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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

APR 10 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name United States Quarantine Station Surgeon's Residence
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 101 Discovery Way, Diamond Point not for publication
city, town Sequim vicinity
state Washington code WA county Clallam code 009 zip code 98382

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

James E. [Signature] March 30, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date
Washington State Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

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] Entered in the National Register 5/11/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick

walls wood: weatherboard

roof other: composition shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The United States Quarantine Station Surgeon's Residence is a one story wood frame structure located on a hillside above Diamond Point, which juts into the Strait of Juan de Fuca to form the western entry to Port Discovery Bay. Built in 1893, the residence is the last significant, well preserved structure remaining from a complex, that once included about 30 buildings on a 150 acre site. The residence sits on a grassy lawn, with a commanding view of the Strait, Protection Island, and, in the far distance, Mount Baker. Since 1961, the surrounding land has been subdivided and developed with single family houses.

The surgeon's residence is a square structure that measures 40 feet by 40 feet. It rests on a foundation of huge cut stone and brick piers and is constructed of heavy hewn timber sills and milled lumber. Because the site slopes downward, the northern half of the structure is elevated well above the ground, and the foundation is concealed by a wood lattice skirt.

The exterior walls of the house are sheathed in horizontal cedar drop siding with corner boards. The structure is capped by a massive hip roof (sided with composition shingles sometime after 1960), with broadly extended eaves. The eaves of the roof, supported by square posts and braces, shelter a veranda which wraps around all four sides of the building. The veranda is composed of a simple railing with cross members and a floor of one-inch thick tongue and groove slats. Hipped dormers project from the north, east, and west slopes of the roof, and two chimneys--one built against the east wall and one rising from the west slope of the roof--rise above the roofline.

The front and rear facades of the house are symmetrically composed, and nearly identical. On the south (rear), paired double hung, four-over-four wood sash windows are placed on either side of a central entry. The front (north facade) featured the same arrangement, but the eastern pair of double hung windows was replaced about 1963 by a single bay window with a large fixed pane. In addition, the lower sash of the western most window has a single light rather than four. Windows on the east and west side elevations are double hung, wood sash units, with four-over-four lights, except for a fixed single pane window that has been placed on the rear of the east elevation. Windows on the side elevations are placed singly at either end and are paired in the center. All the windows have wood frames with simple surrounds. Both the double doors on the front facade, and the single leaf door on the rear, are panelled and glazed, and are surmounted by transoms. The front door is reached by a flight of wooden steps.

The interior of the house has a symmetrical floor plan, with two main rooms placed to either side of a central hallway. The hall is about four feet wide and runs the full length of the house, dividing the interior bilaterally. To the east are the living room

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and the dining room, with a kitchen in the rear. To the west are the front parlor and bedroom, with a bathroom in the rear. The living room and dining room retain some original door and window surrounds, but the wall between the living and dining areas has been removed to create a single unobstructed space. The rear kitchen has been extensively modified.

The front parlor and the rear master bedroom retain more of their original character, including all the original door and window surrounds, original fireplaces, and cornice moldings. Throughout the interior, moldings are fluted with simple blocks at the corners. Doors are all original, too, and feature original hardware. However, a lowered acoustical tile ceiling has been installed at the ten foot level (the original ceiling was 16 feet high) and the hardwood floors have been covered with carpeting and linoleum. Walls are plaster and lath. The upstairs attic, originally unfinished, was finished in recent decades and serves as an apartment. The rear bathroom includes original marble and porcelain fixtures.

The hospital was destroyed by fire in 1948, the attendants quarters were demolished in 1961, and today only a handful of structures survive. In addition to the surgeon's residence, those buildings include two small cottages, a storage structure, and deteriorated dock. A circular road loops through the area, and several dozen homes have been constructed since the early 1960s.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1893-1935

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jeremiah O'Rourke, Architect

Elias Devoe, Superintendent of Construction

Charles Sayer, Contractor

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

Built in 1893 on a bluff above the Strait of Juan De Fuca, the Surgeon's Residence is the last well preserved structure significantly associated with the United States Quarantine Station at Diamond Point. The residence, which is distinguished by its massive hip roof and great veranda, served as the home for the administrator of a complex that once included nearly 30 buildings on over 150 acres of land. From his residence, the station superintendent oversaw the inspection of countless vessels, and the detention of contaminated persons or cargo, in order to keep infectious disease from entering the Puget Sound. The property remained in the service of the government until 1935, after which the grounds and buildings were sold and subsequently redeveloped. Today, the residence is the last structure that strongly evokes the federal presence that once dominated Diamond Point.

Historical Background: The Quarantine Station at Diamond Point had its origins in an act of the 50th Congress, approved August 1, 1888, "to perfect the quarantine service of the United States." The act authorized the construction of several quarantine stations, one of which was to be in the vicinity of Port Townsend at the entrance to Puget Sound. For this station, the act appropriated \$55,000 for the purchase of a site, construction of hospital buildings, officer quarters, disinfecting machinery, a warehouse, and other facilities. Boards were appointed by the Treasury Department in 1888, and again in 1892, to make recommendations on suitable sites for the facility. Finally, in the later year, 156 acres at Diamond Point were purchased for \$3,500 from Mrs. Cassie Pugh.

Diamond Point (known originally as Clallam Point) was occupied by Clallam Indians for many years, and sited by Captain George Vancouver in May, 1792. In the 1850s, it was the site of a stockaded Clallam village. In 1866, the area was set aside by the American Government as a military reservation, under the authority of President Andrew Johnson. In 1870, the reservation was discontinued and the land was sold to Matthew Fleming, and thereafter to several owners before the government purchased the land back in 1892 from Mrs. Pugh.

In the summer of 1893, Charles Sayre of Tacoma was awarded a \$28,546 contract for construction of a wharf and initial buildings, including a hospital and residences. Plans were prepared by Jeremiah O'Rourke, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Elias Devoe was the Superintendent of Construction. When the station opened in late 1893, Dr. A.B. Conover, quarantine officer at the Marine Hospital in Port Townsend, was

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

United States Public Health Service Report, Record Group 90, National Archives.
United States Public Building Service, Record Group 121, National Archives.
Port Townsend Daily Leader, November 14, 1893.
McDonald, Lucile. "New Life Comes to Quarantine Station At Diamond Point," Seattle Times,
January 27, 1963.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one

Quadrangle Name: Gardiner Quadrangle Scale: 1:24,000

UTM References

A 1,1 5,0,6,0,0,0 5,3,2,6,5,7,0
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 2, Block 3, Plat of Diamond Point.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated parcel includes the house and grounds associated with the Surgeon's residence. The remainder of the historic complex has lost integrity with demolitions and new construction.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Leonard Garfield, based on research by Marion Mulholland
organization Office of Arch'y and Hist. Pres. date _____
street & number 111 West 21st Avenue, KL-11 telephone (206) 753-4011
city or town Olympia state Washington zip code 98504

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appointed officer in charge and took up quarters in the surgeon's residence.

In November, 1893, just before the facility opened, Devoe and Conover escorted a small group from Port Townsend, including James Swan, on a preliminary tour of the facility. A story in the Port Townsend newspaper reported general satisfaction among the Port Townsend group. Special attention was paid to the surgeon's residence. "The surgeon residence is the farthest uphill and is a roomy one story Colonial structure after the style of a Southern plantation home. In fact the only criticism that appears to be offered is that the architecture of the buildings appears to have been with a view towards locating them at some Florida station rather than on Puget Sound." But the writer could not help but admire the dramatic setting. "Those who are so unfortunate to be sent to quarantine may well be thankful that they are thrown in so picturesque a spot and surrounded with conditions so favorable to recovery."

Some construction continued after 1893. The next year, a disinfection plant was constructed at the station, with the contract awarded to Nichols and Crothers of Tacoma. In September, 1894, Dr. Conover was succeeded as superintendent by Dr. William G. Stimpson. Additional buildings were added to the complex in 1904 and 1905 (principally, an isolated hospital).

When it was opened in 1893-94, the Quarantine Station relieved the overburdened quarantine facility at the Marine Service Hospital in Port Townsend, and construction of the larger facility was timely. In June, 1893, the government ordered that no alien could enter the country without a health inspection at a quarantine station, to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

The staff at the Quarantine Station performed several tasks. In addition to inspecting all arriving ships and detaining ill passengers, the disinfection plant treated all materials that were suspected of being contaminated--and destroyed those not able to be disinfected. In 1900, for example, inspectors were ordered to detain all preserved eggs, yams, sugar cane, water chestnuts, dried meats, and other food stuffs transported from plague-infected overseas ports. Quarantine staff also had to order ship brokers and customs agents off ships until each passenger had been cleared by the quarantine officials.

Groups of detained passengers could spend as long as two weeks at the station. In 1929, for example, almost 300 steerage passengers arriving from the Philippines, were taken from steamships and kept at Diamond Point during a meningitis scare. The quarantine station, however, examined cargo as well as passenger ships, and records indicate that sailing ships arrived from nearly every Pacific port, including Panama, Hong Kong, Mexico, and Kobe. Typically, it took a medical officer 30 to 90 minutes to inspect each vessel before it was given clearance to sail to its final destination. On some occasions, however, the entire roster of officers and crew had to sit out a quarantine at Diamond Point when cases of small pox or plague were found on board. In such cases, the ships were fumigated and some of the ill were taken to the hospital. According to records from the station's cemetery, 22 persons died during the station's operations.

Not surprisingly, the Quarantine Station was of great interest among its neighbors. The Sequim newspaper, for example, paid close attention to the comings and goings, reporting on the status of lepers and other detainees. In 1914, for example, the paper reported that

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one escaped leper made it to a fashionable hotel in Washington, D.C., before being apprehended.

By the 1930s, the buildings appeared to have outlived their usefulness. With the completion in 1935 of a new quarantine facility at Point Hudson in Port Townsend, the old station was declared surplus, and the land and buildings were sold in 1938 to Dr. Ray Crist of Port Townsend for \$4,000. The property was resold several times in the 1940s and 1950s, and in 1956 the 56 acre parcel that included the structures was sold to a group of Seattle developers who sought to subdivide the land. That project was begun in the early 1960s, at which time Mr. and Mrs. Marion Mulholland lived in the surgeon's residence and carefully maintained it. Other buildings on the site met less fortunate fates. The hospital structure burned in the 1940s, and most of the remaining buildings were torn down in the 1960s to clear the land for single family house construction. Today, with the exception of several minor structures, the Surgeon's Residence is the last, best preserved structure associated with the history of the Quarantine Station in Clallam County.