

WASHINGTON STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

170th Meeting

October 25, 2018

Spokane Library – Spokane, Washington

October 26, 2018

Spokane City Hall – Spokane, Washington

Council Members

Jon Campbell

Catherine Collins

Jacqueline Cook

Paul Gleeson

Jerri Honeyford

Paul Mann (chair)

Robert Mack

Michael Sullivan

Eugenia Woo

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 3 pm on October 25th and at 9 am on October 26th.

DAHP Updates from State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Allyson Brooks

Main Street Program is going well and the National Main Street conference is at the end of March 2019. Allyson will be speaking at the National American Miners Association conference in December 2018. DAHP has its budget in and is using loaner computers right now. Within the budget is a request for an additional Main Street person. DAHP has also submitted a package to lead the effort to rehabilitated the Beverly Bridge. The office is going well with new staff and is still being recognized nationally.

Report from the WA Trust for Historic Preservation

Numbers of courthouses, barn grants, and cemeteries.

Approval of Minutes

The ACHP committee approved the June 29, 2018 minutes.

Discussion of Issues of Interest and Concern by the Public of Items Not on the Agenda

Jerri brought up how to do a better job with media outreach. Various ideas were discussed. Staff noted that nomination notices were sent to local newspaper, legislative delegation, preparer of nomination, and chief local elected official.

Eugenia noted that proponent had won their efforts to protect the Showbox Theater in Seattle. It was a multi-prong effort and touched many folks. She highlighted that the effort connected with many individuals whom may not have thought they were preservationists.

WASHINGTON HERITAGE REGISTER NOMINATIONS



Northern Pacific RR Water Tower, c. 1910 Roy

The Northern Pacific RR Water Tower sits in downtown Roy next to the railroad tracks. It is a 15' diameter water tank constructed of old growth fir strapped together with 16 metal hoops and holds approximately 16.5 gallons of water. It sits 16' above ground and is supported by a series of metal legs resting on concrete footings. A frost box in the middle protects the well water from freezing, and to the north is a small pump house and the well. The tank was initially just a platform and large water tank, and the nominated resource is a second water tank.

Roy began as a whistle stop along the Northern Pacific RR Prairie Line, which was part of a track between Kalama and Tacoma and started in 1874. The town or stop was originally called Media, and was a perfect refueling stop exactly half way between Tenino and Tacoma.

Roy was a town developed at a site spurred on by the desire to find a good fishing hole, and was platted by James McNaught, the General Council for the Northern Pacific RR, in 1884. The town was named after his son. Roy became a shipping point for regional farmers and was incorporated in 1908. Initially, 22 passenger trains and 18 freight trains passed through the community, but the number dropped off in 1914 when a new route was laid.

There was a decline in RR use in 1930, and after 1943 only periodic trains passed through. In 1986 Burlington Northern took the line out of service. The need for the water tank diminished in the 1940s and was phased out in 1957. The tank was sold to the city, which used it as a water tank for the fire department. A committee has been formed to save the tank, including the authors of the nomination. The RR water tank is one of two known surviving in the state, even though they used to exist every 30 miles.

Discussion

Michael Sullivan spoke about the railroad history and how the water tank is an artifact of the age of steam, and that it is great to see it nominated. Jerri Honeyford spoke to its appearance.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Northern Pacific RR Water Tower in the Washington Heritage Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Northern Pacific RR Water Tower in the Washington Heritage Register.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS



Coeur d'Alene Park, 1891 – 1948 Spokane

The Coeur d'Alene Park is listed as a community park in the City of Spokane Parks and Boulevards Multiple Property Documentation. The park is already listed on the National Register as part of Brown's Addition. The old nomination from 1976 was not pulled out as a resource. The park meets Criterion A, as it was the first park in the city. Its Period of Significance is 1891 to 1948 (date of rock restrooms and fountains).

The park was originally delineated as part of two plates, Browne's and Cannon Addition in 1883. John P. Browne and Anthony M. Cannon donated to the city in 1891, creating the first city park. This was the birth of the park system. Band Pavillion was built around that time.

The community saw the park as an asset to their residential developments, which used images of the park on their advertisements. The Development began at the end of the street car line and extended to the park. It was given to the city in 1887 but was not accepted until 1891 because the park needed improvements. The first improvements occurred in 1893, including graded seeding, 3,000 linear feet of drives and walks, 400 loads of manure, 90 shade trees, and 170 shrubs. In 1894 Georgina Fellows and Alice Houghton donated two stone urns for the park. These had been shown at the Washington State Pavilion at the World's Columbian Expo in Chicago.



Other improvements were made, but by 1899 the city had overdrawn the park fund by nearly \$3,000. Still, the park was the crown jewel of the park system. During the early 1900s it served as a park and nursery site for the park system. Private greenhouses were used to protect plants during the winter months, and some of those early plants still survive in the park. By the turn of the century, the park was surrounded by the homes of elite Spokane citizens.

In 1907 a \$100,000 parks bond allowed the city florist and parks superintendent Charles Blazer to add manicured lawns, masses of colorful annuals in immaculate planting beds, and neatly trimmed trees. Parks hired Olmsted Brothers to look at the park system in 1908. At this point Coeur d'Alene had been a park for 25 years. Olmstead Brother liked the park and had a few suggestions, but no specific plan for improvements. In 1910 a \$1 million park bond was approved, creating a new era of growth and upgrades.

In 1915 in conjunction with the "City Beautiful" movement, a new plan for the park was created by John Duncan which resulted in the park that exists today. The park was well maintained but fell into disrepair during the Depression era. Deferred maintenance, pruning, and flower planting changed the character of the park, which in turn changed the character and makeup of the neighborhood. By the 1970s the park was in bad shape, and the original pavilion was demolished. Improvements came in the 1980s, including lighting, tennis courts, and plans to reconstruct the pavilion. The pavilion was

reconstructed in 1990, and again in 2013. The park contains six contributing elements, including bathrooms, the pavilion, urns, and a drinking fountain.

The Coeur d'Alene Park is listed as meeting Criterion A at the local level. The nomination was written by Kathryn Burke of Hise and Natalie Perrin of HRA.

Discussion

Lynn M. spoke to the nomination and its significance. Julie Biggstaff spoke to neighborhood support for the park. Bob Mack spoke to the park and urban planning. Paul Mann spoke to park's effect on the community.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate the Coeur d'Alene Park to the Washington Heritage Register. Robert Mack approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0 to list the Coeur d'Alene Park on the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Coeur d'Alene Park under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the National Register. Robert Mack approved the motion and Jacqueline Cook seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Coeur d'Alene Park under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the National Register.



McKinley School, 1904 Spokane

The McKinley School is in Spokane off of Sprague Avenue. It meets Criteria A for its connection to education development in Spokane and Criteria C for its type and period of construction, representing the work of Loren L. Rand. Its Period of Significance begins when construction was completed in 1904 and ends when the facility closed in 1962.

The school district started in 1870 and was very well supported by the local community. In 1890 the district was given a construction bond of \$250,000.

The population increase created a need for more schools. Between 1900 and 1910, 18 new elementary schools were built, including the McKinley School. The school site was part of a public land survey system which set aside Section 16 in each township for school use. The section was transferred from the state to the school district in 1899. The McKinley construction was part of a \$150,000 bond measure approved by voters in 1902.

The school was designed by Loren L. Rand, a leading architect in Spokane who designed many schools. Rand was trained at the Boston School of Technology and came to Spokane just before the great fire. He was one of few formally trained architects in the city. A building contract was awarded to Rollinson & Laslett in August of 1902 for \$21,427. During construction the space consideration was

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re-evaluated and the architect was asked to design a \$35,000 addition. At the time it was one of the most expensive buildings constructed in the school system.

Architecturally, it is a transitional school design. A high level of detail would give way to more restrained designs in short order, perhaps due to a school district request to reduce costs. The school was named in honor of recently deceased President McKinley. It housed grades one through six, and grades seven through nine were added later. There were 538 full-time students in 1905 and 644 in 1907. It was used in the late teens as a junior high school and girls transferred to another school in 1917 making it an all-boys school. A new junior high school was built in 1928 and became a kindergarten through sixth grade. In 1940 enrollment dropped by half when the neighborhood changed, and in 1961 there were only 243 students enrolled. The school closed the next year. The school was used for storage, then purchased by Spokane Transfer & Storage Co. The company modified the gym area to add large doors, but kept everything else intact. In 2016 they sold the building to the current owners who are working to rehabilitate the building; a possible Tax Credit project?



The McKinley School is listed as meeting Criterion A and C at the local level. The nomination was written by Linda Yeomans.

Discussion

Linda spoke about the building's size and use and the developer. Jacqueline Cook spoke to the building's intactness and adaptively. Eugenia Woo spoke to its use and projects. Jon Campbell commented on the brick.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the McKinley School to the Washington Heritage Register. Jacqueline Cook approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the McKinley School in the National Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the McKinley School under Criterion A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Jacqueline Cook approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the McKinley School under Criterion A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.



Adams County Courthouse, 1941 Ritzville

The Adams County Courthouse was constructed one block west of Main Street in Ritzville in 1941. The Courthouse meets Criteria A because of its connection to broad patterns of growth, development and industry in Adams County. It meets Criteria C due to the type and period of its construction, representing the work of Whitehouse & Price. Its style is Stripped Classical/PWA Modern. Adams

County was carved from Whitman County in 1883 and named in honor of the second president John Adams. It was sparsely settled with 376 people in 1885. The Town of Ritzville was the largest community in the County and was formed around the railroad station like all towns in the county. Farmers eventually discovered the area, and Russian and German settlers began wheat farming. A bumper crop in 1897 spurred growth, and by 1901 Ritzville exported more wheat than any other town in the world at 2 million bushels, filling 2,000 box cars.

Growth slowed in the 1920s due to dustbowl conditions. The Columbia Irrigation Project brought change in the 1940s and 50s brought change. In 1885 the first courthouse was built as a house. In 1892 growth spurred the construction of a second courthouse, which was a radical departure from the first building and used an Italianate style. In 1905 Presusse & Zittel built a \$12,000 addition onto the front of the building. By the late 1930s the complex started to show signs of aging, and services spread to different buildings. The Whitehouse & Price firm was initially asked to design an addition, but they recommended a new building. After some opposition, the plan moved forward and they broke ground in June 1940 to build behind the existing structures. The \$120,000 courthouse was completed in September 1941.



Whitehouse & Price was a prolific firm and designed over 2,500 structures in the INW over a 50 year time span. Both Whitehouse and Price were Cornell graduates. Whitehouse was known as a craftsman and worked closely with sculptors, masons, and woodworkers. The courthouse was completed in a Stripped Classical/PWA Modern style, and was not a federal relief project. Its nomination was developed by DOH Associates, an architecture firm in Wenatchee. It meets Criteria A and C at the local level.

Discussion

Jon Campbell and Robert Mack spoke to their knowledge of the building. Michael Sullivan spoke about the courthouse program and the windows.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate the Adams County Courthouse to the Washington Heritage Register. Jon Campbell approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Adams County Courthouse in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and Adams County Courthouse in the National Register. Jon Campbell approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Adams County Courthouse under Criterion A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

**Mount Spokane Vista House, 1933
Spokane**



The Mount Spokane Vista House is a stone building on top of Mount Spokane within the State Park. At 5,800 feet, it sits at the highest point in the region and has sweeping views. The house meets Criteria A for its connection to State Parks development and Criteria C as an example of Rustic style. Its construction was completed in 1933, and it has no connection to the National Park Service or

depression era relief programs.

Mount Spokane State Park started out as a private tourist attraction around the mid 1890s. Francis H. Cook was the owner who took tourists up the mountain for 50 cents, and had the mountain's name changed from Mt. Carleton to Mt. Spokane in 1912. Spokane County purchased the land in 1919, but with funds running out by 1927 the County donated the land to Washington State Parks, expanding the park from 500 acres to 1,500 acres. Improvements were slow at first, and with a big blow to the State parks budget from Governor Hartley, who vetoed all of the budget during his term in office, most parks closed.



The Mount Spokane Vista House was the first big project completed with the restored budget. It was first designed as a grandiose structure by architect Charles Saunders, but the design was too expensive. Henry Bertelsen was then hired to design the house in 1933. Bertelsen arrived in Spokane in 1905 with a degree from the Chicago Institute of Fine Arts. He worked for Cutter & Malmgren, and then took over Cutter's office when he left for California in 1923. The house was built by Einar Ole Fieldstad, a Norwegian stone mason who built many other structures in the area. The house is a good example of the Rustic style; it was part of the Romantic Movement and has a connection to the environment. It is a rare example of a public facility designed and constructed outside of PNS per-view.

It is listed as meeting Criteria A and C at the statewide level. The nomination was written by Alex McMurray, an architectural historian with Washington State Parks.

Discussion

Paul Mann spoke in favor of its listing.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Mount Spokane Vista House in the Washington Heritage Register Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Eugenia Woo seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Mount Spokane Vista House in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Mount Spokane Vista House under Criteria A and C at the statewide level of significance in the National Register. Paul Gleeson approved the motion and Eugenia Woo seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Mount Spokane Vista House under Criterion A and C at the statewide level of significance in the National Register.



Columbia Basin Project Headquarters, 1950 Ephrata

The Columbia Basin Project Headquarters building, located in downtown Ephrata, is home to supply, finance, legal, land, information, camp maintenance, project development, and personnel departments. It also serves as the headquarters for construction, operations, and maintenance. Its Period of Significance is from 1951 when it was built to 1959 when the main construction of the project ended. The Columbia Basin

Project spans nine counties.

The multipurpose project controls irrigation, power, and flooding from the waters behind the Grand Coulee Dam and turned a 12,700 square mile area into one of the most productive agricultural areas in the state. Reclamation service began exploring the idea as early as 1902, and initially deemed the project not feasible. Around 1918, Rufas Woods pushed the project and in 1946 construction began.

The project starts at the bank which compounds water behind Dry Falls Dam, creating Banks Lake which stretches for 27 miles. The dam is only 500 feet above the Columbia and has a series of six main canals and three reservoirs. The basin contains 300 miles of main canals, 2,000 miles of laterals, and 3,500 miles of drains and wasteways, all gravity fed. Today it irrigates 670,000 acres.

Offices were first located up at Grand Coulee, but they needed a more central location so they decided on building in Ephrata. It is a simple, no-frills structure, built without scaffolding using brick banding with “Red Granger Brick.” It is a U-shaped building with the original structure intact and some office alterations over the years.



The Columbia Basin Project Headquarters is listed as meeting Criterion A at the statewide level. The nomination was written by Kelsey Doncaster, a historian with the Bureau of Reclamation, as part of a Section 106 mitigation for alterations to the main canal.

Discussion

Eugenia Woo and Kelsey Doncaster discussed the level of significance at the national level.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Columbia Basin Project Headquarters in the Washington Heritage Register. Eugenia Woo approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 8-0, to list the Columbia Basin Project Headquarters in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Columbia Basin Project Headquarters under Criterion A at the statewide level of significance in the National Register. Eugenia Woo approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 8-0, to list the Columbia Basin Project Headquarters under Criterion A at the statewide level of significance in the National Register.

MEETING AJOURNED AT 5:15pm

Meeting called to order at 9:00am – Oct 26th



DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter, 1925 Seattle

The DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter is in Seattle off Broadway. It meets Criteria A for its connection to the DAR, a national women's organization focused on celebrating the memory and spirit of the American men and women who achieved American independence. It was founded in 1890 and now has more than 900,000 members. The DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter meets Criteria C for its type and period of construction.

The Rainier Chapter was formed in 1895 with 15 members, some wealthy and others not, with a primary goal of the betterment of people. The Rainier Chapter is the only purposefully built chapter house west of the Mississippi. It was planned in 1920 and encountered some problems with site selection. The chapter engaged in fundraising, classic teas, bazaars, rummage sales, and sold baby clothes and shoes.

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The chapter was designed to replicate George and Martha Washington's home in Mount Vernon, Washington. The architect, Daniel R. Huntington, was a noted architect from Columbia University. He worked in Colorado and New York before coming to the city in 1905, and was appointed city architect from 1912 to 1921. He was responsible for many of the grander designs in the city civic work, had numerous partnerships over the years, and died in Seattle in 1962.

The cost for the structure was \$40,000, financed mostly through bonds. Carl O. Hedeem was hired to build the structure, and construction began November 1924 and was finished in April 1925. The design was created using the original Mount Vernon drawings, so the house was a faithful recreation from the exterior, including rusticated stones, gables, couple, cornice, and piazza. Such recreations are found all over the US, including at the World's Fair and one in Paris. There are several in Washington state, but most are on the east coast.



The DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter is listed as meeting Criterion A and C at the local level. The nomination was written by Cynthia C Johnson-Sakuma, a regent with DAR.

Discussion

Cynthia Johnson spoke in favor of its listing. Catherine Collins commented on architecture. Eugenia Woo spoke of the significance of the house. Michael Sullivan commented on the house's connection to the prohibition era.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter in the Washington Heritage Register. Catherine Collins approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter for Criterion 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, 9-0, to list the DAR Headquarters – Rainier Chapter under Criteria A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

Additional Discussion

Further discussion after the vote about history and the Women's History Consortium. Interest in interviews to backfill social history. Discussion about the Washington Heritage Register and what can be listed. Talked about Washington Heritage Register plaques, their cost, and how to fund the product.



Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. MPD Statewide

The bridges may have significance associated with either of the two historic contexts in Section E. A short general statement of significance is provided for each bridge type as a brief preface to evaluation under the NRHP criteria. The period of significance for this MPD runs between 1906 when the first bridge construction began, and ends in 1967 when the last bridges were built on the line as part of a relocation project necessitated by the construction of the John Day Dam on the Columbia River. Individual bridges can be nominated under one or more criteria.



Box Canyon Viaduct, 1909 Windust

The Box Canyon Viaduct is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the accompanying Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), Bridges of the SP&S, 1906–1967, which provides both a historic context both for the SP&S and its bridge construction efforts, and NRHP registration requirements.

As described in MPD Section F.2.5 Viaduct, the Box Canyon

Viaduct is individually eligible at a state level under Criterion A, for its association with the history of the railroad industry, both as a unique example of collaboration between two major railway companies and as an exemplar of the role high engineering standards played in the SP&S's fortunes; and at a state level under Criterion C, as an outstanding example of an early twentieth-century steel-tower railroad viaduct, by meeting Requirement 1, for representing prominent bridge engineer Ralph Modjeski's standardized design, and Requirement 4, for representing the high engineering standards set for the line in terms of grade and curvature. The period of significance for the bridge begins in 1909, the year the bridge was completed, and ends in 1926, when a new approach and abutment was added, a period that captures the significant elements of its design, fabrication and construction history, and role within the larger rail road system.



Cow Creek Viaduct, 1908 Ankey

The Cow Creek Viaduct is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the accompanying Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), Bridges of the SP&S, 1906–1967, which provides a historic context both for the SP&S and its bridge construction efforts, and NRHP registration requirements. As described in MPD

Section F.2.5 Viaduct, the Cow Creek Viaduct is individually eligible at a state level under Criterion A, for its association with the history of the railroad industry, both as a unique example of collaboration between two major railway companies and as an exemplar of the role high engineering standards

played in the SP&S's fortunes; and Criterion C on a state level, as an outstanding example of an early twentieth-century steel-tower railroad viaduct, by meeting Requirement 1, for representing prominent bridge engineer Ralph Modjeski's standardized design; and Requirement 4, for representing the high engineering standards set for the line in terms of grade and curvature. The period of significance for the bridge begins and ends in 1908, the year of its construction, which captures the significant elements of its design, fabrication and construction history, and role within the larger rail road system.



Washtucna Bridge, 1932

Washtucna

The Washtucna Bridge is nominated for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under the accompanying Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD), Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle (SP & S), 1906–1967, which provides both a historic context both for the SP&S and its bridge construction efforts, and NRHP registration

requirements. As described in MPD Section F.2.2 Beam, Girder, Slab and F.2.3 Truss, the Washtucna Bridge meets Requirement 4 under Criterion C as an example of a 1930s combination Warren deck truss and Deck Plate Girders (DPG) railroad bridge. It represents an important transition in railroad bridge engineering. Built as a replacement structure in 1932, the Washtucna Bridge illustrates the next stage of truss engineering that followed the pin-connected Pratt types built during the SP&S's period of initial construction between 1906 and 1909. The period of significance for the bridge begins in 1932, the year the bridge was completed, and ends in 1960, the year of the last major alterations to the structure.

Discussion

Posed questions about Rails to Trails program. Discussed the history of the line.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. MPD and the Washtucna Bridge in the Washington Heritage Register. Michael Sullivan approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. MPD and the Washtucna Bridge in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to approve the Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. MPD and to nominate and list the Washtucna Bridge to the Washington Heritage Register (note Cow Creek and Box Canyon Had been previously listed in WHR). Michael Sullivan approved the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Bridges of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co. MPD and the Box Canyon, Cow Creek and Washtucna Bridge under Criterion A and C at the national level of significance in the National Register.

Additional Discussion

Additional Discussion followed about the lack of attendance by consultants whom are preparing nominations as the result of mitigation requirements. Dr. Brooks directed staff to add a line in future MOA's which would require for the preparer to be present at the ACHP meeting.



Highland Apartments, 1924 Seattle

The Highland Apartment building in Seattle, Washington is eligible for listing under the Seattle Apartment Buildings: 1900-1957 MPD and is defined as a “low-rise apartment block”. Meeting the MPD registration requirements, the Highland Apartments are historically significant under Criteria “C” as a property that embodies the distinctive

characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction. It was designed in 1924 as a luxury period-revival apartment building executed in the Jacobethan Revival style. The building is an excellent example of the kind of luxury apartment buildings that began to appear in Seattle in the 1920s serving urbane people of means who wanted house-like amenities such as fireplaces and spacious suites of rooms, but preferred to live in apartments. The building also represents the work of the noted architectural firm of Stuart & Wheatley, a Seattle firm which was active during most of the decade of the 1920s. They were particularly associated with apartment buildings. The period of significance begins and ends in 1924, the date of construction. Staff noted the building was a Tax Credit Project.



Discussion

General discussion about the building led to questions about the status of the “Survey of Un-Reinforced Masonry Buildings”. There was a request to have a presentation about the finding at the next ACHP meeting. Presenters could be Steve Stromling, or Jim Buck, or DAHP Staff.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Highland Apartments in the Washington Heritage Register. Jerri Honeyford approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Highland Apartments in the Washington Heritage Register.

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Highland Apartments for Criterion C at the local level of significance in the National Register. Jerri Honeyford approved the motion and Jon Campbell seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to list the Highland Apartments under Criteria C at the local level of significance in the National Register.



Bachtold Building / Interurban Depot, 1910 Walla Walla

The Bachtold Building- Interurban Depot is 2-story plus basement train depot, built fronting Main Street at Sixth Street and is set across Main Street from the Walla Walla County Court House in the northwest quadrant of downtown Walla Walla. Construction starting in 1909 and was completed one year later in 19103.

Constructed during a period of significance and growth, the Bachtold Building- Interurban Depot is eligible for listing under Criteria A for its direct connection to early public transportation system in Walla Walla. The building was constructed as a multi-purpose building designed as home to Walla Walla Traction Co on the 1st floor and the Northwestern Corp on 2nd floor.

The symmetrical exterior walls are constructed of red brick with corbelled and diapered brick on the parapet walls and surrounding the second story windows. The walls are situated on top of a concrete foundation. Exterior window openings on the second floor are characterized by their tall rectangular shape, as a single window opening or as three openings grouped together. On the first floor the exterior windows are large, spanning from floor to ceiling, wrapping around the front of the building and onto the southwest side of the storefront. The interior features original woodwork partition walls accented by a wooden grand staircase and hardwood floors throughout the building.



The Bachtold Building / Interurban Depot is also eligible under Criteria C as building that represents its type and period of construction. It is unusual for its layout – not used anywhere else with integrated commercial building and car barn. The Period of significance begins in 1910 (date of construction) and ends in 1926 (end of passenger service). Staff noted that the project was a tax credit project and that the building had been recently rehabilitated. It is recommended for listing as meeting criterion A and C at the local level. The nomination was written by Katie Daniels, owner of Tarragon NW LLC.

Discussion

Jon Campbell spoke in favor of listing. Discussion followed about the rehabilitation and timing of nomination. Questions arose as to the current status of the building due to the mixture of images in the nomination that show the building before and after the rehabilitation. Council and staff were uncertain as to what original elements had been retained.

As such the nomination was tabled, pending additional information (current up-to-date images of the building inside and out).



Adams Street Substation, 1909 Tacoma

This nomination is an amendment to the existing nomination for Cushman Substation, listed in 2014, and was required as part of a Section 106 action. The Adams Street Substation is functionally related to the Cushman Substation, which starts at Lake Cushman and includes two dams, 40 miles of power lines, and travels over the Tacoma Narrows. Its Period of Significance is from 1926 when construction was complete to 1949 when transmission power was rerouted.

The Adams Street Substation was used as a stepping down point to transfer power to the surrounding neighborhood, from 4,000 to 1,000 volts, then to 120, 240, or 480 volts. It is connected to a larger station by cabling which ran through an underground trench. The Cushman Substation cost \$500,000 to build, and the Adams Street Substation cost \$75,000 to build. It was the first of the “distribution” substations to be built as part of a system. There were originally six substations, which grew to 14 substations by 1939.



The Adams Street Substation meets Criteria A because it is associated with broad patterns of hydro development and Criteria C because it is a good example of its type. It is a simple concrete box with some classical revival detailing. Complaints of noise and “ugliness” led to studies to reduce sound and a plan for landscaping in 1927. The substation became obsolete by 1949 due to technological advances, and it was then used as storage. Today it is a shell with all equipment removed.

The Adams Street Substation is listed as meeting Criterion A and C at the local level. The nomination was written by Chrisanne Beckner with HRA.

Nomination

Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to nominate and list the Adams Street Substation for Criterion A and C at the local level of significance in the National Register.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 8-0, to amend the listing to the Cushman Street Substation to include the Adams Street Substation 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 10 barns below to the Heritage Barn Register. Paul Gleeson seconded the motion and Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion.

Nomination

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion 9-0, to list the 10 barns below to the Washington Heritage Barn Register.

County	Farm Name	Built Date
Adams	Ritzville Motor Co. Farm Historic Name: Hoefel Family Farm	c.1915, 50 x 50; in same family for 70+ years; Horse barn, stalls and hayloft removed, Gambrel with attached lean-tos on each side
Clallam	Smiling Acres Historic Name: McFarland, Lester, Farm	c.1925, unusual vertical log barn, vertical log house, note no truss system, round poles
Clark	Silo Side Stables	1950, English Gambrel, 60 x 100, dairy barn, new owners in 2018,... not much known about history, two great concrete stave silos.
King	Eaton Mt. Ranch Historic Name: Eaton, Clyde, Barn	1949, Gable with attached Lean To; 30 x 40, original wood shingles, hay barn.
Kittitas	Henry Clerf Farm Historic Name: Grandview Ranch	1903, Dutch style barn, 80 x 60, centennial farm, started in 1885, built as hay barn for cattle.



Lewis Wilson Dairy c.1925, Dutch Gambrel, 50 x 80, braced truss system



Lewis Brewer Farm 1930, Dutch barn, 50 x 60, sits on hillside. Reportedly moved from a local sawmill but used as barn by owners, cows & horses.
 Historic Name: Brewer, George V., Barn



Okanogan The Bunch Place 1929, Dutch Gambrel, 55 x 37, Shawver Truss system
 Historic Name: Jones Barn



Spokane Blaine Ranch 1925; Dutch Gambrel, 40 x 60; new owners 2017, great craftsman hosue (1917); Claim that Bing Crosby sang in barn at barn dance, hay barn, not typical truss system with wall.
 Historic Name: McDowell Farm



Whatcom Dalo Barn 1926, dairy farm, 30 x 50, simple gable barn with attached lean to, Nice Colonial Revival Bungalow
 Historic Name: Hoefel Family Farm



Washington State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
170th Meeting
Spokane, WA
October 25th and 26th, 2018

Other Business

Barn Register Removal – due to owner objection (originally listed without permission)

County	Farm Name	Build Date
Whatcom County	Langdon/Boyce Farm/Kuch Orchards	1910



Chairperson Paul Mann motioned to remove the Langdon/Boyce Farm/Kuch Orchards barn from the Heritage Barn Register. Jerri Honeyford seconded the motion and Catherine Collins seconded the motion.

The Washington State ACHP unanimously approved the motion, 9-0, to remove the Langdon/Boyce Farm/Kuch Orchards Barn from the Washington Heritage Barn Register.

MEETING AJOURNED AT 12:15pm

NEXT MEETING

March 2019
Seattle area