

WASHINGTON STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

167th Meeting
Coulee Dam, Washington
June 2017, 2017

Council Members

Paul Mann, Chairperson
Jon Campbell
Catherine Collins
Jackie Cook

Katie Franks
Paul Gleeson
Michael Sullivan

DAHP Staff

Allyson Brooks, Director & State Historic Preservation Officer
Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian

Call to Order

Chairperson Paul Mann called the meeting to order at 9:05 am.

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Yelm Water Tower, 1946 Yelm

The Yelm water tower is historically significant for its direct connection to the growth and development of the community of Yelm. Before its construction, the community was still using its turn-of-the-century water distribution system, which by 1945 consisted of just two 1,000 gallon pressure tanks, distributed by 2 inch and 4 inch galvanized pipes. Long inadequate for the growing community, in 1946 the town of Yelm was included in the newly formed Thurston County Fire District No. 2 which prompted a re-evaluation of the water capacity. Soon, an ordinance was passed which created \$20,000 of water revenue bonds to cover the cost of erecting a new 50,000 gal. capacity water tank.



Due to a fire in 1986 at Yelm City Hall many of the records that might detail of specific history surrounding the construction of the water tower were destroyed. To date, no newspaper accounts specific to the water tower have been found. Early water towers of this design are quickly disappearing from the landscape, rendered functionally obsolete due to its low capacity. The Yelm water tower is a late example of the “Tin man” water tower design, first constructed around the turn-of-the century. It was manufactured by the Chicago Bridge & Iron Works Company.

The nomination was developed by Steve Craig, private citizen whom is in the process of raising funds to repaint. This would be the first water tower to be listed in the state.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Yelm Water Tower in the Washington Heritage Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Yelm Water Tower in the Washington Heritage Register.



Newland Cemetery Established in 1863 Dayton

The Newland Cemetery is historically significant for its direct association with the early founding settlers of Dayton and was the first graveyard built for the town's deceased. Acreage for the burial ground was gifted to the community by Dayton pioneer homesteader, J. H. Newland, it's name was later changed to the Pioneer Memorial Cemetery around 1902. The Newland Cemetery contains the remains of Jesse N. Day, the prominent pioneer settler who successfully founded, built, and named the town of Dayton, as well as several other important citizens.



By 1954, the Newland Cemetery appeared run-down from years of neglect, damage, and decay due to deferred maintenance. It was decided to return the cemetery to the Dayton pioneers for whom it was initially dedicated. A new cemetery association was formed and permanent care was transferred from the city to the Pioneer Cemetery Association of Columbia County. In 1999, Gladys Boldman, whom is interred in the Boldman family plot, bequeathed a \$100,000 endowment for life maintenance of the property. Today the care and management of the cemetery is handled by the Dayton Historical Depot Society.

The nomination was developed by Linda Yeomans for the Dayton Depot Society.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Newland Cemetery in the Washington Heritage Register. Jon Campbell approved the motion and Jackie Cook seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Newland Cemetery in the Washington Heritage Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Lincoln School Built in 1892 Port Townsend

Lincoln School is historically significant under Criterion “A” for its direct contribution to the broad pattern of educational development in Port Townsend and as a representative example of a project executed by the federal relief programs of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The structure served continuously as an educational facility for various grade levels for over 80 years. The period of significance begins in 1892, the date of completion of the building, and ends in 1937, the year of the last major alteration to the building.



Today the Lincoln School serves as a direct reminder of the various changes in the local educational system as well an example of the variety of projects that were undertaken by the numerous federal relief agencies of the Great Depression. The building retains most of the architectural integrity of the 1930s remodel, yet the basic elements of the original Victorian Romanesque interior are still evident.

The nomination was developed by Marsha Moratti who is an archivist with the Jefferson County Historical Society. It has been reviewed and approved by the CLG.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Lincoln School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register. Catherine Collins approved the motion and Paul Gleeson seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Lincoln School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Lincoln School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Catherine Collins approved the motion and Paul Gleeson seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Lincoln School under Criteria A and C in at the local level of significance the National Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS continued

Woodinville School, 1936 Woodinville

Woodinville School is historically significant under Criterion “A” for its direct contribution to the broad pattern of educational development in Woodinville, and as a representative example of the work conducted by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The structure served as the primary elementary school for the community for over 60 years.

Additionally, the school is also historically significant under Criterion “C” as a resource that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction and represents the work of notable Washington architect, Frederick B. Stephen. The period of significance begins in 1936, the date of completion of the building, and ends in 1948, the year of the last major alteration to the building.

The Woodinville School is representative of Frederick B. Stephen’s overall educational work and is a highly detailed example of his projects during the mid-1930s. Stephen rendered the schoolhouse building in a then new architectural style; Art Deco. The distinctive façade and architectural features are representative of an important stylistic trend in American architecture which had emerged during the 1930s, and projects by the WPA became one of the principal vehicles for promoting the new style.

Several bond measures in the 1990s kept the hope alive that the building could be rehabilitated into a community center, but those efforts failed. In the meantime the school district had leased the building to the city for use as a temporary city hall. They eventually purchased the building and site. Then in 2001 the city constructed a new city hall and the building was vacated once again. The school has remained vacant since 2001.

The nomination was written by Phyllis Keller who is with the Sammamish Historical Society. It has been reviewed and approved by the CLG.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Woodinville School under Criteria A and C under the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Catherine Collins seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Woodinville School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Woodinville School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Catherine Collins seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Woodinville School under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.



NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS continued

Point Defiance Lodge, 1898 Tacoma

The Point Defiance Lodge built in 1898 is historically significant under Criteria A for its direct connection to the City of Tacoma's park system. The city's acquisition of Point Defiance as a significant urban park in 1888 for entertainment and recreation purposes was part of a broader 19th century trend in urban park development and the Lodge is the only remaining structure from the park's early development. It is reflective of the 19th century urban parks movement and the creation of large "country" parks in or near many urban areas during the second half of the 19th century.



The Lodge is also significant under criteria "C" as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type, period and method of construction. Additionally it represents the work of prominent Tacoma architect Charles A. Darmer, who described the lodge as being of the "rustic style". The Lodge combines a Queen Anne floor plan, massing and finish details with the deep gable overhangs, peeled log exterior and pierce slat balustrades typical of Swiss Chalet designs.

The Period of Significance begins the year the Lodge was completed (1898) and ends the year when the last major change to the building took place; a full modernization with electrical wiring and modern plumbing, and a concrete basement in 1909. In 2012 the Park Board determined that the best use of the lodge would be to serve as the Visitor Center for Point Defiance Park. This conversion of use did not require any physical changes to the building. All the exhibits downstairs in the Visitor Center are free standing and were designed to fit into the size of the original rooms on the west side of the house. Other rooms on the eastside of the main floor and the three upstairs bedrooms were converted to office spaces.

The nomination was written by Melissa McGinnis who is the historic & cultural resource administrator with Metro parks District of Tacoma. It has been reviewed and approved by the CLG.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Point Defiance Lodge under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register. Michael Sullivan approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Point Defiance Lodge under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Point Defiance Lodge under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Michael Sullivan approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Point Defiance Lodge under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS continued

College Park Historic District, 1890-1960 Tacoma

The College Park Historic District in Tacoma, is historically under Criteria A as a cohesive neighborhood that represents the broad patterns the social and economic history of Tacoma. The district is also eligible under Criteria C as an area that embodies the distinctive characteristics of dwellings built in Tacoma from the late 19th to mid -20th century. The period of historic significance begins in 1890 the date of the first homes built within the district and earliest platted addition and ends in 1960, the year when a majority of the lots were in-filled.



Architecturally the College Park Historic District exhibits the full range of residential styles prevalent during Tacoma's greatest period of the growth. Economically, the College Park Neighborhood represents a diverse cross section of the citizens of the City of Tacoma. Early residents of the neighborhood included laborers, steamship captains, doctors, photographers, railroad workers, attorneys, streetcar engineers, clerks and business leaders.

The nomination was written by Jeff Ryan, resident of the neighborhood and architect. It has been reviewed and approved by the CLG.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the College Park Historic District under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register. Katie Franks approved the motion and Michael Sullivan seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the College Park Historic District under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the College Park Historic District under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Katie Franks approved the motion and Michael Sullivan seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the College Park Historic District under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS continued

Government Mineral Springs Guard Station Built in 1937 Stabler

The Government Mineral Springs Guard Station, built in 1937, is historically significant under Criterion “A” for its direct association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of regional, and national, history. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, the building is directly associated with the New Deal work relief programs.



The Guard Station is also significant under Criterion “C” as a resource that embodies the distinctive characteristics of its type and period of construction, representing the Rustic style of architecture specific to the U.S. Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest Region. The period of significance begins and ends in 1937, the date the cabin was built.

The Government Mineral Springs Guard Station typifies the construction projects undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Each Forest Service region undertook the task to design buildings appropriate to regional and local characteristics, and native building materials. The style that emerged in the Pacific Northwest Region had no clearly identifiable regional architectural prototype, but drew heavily upon rural vernacular models. Today we call this the Rustic Style “Cascadian” architecture of architecture.



The nomination was written by Chris Donnermeyer, Heritage Program Manager, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Government Mineral Springs Guard Station under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Michael Sullivan seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Government Mineral Springs Guard Station under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Government Mineral Springs Guard Station under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Michael Sullivan seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Government Mineral Springs Guard Station under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS continued

Bush House Index

The Bush House is historically significant under Criterion A as a property that is directly related to the broad patterns of growth and development in the mining community of Index. The hotel played an integral role in the town's mining, logging, quarrying and tourism industries for over 30 years.

The hotel is also significant under Criterion C as a property that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its type and period of construction. Completed in two phases (1899, c.1901), the turn-of-the-century structure represents a typical example of western false front design, a common design found in many communities of boom-town era.



The period of significance begins in 1899, the year of the first phase of construction and ends in 1926, the year the hotel was officially transferred from the original owners to a second owner.

As with many boom-town communities, the town experienced nearly two and a half decades of growth and success. Its fortunes began to fade in the 1920s due to the high costs of lumber production and shipping, the collapse of demand for quarried granite and the unstable market for silver and copper ore. Only tourism remained a viable industry as many visitors came to hike and fish. However, the Bush House continued to serve the local population as the town's primary commercial building for family-oriented activities.

The nomination was written by Kathy Corson, owner of the building. The building is listed on the Washington Heritage Register since 1978. ACHP members recommended to list the Bush House to the National Register under Criteria A and C.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Bush House under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Jon Campbell approved the motion and Paul Gleeson seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 7-0, to list the Bush House under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

HERITAGE BARN REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the three barns to the Washington Heritage Barn Register.

The Washington ACHP unanimously approved the motion 7-0, to list the three barns to the Washington Heritage Barn Register.

- 1 Clark County
O'Keefe Farm, c.1884
17602 NE 182nd Ave.
Brush Prairie

c. 1884 (skeptical of date), Dutch barn, 40 x 60, variety of framing, round logs, hand hewn and dimensional lumber interior grain hopper was added in the 1970s.



- 2 Walla Walla County
Donovan Farm, 1915
9977 HWY 125 N
Prescott

1915; wide English Gambrel, 72' x 102 long..
Owned by 3rd generation, housed many horses.
Dimensional lumber



- 3 Whitman County
Hickman Farm, 1905
802 Jenkins Rd.
Colfax

1905, 50 x 60, English Gambrel, owner provided a very detailed history of the Hickman family (one of the most detailed that we have seen), lots of other great buildings on site.



NEXT MEETING

March 7-8, 2018
Seattle