

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

15 230

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 Kristoferson Dairy

Other names/site number Kristoferson Barns

2. Location

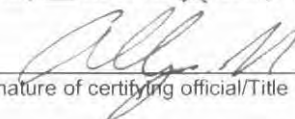
street & number 398 N East Camano Drive not for publication

city or town Stanwood vicinity

State Washington code WA county Island code 029 zip code 98292

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 of certifying official/Title

11/7/11
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 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	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Historic Barns of Washington State

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/animal

facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American

Movement: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, EARTH

walls WOOD, CONCRETE

roof WOOD, ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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.
X 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1914-1938

Significant Dates

1914 construction of both barns

1938 enclosed breezeway construction

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text" value="10"/> Zone	<input type="text" value="05"/> <input type="text" value="38"/> <input type="text" value="641"/> Easting	<input type="text" value="53"/> <input type="text" value="41"/> <input type="text" value="121"/> Northing	3	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing
2	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing	4	<input type="text"/> Zone	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Easting	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Betsy Kristoferson/Managing Member & Artifacts Consulting
 organization Kristoferson Farm, L.L.C. date 10/21/2011
 street & number 1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4800 telephone 206-359-3452
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98101-3099

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 Kristoferson Farm, L.L.C.
 street & number 1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4800 telephone 206-359-3452
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98101-3099

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON DAIRY
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 1 of 9

Narrative Description

The Kristoferson Dairy consists of two connected barns (now one resource), a hay and a dairy barn, both built in 1914 and sited adjacent one another for functional reasons. The connecting enclosed breezeway added in 1938 marked a shift in feeding practices and functional needs. The barns stand approximately 5½ miles outside of Stanwood, Washington on the hillside west of North East Camano Drive, the main north-south thoroughfare on the island. Open fields bounded by forest surround the barns, and a stand of Douglas fir trees grows in the field immediately north of the barns. Placement of the two barns forms a T-shape, with the hay barn to the north of and perpendicular to a dairy barn. The hay barn measures approximately 85 by 53 feet. The dairy barn measures approximately 43 by 150 feet. The breezeway connecting the dairy and hay barns is approximately 14 feet wide and approximately 30 feet long. A small, non-historic milk house, approximately 12 feet wide and 20 feet long stands adjacent to the middle of the east wall of the dairy barn.

The hay barn portion orients north-south on a sloped site. The two-story barn features a hay loft in the full second story with a pass-through and livestock facilities in the first story. A raised embankment on the west side provides on-grade access to the second floor. The barn's structure consists of posts and dimensional wood framing carried on a post-and-pier foundation system. The core structure supporting the second floor hay loft consists of beams comprised of four 2x10-inch boards sistered together, carried on posts with knee braces at each post. Additional, tall second floor posts comprised of four 2 x 8 inch boards sistered together, with knee braces spreading out to support the roof purlins and provide rigidity to the second floor building envelope. Perimeter building wall framing consists of dimensional wood framing with a sill plate at each floor transition and part way up the gable ends. Joists, with blocking, span between the beams at each floor level. Heavy wood planking, durable under livestock hooves, provides the ground floor with smaller boards at the second floor hay loft.

Horizontal wood drop siding painted red clad the barn. Corner boards define the outer building corners with a fascia wrapping the building at first story window and door header height, as well as just below the eaves. The barn features two window types. First story walls featured 6-lite wood sash hopper-type windows. Plain wood casings trimmed out the interiors and exteriors of the openings. Placed high on the wall, they allowed ventilation and day lighting while avoiding damage from livestock in the building. Gable ends at the second story featured 18-lite fixed wood sash windows with a triangular wood louvered vent above. The west gable end features an additional 24-lite sash with vent placed in the middle of the bottom-hinged hay door. Placement on the gable ends instead of the side walls interfered less with hay storage. The tall windows allowed day lighting in while the vents helped move both dust and moisture out of the building. Plain wood casings trim out the interiors and exteriors of the openings.

A gable roof with hay hoods at both ends shelters interior spaces. Broad projecting eaves and gable ends shed water away from the building. Knee braces under the gable ends provided both an aesthetic touch and added support for the broad gable overhang. A gable-roofed monitor located at the midline of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON DAIRY
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 2 of 9

ridge brought day lighting down into the interior, as well as provided a ventilation system in order to move out dust and moisture during loading of the hay loft and storage. The monitor features windows on the east and west ends with wood louvered vents along the north and south sides. Purlins support rafters carrying wood skip sheathing. A steel track mounted to supports runs below the ridgeline. This hoist was used to move loose hay in and out of the loft and extends out beneath the hay hoods. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof structure. Contemporary gutters and downspouts manage water flow off the roof in order to move it away from the foundation.

Several door types service the building. In order to efficiently move livestock in and out of the building, the ground floor features a series of top-hung, wood sliding doors, each with a fixed 6-lite wood sash window. These are placed along the east, north, and south facades. Paired, tall wood doors hung on a top rail provide access to the barn's central pass-through. This north-south corridor allowed wagons to circle in and pull through under the hay loft. Hay could then be dropped down from the loft onto the wagon for feeding. The gable ends of the hay loft feature large bottom-hung doors that could be opened to provide ventilation during loading of the loft or to move hay in or out of the loft. A top-hung sliding wood door at the west end provided access to the hay loft. Plain wood casings trim out the interiors and exteriors of the openings on both types.

Interior spaces consist of the ground floor pass-through and live stock areas with hay storage in the second floor loft. The pass-through features a gravel driving surface with horizontal wood-clad walls and ceiling. A hole in the second floor allowed hay to be dropped down. Livestock areas feature horizontal boards over the perimeter wall framing. Second floor features exposed wood framing along the perimeter walls.

Alterations to the barn have been minimal. Some added doors were cut in the west gable end door, east gable, and north wall of the hay loft. Added in-kind posts within the first floor provide additional structural support for the hay loft. Previous tenants added a low concrete foundation wall and floor along the west end of the barn, partially built into the hillside. An added metal feed silo at the west end of the second floor serviced livestock pens in the west end of the first floor. The exterior enclosed breezeway connects to the south wall.

The barn remains remarkably intact with the original, operable window and doors, exterior siding, structure, and interior flooring systems.

The dairy barn portion orients north-south with a single double-loaded central passage along its length. A board-formed, reinforced concrete foundation and stem walls support the barn's structure. Stem walls continue up to just below the windowsill height. The use of concrete in conjunction with interior concrete slabs allowed interior milking spaces to be washed down and kept sanitary. The barn's structure consists of an arcade of timber posts along the corridor, supporting roof framing above. Perimeter building walls consist of dimensional lumber framing above the concrete stem walls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON DAIRY
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7

Page 3 of 9

Horizontal wood drop siding painted red clad the barn. Corner boards define the outer building corners. The barn features two window types. Wood sash with tall glass panes and hopper-type operation provide day lighting at the monitor and first floor levels, and at the gable ends. The longer clerestory sash used in them monitor feature six lites compared with four at the ground floor level. Gable end variations feature only two lites. Gable ends of the monitor feature paired 16-lite wood sash windows for day lighting. Plain wood casings trim out the interiors and exteriors of the openings on both types.

A monitor roof shelters interior spaces. Broad projecting eaves and gable ends shed water away from the building. Knee braces under the gable ends provided both an aesthetic touch and added support for the broad gable overhang. Rafters carry wood skip sheathing. Asphalt composition shingles clad the roof structure. Contemporary gutters and downspouts manage water flow off the roof to move it away from the foundation. A gabled wall dormer projects from the east roofline at the north end.

Top-hung sliding door with track is mounted on building interior. These match those used on the hay barn at the first story livestock level. Each features a 6-lite wood sash window in the upper portion. These are located at the end and side walls. A main opening at either end of the corridor allowed personnel, livestock, and equipment access to the building interior. Plain wood casings with an exterior cornice molding trim out the interiors and exteriors of the openings on both types.

Interior spaces consist of the main corridor flanked by milking spaces. Over time, some of these milking spaces transitioned during the period of significance to alternative uses. The main corridor is open at the ground floor level. The upper monitor portion serves as a light well. Painted plaster walls and ceiling in the monitor help to reflect light downward. A concrete slab floor flanked by shallow feeding troughs runs the full length of the corridor. The milking spaces feature a concrete slab floor with tongue-and-groove wood planking overlaying the concrete along the length of the milking stalls. The wood provided a gentler surface for the dairy cattle to stand on. A trench ran along the back edge of these blanks to collect cow waste with a drain to the exterior. Painted plaster ceilings and walls (above the concrete stem walls) provided sanitary surfaces that could be more readily cleaned. Conversion of stalls at the southwest end to a seed room, now general purpose storage space, occurred ca. 1923 or earlier based on materials, framing, and recorded notations and the date February 15, 1923 marked in pencil on the plaster wall.

Alterations to the barn have been minimal. An added door in the east wall provides access to the milk house. A new roll-up door at the south end provides access to the main corridor. Most of the stanchions and plank flooring have been removed. The space currently serves as equipment and general storage. Previous tenants converted a space in the southeast portion to a marketing and work space and added French doors. The exterior enclosed breezeway connects to the north wall.

The barn remains remarkably intact with the original, operable window and doors, exterior siding, structure and interior flooring and finish systems.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON DAIRY
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 4 of 9

The enclosed breezeway, built in 1938, marked a change in functional needs and the obsolescence of horse-drawn wagons that needed a pull-through route under the hay loft for loading. The breezeway continues the original functional relationship between the two barns established through their adjacent construction. The breezeway features dimensional lumber framing. Horizontal drop siding painted red clads the exterior. A large, top-hung wood door on both the east and west sides provided access off the breezeway. Hopper-type, wood sash, 4-lite windows provided day lighting. Rafters support wood skip sheathing clad with asphalt composition shingles. The side gable roof features modest eave overhangs. Contemporary gutters and downspouts manage water flow off the roof to move it away from the foundation.

The milk house (non-contributing), built in the 1940s to 1950s, stands off the east side of the dairy barn. The milk house is a free-standing concrete block structure. A reinforced concrete foundation supports the building. An asphalt composition shingle-clad gable roof with modest gable and eave overhangs shelters interior spaces. Contemporary gutters and downspouts manage water flow off the roof to move it away from the foundation. Paired and single 4-lite, wood sash windows provide day lighting and ventilation to the building interior. A door and loading curb at the east end allowed milk to be moved from the interior directly onto trucks. The west doorway provided access to the exterior and the dairy barn. Interior spaces consist of a small bathroom and a single large volume for milk storage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON BARN
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 5 of 9

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Kristoferson Barns are eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria C for their distinctive early twentieth century craftsman architectural character and, as well, preserved examples of the Gable Roof Barn, early twentieth century-type, as set forth in the requirements of the *Historic Barns of Washington State* multiple property listing (MPD). The barns are among the largest and most visible on Camano Island, providing an important community landmark and tie to the region's agricultural heritage. The barns convey the early twentieth century trend toward designs tailored to specific uses, such as dairying. Use of dimensional lumber corresponds with the 1900s increase in platform and balloon frame construction. The hay barn exhibits typical post and pier foundation along with notable detailing of ventilation in the gable ends. The dairy barn provides an intact example of monitor roof over a central aisle reflecting day lighting off painted plaster walls to the milking spaces below.

Alfred Kristoferson was born in Glasnhammar, Sweden in 1857 to a family in the dairy business. At the age of twenty-two, he came to America where he found employment on a farm near Momence, Illinois. Sometime later, he relocated to Momence, where he was engaged in a mercantile business. In 1883, he became a naturalized citizen and, in 1886, married Marcia Alberta Clarke, who was born and raised in Momence. He sold his business in 1890 to come west to the Pacific coast and settled in Mount Vernon after working in Seattle for a time. He later relocated to Stanwood and went into farming, but returned five years later to the Seattle area where he purchased a 10-acre tract on Mercer Island. There he established a small dairy business in 1896, selling dairy products and delivering them to customers in Seattle by rowing across Lake Washington. As his business grew, he moved his operations into increasingly larger quarters in Seattle and began pasteurizing and bottling milk, which he delivered with a single horse-drawn wagon. The dairy business continued to grow, operating under the names of A. Kristoferson, Inc. and Kristoferson's Dairy until 1951, when it merged with another local dairy business, Meadowsweet. In his day, Mr. Kristoferson was regarded as a leader in the dairy business, adopting sanitary and scientific methods of handling dairy products as soon as they were introduced, forcing his competitors to do the same.

The Kristoferson's had four children, Alfred Jr., August, Charlotte, and Sten. In 1912, Mr. Kristoferson purchased a large tract of property on Camano Island, which included already-cleared farmland with several existing buildings, including a log cabin and cottage along with several other buildings. Mr. Kristoferson planned to turn the farm into grazing and pasture land and operate it as an adjunct to his dairy business in Seattle. Expecting his oldest son, Alfred Jr., would take over the dairy business, Mr. Kristoferson also purchased the Camano property in part to leave it to his second son, August. However, following Mr. Kristoferson's death in 1914 and Alfred Jr.'s death in World War I in 1918, August inherited both the farm and the Seattle dairy business. He continued the family business and became a leader in the local dairy industry by following his father's example of adopting innovations and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON BARN
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 6 of 9

conducting the business along progressive lines, becoming involved in industry groups such as the International Association of Milk Dealers, attending the World Dairy Congress in Washington, D.C., and serving as the first vice president of the Washington Dairy Products Bureau upon its formation in 1930 and later as the president of the Washington State Dairy Council.

The barn were built in 1914 from Douglas fir logged and milled on the property. The dairy barn and the hay barn were built as two separate buildings, with the hay barn completed first and the dairy barn soon after. The dairy barn incorporated a number of the valued elements in dairy barns at the time, including numerous windows for light and ventilation, stanchions for restraining the cows as they were milked, and drainage troughs in the concrete floor to facilitate the removal of manure and other waste.

When the barns were completed, the time was not ripe to begin raising dairy cattle, and the cleared fields were left in hay. Upon Mr. Kristoferson's death, his family was left to carry out his plans for the farm. August lived in Seattle, managing the dairy and farm separately, employing a manager who lived in the cottage on the farm. Over the years, sheep, dairy cows, and beef cattle were raised on the farm. In 1938, a breezeway was built, joining the hay barn and the dairy barn; sometime later, the milkhouse was built.

Ownership of the property has remained in the Kristoferson family and is presently owned by fourth generation Kristoferson's. In recent years, tenants have included Bova International Inc., specializing in embryo transplants in beef cattle, and Alpacas de la Patagonia, breeders of registered alpacas. Some alterations to Kristoferson Barn were made by Bova International and Alpacas de la Patagonia during their tenure, with Bova International partitioning the former seed room into four smaller rooms consisting of an office area, a lab, and a restroom while retaining the remainder of the seed room more or less unchanged. Alpacas de la Patagonia also remodeled the tool room to become their office and showroom, creating a place to meet clients, sell products made with alpaca fiber, and display awards and ribbons won in various alpaca shows.

The Kristoferson's are now operating the property as a farm, growing organic hay and using the hayloft for storing baled hay and the dairy barn for storage of farm equipment.

The Kristoferson Dairy Barn(s) meet the registration requirements as set forth in the *Historic Barns of Washington State Multiple Property Listing*. The barn has a high level of integrity and is comprised of two structures which were attached forming one continuous complex. The structures fall within the Gable Roof barn type as defined by the MPD. The hay barn is a gable or gable-end roof barn, with a basic rectangular plan with a central doorway in one or both gable ends and a steeply pitched roof. The dairy barn is a monitor roof barn or western barn. The monitor resembles the broken gable form, with the diagnostic feature of a raised central gable having rows of clerestory windows for ventilation and light on both sides of the raised portion.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON BARN
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 7 of 9

Gable roof barns were occasionally constructed into hillsides, taking advantage of sloped topography in order to create wagon access to both the lower floor of animal stalls and the upper floor loft storage areas. These are sometimes described as bank barns or basement barns, but they rarely exhibit the full range of structural characteristics that connect them to vernacular styles from earlier eras. While the Kristoferson hay barn is not a bank barn, it does follow the precedent of other gable roof barns utilizing an embankment to access the hay loft level.

Monitor roof barns were commonly used as horse and dairy barns and the Kristoferson Barn is no exception. The Kristoferson dairy barn retains intact interior painted plaster that was used to provide both a sanitary finish and aid in reflecting light down to the working milking spaces below. The dairy barn retains the double-loaded central corridor, feeding trough, drain trench, and remnant stanchion and wood plank flooring, conveying its original purpose built interior dairy function.

Both barns utilized dimensional lumber for structural framing and exterior Arts & Crafts detailing linking them visually to their period of construction. The scale and purpose built function of the two barns constructed at the same time conveys the prosperity of the growing farm economy.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON BARN
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 9 Page 8 of 9

Bibliography

Gressett, Maxine. "The Kristoferson Farm – An Appreciation Written in 1983." *Stanwood Area Echoes* Issue No. 22. Stanwood, WA: Stanwood Area Historical Society, June 2002.

Seattle and Environs 1852 – 1924, Volume II. Pioneer Historical Publishing Co., 1924.

Washington State Heritage Barn Preservation Advisory Committee. *Heritage Barns – Statewide Survey and Physical Needs Assessment.* June 30, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

KRISTOFERSON BARN
ISLAND COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10

Page 9 of 9

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property boundary encompasses only the nominated barns and the land immediately adjacent to the structures defined roughly as 10' feet from all sides. The structures are located in Township 32N, Range 3E, Section 31 in Island County, Washington. It is otherwise known as part of Parcel No. 461.068

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the nominated barns and the enclosed breezeway connecting the two structures as well as the milk house. This boundary is consistent with the MPD which allows only barn to be listed.

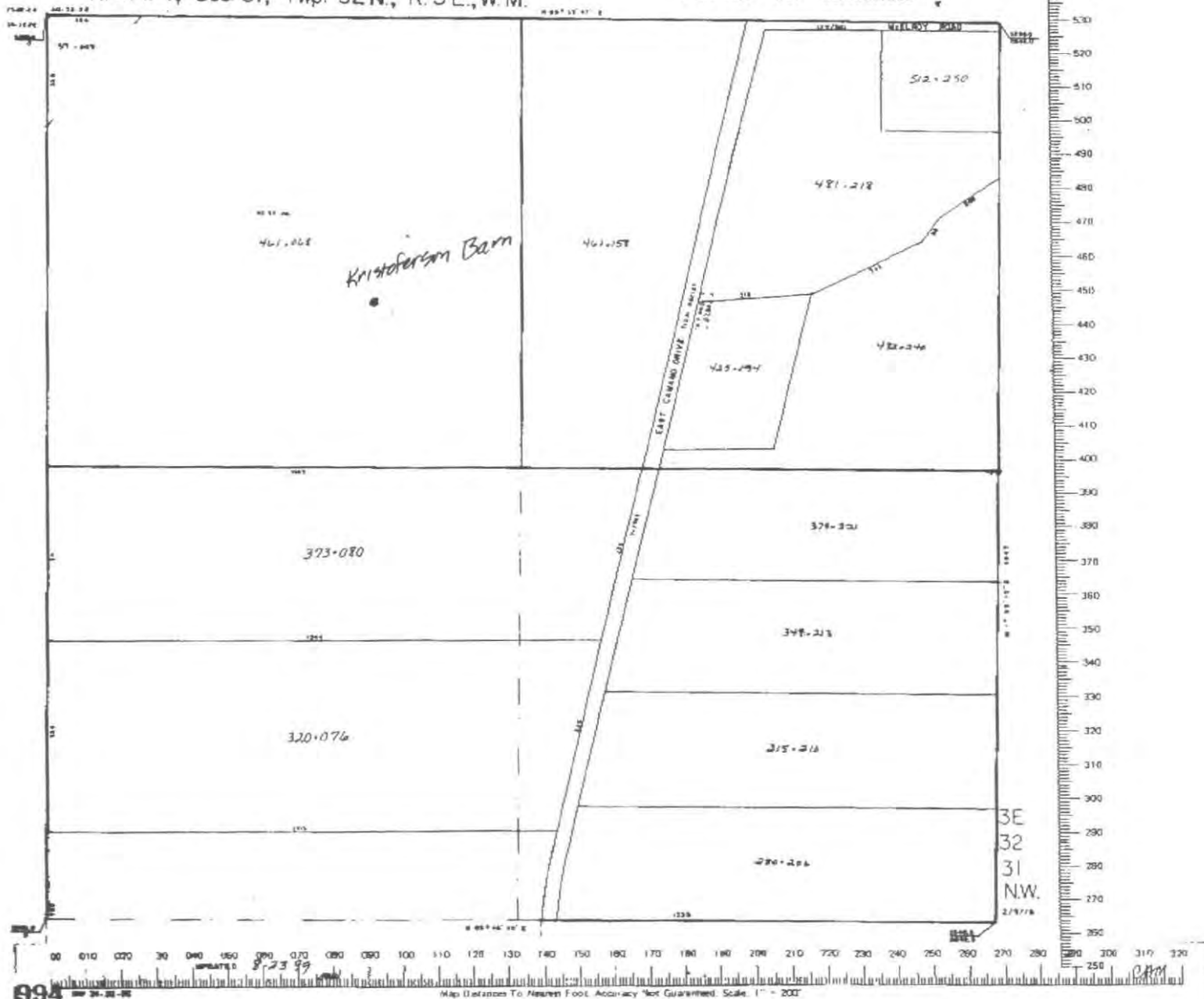
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



N.W. 1/4, Sec 31, Twp. 32N., R. 3E., W.M.

DO NOT USE AS A LEGAL DOCUMENT
ACCURACY NOT GUARANTEED



3E
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CRW

Kristoferson Farm, L.L.C.



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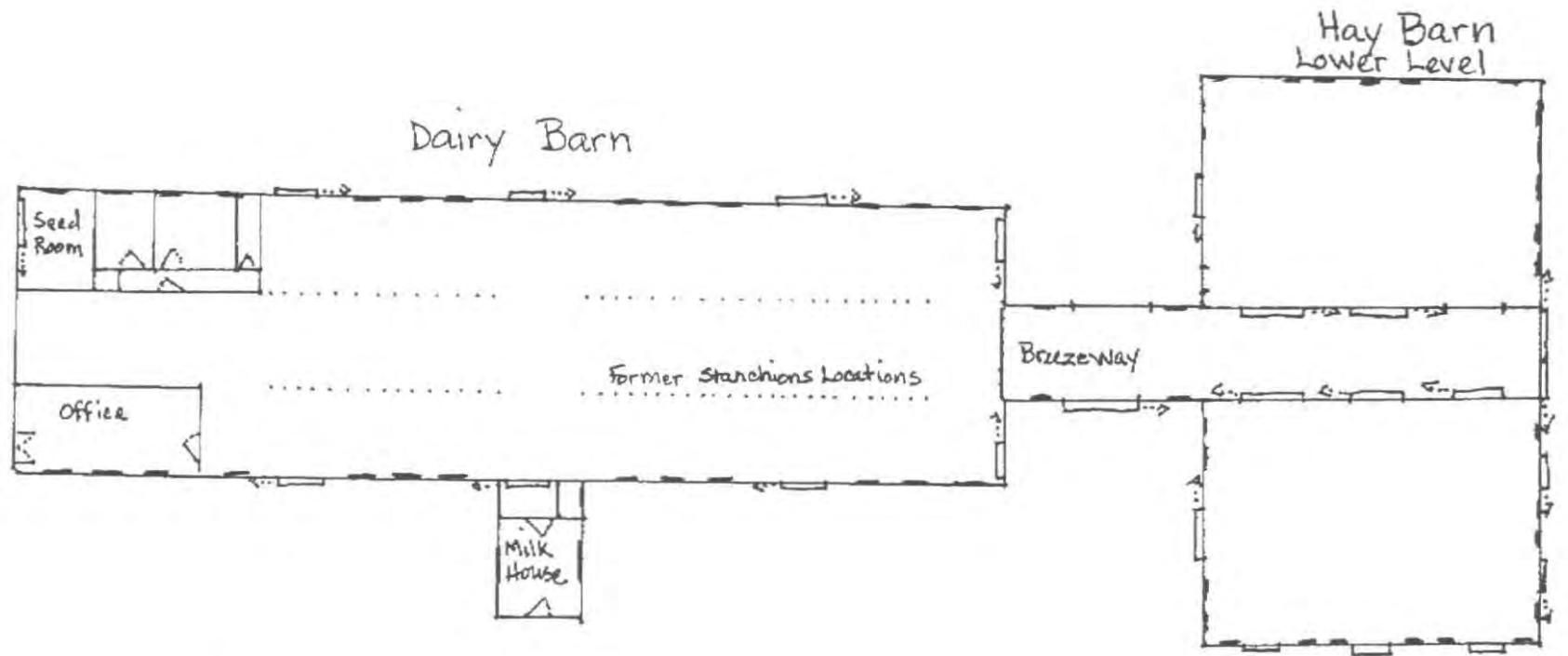
BARN

COTTAGE

LOG CABIN

NOM
BOUNDARY

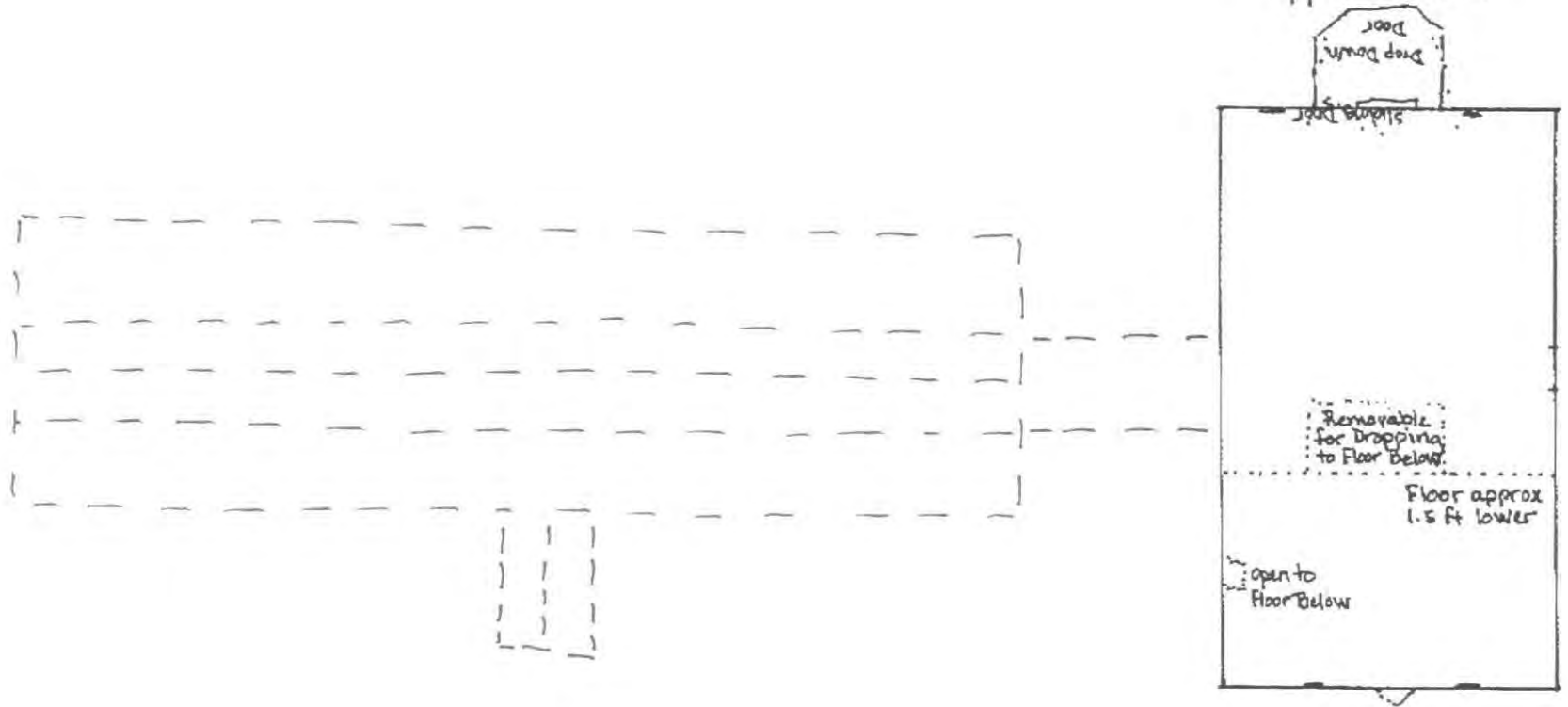
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Kristoferson Farm
Dairy Barn, Breezeway and Hay Barn - lower level

Scale 1" = 25'

Hay Barn
Upper Level



Kristoferson Farm
Hay Barn - Upper Level

Scale 1" = 25'





Kristoferson's Dairy Billboard on Aurora Ave (HWY 99),
Seattle July 25, 1945



Photo courtesy of Seattle Municipal Archive

NR Nomination Photograph Log



Name of Property: Kristofers Barns
City or Vicinity: Stanwood (Camano Island)
County: Island County
State: WA
Name of Photographer: Spencer Howard, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.
Date of Photographs: May 23, 2011
Location of Original Digital Files: 201 North Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, WA 98403 (253.572.4599 x103)

Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0001 East facades of dairy (left) and hay (right) barns. Breezeway visible between the two barns. Camera facing west.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing two large barns from a distance. The barn on the left is the dairy barn and the one on the right is the hay barn. A narrow breezeway is visible between them. The barns are situated in a grassy field with a dense forest of evergreen trees in the background.
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0002 West and south facades of the hay (left) and dairy (right) barns. Camera facing northeast.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing the barns from a closer perspective. The hay barn is on the left and the dairy barn is on the right. The dairy barn has a prominent cupola on its roof. The barns are set in a field with several tall evergreen trees in the foreground and a forest in the background.



Kristoferson Barns
WA Island County | Graphics



Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0003 From right to left, southeast hay barn corner, breezeway east facade, dairy barn north and east facades, and milk house north facade. Camera facing southwest.</p>	
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0004 North and west facades of the hay barn and partial roofline of the dairy barn. Camera facing southeast.</p>	


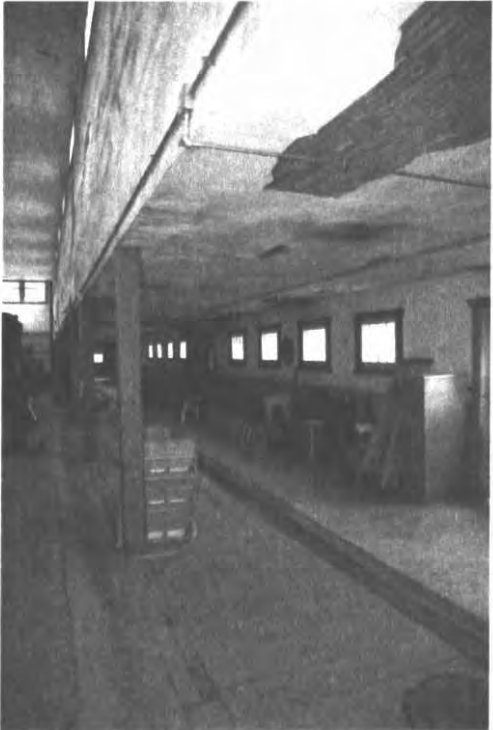
Kristoferson Barns
WA Island County | Graphics

Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0005 East facade of breezeway. Camera facing west.</p>	
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0006 South and east facade of dairy barn, south facade of milk house and partial roofline of hay barn. Camera facing northwest.</p>	



Kristoferson Barns
WA Island County | Graphics

Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristofer- son Barns_0007 Milk house south and east fa- cades. Camera facing northwest.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing the south and east facades of a milk house. The building features a dark upper story with a gabled roof and a white lower story. A window is visible on the upper level, and a door is on the lower level. The building is surrounded by tall grass and a concrete foundation is visible at the base.
<p>WA_Island County_Kristofer- son Barns_0008 West gable end of hay barn. Camera facing east.</p>	 A black and white photograph of the west gable end of a hay barn. The structure is dark with a prominent gabled roof. It features a large central window with a decorative wooden frame and two smaller, similar windows on either side. The barn is set against a light sky.

Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0009 North gable end of dairy barn and partial view of breezeway connecting to the gable end. Camera facing southeast.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing the exterior of a wooden barn. The focus is on the north gable end, which features a prominent window with a dark frame. To the left, a breezeway connects to the main structure. The roof is steeply pitched, and a downspout is visible on the left side. The siding is horizontal and appears to be made of wood or a similar material.
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0010 Interior view of hay barn loft looking west. Camera facing west.</p>	 A black and white photograph of the interior of a hay barn loft. The view is looking west, showing a long, narrow aisle. The floor is covered with hay or straw. On the right side, there are wooden posts and a ladder leaning against them. The lighting is dim, with light coming from windows at the far end of the aisle, creating a sense of depth and perspective.

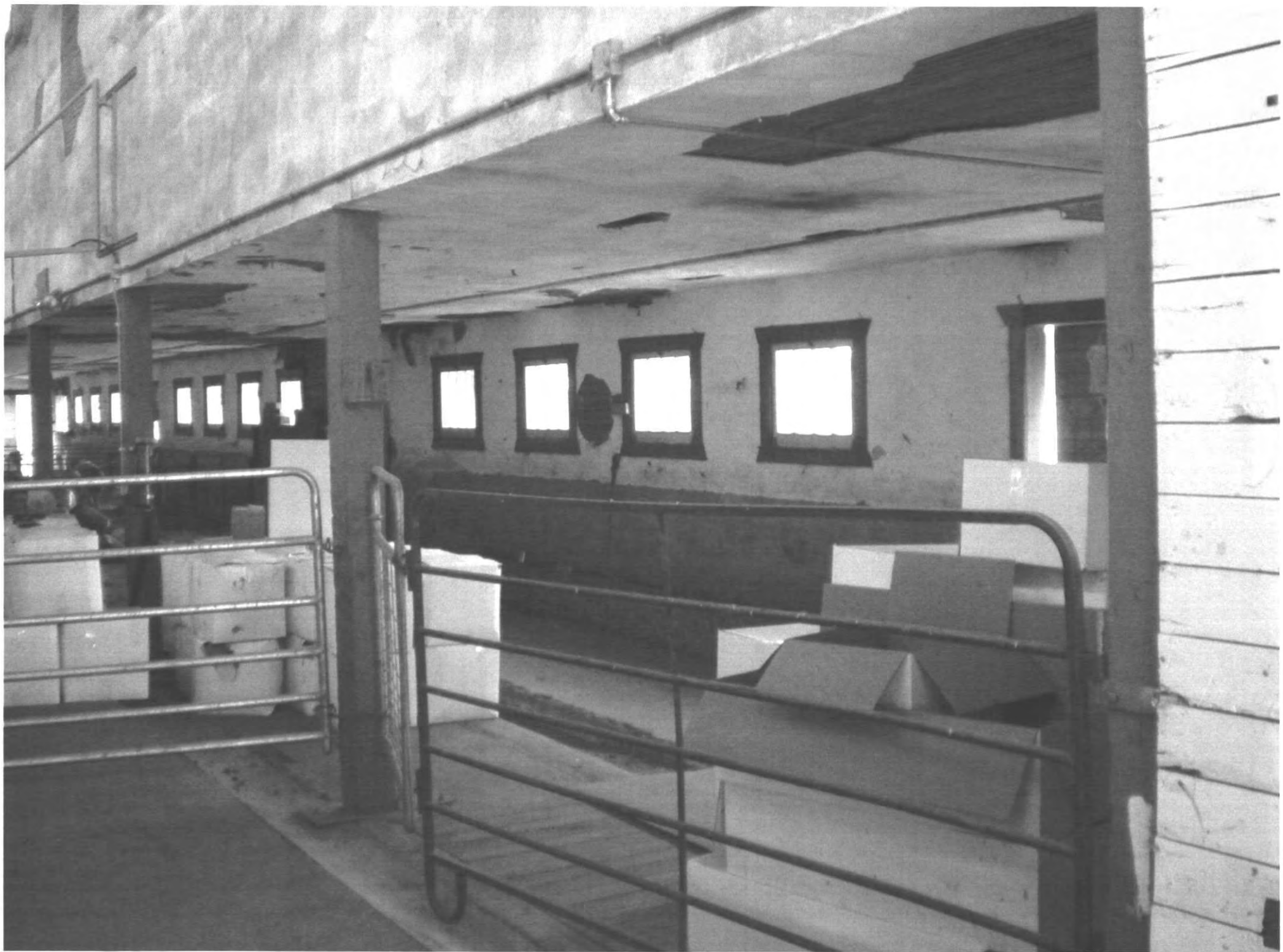
Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristofer- son Barns_0011 Interior view of hay barn first floor west wall. Camera facing south.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing the interior of a hay barn. The view is from the first floor, looking towards the west wall. The structure is made of heavy wooden beams, with a prominent horizontal beam across the top and several vertical posts supporting the roof. The lighting is dim, with some light coming from windows in the distance.
<p>WA_Island County_Kristofer- son Barns_0012 Interior view of dairy barn east milking space. Camera facing north and slightly east.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing the interior of a dairy barn. The view is from the east milking space, looking towards the north and slightly east. The space is long and narrow, with a concrete floor and a wooden wall on the left. There are several windows along the right wall, and a metal structure is visible in the foreground.

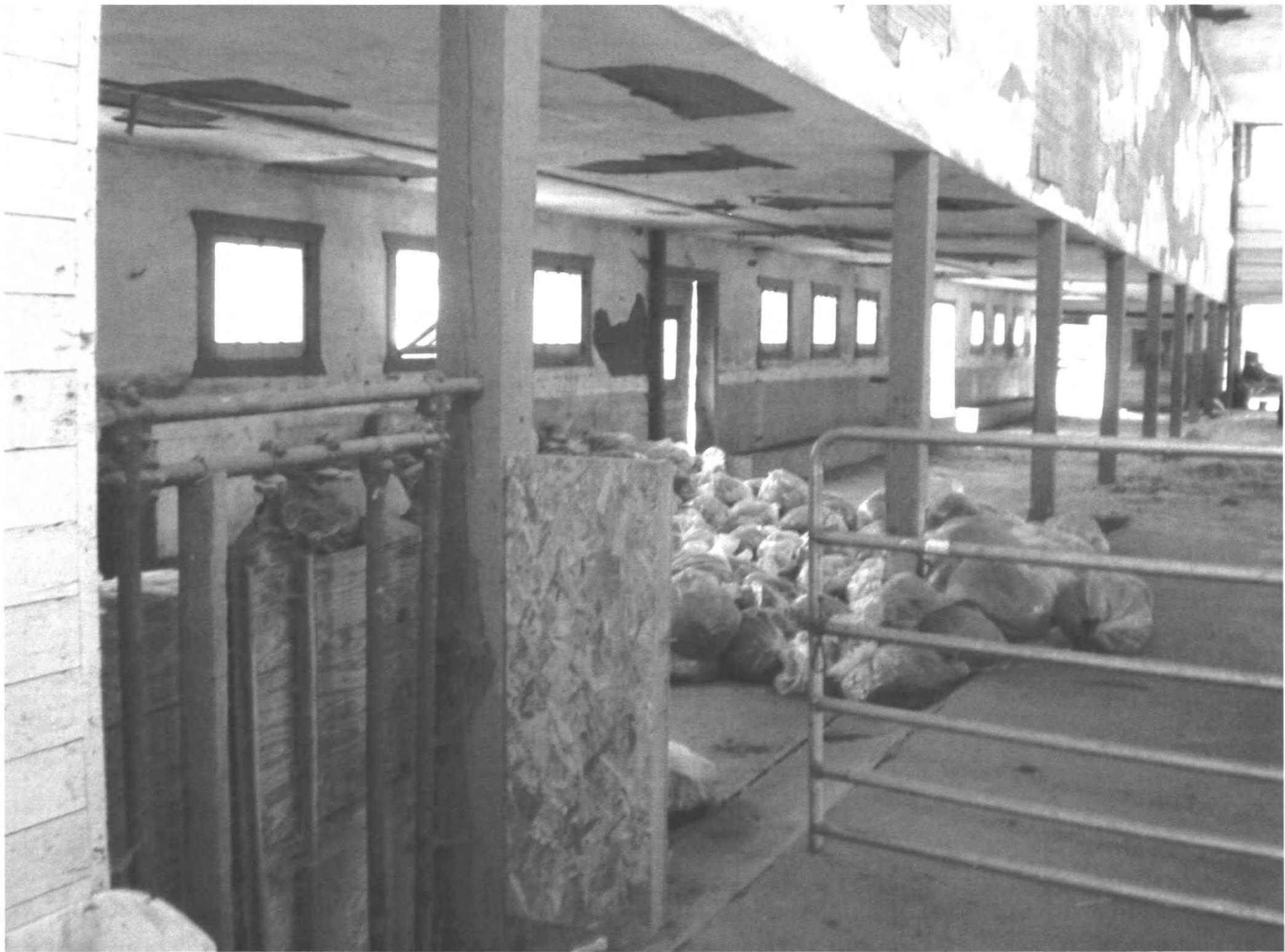
Kristoferson Barns
WA Island County | Graphics

Caption	Image
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0013 Interior view of remnant milking stanchion in dairy barn. Camera facing southwest.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing a close-up view of a remnant milking stanchion in a dairy barn. The structure is made of dark, heavy wooden beams and metal components, including a large metal hook and pulley system. The background shows the wooden walls and ceiling of the barn.
<p>WA_Island County_Kristoferson Barns_0014 Interior view of central north/south aisle within dairy barn. Camera facing north.</p>	 A black and white photograph showing a long, narrow aisle in a dairy barn. The aisle is flanked by wooden walls and a wooden floor. The perspective is looking down the aisle towards a bright light source at the far end, creating a strong sense of depth. The ceiling is high and appears to be made of wooden planks.

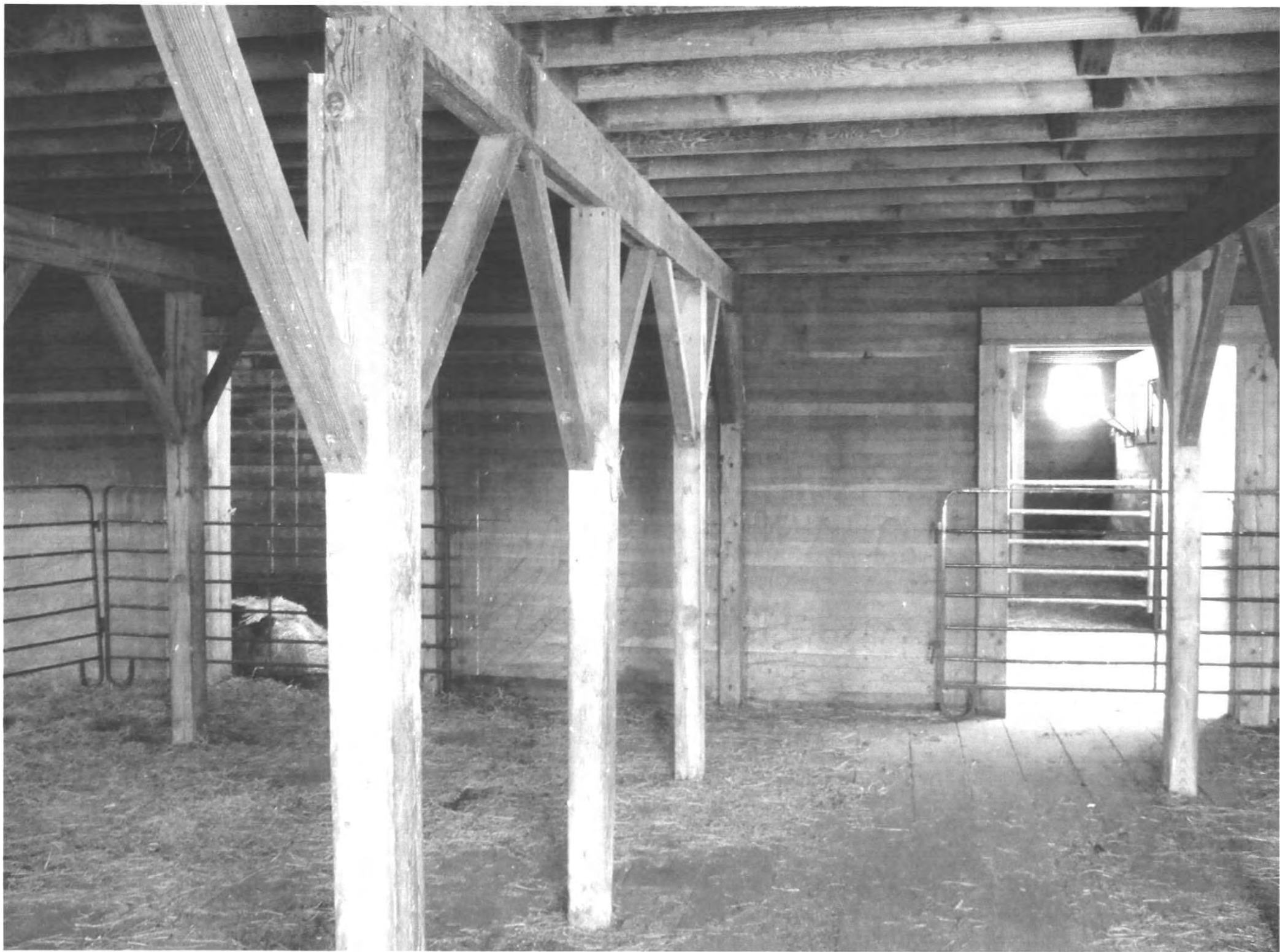


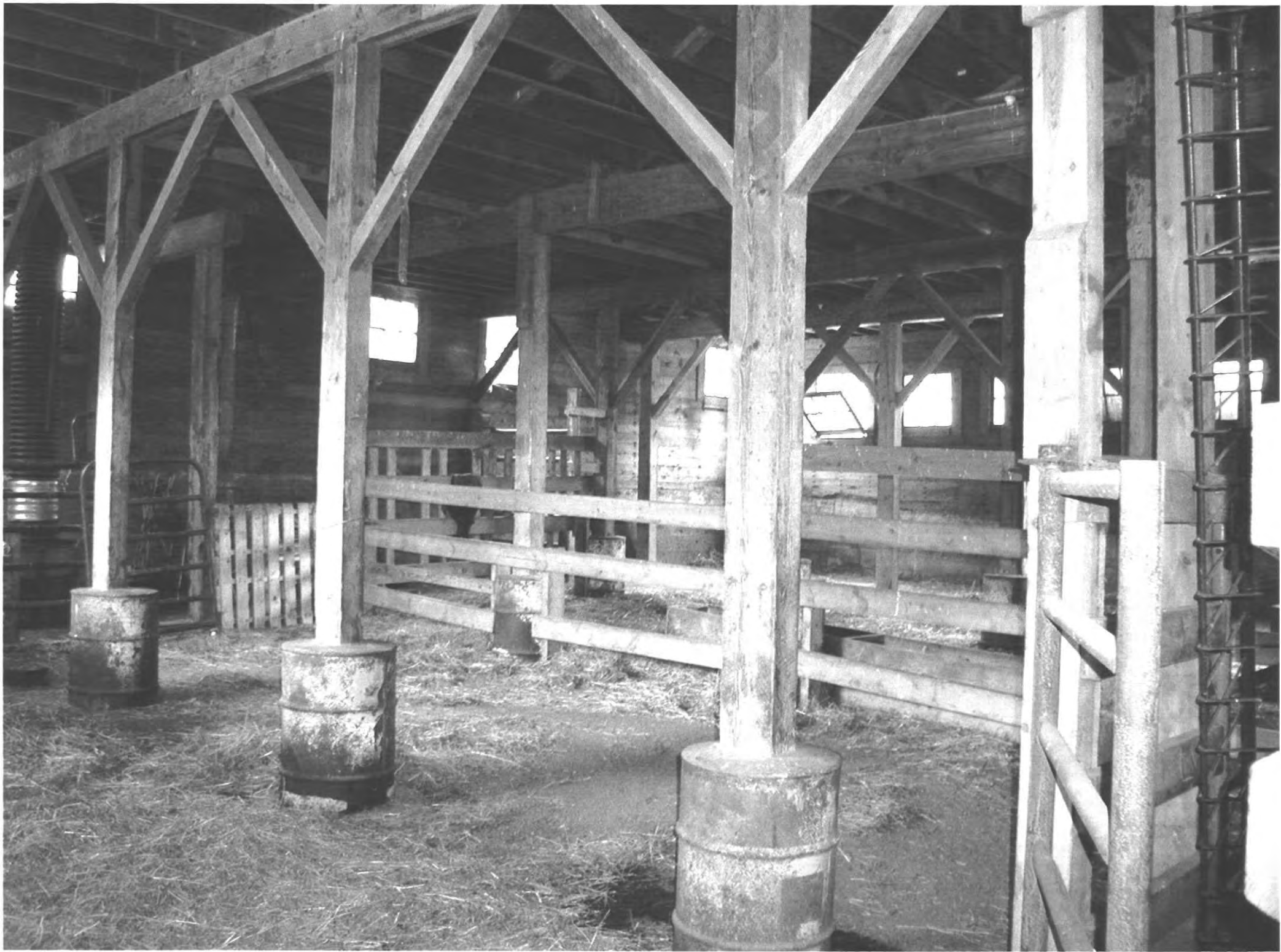


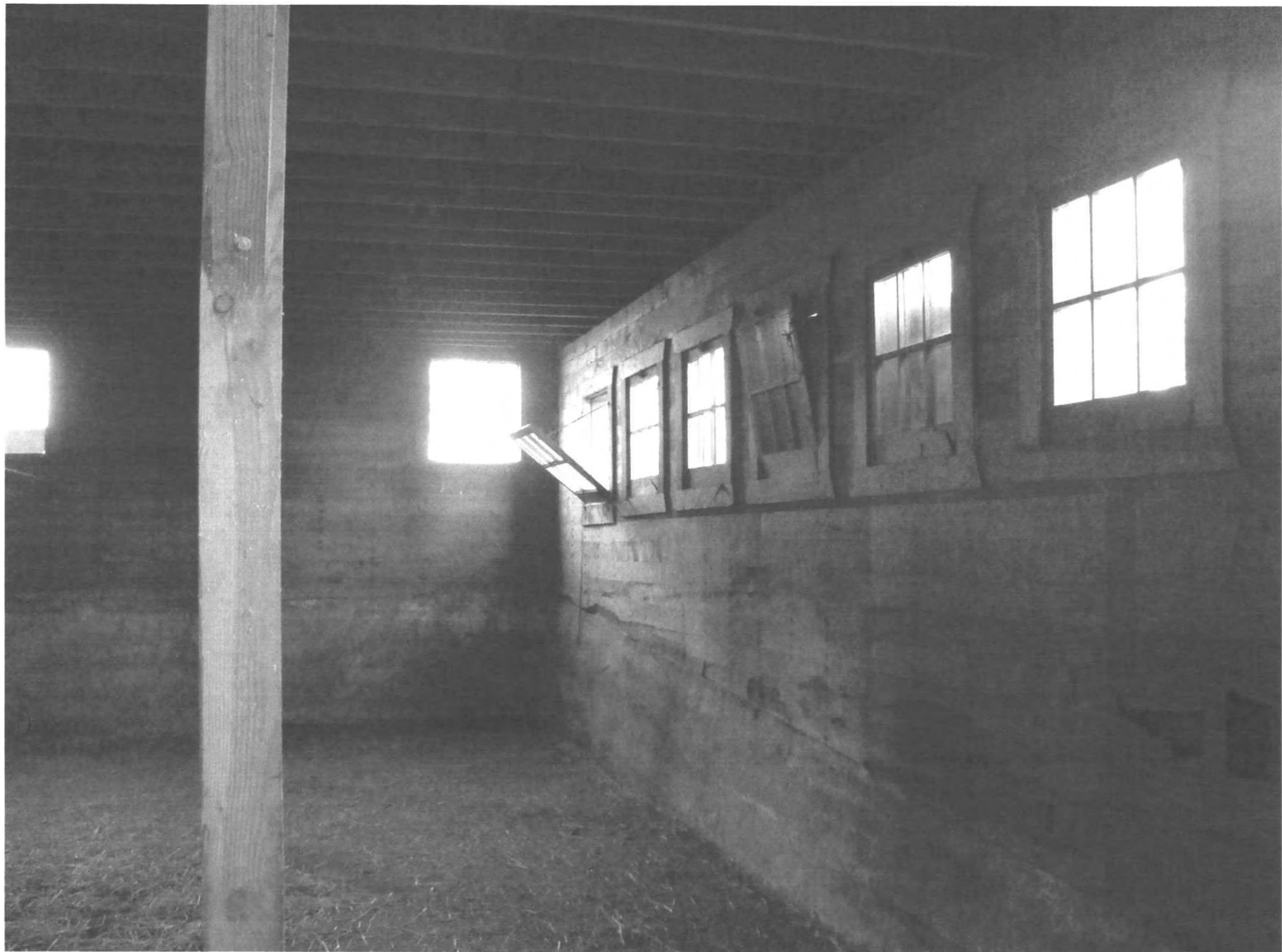


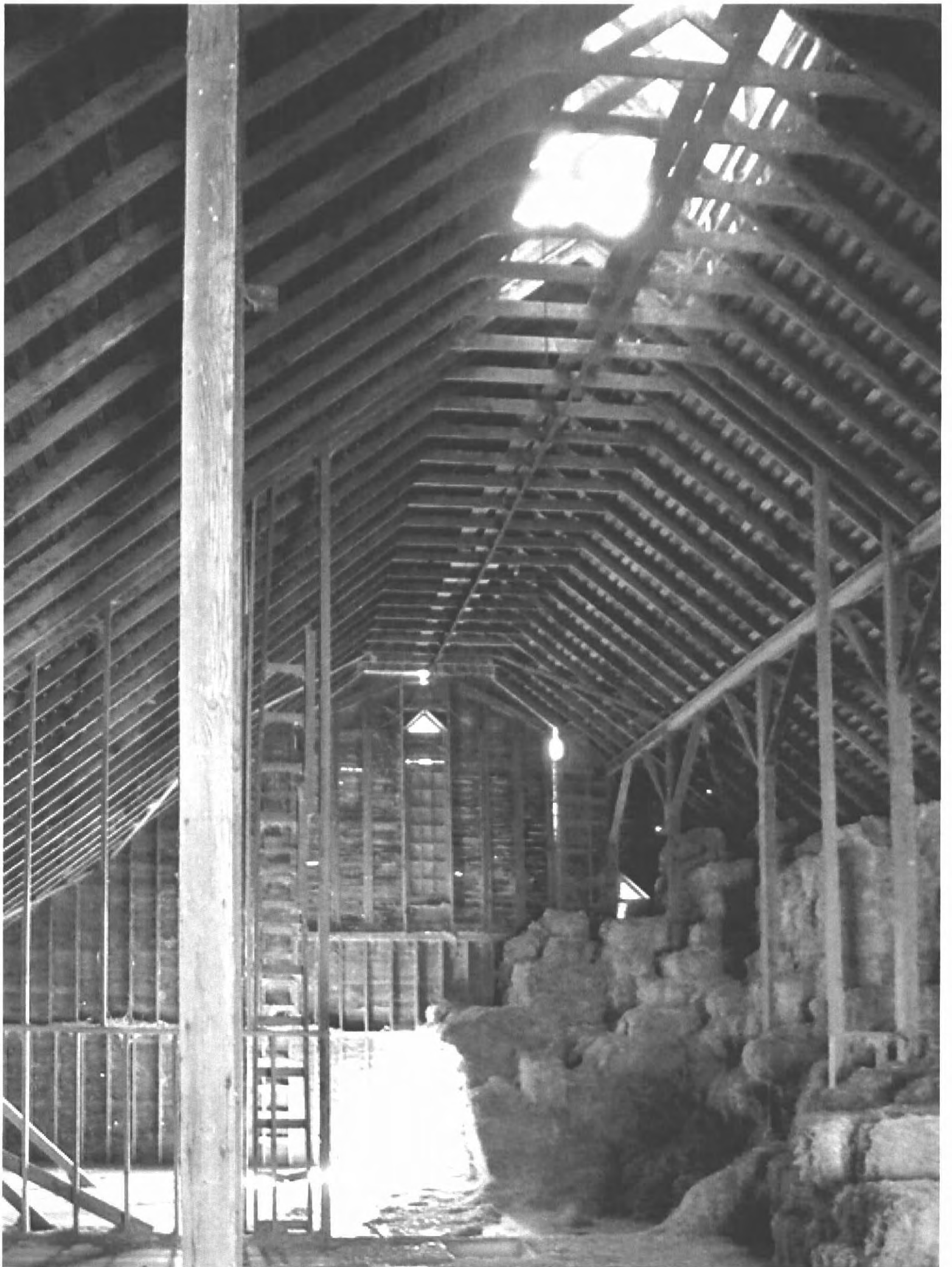




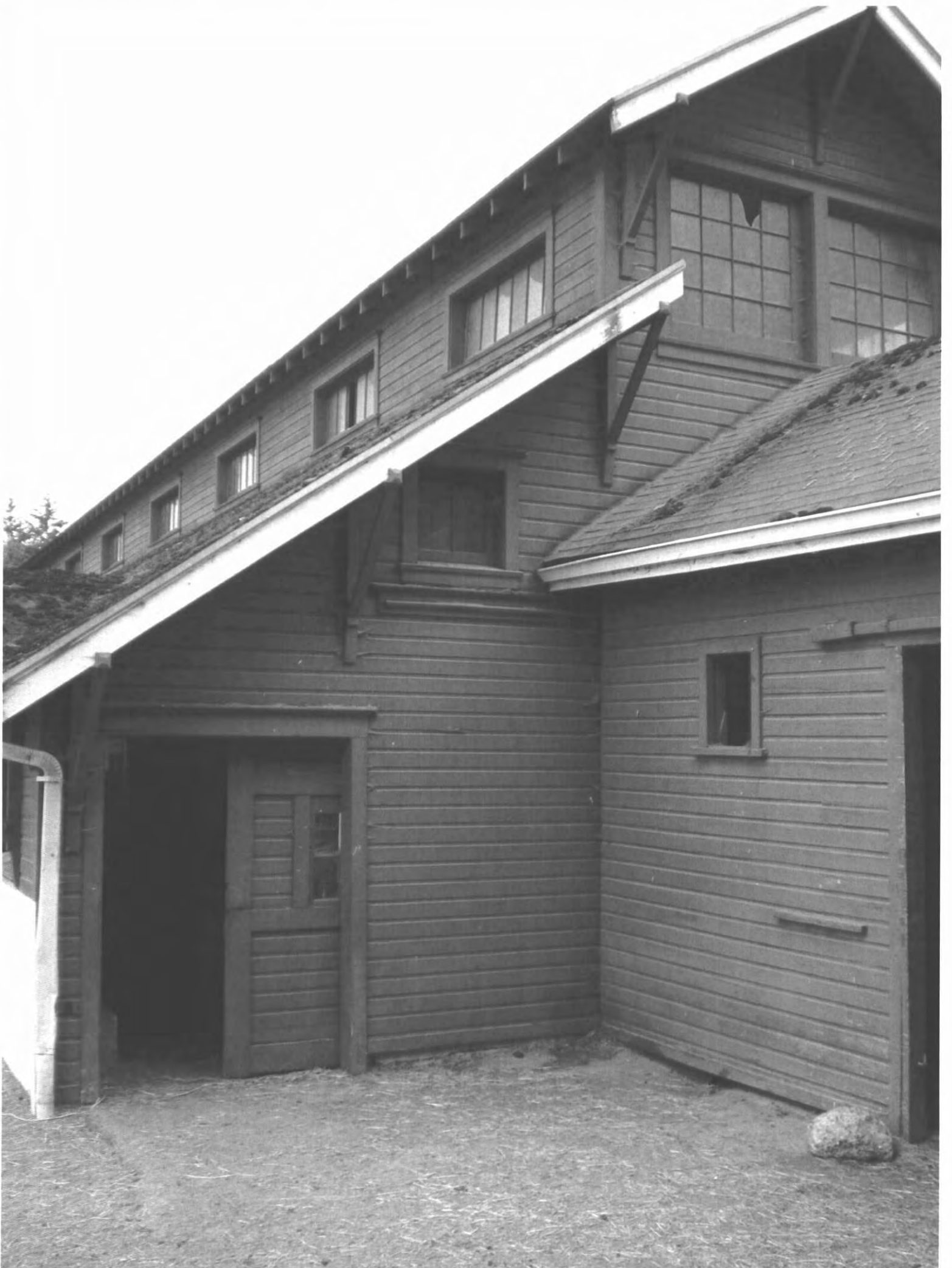




















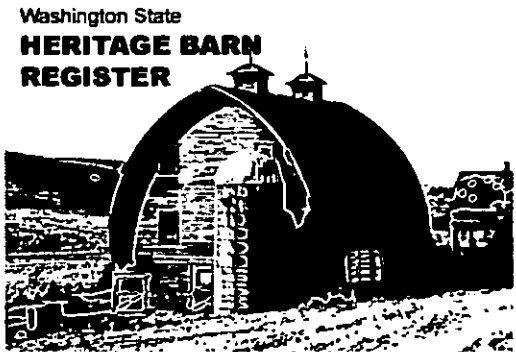






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If you need assistance completing the form, please contact Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian, at 360-586-3076 or Michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov.

	Farm Name Kristoferson Farm, LLC	Property Location Address: 398 NE Camano Dr. City: Camano Island Zip: 98282
	Historic Name Kristoferson, Alfred, Barn	County Island
	Owners Name Kristoferson Farm, LLC Phone: 206-722-6040 Email: mkcseattle@aol.com	Owner Address Address: 3222 Sierra Dr. S. City: Seattle State: WA Zip: 98144

BARN	ROOF SHAPE	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN	SIDING	FOUNDATIO N MATERIAL	PAINTING/ DECORATION	OTHER BARN FEATURES
CONDITION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins BARN BUILT DATE: 1914	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Broken Gable <input type="checkbox"/> Gambrel <input type="checkbox"/> Hip <input type="checkbox"/> Gothic <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch <input type="checkbox"/> Conical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Western	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asphalt <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> Other CURRENT USE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ag <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Square <input type="checkbox"/> Rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> Round <input type="checkbox"/> Irregular <input type="checkbox"/> L- Shape <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T- Shape Size: 150.3'x42.5', 84.5'x52.5', 30'x14', 19.5' x 12', 15914 sq. ft. Height: 20 & 43 ft.	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood – Horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> Wood – Board & Batten <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Vertical <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete <input type="checkbox"/> Stone <input type="checkbox"/> Brick <input type="checkbox"/> Wood <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other	Painted? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Color: red Names/Dates/ Decoration? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Describe:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cupola <input type="checkbox"/> Dormer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hay Hood <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilator <input type="checkbox"/> Weather Vane <input type="checkbox"/> Lightning Rod <input type="checkbox"/> Silo <input type="checkbox"/> Milking Shed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other milk house

*** PROPERTY HISTORY: (Expand on the history of the barn/property such as use, original owner, builder, architect, family stories and memories, etc.. add additional pages if necessary)**

The Kristoferson barn was built shortly after the purchase of the Camano property by Alfred Kristoferson in 1912. It was built from Douglas fir logged and milled on the property. The hay barn was built first and connects to the dairy barn built in the Scandinavian style with a clerestory for ventilation. The craftsmanship is reminiscent of the time when simple materials from the site were used to construct such buildings of beauty and function.

Born in Sweden in 1857, Alftred came from a family in the dairy business. He became a naturalized citizne in 1883 and entertained other business opportunities until he started Kristoferson Dairy on Mercer Island in 1896, delivering milk, butter, and cheese by rowboat to Leschi landing in Seattle. The dairy moved to Seattle in 1897 and continued to operate until 1951 when it merged with Meadowsweet. Assuming his first son Alfred would take over the dairy business, Alfred Sr. purchased the farm on Camano Island in part to leave to his second son August. August would inherit both the dairy and the farm after his brother died in World War I. August lived in Seattle to manage the dairy and the farm separately over the years raising dairy cows, beef cattle, and

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sheep. August Jr. was the third generation owner, inheriting the property from his father. He was a weekend farmer, raising hay and beef cattle. His wife, Patricia Kristoferson, inherited the property when August died in 1977. She undertook to restore every door and window of the barn and reroofed the hay barn. Since her tenure managing the farm, the barn and fields have been leased to tenants, raising cows and, more recently, alpacas. Patricia gifted the property to her children, fourth generation Kristofersons, who are currently managing the property.

Please provide current photos of nominated property (interior and exterior (all four sides)) and a map indicating the location of property in relationship to major roads. Digital images are preferred (please provide disc) or print on photographic paper.

OTHER FARMSTEAD BUILDINGS

*If building does not exist, please check N/A box
Provide additional photos of secondary buildings/structures regardless of age.*

	ROOF SHAPE (Gable, Hip, etc.)	ROOF COVERING	FLOOR PLAN (Square, L-Shape, Rectangular, etc.)	SIDING	FOUNDATION MATERIAL	OTHER FEATURES: (Style, Color, Trim, etc..)	BUILT DATE
DWELLING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	wood shingle	square	wood shingle	concrete	tan with white	before 1912
OUTHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
CHICKEN COOP <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
MACHINE SHED <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
MILK HOUSE <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							
SILO <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A							

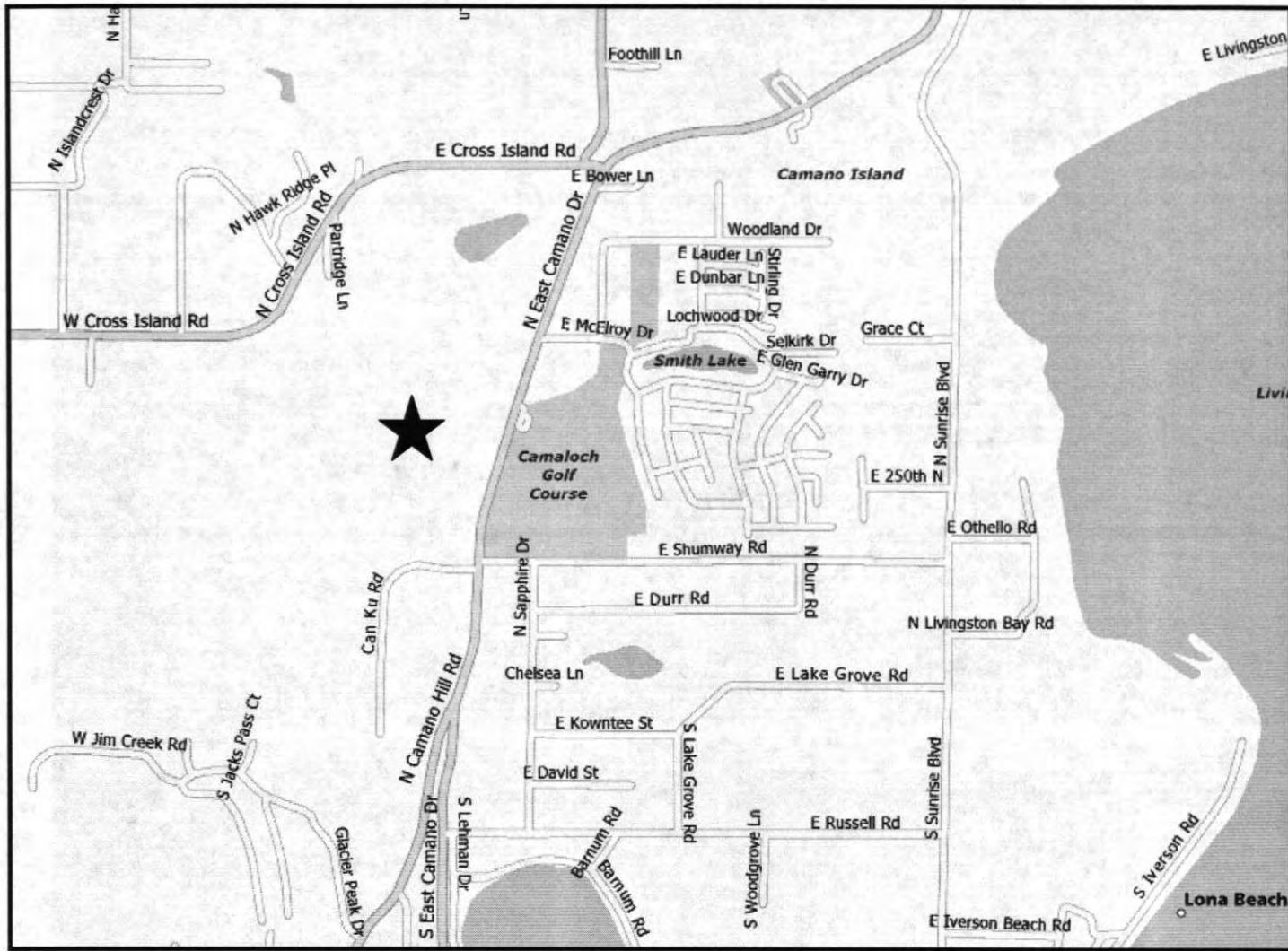
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OTHER: Log cabin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	cedar shake	rectangular	logs	some concrete	stone fireplace	1889
OTHER: Butcher shop <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	gable	wood shingle	rectangular	screen	none	currently moved off of concrete foundation for restoration	before 1912

Please provide a sketch of the farmstead layout indicating the location of other buildings in relation to the barn. Include an arrow pointing north for directional purposes.

Return form and additional documentation to: DAHP 1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 Olympia, WA 98504



Kristoferson Farm LLC
398 NE Camano Dr
Camano Island, WA 98282

Kristoferson Farm, L.L.C.



