COMPLETION OF THE BUILDING.



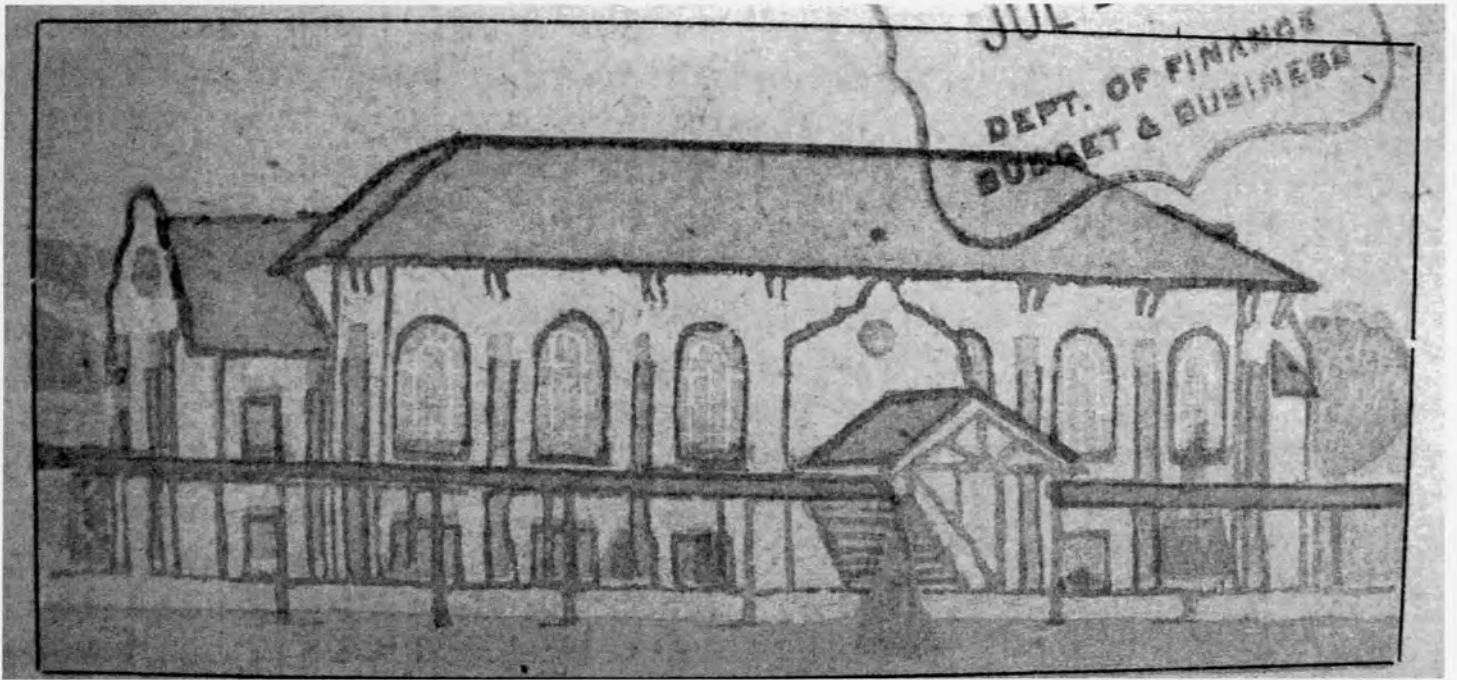
EARLY TO MID-1940S AERIAL VIEW OF THE NSH SITE, LOOKING NORTH.



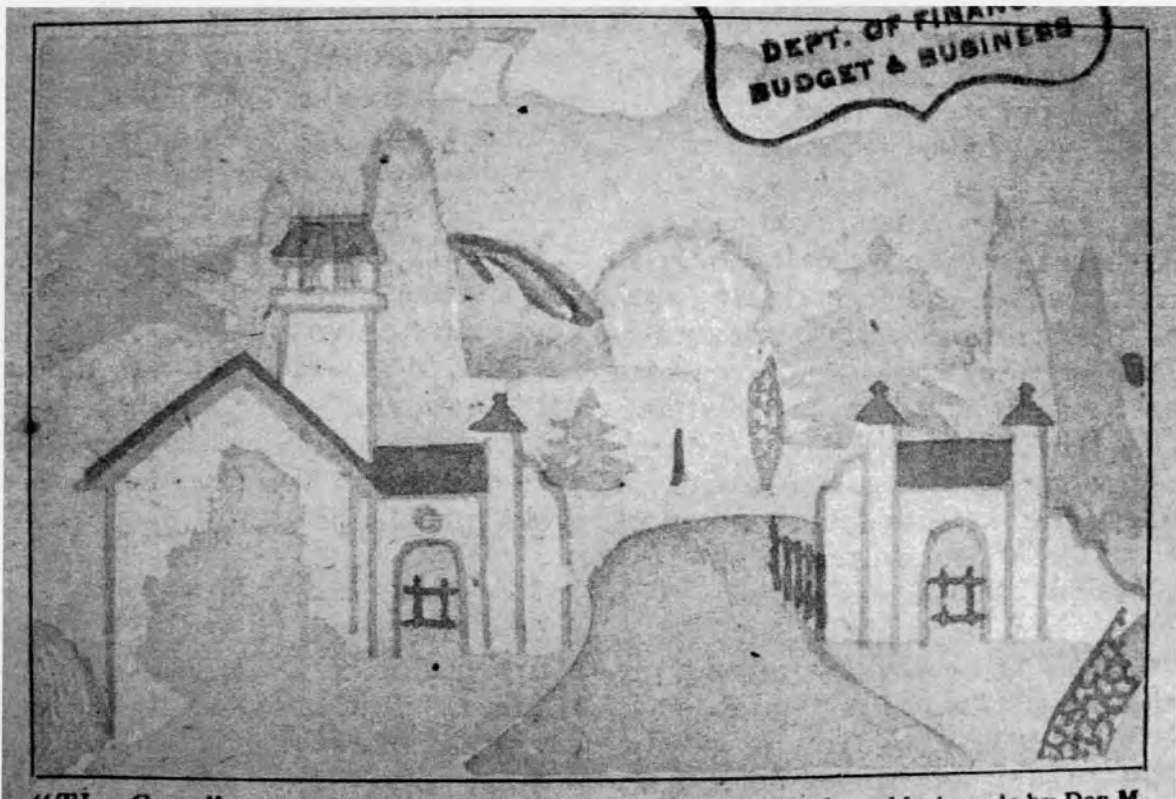
BLOCK PRINT PREPARED BY AN NSH PATIENT, PUBLISHED IN THE MARCH 12, 1943 ISSUE OF THE NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL NEWS.



BLOCK PRINT OF LAUNDRY NO. 2 PREPARED BY AN NSH PATIENT, PUBLISHED IN THE JULY 23, 1943 ISSUE OF THE NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL NEWS.



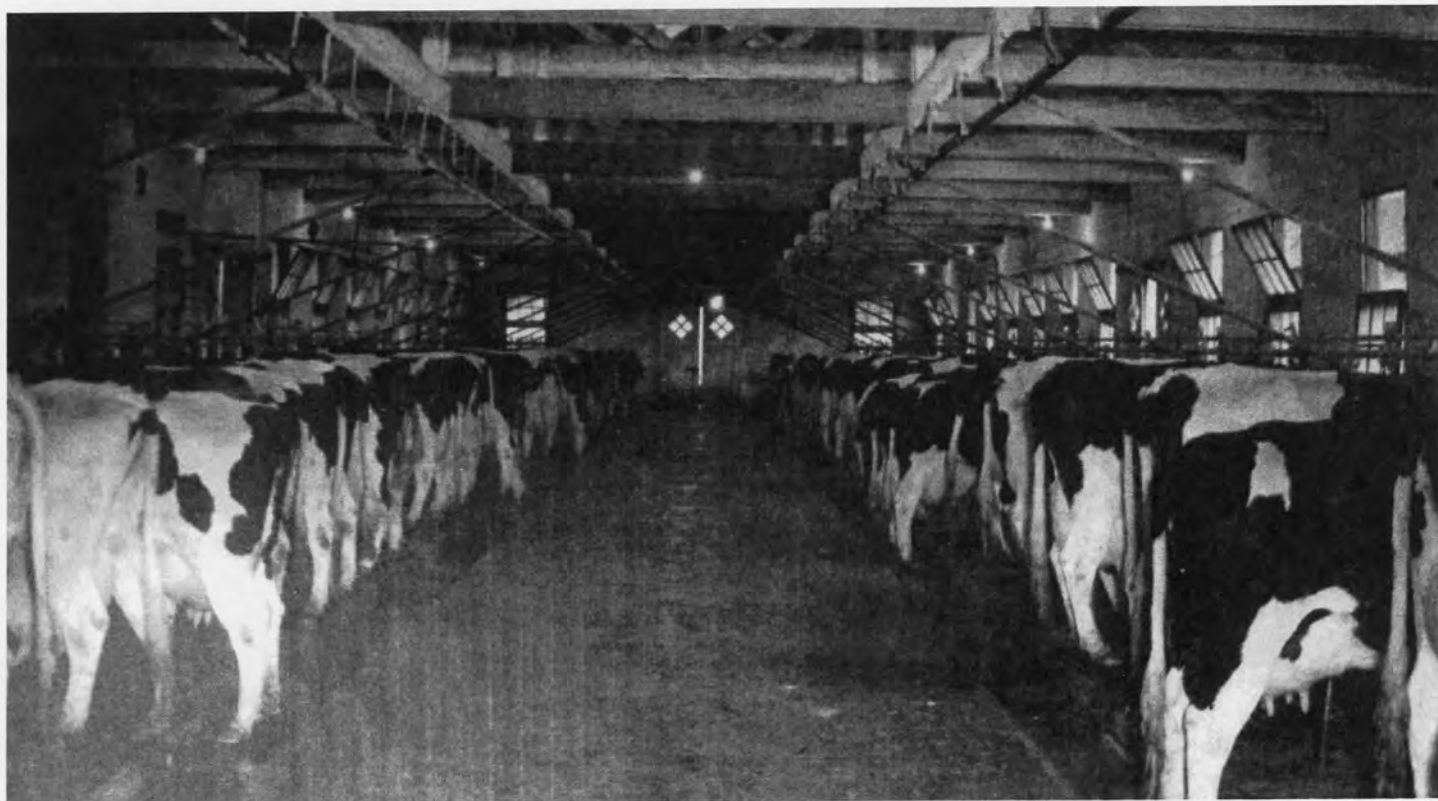
BLOCK PRINT OF THE ASSEMBLY HALL PREPARED BY AN NSH PATIENT, PUBLISHED IN THE JULY 16, 1943 ISSUE OF THE NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL NEWS.



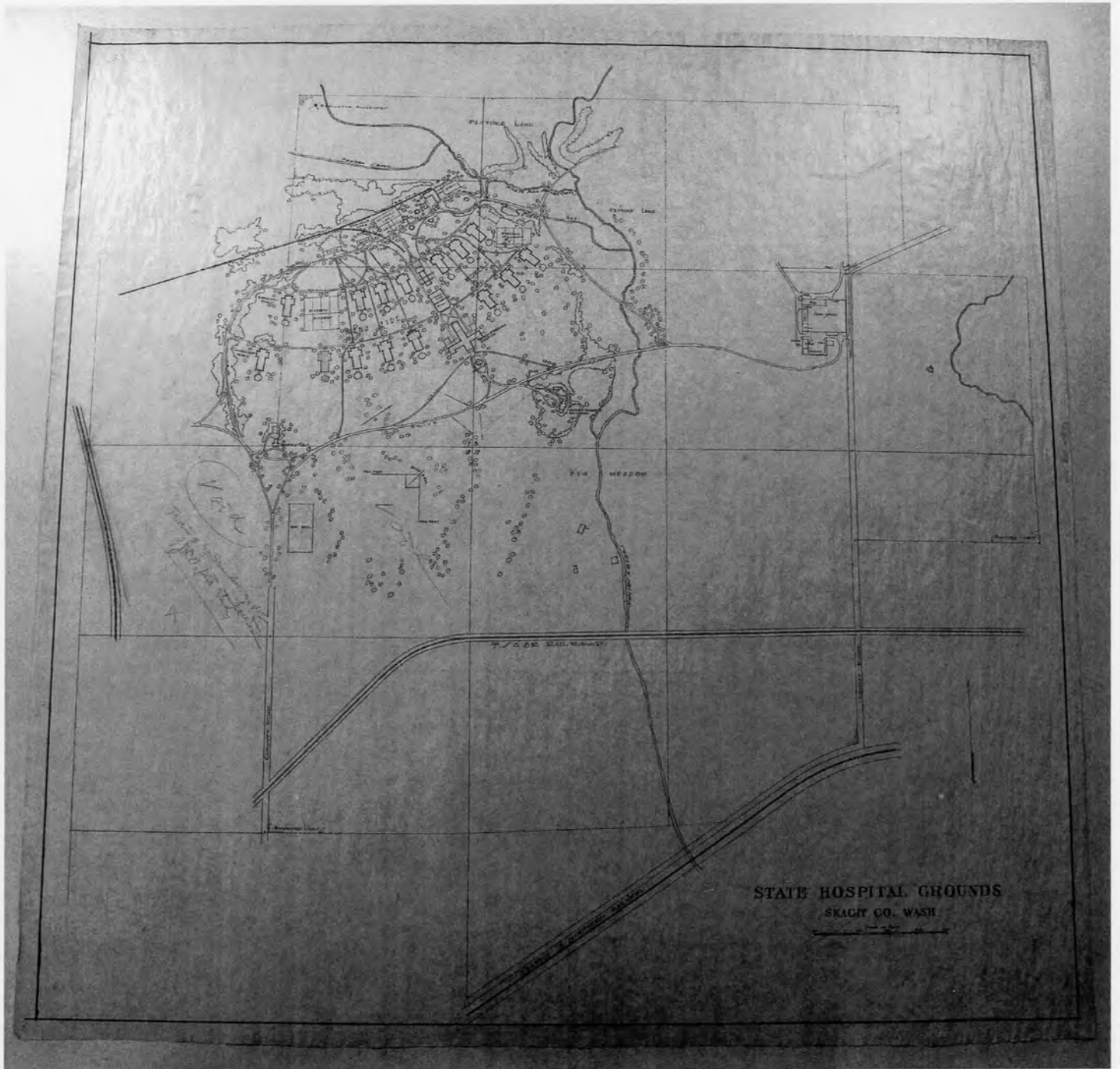
BLOCK PRINT OF THE GATE HOUSE PREPARED BY AN NSH PATIENT, PUBLISHED IN THE JULY 9, 1943 ISSUE OF THE NORTHERN STATE HOSPITAL NEWS.



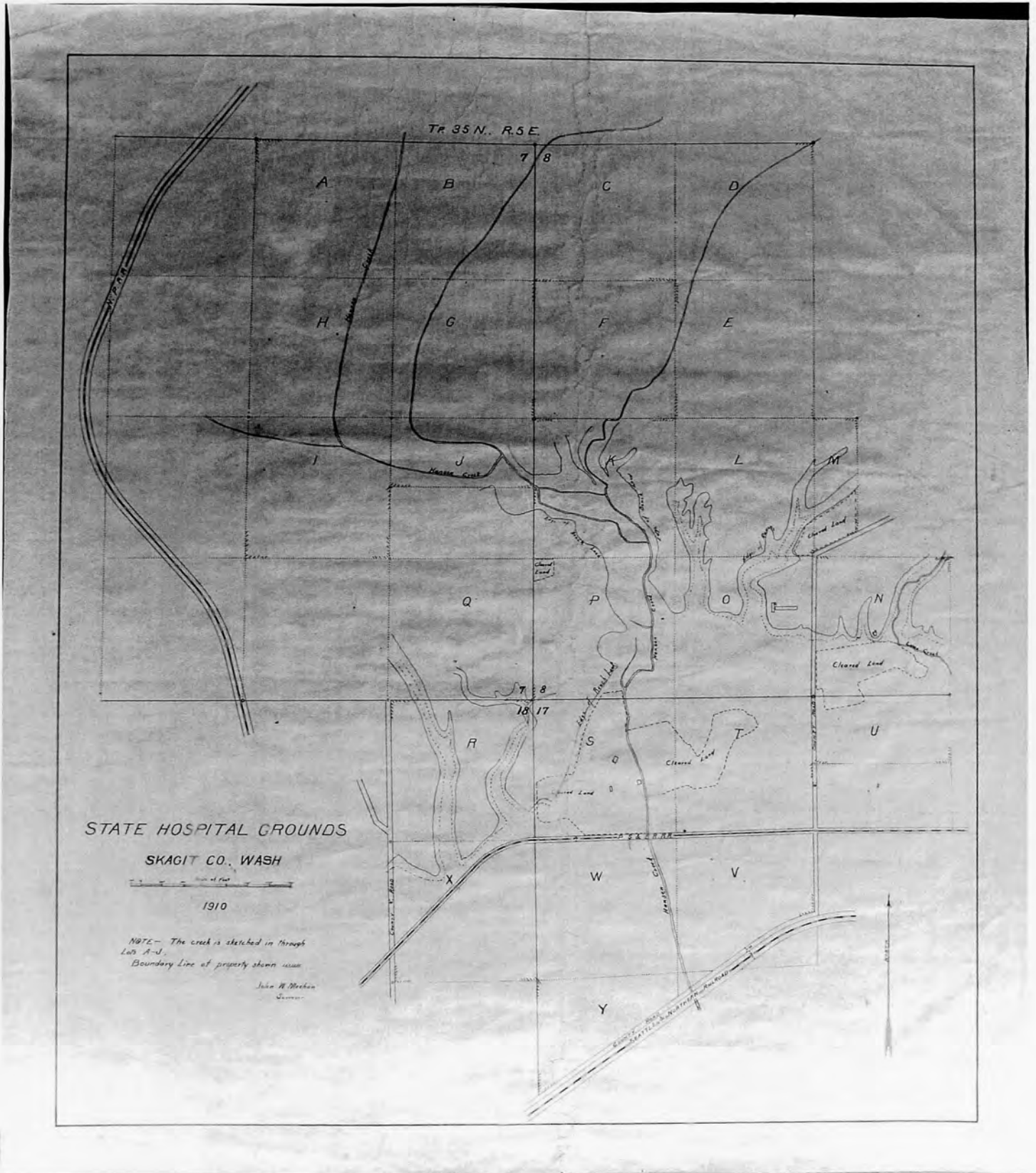
1950s VIEW OF NSH'S BEEF COW HERD.



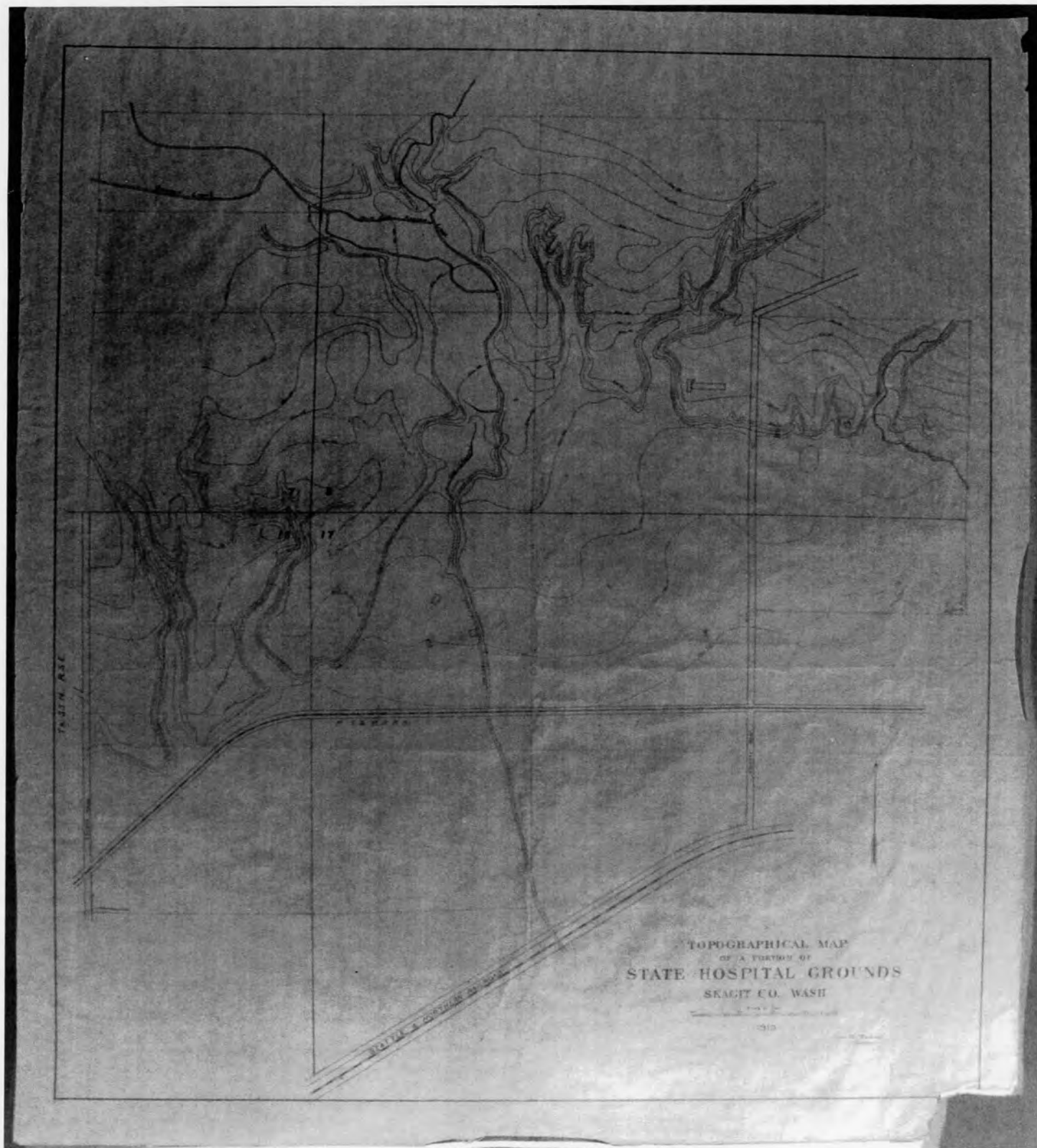
1950s VIEW OF ONE OF THE FARM'S DAIRY BARN.



Undated, plan no. 4 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



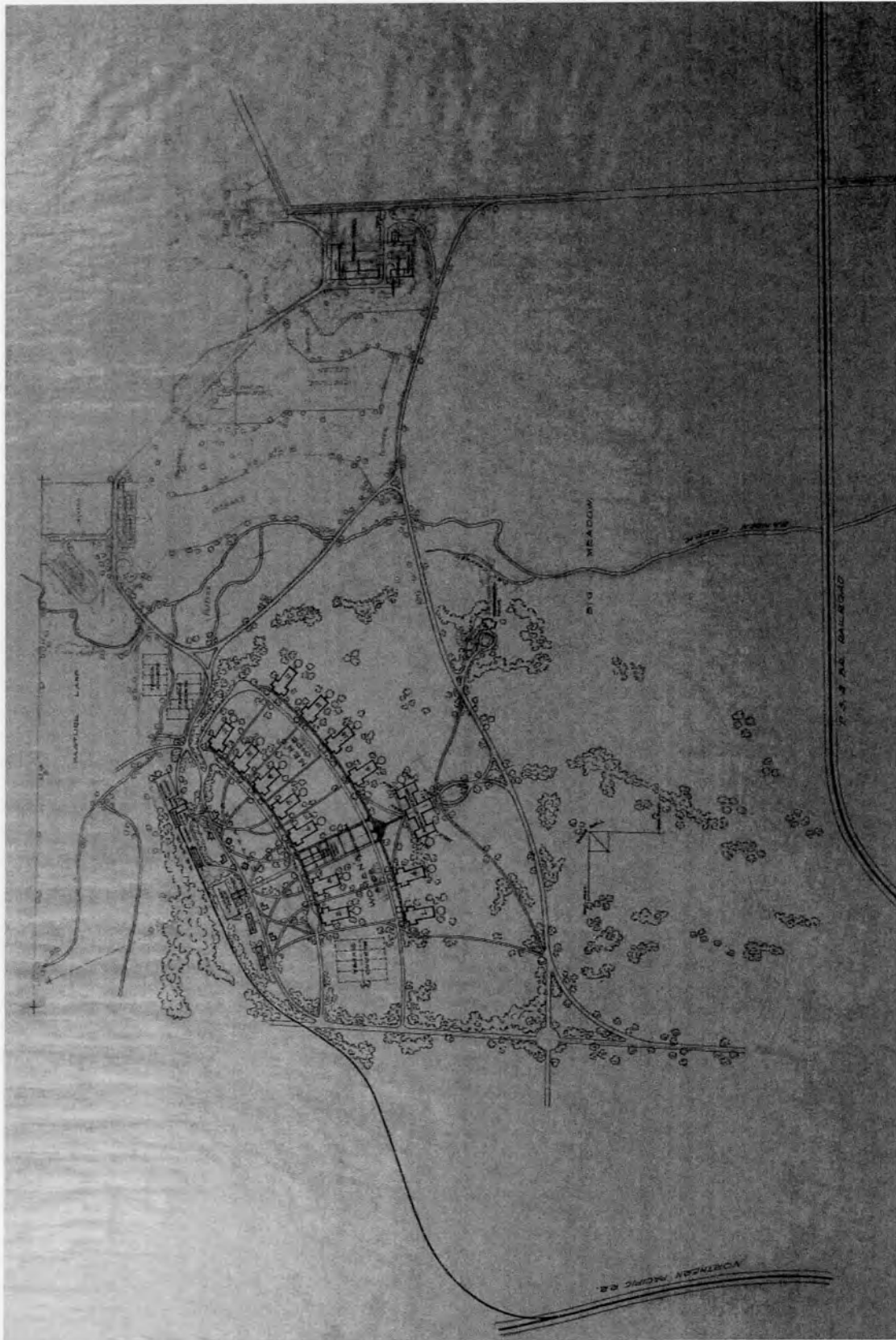
Plan no. 5, dated 1910, prepared by John W. Meehan, surveyor. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



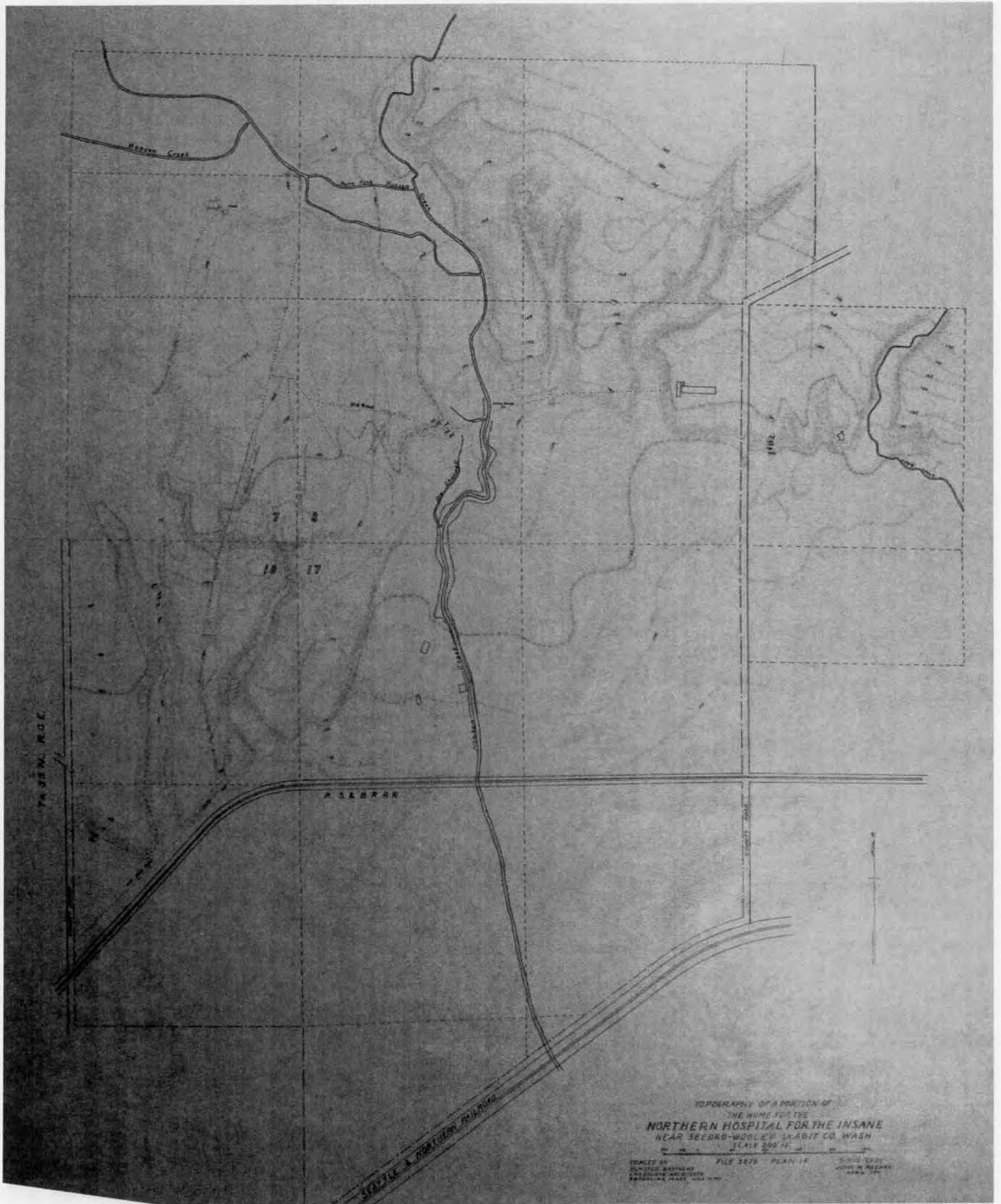
Plan no. 7, Topographical Map of a Portion of State Hospital Grounds, dated 1910 prepared by John W. Meehan, surveyor. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



Undated, plan no. 11 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



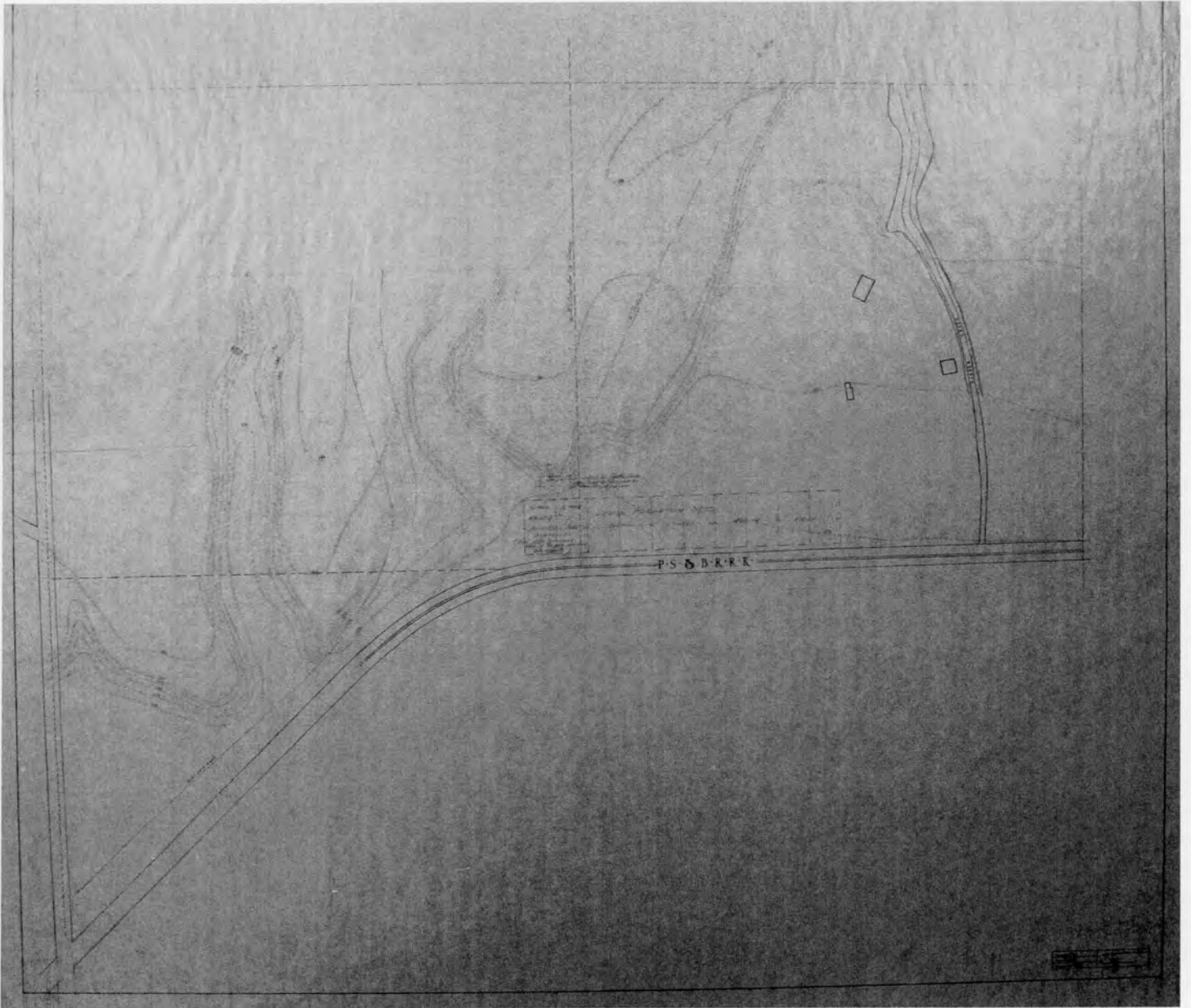
Undated, plan no. 12 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



Plan no. 14. Meehan completed the survey work for the drawing in April of 1911. The Olmsted Brothers traced Meehan's topographical data on July 19, 1911. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



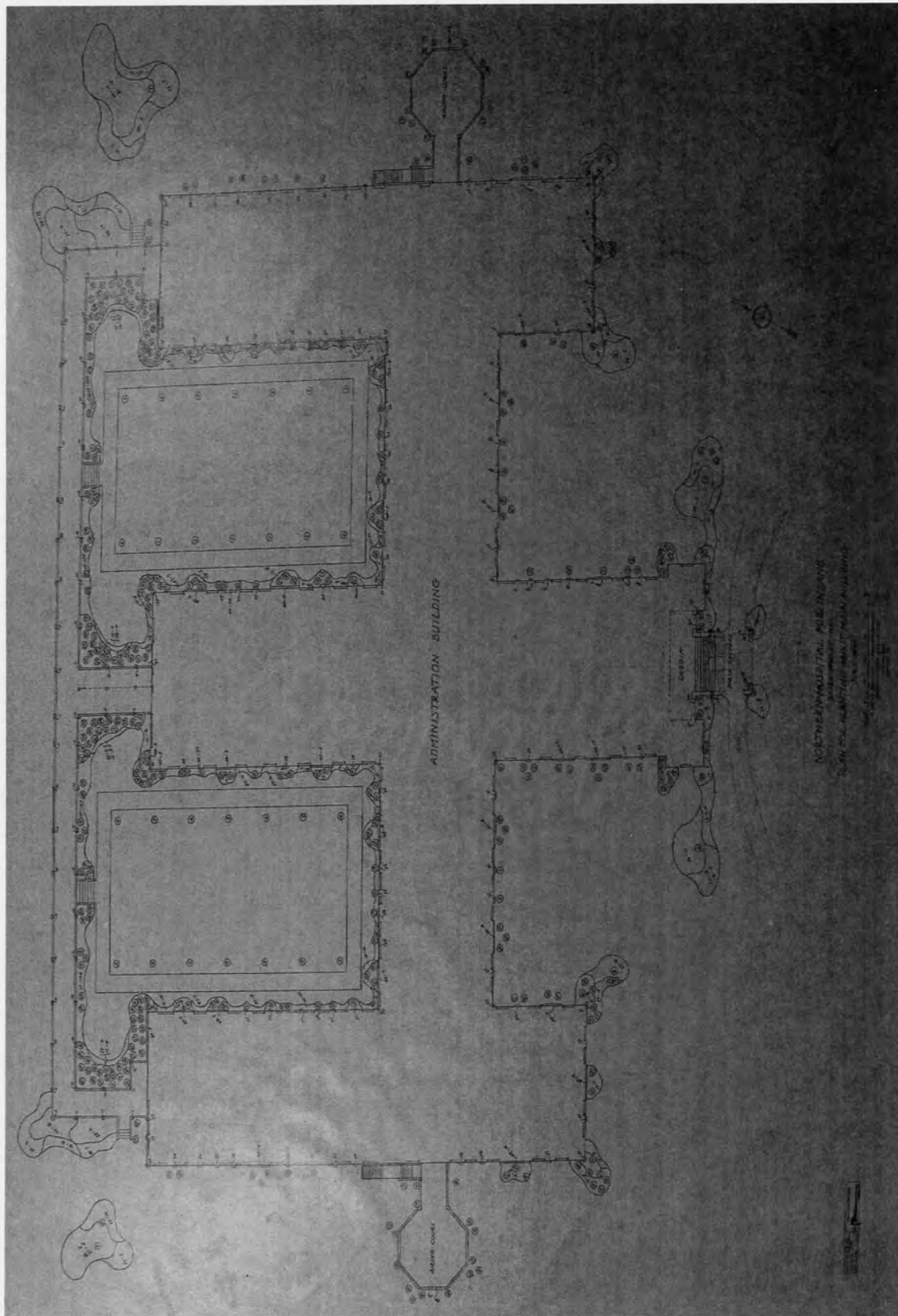
Plan no. 16, sheet 1 the Preliminary Grading Plan dated February, 1912. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



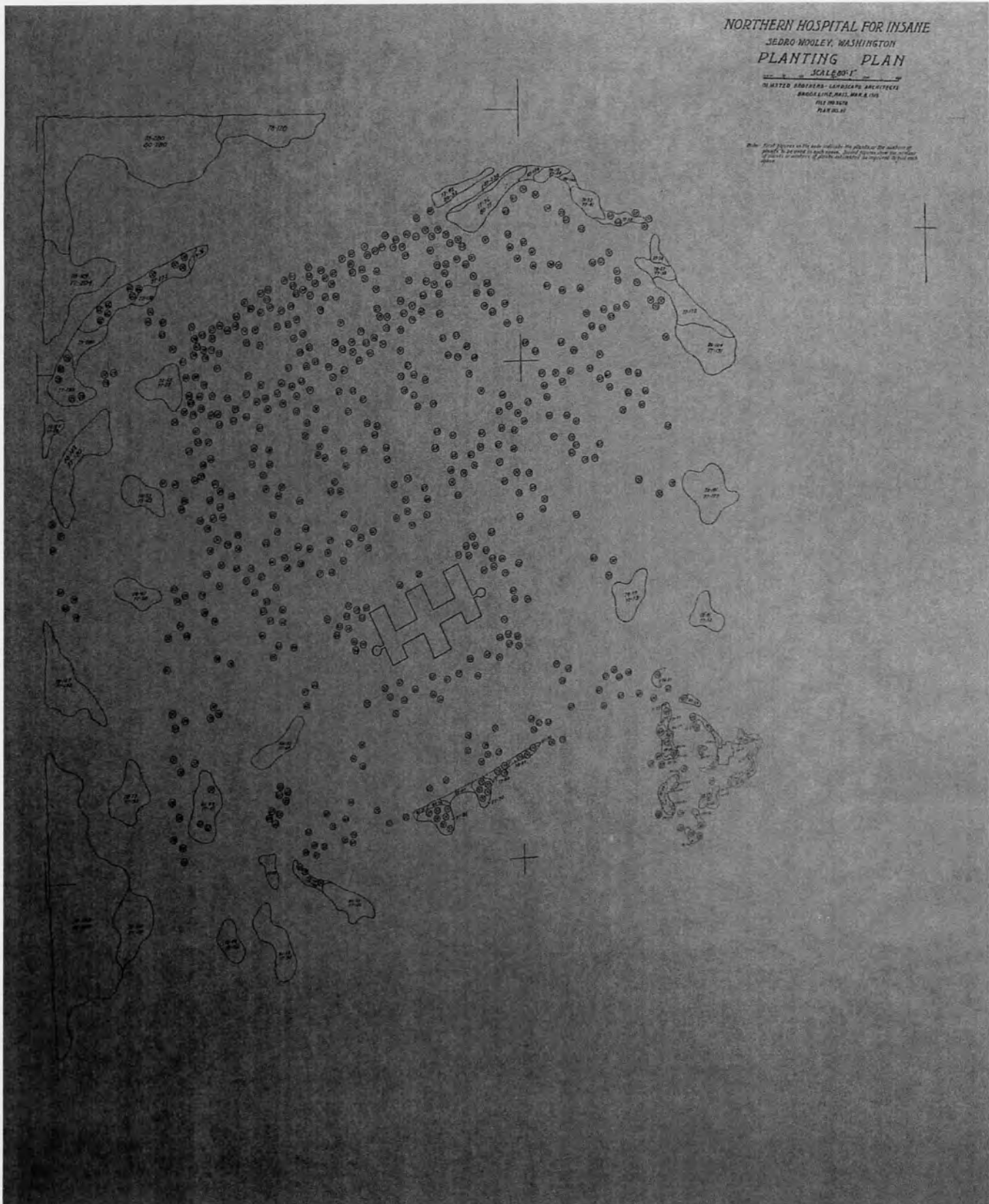
Plan no. 16, sheet 2 of the Preliminary Grading Plan. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



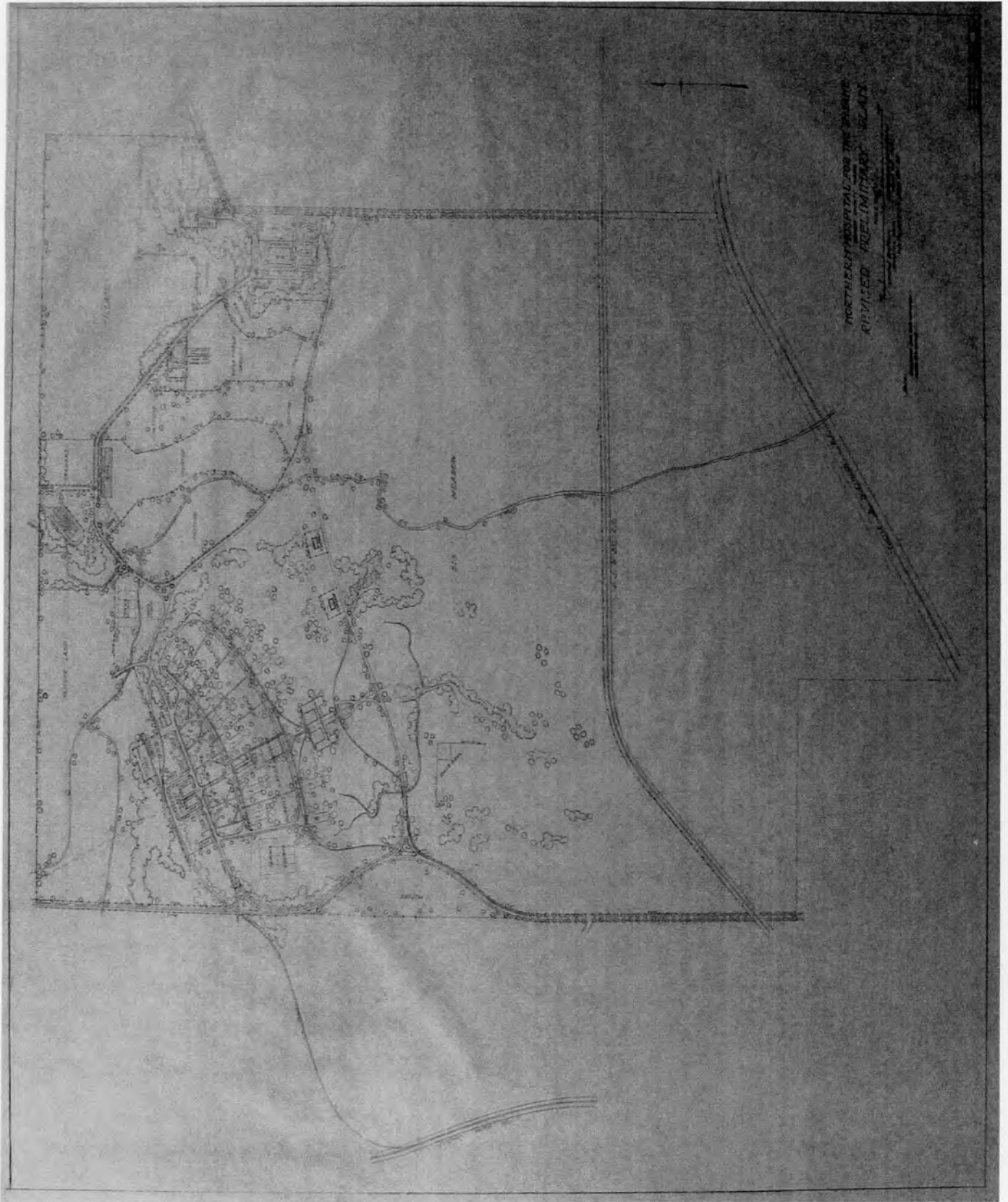
Plan no. 22 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH showing section data for grading. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



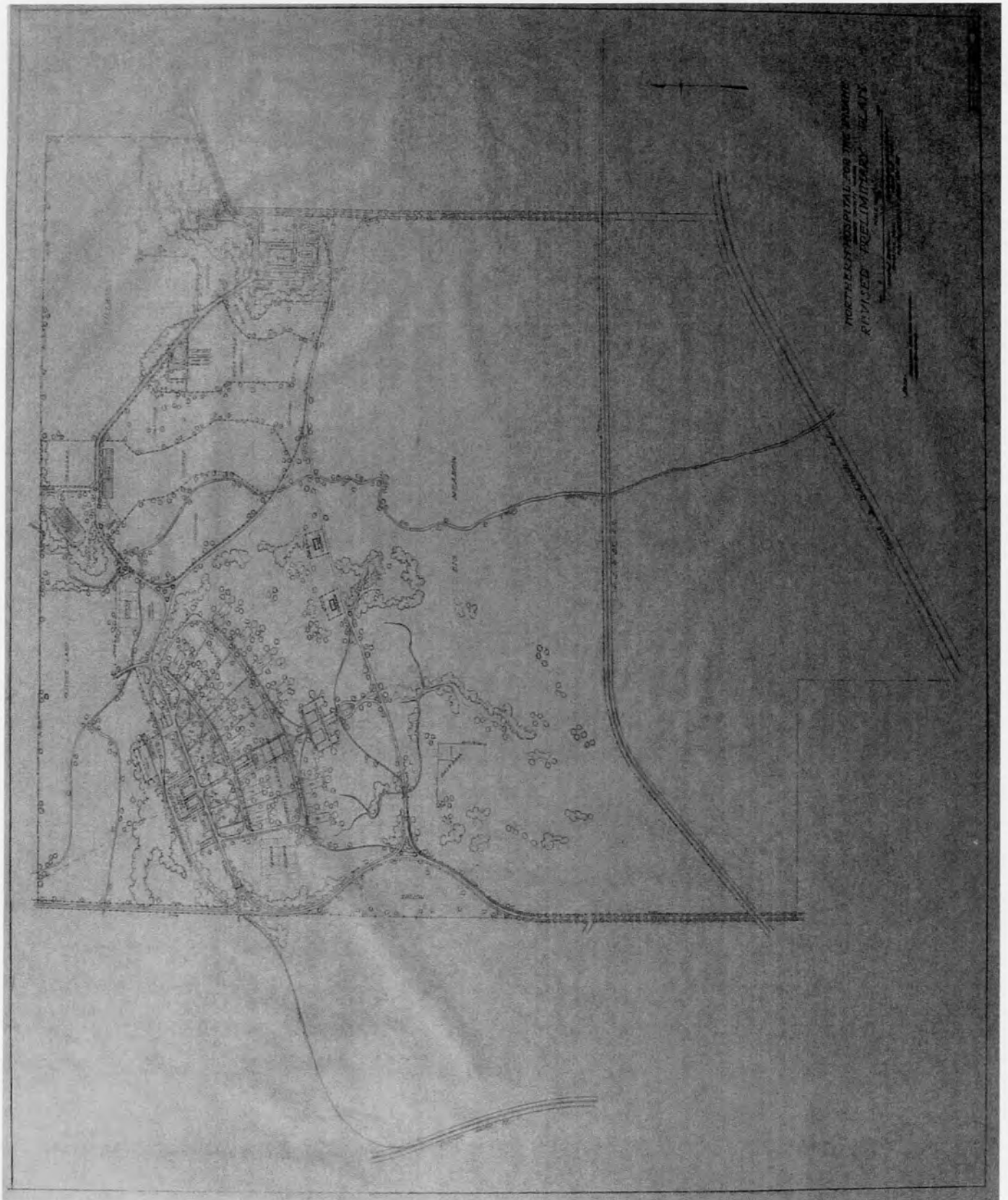
Plan no. 26 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH showing the planting plan around the Administration Building. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



Plan no. 27 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH showing planting plan. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



Plan no. 28 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



Plan no. 28 prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.

File No. 3678 D
 Date of List Feb. 1913
 No of Plan 25 Date Feb. 1913
 By Est. _____
 Plants to arrive _____
 Estimated Cost, \$ 354.64 (425.42)
 Transport'n % _____
 Total _____
 Proposed Appropriation _____

THIS ORDER IS NOT TO BE CANCELLED WITHOUT NOTICE

Title of Work (in brief)

Planting about Nurses Building

OLMSTED BROTHERS
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Planting Order List for
Washington State Hospital
Seattle Wash

Send Notice to _____

Authorized _____

Olmsted Planting Lists
 Job # 3678 Northern Hospital
 For the Insane

Total Quan.	BUCK	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
5		4-5'	Drug	60		3 -	
5		4-5'	"	65		3 25	
4		4-5'	"	75		3 00	
7		5-6'	"	55		3 85	
7		5-6'	"	55		3 85	
3		7-8'	"	90		2 70	
3		8-10'	Work	75		2 25	
2		5-6'	"	75		1 50	
34		4 yrs	Drug	50		17 -	
24		3 yrs	"	45		10 80	
95		1 1/2 - 2'	"	9		8 55	
95		2'	"	12		11 40	
39		2-2 1/2'	"	10		3 90	
30		1 1/2 - 2'	"	12		3 60	
28		1 1/2 - 2'	"	10		2 80	
640		clpo	East	15		9 60	
61		18-24"	Drug	11		6 71	
8		2-3'	"	15		1 20	
67		4-5'	"	15		10 05	
46		2-3'	"	07		3 22	
80		1 1/2 - 2'	"	12		9 60	
30		4-5'	"	20		6 =	
28		3-4'	Wyg	30		8 40	
8		3-4'	Down	2 -		16 -	

Credit: Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

File No.
 Date of List
 No of Plan Date
 By Fri.
 By Ex.
 Plants to arrive
 Estimated Cost, \$
 Transport'n %
 Total
 Proposed Appropriation

This Record is not to be taken from Office
 Title of Work (in brief)

OLMSTED BROTHERS
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 Planting Order List for

Send Notice to

Authorized

Total Quan.	Bill Co.	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
8			East	07		56	
8			Wey	07		56	
8			"	06		48	
8			"	06		48	
8			"	07		56	
8			Res.	07		56	
9			Wey	8		72	
24		3-4	Wey	12		288	
6		4-5	"	20		120	
7		3-4	"	25		175	
11		3-4	"	15		165	
20			Wey	08		160	
20			"	08		160	
22			East	40		880	
57		5" pots	East	15		855	
✓							
✓							

Planting list prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.

File No. 5678
 Date of List Feb 1913
 No of Plans 28 Date Feb 1913
 By Est. Geo. 1911
 Plants to arrive
 Estimated Cost \$ 1791.52 (1900.00)
 Transport % 25.0
 Total 2041.52 (4000.00)
 Proposed Appropriation
 Title of Work (in brief) General Planting List
 OLMSTED BROTHERS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 Planting Order List for Northern Hospital for Insane Seattle, Wn.
 Send Notice to
 Authorized

Olmsted Planting Lists
 Job # 3678 Northern Hospital
 for the Insane

Total Quan.	PLANT	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
75		6-8	WAT	25		1875	
560		6-8	"	50		280 =	
12		6-8	WY	60		720	
32		6-8	MORON	60		1920	
8		8-10	WY	90		720	
28		10-12	"	90		2520	
2		4-5	East	65		130	
75		4-5	WY	1-		75-	
17		8-10	"	1-		17 =	
665			Coll.				
5		8-10	WY	60		3-	
43		8-10	"	75		3225	
64		8-10	"	60		3840	
61		8-10	MORON	70		4270	
313		8-10	"	30		9390	
4		6-8	"	1-		4-	
530			Coll				
50		4-5	WY	15		750	
40		3-4	"	15		6-	
61		18-24"	Waterm	12		732	
17		6-8	WY	90		1530	
30		8-10	"	1-		30-	

Credit: Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

This Record is not to be taken from Office

Title of Work (in brief)
General Planting List

OLMSTED BROTHERS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Planting Order List for
Northern Hospital for Insane

Date of List _____
No. of Plan _____
Date of Plan _____
By Frt. _____
By Es. _____
Plants to arrive _____
Estimated Cost, \$ _____
Transfer % _____
Total _____
Proposed Appropriation _____

Send Notice to _____
Authorized *77*

No. and Addr.	Scientific and Popular Name <i>Am'ts forwarded</i>	Specs	Quan.	Total Quan.	Unit	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
<i>77</i>	<i>31 Beds 1713 Plants</i>	<i>8</i>									<i>150-232-264-28-150- 3-25-58-158-82-64-11 55-77-56-60-131-122-52 131-172-34-53-41-44-98 33-73-81-70-42</i>
	<i>Rhamnus puriflora Buckthorn</i>		<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>			<i>Coll</i>				
	<i>Betula occidentalis Western Birch</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>300</i>			<i>"</i>				
	<i>Rhamnus velutinus</i>		<i>600</i>	<i>600</i>			<i>"</i>				
	<i>Acer circinatum</i>		<i>343</i>	<i>343</i>			<i>"</i>				
	<i>Arctostaphylos cuneata Coccoloba Strawn</i>		<i>200</i>	<i>320</i>		<i>3-4</i>	<i>N. E.</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>80 =</i>	
	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi English Hawthorn</i>		<i>200</i>	<i>200</i>		<i>18-24</i>	<i>Wat</i>	<i>80</i>		<i>160 =</i>	
	<i>Cornus nuttallii Flower Dogwood</i>		<i>400</i>	<i>✓</i>							
	<i>Pyrus - coronaria</i>		<i>400</i>	<i>450</i>		<i>4-5</i>	<i>Hoopes</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>135 -</i>	
<i>78</i>	<i>17 Beds 1762 Plants</i>	<i>and 1/2 unit</i>									<i>Buy thin out.</i>
	<i>Acer macrophyllum - Sawtooth maple</i>		<i>462</i>	<i>✓</i>							<i>120-280-164-122-52 47-137-73-59-101-41-27 18-32-44-105-349-</i>
	<i>Fraxinus oregana - Oregon Ash</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>300</i>			<i>Collect</i>				
	<i>Acer - balsamifera - Sugar maple</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>✓</i>							
	<i>Betula lenta - Yellow Birch</i>		<i>300</i>	<i>300</i>		<i>6-8</i>	<i>Hoopes</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>150 -</i>	
	<i>Quercus rubra - Oak</i>		<i>400</i>	<i>✓</i>							
<i>79</i>	<i>6 Beds 794 Plants</i>	<i>4</i>									<i>76-132-280-146-80-80</i>
	<i>Viburnum dentatum Arrow-wood</i>		<i>194</i>	<i>394</i>		<i>5-6</i>	<i>Wing</i>	<i>15</i>		<i>59 25</i>	
	<i>" - lentago - Sheep-berry</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>220</i>		<i>4-5</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>44 -</i>	
	<i>Ligustrum - japonica - Japanese Privet</i>		<i>200</i>	<i>250</i>		<i>18-24</i>	<i>Eliz</i>	<i>3 1/2</i>		<i>875</i>	
	<i>Spiraea - sp. - Spiraea</i>		<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>		<i>4-5</i>	<i>Wing</i>	<i>12</i>		<i>18 =</i>	
	<i>" - discolor - Spiraea</i>		<i>150</i>	<i>150</i>			<i>Coll.</i>				

Credit: Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Amounts

2000-3-15-1911

Planting list prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.

This Record is not to be taken from Office

Date of List _____
 No. of Plan _____
 Date of Plan _____
 By Frt. _____
 By Ex. _____
 Plants to arrive _____
 Estimated Cost, \$ _____
 Transp'n % _____
 Total _____
 Proposed Appropriation _____

Title of Work (in brief)
General Planting List

Authorized _____

OLMSTED BROTHERS
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 Planting Order List for
Northern Hospital for Insane

Send Notice to _____

No. and Abbr.	Scientific and Popular Name	Qty	Quan.	Total Quan.	Bills	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
80	7 Beds 972 plants	12									250-184-77-78-52-349-32
	<i>Abies grandis Oregon Fir</i>		400	400			Coll.				
	<i>Quercus laevis Douglas</i> <i>Douglas Spruce</i>		200	200		2-3	H.P.R.	135		270	
	<i>Abies whiteophylla</i>		172	172			Coll				
	<i>Pinus monticola</i>		200	200			"				
81	2 Beds 106 Plants	3									35-71-
	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> Arrow-wood		30	✓							
	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> Common Barberry		30	30		2-3	Wg	15			
	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> Japanese Barberry		46	46		1 1/2-2	Wg	9		414	
82	2 Beds 140 Plants	4									84-56-
	<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Hawthorn Tree		40	40		2-3	Est	15		6-	
	<i>Viburnum cuneatum</i> High-bush Cranberry		50	170		4-5	"	20		36-	
	<i>Philadelphus canadensis</i>		50	192			Coll				
83	2 Beds 228 Plants	3 1/2									128-107-
	<i>Lonicera moroni</i> Maids-hair Honey-suckle		50	50		2 1/2-3	Wg	08		4-	
	<i>Ligularia sibirica</i> Japanese Primrose		50	✓							
	<i>Spiraea diandra</i>		50	50			Coll				
	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Dogwood		28	28		3-4	Wg	15		420	
	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> Arrow-wood		50	✓							
84	6 Beds 155 Plants	3 1/2									25-25-25-25-25-20
	<i>Photinia verticillata</i> White Kerria		50	50		2-3	Wg	10		5-	
	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> Bush Honey-suckle		50	50		2-3	Wg	10		5-	
	<i>Sigatrum negelsum</i> Vegete Plant		55	55		2-2 1/2	Wg.	12		660	

Credit: Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

Amounts

2000-3-15-1911

Planting list prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.

This Record is not to be taken from Office

OLMSTED BROTHERS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Planting Order List for
Northern Hospital for Insane

Date of List _____
No. of Plan _____
Date of Plan _____
By Fr. _____
By Ex. _____
Plants to arrive _____
Estimated Cost, \$ _____
Transp'n % _____
Total _____
Proposed Appropriation _____

Title of Work (in brief)
General Planting List

Authorized _____

Send Notice to _____

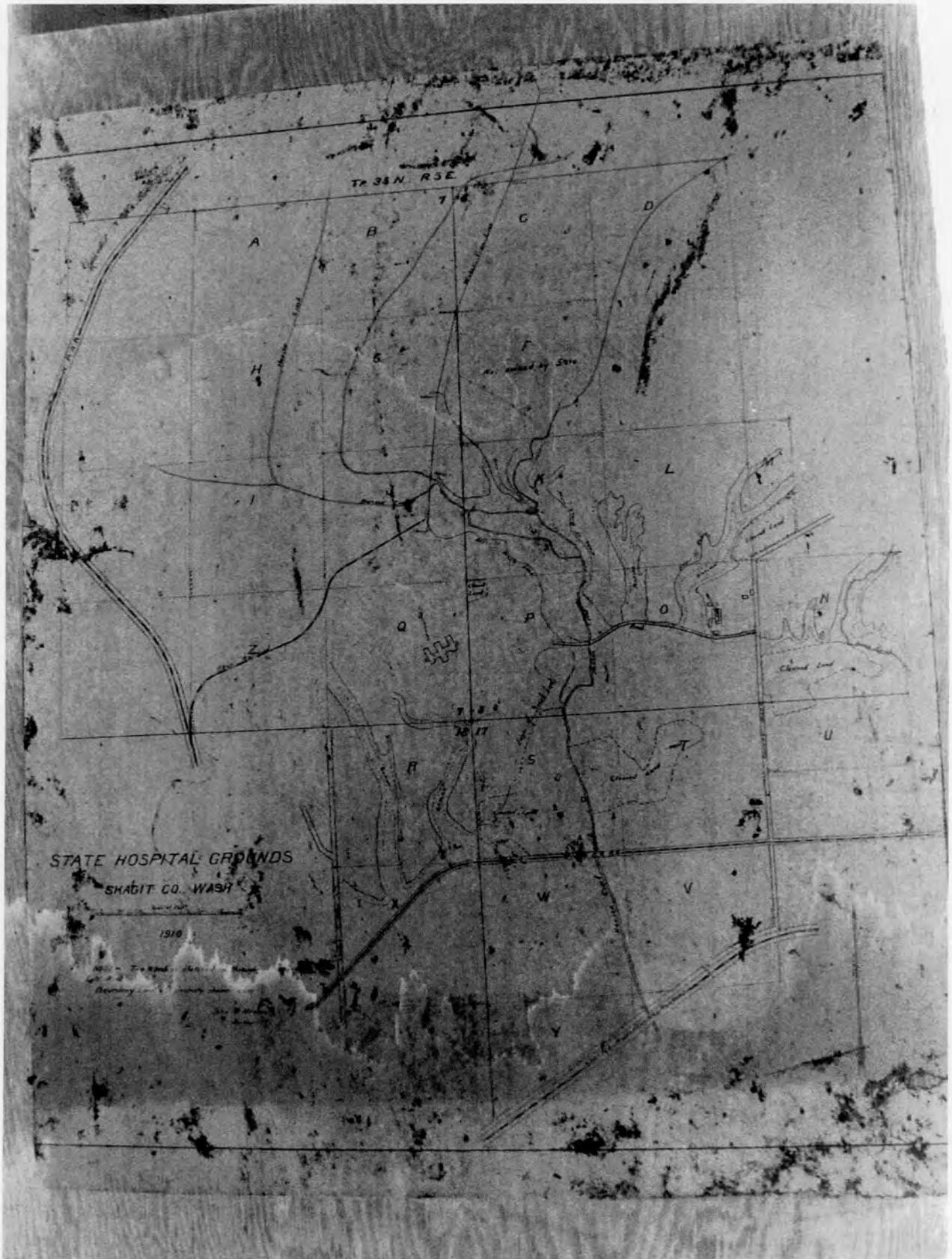
No. and Addr.	Scientific and Popular Name Am'ts forwarded	Spec	Quan.	Total Quan.	PRICE	Size and Condition	Where from	Price	By	Cost	Estimates and Notes
85	9 Beds 552 Plants	A									68-60-56-56-108-48 20-64-78-
	<i>Cornus tatarica</i> Pink Forsythia		120	120		2-3	W.C.	08		9.60	
	<i>Philadelphus Californicus</i>		142	✓							
	<i>Cyano coronarium</i> Flowering Apple		50	✓							
	<i>Velarium opulus</i> High Bush Cranberry		120	✓							
	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> Arrow-wood		120	✓							
86	10 Beds 456 Plants	5									51-56-20-15-33-33-66 56-44-72-
	<i>Viburnum lentago</i> Sheep-Berry		120	✓							
	<i>Crataegus crno galli</i>		120	✓							
	<i>Coccolobus laeviss</i>		120	✓							
	<i>Cornus nuttallii</i> Flowering Dogwood		96	96		5-6	W.C.	40		38.40	
	<i>Syringa japonica</i> Japanese Lilac										
87	1 Bed 230 Plants	3									230-
	Native Wild Roses		130	130			Coll				
	<i>Syrphocarpus mollis</i>		140	100			"				
88	5 Beds 127 Plants	3A									25-26-25-25-26-
	<i>Spiraea van houttei</i> Van Houttei Spiraea		50	50		2-3	Wax	08		4-	
	<i>Asplenium Sapporeum</i> Rose of Sharon		35	35		5-4	Drug	20		7-	
	<i>Asplenium Sapporeum</i> Heath		42	42		2 1/2 - 3 1/2	W.C.	08		3.36	

Credit: Courtesy of the National Park Service, Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site

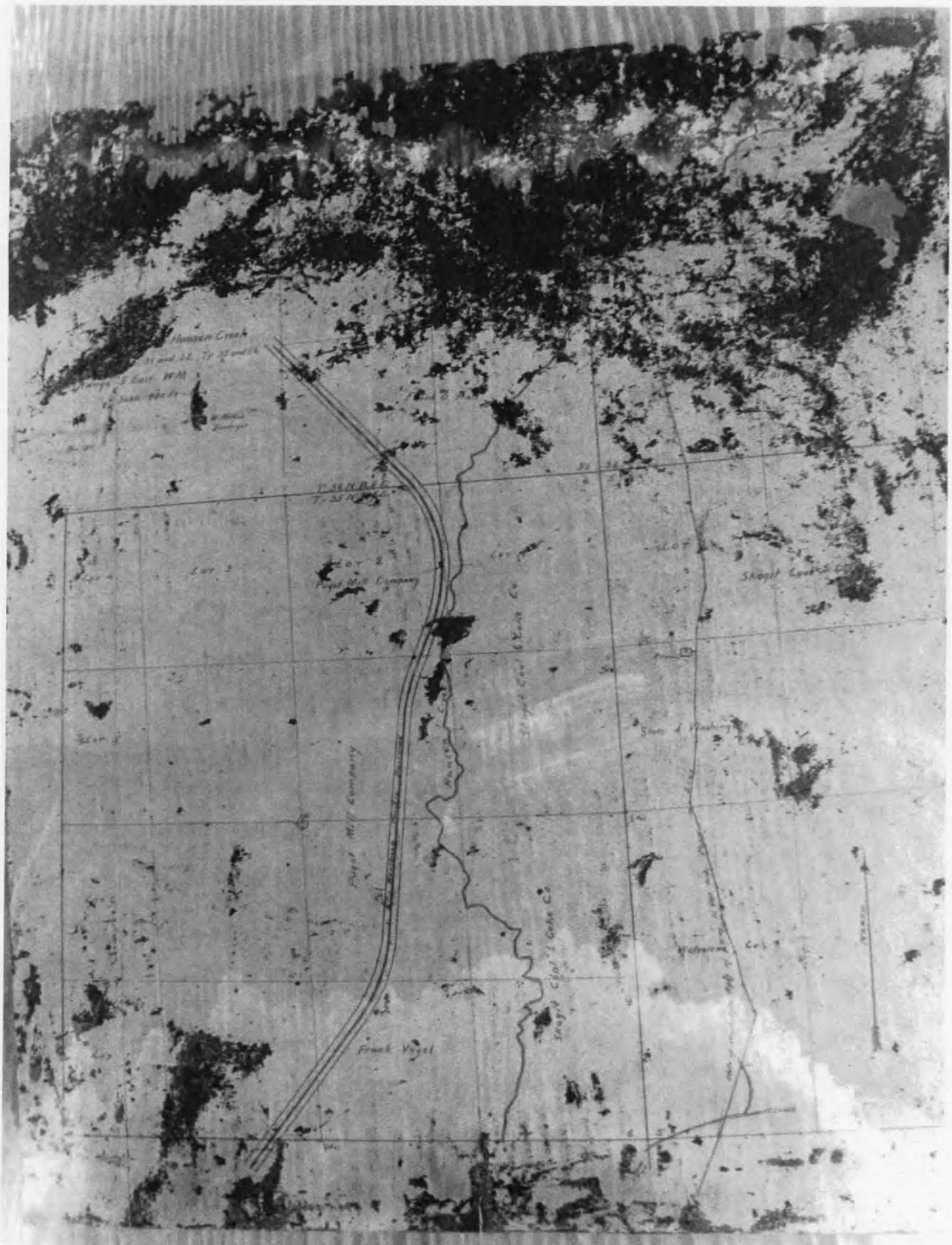
Amounts

2000-3-15-1911

Planting list prepared by the Olmsted Brothers for NSH. Source: Courtesy of the Olmsted National Historic Site, Brookline, MA.



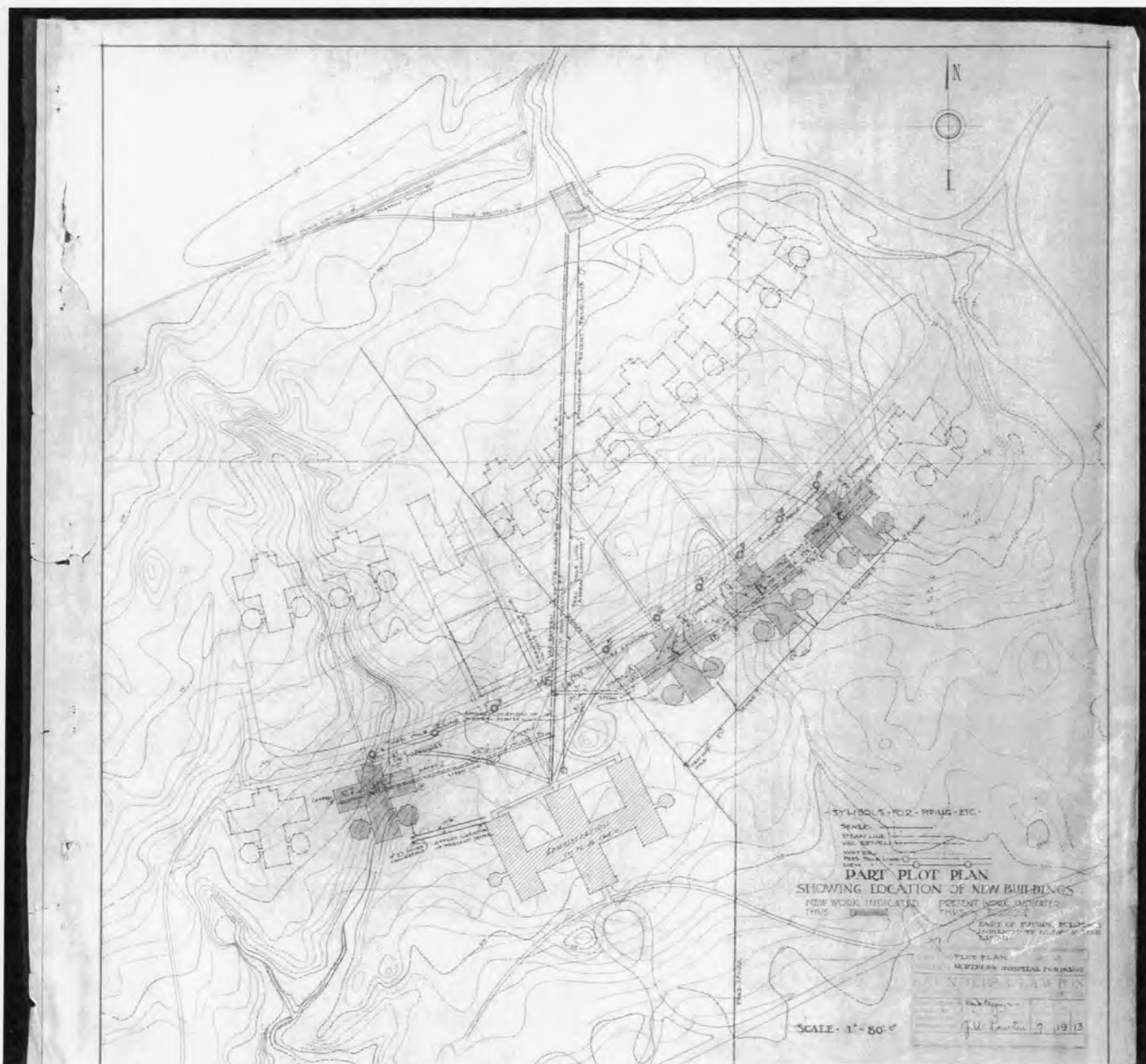
1910 survey of the State Hospital Grounds prepared by John W. Meehan, Surveyor. Source: North Cascades Gateway Center.



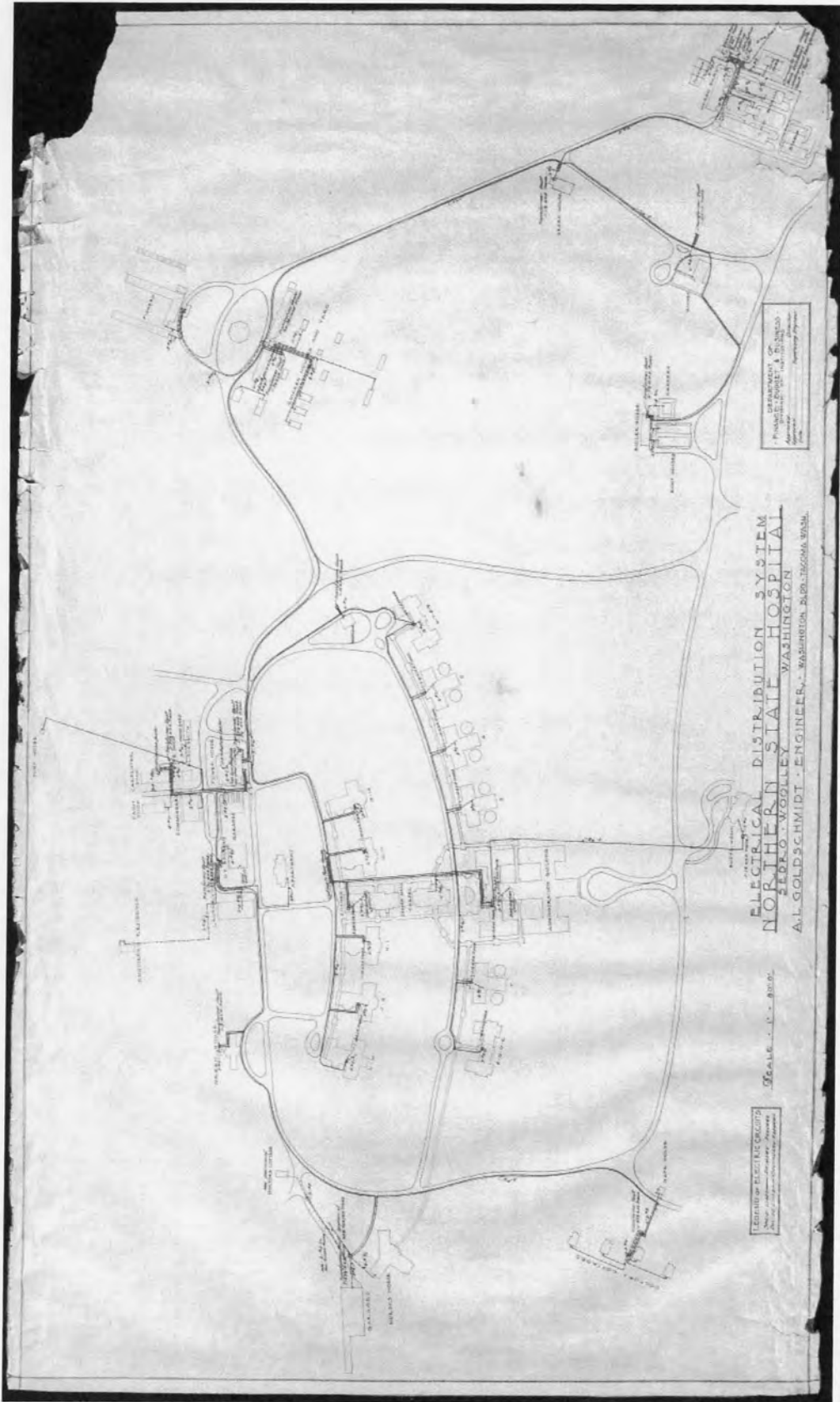
1910 survey of the land north of the State Hospital Grounds prepared by John W. Meehan, Surveyor. Source: North Cascades Gateway Center.



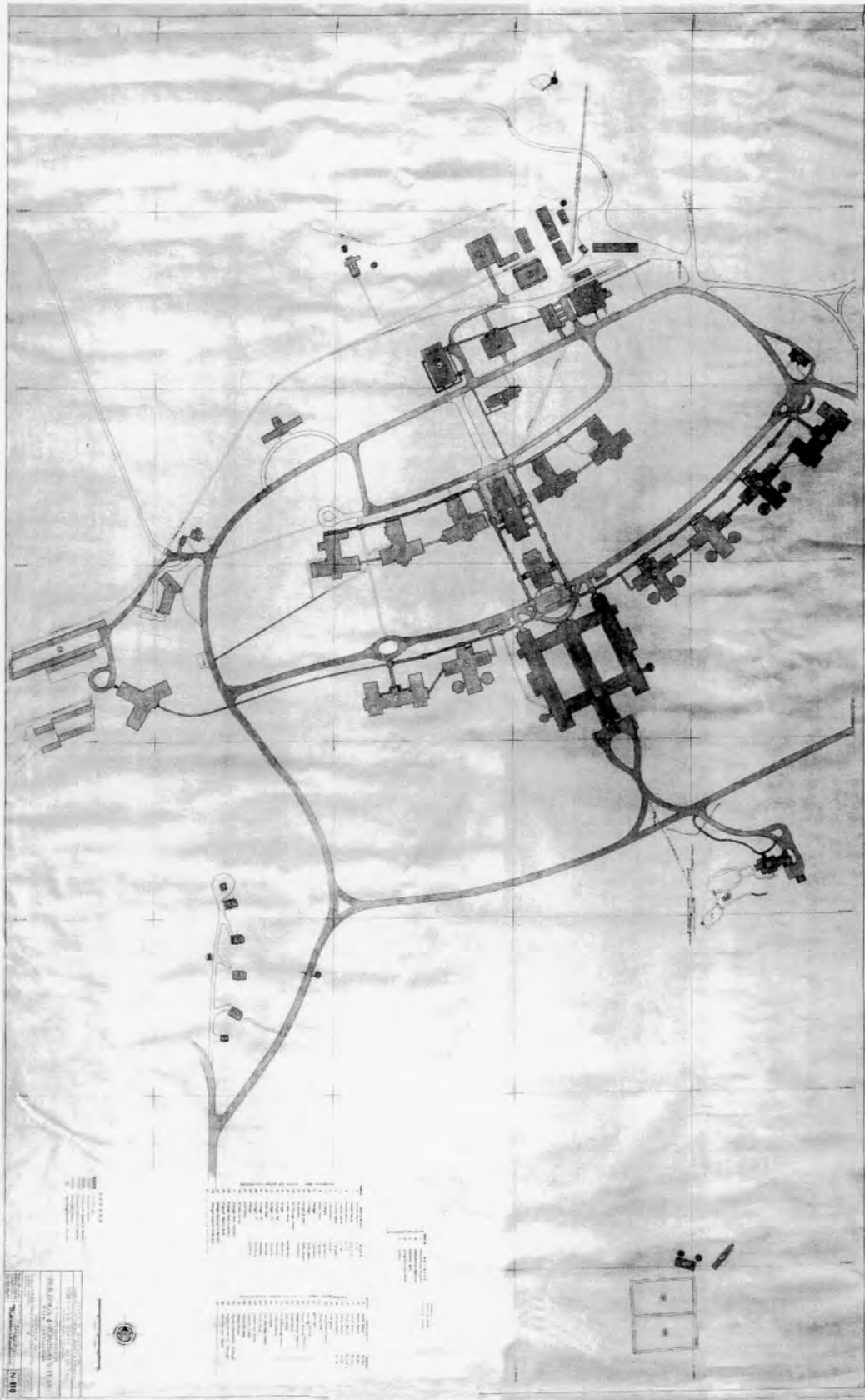
1940 to 1946 plot plan of the NSH facilities. Source: Washington State Archives.



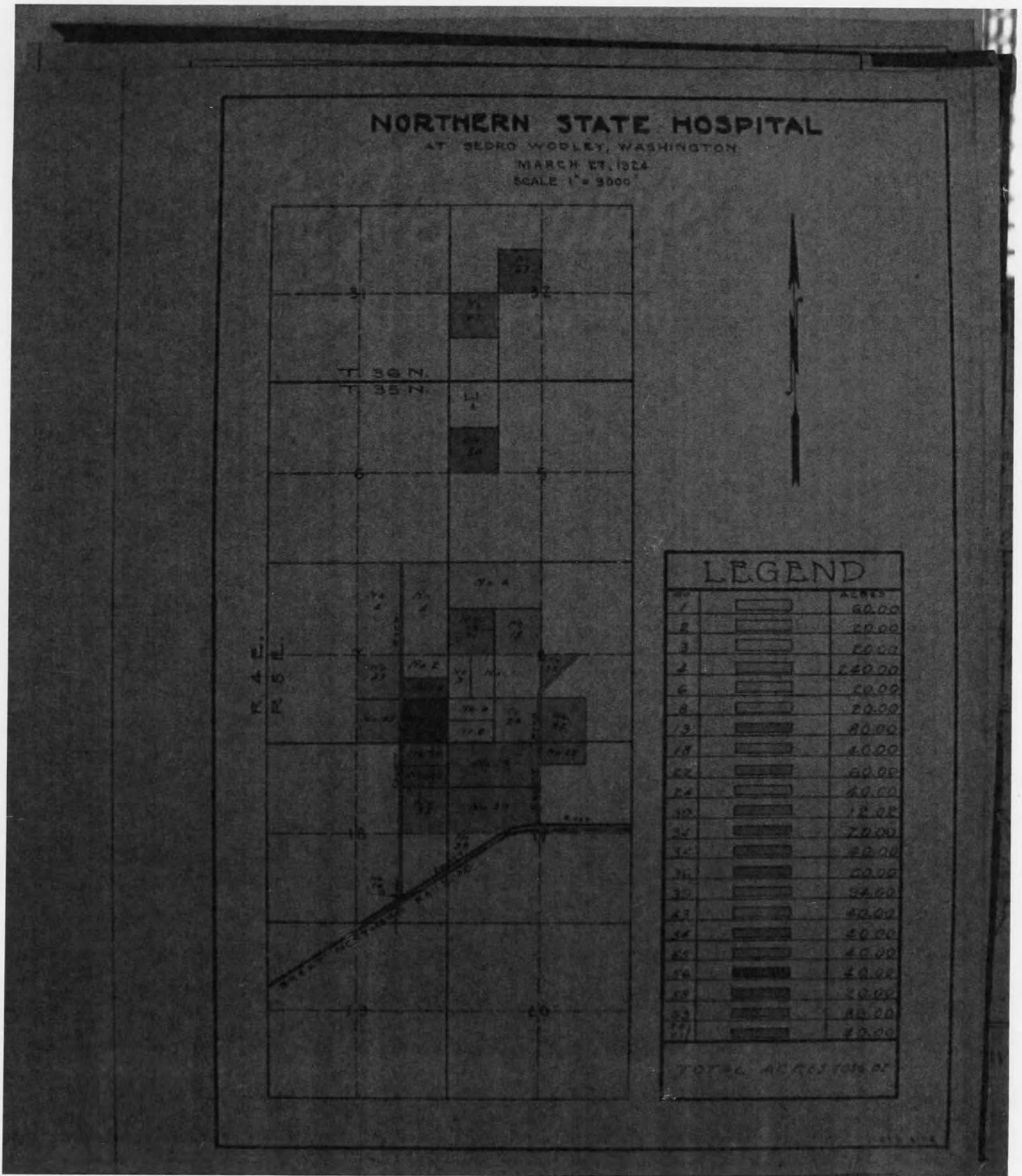
1913 plot plan prepared by Saunders & Lawton showing the location of extant and proposed buildings per the Olmsted Brothers master plan. Source: Washington State Archives.



ca. 1940 Electrical Distribution Plan prepared by A. L. Goldschmidt, Engineer. Source: Washington State Archives.



1944 Buildings & Roadways Plan prepared by architects Narramore, Brady, Bain, Grainger, Johanson for NSH. Source: Washington State Archives.



1924 map showing NSH property. Source: Washington State Archives.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 10001043

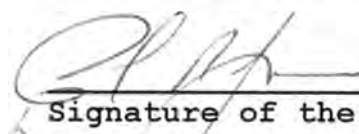
Date Listed: 12/20/2010

Northern State Hospital
Property Name

Skagit WA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing 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.



Signature of the Keeper

12/20/2010

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The appropriate level of significance is: *State*
[This reflects the recommendation of the SHPO and State Review Board at the time of their formal consideration, rather than the original narrative text 8.1]

U. T. M. Coordinates:

In order to fully encompass the extent of the nominated property the following UTM Points are revised to read:

#3	10	559800	5375420
#4	10	558270	5374900

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Northern State Hospital
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, Skagit

DATE RECEIVED: 11/04/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/13/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/28/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/20/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001043

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Northern State Hospital is of statewide significance under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Health Care/Medicine. Completed between 1909 and 1959, the medical center complex represents the early twentieth century efforts of the State of Washington to expand efficient, modern mental-health care to the growing number of regional patients. The Northern State Hospital facility operated as one of the regions' most modern and distinguished treatment centers during the early twentieth century. The cohesive complex of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings was built following master plans developed by John Charles Olmsted (Olmsted Bros. firm), who masterfully placed the medical care, administrative, and residential facilities in an orderly, well landscaped core area separated from outlying agricultural, work areas, yet still part of a single coordinated landscape. Joining with the Olmsted firm in designing the physical character of the complex were a series of prominent regional architectural firms, including Saunders & Lawton, and Heath, Gove & Bell. The campus reflects the evolving standards of mental health care treatment during the historic era, as the field moved from mere housing of the afflicted to modern, scientific care and treatment.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept CRITERIA A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/20/10

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Gate house Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin

Nov. 14, 2009

View: Looking north through
Gate house pedestrian gate

1 of 57

NORTH SOUND
EVALUATION/TREATMENT
CENTER →

← CASCADES JOB CORPS

CASCADES JOB CORPS CENTER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



OPERATED BY



EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING CORPORATION



State of Washington

Department of General Administration

PIONEER CENTER NORTH



General Administration
Facility Office



Entrance sign at intersection
of Northern State Road and Thompson Drive
Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County Washington
Mary McGoffin
Jan 18, 2010
Looking North, just past Gatehouse

2 of 57



Northern State Road, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

Jan 18, 2010

Looking North just past entrance sign

#3 of 57



Douglas Building on Left; Administration Building on Right
Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
Looking west from Douglas Road

X 4 of 57



Ward #4, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
Southeast elevation of building

#5 of 57



Ward #4, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
West elevation of building

6 of 57



Ward #4 - Enclosed Walkway - Ward #5,
Northern State Hospital
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2010
Looking north from Douglas Road

7 of 57



Covered walkway and ward #1+2,
Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary Mc Goffin
January 13, 2010
East Elevation

8 of 57



Ward #2, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain
July 15, 2008
Interior of Ward #2

#9 of 57



Ward #B, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain
July 15, 2008
Interior of ward #B
#10 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2 (left), Ward L, M+Attic (far right),
Northern State Hospital

Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 11, 2009

Southwest elevation of Nurses Hall No. 2

#11 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
foyer interior

412 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2, Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
3rd floor of foyer interior
#13 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
Interior of Nurses quarters

14 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary Mc Goffin
November 11, 2010
Interior, looking east

415 of 57



Assembly Hall, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 13, 2009
West elevation

#16 of 57



Dining Hall-Assembly Hall-Administration Building,
Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 13, 2009
Looking east
#17 of 57



Assembly Hall, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009
Southwest elevation

#18 of 57



Assembly Hall, Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County, Washington

Ron Chamberlain

July 23, 2009

interior, looking west

#19 of 57



from left to right:

Light Standard - Men's Occupational Therapy Building -
Fire Hall - Garage No. 2 - Power House,

Northern State Hospital

Skaqit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 11, 2009

Looking northeast from Northern State Road
#20 of 57



Moving clockwise starting at bottom left:
Carpenter storage, Commissary addition, Men's O.T. Building,
Laundry No. 3, Women's O.T. Building.

Flimer Story, 7625 Duane Drive (Aerofarm)
Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain
Sept 10, 2009
View: Aerial looking West from Powerhouse Drive
21 of 57



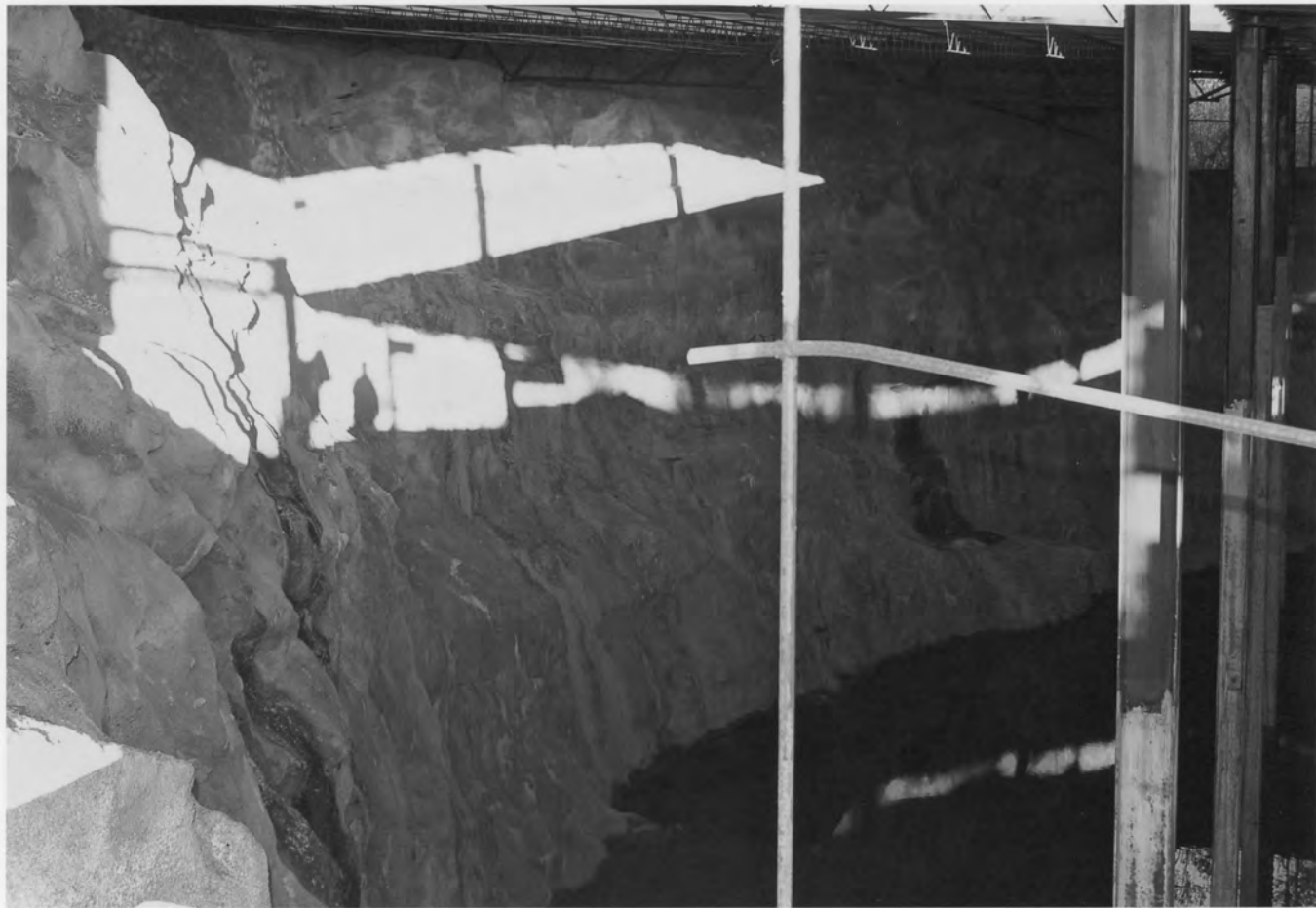
Women's Occupational Therapy Building,
Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Ron Chamberlain

September 16, 2009

Aerial looking northwest toward Tyee Hill
from Northern State Road

#22 of 57



Interior of rock-carved Reservoir No. 3,
Northern State Hospital

Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin

September 10, 2009

Looking southwest at interior under platform
supported by metal beams and posts.

23 of 57



Roothouses, Machine No. 1, Disc golf hole, Cannery
Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
January 18, 2010

Looking northwest from farmland

#24 of 57



From left to right:

Horse Barn No. 1, Dairy Barn No. 3, Milking Shed, Dairy Barn No. 2,
Calf and Grain Barn,

Northern State Hospital

Skaqit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 13, 2009

Looking northwest from Helmick Road

*25 of 57



From left to right:
Implement shed, Horse Barn No. 3, Dairy Barn No. 3,
Gate, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
January 18, 2010

Looking west from Helmick Road, the original access to
the hospital

#26 of 57



left to right:

Dairy Barn No. 2, Breezeway, Milk House, Implement Shed, Dairy Barn No 3,

Northern State Hospital

Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

January 18, 2010

Looking South #27 of 57



Dairy Cluster of Buildings, Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

January 18, 2010

Looking southeast from farm road

#28 of 57



Hay Barn, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 11, 2009

Looking north from pasture and
29 of 57 farm road



Pasture, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 11, 2009

Looking South. Cannery, Boiler Houses and Root Houses
can be seen at top left of photo.

Plant tubes for Hansen Creek Restoration
Golf disc structure at far right

#30 of 57



Poultry Building Foundation, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

January 18, 2010

Looking northeast.

Park picnic shelter is a recent addition

#31 of 57



Boiler House, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 11, 2009

Looking southeast from Hansen Creek.
Constructed sediment dams on far right of photo
have altered the course of Hansen Creek

#32 of 57



Regional Support Network (RSN) Building,
Northern State Hospital

Skaqit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

January 18, 2010

Looking northwest from Hansen Creek

#33 of 57



Well Pumphouse, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain
September 19, 2009
Southwest elevation
#34 of 57

HANSEN CREEK ALLUVIAL FAN and WETLAND RESTORATION

Reconnecting Hansen Creek Floodplain

PROJECT FUNDS CONTRIBUTED BY:



Owner: Skagit County, Parks and Recreation – Northern State Recreation Area
Project Management: Upper Skagit Indian Tribe (360) 854-7006
Engineer: Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc.
Contractor: BOSS Construction, Inc.

BOSS
CONSTRUCTION, INC.
INTEGRITY TEAMWORK EFFICIENCY

Farmland, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

January 18, 2010

Looking southwest from County Parking Lot
on Helmick Road

#35 of 57



Farmland, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

November 13, 2009

Looking north across Hansen Creek Restoration project
towards Dairy Cluster of buildings at far right

#36 of 37



Northern State Hospital Cemetery

25751

Cemetery, Northern State Hospital
Skaigt County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
November 13, 2009
Looking north from Helmick Road
#137 of 57



Entrance Road, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
mary mcGoffin

September 22, 2009

Looking south from Northern State Road
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Ponds, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain

June 10, 2009

Looking north from earthen dam separating Ponds 1+3

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Wards #4+5, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Ron Chamberlain
September 10, 2009
Aerial looking east from Hub Drive
40 of 57



Administration Building, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin

September 10, 2009

standing on roof of ward #2 looking southwest

* 41 of 57



Administration Building, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Ron Chamberlain

July 23, 2009

Looking at Hydrotherapy room

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Ward B, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin
September 22, 2009
Southwest Elevation
*43 of 57



Ward J + K, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Ron Chamberlain

May 7, 2009

Looking northwest from Hub Drive

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1910

Ward L, M and Attic, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: April 7, 2009

Digital Image with applicant

View: Looking East from Northern State Road

#45 of 57



Ward L, M and Attic, Northern State Hospital
Skaqit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: April 7, 2009

Digital Image

View: Looking Northeast from Northern State Road

*46 of 57



Nurses Hall No. 2, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Ron Chamberlain

August 15, 2009

Detail over entryway door

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Assembly Hall, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: July 23, 2009

Digital image with applicant

View: Interior, looking south at projector booth

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Hospital campus. Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: September 10, 2009

Digital Image

View: Aerial looking south- from Powerhouse Drive
west

Clockwise starting at bottom of photo:

Flat roof of Commissary No. 2 addition
Fire Hall, Ward 10 + 11, Administration Building,
Assembly Hall, Dining Hall,
Men's Occupational Therapy Building

#49 of 57

Looking southwest from Powerhouse Drive



East end of hospital campus, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: September 10, 2009

Digital Image

View: Aerial looking south from Powerhouse Drive

Clockwise, starting at smoke stack:

Recreation Building, Wards 3+4 with covered walkway,
Commissary No. 2, Paint Shop, Carpentry Shop,
Blacksmith-Tin-Paint Shop, Power House.

*50 of 57



Center of hospital cluster, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Photographer: Ron Chamberlain

Date: September 10, 2009

Digital Image

View: Aerial looking south from Northern State Road
Foreground to background: Dining Hall, Assembly Hall,
Administration Building

* 51 of 57

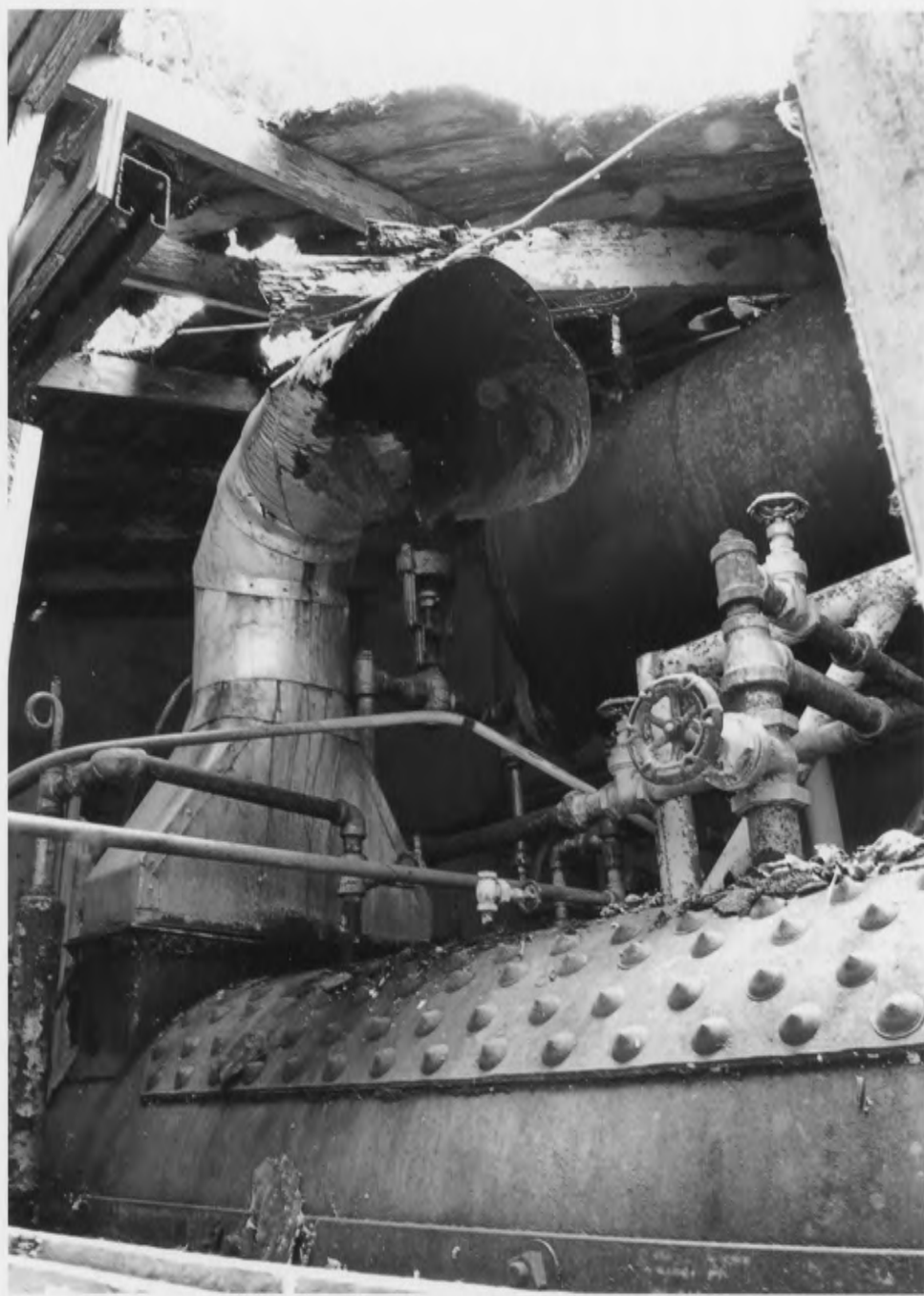


Laundry No. 3, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington
Mary McGoffin

September 22, 2009

South elevation looking from Northern State Road

* 52 of 57



M

Slaughter House, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County Washington
Ron Chamberlain

August 24, 2009

Interior of building where
roof collapsed on boiler

53 of 57



Hay Barn, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County Washington

Mary McGoffin

September 22, 2009

Looking south from Skagit County Parks trail

54 of 57



WELCOME

Welcome!

Historic Sites & Structures from the National Park Service
This facility is a public resource of the National Park Service
managed for the education and enjoyment of the public

Take care and

- Pack it in, pack it out
- Do not enter the Historic Structures
- Park hours are shown by sign
- All pets must be on leash
- Alcohol regulations strictly enforced
- No overnight camping
- No Firearms!
- Please enjoy your stay!

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farmland + Dairy Cluster,
Northern State Hospital

Skagit County Washington

Mary McGoffin

September 24, 2009

Looking north from parking lot
at County Park Kiosk

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Pasture and farmland, Northern State Hospital
Skagit County, Washington

Mary McGoffin

September 10, 2009

Looking east from Fruitdale Road

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Reservoir Platform, Northern State Hospital

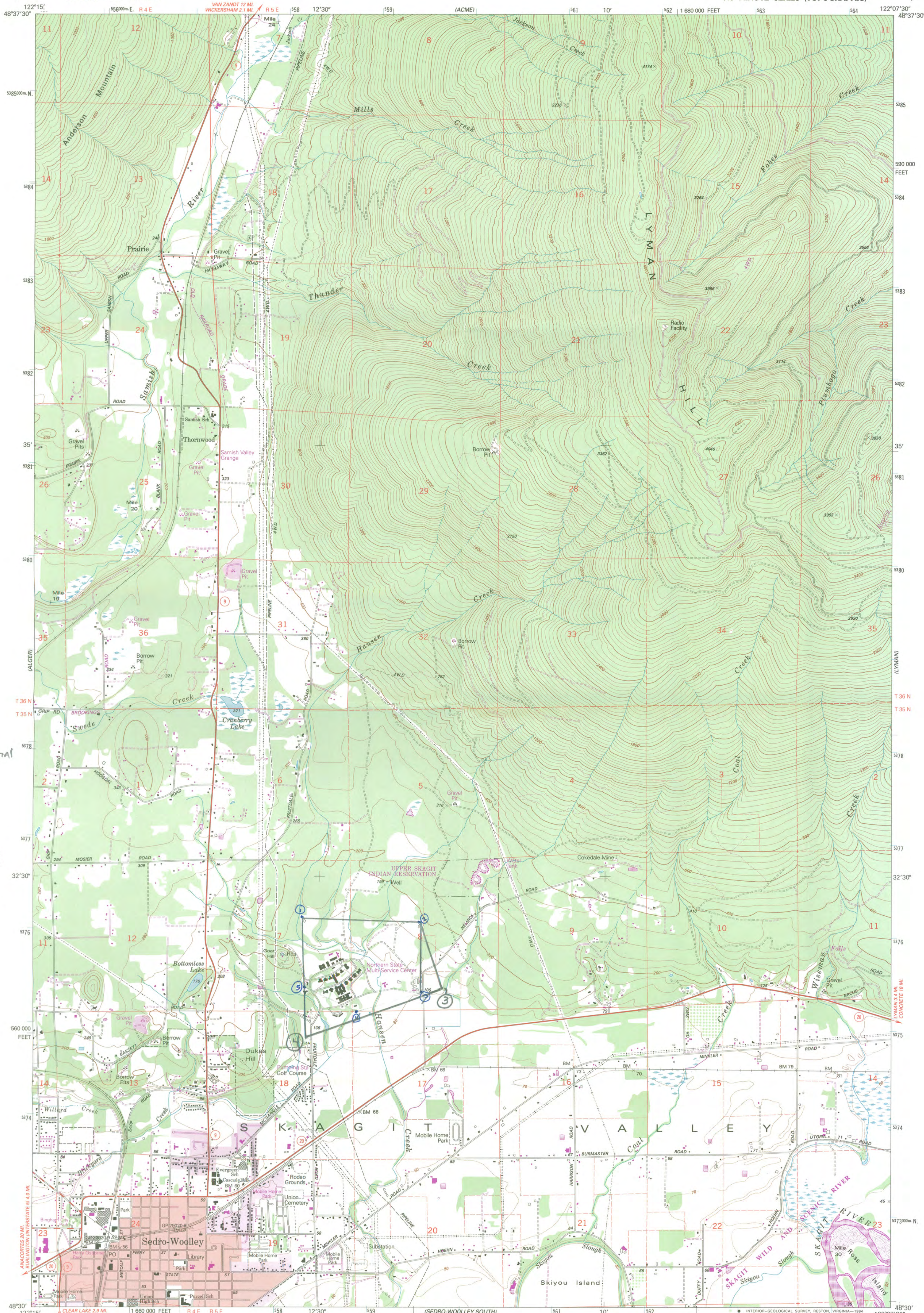
Skagit County Washington

Mary McGottin

September 10, 2009

Looking north, standing on the top of Tyee Hill

57 of 57

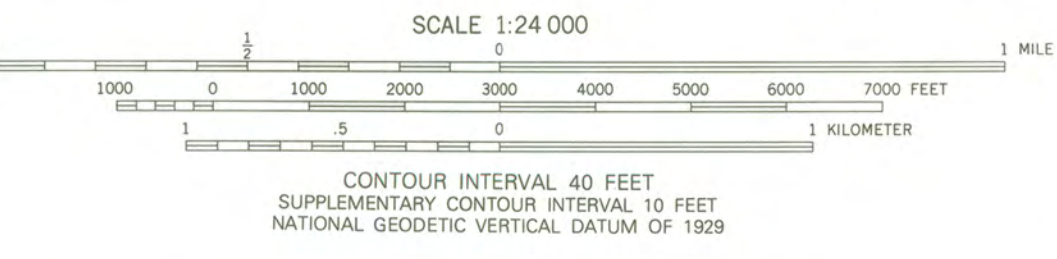


NORTHERN STATE Hospital
ZONE 10
① 558 261 E
53 76 119 N
② 559 540 E
53 76 108 N
③ 559 570 E 559 800
53 75 384 N 53 75 420
④ 558 851 E 558 270
53 75 153 N 53 74 900
⑤ 558 288 E
53 75 400 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1974-75. Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1989 and other sources and have been field checked. Map edited 1994. Conflicts may exist between some updated features and previously mapped contours.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10,000-foot ticks: Washington Coordinate System, north zone (Lambert Conformal Conic).
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 10 North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SEDRO-WOOLLEY NORTH, WA
48122-E2-TF-024

1981
REVISED 1994
DMA 1581 II SW-SERIES V891



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20240

December 20, 2010

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Edson Beall

Historian

National Register of Historic Places

Phone: 202-354-2255

E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Web: www.nps.gov/history/nr



STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

October 28, 2010

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed three new National Register Nomination forms for

- **Northern State Hospital, Skagit County**
- **Muzzy-Shine House, Spokane County**
- **Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln County**

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,



Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov