

**BIHPC - HISTORIC PROPERTY
REGISTER NOMINATION**

PROPERTY OWNER(S) INFORMATION:

Names(s): Sarah Lee

Mailing Address: 1948 Parkview Dr NE

Bainbridge Island WA 98110

Telephone: cell: 206 898-2025

Email Address: sarahlee@bainbridge.net

PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Address or Location 1948 Parkview Dr NE

Bainbridge Island WA 98110

Tax Parcel # _____

Legal Description, and UTM reference: (UTM refers to the Universal Transverse Mercator Location on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) map using a Global Positioning System (GPS))

| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---------|---------|----------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2 _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Note: UTM reference can be provided by the City



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NOMINATION INFORMATION:

Property nominated by: Property owner X BIHPC _____ Other _____

Name Sarah Lee

Address 1948 Parkview Dr NE, Bainbridge Island WA 98110

I/we are the owners of said property and hereby acknowledge this nomination. I/we agree to comply with current BI City ordinances pertaining to inclusion on the Bainbridge Island Historic Register if granted. I/we understand I/we reserve the right to withdraw this property from the register at any time we so choose.

Signed: [Signature] Date: June 6, 2006

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: (check appropriate box):

Building X Structure _____ Site _____ Cemetery/burial Site _____ Archeological site _____

Status: Occupied X Vacant _____ In transition _____

HISTORIC FUNCTION:

US Army Coast Artillery
Post Exchange + Gymnasium
Station S, US Naval Radio
Station Bainbridge } 1910

CURRENT FUNCTION:

Single family residence

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY: (check as many as relevant):

Any building, structure, site or object, whether publicly or privately owned, may be designated for listing on the local register if it is significantly associated with the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural heritage of the community; it has physical integrity; it is at least fifty-years old, or is of lesser age but has exceptional importance; and it qualifies as at least one of the following:

- X 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, state, or national settlement history.
- X 2. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, time period, style, or method of design or construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

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- _____ 3. Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder, or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the art.
- X 4. Exemplifies or reflects significant elements of the City's cultural, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural history.
- X 5. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in local, state, or national historical events.
- _____ 6. Has yielded or may be likely to yield significant archaeological information relative to history or prehistory.
- _____ 7. Is a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure associated with a historic person or event
- _____ 8. Is the birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance.
- _____ 9. Is a cemetery which derives its primary significance from age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events or cultural patterns.
- _____ 10. Is a reconstructed building executed in a manner consistent with the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- _____ 11. Is a creative and unique example of folk/vernacular architecture and design created by persons not formally trained, and which does not readily fit into formal architectural or historical categories.
- X 12. Is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Washington State Register of Historic Places.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE NARRATIVE: (Describe known history of the property in as much detail as possible: date built or established, builder (if known), owners, uses over time, etc. (attach a continuation sheet if necessary))

(Please see attached)

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AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the settlement pattern(s) of BI history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of significant person(s) in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possesses high artistic value or significant and distinguishable elements apart from the whole.
- ☒ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE: (Describe what is known of its original and current condition. If the property is a building or structure, describe in as much architectural detail as possible, including stylistic elements, known alterations, additions, etc. Attach continuation sheet if more space is required.)

(Please see attached)

DOCUMENTATION: Attach any supporting information or evidence

Written Sources: Attach, in proper bibliographical form, any books, magazines, newspapers, videos, or movies that you used to research/establish significance.

Oral History/Interviews: Attach/include in proper bibliographical form, oral histories/interviews, etc., you used to research/establish significance.

Historic Maps and Photographs: List names and/or types of maps used in research. Include copies and photographs when possible.

Assessor's Map: Mark location of property. A copy of this map may be obtained from the Department of Planning and Community Development between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

Photographs: Include at least four defining 4 x 6 exterior photographs of nominated property.

**BIHPC – HISTORIC PROPERTY
REGISTER NOMINATION**

For Office Use Only:

Project #: _____

Application Completed: _____

Additional Information Needed: _____

HPC Meeting Scheduled For: _____

HPC Public Meeting Notice Published: _____

Property Posted On: _____

Notice Mailed to Interested Parties: _____

Historical Significance Narrative

Construction of the Post Exchange & Gymnasium was completed on July 22, 1910, as part of Fort Ward, a US Army Coast Artillery Corps installation. The structure cost \$16,583.50 to build, using standard US Army Quartermaster plans. The PX & Gym featured a lunch room, store, gym, bowling alley (two lanes) and a reading room.

The fort itself was established in 1890 to guard Rich Passage and the inner Puget Sound with mines and disappearing guns. Fort Ward was designed to serve as the last line of defense in case enemy ships slipped by what was dubbed the "Triangle of Fire," which consisted of CAC Forts Casey, Flagler, and Worden. The 150th Company (Mines) was assigned to the fort, and was drilled regularly in the use of the mines (which were set off from a remote location in Manchester) and guns. But the enemy never came, and by the early '20s, the fort was put on caretaker status, and vacated in 1928.

At some time in the '30s, the fort served as a "fresh air camp" for inner city children. Although pictures exist of that era, it's unclear whether and how the PX/Gym was used. We believe that the fort stopped being used as a camp by the mid-1930s.

At about that time, officials in Washington, DC were sensing the possibility of war with Japan. Various officials – both military and civilian – felt it important to prepare, but there was too much opposition to move ahead. Despite lack of support or funding, a group of Navy officers began to regularly meet on the roof of a building in Washington, DC, to learn the special Japanese Morse code. Several members of this group, which was dubbed the "On the Roof Gang," later were dispatched to set up a top-secret listening post in Fort Ward on Bainbridge Island.

They established top-secret Station S, where personnel monitored Japanese radio communications. Station S was featured in *Newsday* Editor David Kahn's book, *The Codebreakers* (1967), despite the fact that the World War II cryptological efforts were still then classified. His book, which was widely considered a definitive account of the history of cryptography, was a finalist for the non-fiction Pulitzer Prize.

In the opening paragraphs of his book, Kahn describes one of the most important days at Station S:

At 1:28 on the morning of December 7, 1941, the big ear of the Navy's radio station on Bainbridge Island near Seattle trembled to vibrations in the ether. A message was coming through on the Tokyo-Washington circuit. It was

addressed to the Japanese embassy, and Bainbridge reached up and snared it as it flashed overhead. The message was short, and its radiotelegraph transmission took only nine minutes. Bainbridge had it all by 1:37.

The station's personnel punched the intercepted message on a teletype tape, dialed a number on the teletypewriter exchange, and, when the connection had been made, fed the tape into a mechanical transmitter that gobbled it up at 60 words per minute.

The intercept reappeared on a page-printer in Room 1649 of the Navy Department building on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C. What went on in this room, tucked for security's sake at the end of the first deck's sixth wing, was one of the most closely guarded secrets of the American government. For it was in here -- and in a similar War Department room in the Munitions Building next door -- that the United States peered into the most confidential thoughts and plans of its possible enemies by shredding the coded wrappings of their dispatches.

Room 1649 housed OP-20-GY, the cryptanalytic section of the Navy's cryptologic organization, OP-20-G. The page-printer stood beside the desk of the GY watch officer. It rapped out the intercept in an original and a carbon copy on yellow and pink teletype paper just like news on a city room wire-service ticker. The watch officer, Lieutenant (j.g.) Francis M. Brotherhood, U.S.N.R., a curly-haired, brown-eyed six-footer, saw immediately from indicators that the message bore for the guidance of Japanese code clerks that it was in the top Japanese cryptographic system.

This was an extremely complicated machine cipher which American cryptanalysts called PURPLE.

The message to which Kahn was referring was the famous 14-part message sent from Tokyo to the Japanese ambassador in Washington, DC. The message was sent out of order -- the last paragraph sent was Japan's declaration of war on the US. The ambassador was directed to decode the message by himself instead of relying on underlings, so the process took quite some time. In fact, the US Navy Department was able to decode the message faster than the ambassador by using its own "Purple" machine,

Station S was one of several listening posts located throughout the US, and each station was assigned certain frequencies to listen in on, according to Kahn's book:

Bainbridge Island, which was called Station S, copied solid the schedule of Japanese government messages between Tokyo and San Francisco. Its two sound recorders guarded the radiotelephone band of that circuit;

presumably it was equipped to unscramble the relatively simple sound inversion that then provided privacy from casual eavesdropping. Diplomatic messages were transmitted almost exclusively by commercial radio using roman letters. The naval radiograms, however, employed the special Morse code devised for kata kana, a syllabic script of Japanese. The Navy picked these up with operators trained in Japanese Morse and recorded them on a special typewriter that it had developed for the roman-letter equivalents of the kana characters.

Throughout the war, US Navy Radiomen and WAVES copied the Japanese radio transmissions, which were codenamed "Magic." After the war, the Navy switched to listening in on the Soviets and the Koreans until 1956, when the area became headquarters for the US Army 513th AAA Batallion, Fort Ward. The Army left in 1958. The US Government gave part of the fort land to Washington State for use as a park, and sold the rest to a partnership of developers. These developers quickly carved up the land into tiny lots, advertised them as "campsites," and bused potential buyers from the Bainbridge ferry to their sales office in the old CAC Administration building.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION NARRATIVE:

As mentioned early, the PX & Gym was built at a cost of \$16,583.50, using standard US Army Quartermaster plans. (I have copies of the QMGO 190 blueprints). The PX & Gym featured a lunch room, store, gym, bowling alley (two lanes) and a reading room.

The building exterior was modified in approximately 1939, when the US Navy turned the fort into Naval Radio Station Bainbridge. Exterior modifications included: 3 windows bricked up; one window converted to a door; hallway from new door to larger buildings in back was added.

Interior modifications at that time included: removal of the interior staircase, various walls, and the bowling alley. Also, installation of "battleship" linoleum over the fir floor; extensive vent system (vacuum tubes in radios give off significant amount of heat); copper netting in Northwest corner of building to ensure that teletype transmissions could not be intercepted outside the building; extensive electrical system.

After the land was sold, various people removed and salvaged the temporary wooden buildings constructed during World War II. The hallway between the original building and the wooden buildings was closed in and used as a laundry room by the former owners.

The present owner has done only interior modifications, which mainly include removal of the linoleum and restoration of the fir floors, addition of walls, and the replacement of the reading room. The three bricked-in windows were un-bricked, and six over six vinyl windows were installed. (Original windows are also six over six).

Place Fort Ward, Washington. Designation of Building Post Exchange & Gymnasium Capacity --
Total Cost: \$ 16,583.50 Date Completed July 22, 1910.
Material: Walls Brick Foundations Concrete
Roof Slate Floors Wood How heated, Hot Water (752 sq. ft. rad.) How lighted Mineral oil
Provided with: Water connections Yes Sewer connections Yes
Water Closets No. 1 Urinals No. 1 Wash Sinks No. 1 Wash Basins No. 2
Laundry Tubs No. 0 Baths: Shower No. 3
Tubs No. 0 Screens Yes Storm Sash 0 Storm Doors 0
Window Shades 0 Wall Lockers No. 0 Refrigerators No. 0
Total floor area above basement sq. ft. 3230 Dimensions, Main Building 38' x 85' Wings None
and every room arranged by floors:
1st Floor; -1r, 29'1" x 35'6"; 1r, 8' x 13'8"; 1-H, 6' x 13'8"; 1-H, 7'6" x 23'; 1r, 8' x 13'8"; 1r, 14'4" x 22'; 1r, 13' x 14'8"; 1r, 15'11" x 20'10"; 1r, 12'10" x 20'10".

Electric wiring in building.

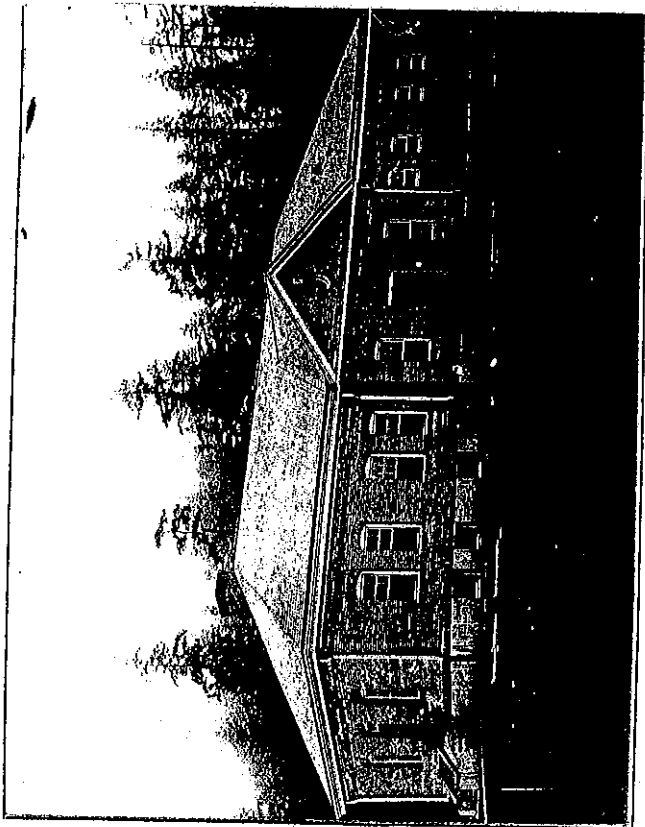
ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS

Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introduction of water, sewer, electric light, etc., since March 1st, 1905; also installations of screens, storm sash and doors, window shades, wall lockers, and refrigerators. For officers' quarters state below articles of Heavy Furniture installed:

Repairs.

| Expended to date | Repairs. |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Yr. ending 3-1-09 | \$ <u>None</u> |
| 3-1-10 | \$ <u>18.50</u> |
| 3-1-11 | \$ <u>40.00</u> |
| 3-1-12 | \$ <u>31.00</u> |
| 3-1-13 | \$ <u>118.50</u> |
| 3-1-14 | \$ <u>40.00</u> |
| 3-1-15 | \$ <u>33.00</u> |
| 3-1-16 | \$ <u>158.00</u> |
| 6-30 3-1-17 | \$ <u>212.50</u> |
| 3-1-18 | \$ <u>237.80</u> |
| 6-30 3-1-19 | \$ <u>74.85</u> |
| 6-30 3-1-20 | \$ <u>177.20</u> |
| 6-30 3-1-21 | \$ |
| 3-1-22 | \$ |
| 3-1-23 | \$ |
| 3-1-24 | \$ |

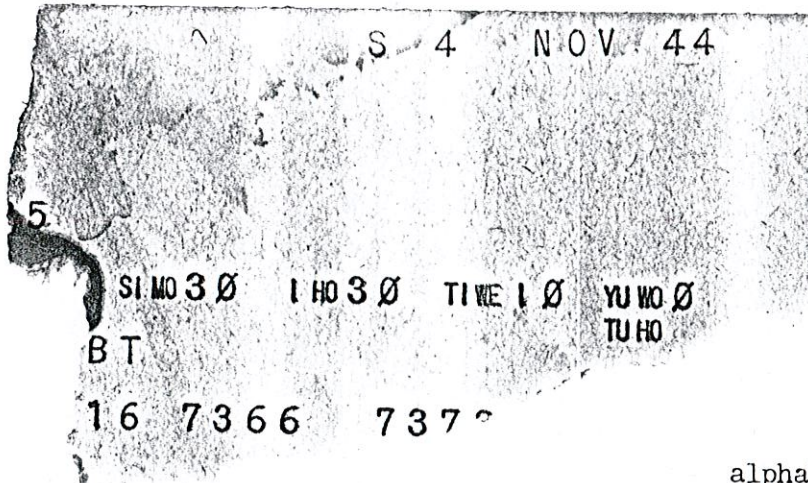
Q. M. G. O. Plan No. 190, Building No. 11



Excerpt from "The Little Fort at Bean Point"
by Van W. Lee, Jr.

A FRAGMENT OUT OF THE PAST

In 1990 the interior of the NRS radio receiving building, just east of the commanding officer's residence, was being remodeled for use as a private home. The upper right-hand corner of a teletypewriter message was found behind a mop-board. The message included an original, three copies, and the three sheets of carbon paper. The fragment is reproduced here.



What did it mean?

Here are some reasonable guesses:

1. The top line is probably the date that the message was transmitted. from NRS.
2. The line beginning SI MO 3Ø may be part of the message preamble. (The / through the O makes it clear that it is the zero that is meant, and not the alphabetical letter O.) In most messages sent by teletypewriter or Morse code, the preamble contains the destination, address, not necessarily in the form of name, street, and city. It often includes the place of origin of the message, date of origin, and other special information.
3. The two-letter groups are beyond doubt Japanese Romaji, the Western-alphabet way of transcribing the Japanese Katakana syllable-figures.
4. The BT on the next line is the universal telegraphic "prosign" or abbreviation, for BREAK, a word used to separate paragraphs or to separate the message from the preamble.
5. The probable message, in four-digit groups, is one form of encoding. Each number group could represent a word on a code list, for example.
6. The message was very likely copied by radio at NRS, on a typewriter or by hand. The preamble format may have shown what type of message this was. A trained observer could recognize certain information without knowing much, if any, about the language.
7. The text would next have been typed into a teletypewriter. It may have been transmitted over teletype or telephone lines as it was typed, or a paper tape may have been punched out with the teletypewriter code, for transmission later.
8. The teletypewriter was not a standard U.S. machine. It was either captured or specially-made to handle the Romaji syllabary, numbers, and perhaps some special universal telegraphic characters such as BT.
9. The teletypewriter was probably installed in the northeast corner of the building. When the linoleum was removed, a copper screen was found cemented to the floor. The entire room was probably enclosed with screen, to confine the considerable electrical static generated by the teletypewriters. Without the screen around the corner room, radio reception would have been nearly impossible while the teletypewriters were transmitting messages.

City News

FORTS ON SOUND OF NO SERVICE

So Navy Officers Declare, if
Smoky Weather Prevails

MINING NOT POSSIBLE

Sole Recourse Usually Open Not
Available in Posts of This
District

DEPTH OF WATER TOO GREAT

Forest fires in time of war might be responsible for complete failure of Puget sound forts in their mission. Puget sound would be easily accessible to an enemy's fleet, and with little danger. Seattle, navy officers state, could be easily placed at the mercy of another country's warships. Built on hillsides inclining towards the water, making bombardment an easy matter, the shortcomings in the service of the army posts, be they as serious as high naval authorities declare them, Seattle is practically defenseless in smoky weather.

Difficulties of navigation experienced during the worst of the smoke haze that obscured the Sound and the delay of the battleship Oregon in departing for Panama because of danger attendant to making the ocean through the smoke are responsible for the advancement of the theory that the forts are inefficient under these conditions. Naval men claim that the recourse of mining the Sound bottom across entrances is not open to the forts about Port Townsend and on Magnolia bluff, commanding two chief gateways to the cities about the Sound. It is claimed that it would be impossible because of the great depth of the water. The undertow would drag them out of position.

A prominent officer of the navy who refused connection of his name with his statements, said in reference to the matter:

"It is my opinion that Forts Casey, Worden, Flagler and Lawton are absolutely valueless during the prevalence of smoke on the Sound from the forest fires. It is absolutely impenetrable with the strongest search light, and the largest vessel can pass another within an amazingly short distance without detection. The chief thing responsible for this is the extraordinary depth of water about the forts on the Sound. It is absolutely impossible to mine the water in front of them. This is the one thing that makes the defense of the forts on the Atlantic coast, especially the entrance to the port of New York, complete. Depth increases on a slight decline before nearly all these forts, and submerged explosives can be set and controlled at will.

"Conditions on the Sound are little better during fog, as it is almost as dense, and I am told sometimes equal to the smoke of last week. Unless some light powerful enough to pierce the smoke and fog is invented the war department must

First Hill CORNERS

\$12,500—Double corner, close in, old buildings, pay 10 per cent., room for good flat building.

\$16,500—For that double corner on Sixth and Madison. No better location in town for an apartment house.

\$15,000—Double corner, between Madison and James street, paved district, first hill, fine, modern, 10-room house, heated with hot water; cost \$7,500 to build, on inside 45 feet, corner 75x120, should be covered with three good houses or flats, present income \$1,200 per year.

\$8,000—Double corner on Eighth street; close in.

FRED L. CO.
FEHREN

230 and 231 Pioneer Building.

the main line at Arrowhead, partially circles Arrow lakes and goes south as far as Robson, strikes east toward Nelson, and then dips down to Kuskanook. From that point a projection into the Crow's Nest fields is had.

The Canadian Pacific's present Crow's Nest line is continued to strike the main line at Dunmore, near Medicine Hat.

It was announced at a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Kootenai Central that the franchise had been sold to English capitalists. No further information was given, but railroad men give information that sheds an interesting side light on the situation.

It has been the policy of the Canadian Pacific for some time to obtain needed franchises through outside parties. A fight on this system has been waged in the legislative bodies of the provinces through which the road passes, and it has been extremely difficult for the Canadian Pacific to obtain what it wants. Since the Canadian Pacific is anxious to use Crow's Nest coal, and needs a short cut, it is argued that control of the proposed Kootenai Central was obtained in a roundabout manner.

The Crow's Nest fields are among the most extensive in the world, as well as the most valuable. The coal has a steaming property not rivaled by the output of more than a few mines, and it has been understood in railroad circles that the Canadian system would use the product wherever practicable.

PLACE FOR CAPITALISTS

Nome Country Needs Money to Make
Development Profitable

F. B. Irvine, a New York mining engineer, who has just made a thorough investigation of Alaska mining properties, declares the Nome district is a place for capitalists. "Three companies now practically control the district and mining operations are not profitable for people of small means," is the way he summarizes the situation.

"There is plenty of money to be made in mining in the Nome country if one has the money to go into it properly," says Mr. Irvine. "I have investigated the methods employed by the Hot Air mine where hydrofracturing has proven

MAY TOWN SANDS BY

Forestry Department
Remedy for In

TO AID THE RAIL

Heavy Winds Shift the
Traffic on Two Lines
Difficult

COLUMBIA RIVER IS

Hugh P. Baker, of the forestry department of the United States was in Seattle yesterday, Washington, D. C., with the Mr. Baker has spent the districts of Washington and ered by sand storms. No thorough investigation of sifting sands and endeavor practical remedy. Mr. Baker ably recommend to the de grass would give temporary trees which would flourish countries could be found the be met satisfactorily.

The Northern Pacific and N. railroads have suffered inconvenience on account storms which have swept their tracks, interfered with made life miserable for the of the country where the more prominent. The tw spent thousands of dollars the situation and attempted expedients, but little satisfact obtained.

Those interested in the t and the navigation of the mouth to the Dalles tered the same proposition, ed to find a satisfactory re of Mr. Baker's work was t conditions that have led to of a bar at the mouth of and to suggest a remedy i found.

"There has long been a t country from which the s into the Columbia river wa bed of the Lewis and Cla region was probably once granitic sand and subseq of lava spread over it. sands which are carried i bia do not, as has been from a grinding of the lav granitic sands. The reme be suggested for this is th which applied in the dista railroads are suffering.

"I believe the planting o prove to be of temporary railroads that pass thro countries. But the grass vent the sand from trav and some better method of coping with the evil.

"It is my opinion that through the sand belt, w manent relief. At presen trees in the district, save along the banks of the are principally willows. B certain species of yellow in the sand, and they sho As soon as they took ro