

An aerial photograph of the Rainier School campus, featuring a large, multi-story building complex surrounded by open fields. In the background, the snow-capped peak of Mount Rainier rises majestically against a clear sky. The image is framed by a dark red border at the top and bottom.

RAINIER SCHOOL

Cultural Landscape Assessment

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES



1952 AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
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THIS REPORT COMMISSIONED BY THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

PROJECT NO. 2014-418A(1)

DAHP LOG NO. 111714-14-DSHS

PUBLISHED DECEMBER 19, 2014



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For more than 70 years, Rainier School has provided 24-hour residential care for individuals with developmental disabilities. It was established in 1939 as Western State Custodial School; as of 2014, the school continues to provide services for 370 adults. The school is certified as an Intermediate Care Facility by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, allowing Department of Social Health Services (DSHS) to obtain federal matching funds.

This assessment stemmed from anticipated work on the building related to facilities planning. It is intended to provide context about the historical significance of the site to inform decision-making about the ongoing use and disposition of the landscape and buildings.

There are three primary goals of this assessment:

- Provide a common baseline data set for stakeholder discussions, decision-making, and agency compliance needs.
- Determine how, if at all, the broad range of functions that occurred within the site contributed to its sense of place and identity relative to local, statewide, and national history.
- Identify the site's areas of significance and categorize the site and its features according to their contribution to overall significance.



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ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Historic Names

- Western State Custodial School (1939–1946)
- Rainier State School (1947–1956)
- Rainier School (1957–present)

Location

- 2120 Ryan Road, Buckley, WA 98321
- Refer to “B.2 Boundaries” on page B-6 in Appendix B for individual tax parcel information

Historic Functions

- Hospital/Mental Healthcare
- Institutional Farm

Period of Significance

- Rainier School (1937–1955)

Uses

From settlement through 2014, the site had the following uses:

- School
- Recreation and culture—auditorium and bowling alley
- Agriculture/subsistence—processing and storage facilities, agricultural field, animal facility, horticultural facility, agricultural outbuilding, and farmstead
- Hospital
- Landscape—trees, lawn, and ornamental plantings
- Transportation—rail- and road-connections to Buckley

Owner

- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Developmental Disabilities Administration, 2120 Ryan Road, Buckley, WA 98321

Resource Status

- Potentially eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Washington Heritage Register (WHR) as a district at the local level of significance under criteria A and C.
- There are currently no listed (NRHP, WHR, or Pierce County Register of Historic Places) properties within the site



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CONTRIBUTORS

The authors of this assessment wish to extend their gratitude to the many individuals and entities that helped make this document possible: the Washington State Department of Social and Human Services staff including Alan McLaughlin, Aaron Martinez, Bob Harding, David Griffin, Perry Patson, Bruce Cousineua, and Pat Bockelman for their expertise, data, historic images, and deep knowledge of the site; also to David Newcomb for his gracious contribution of time in escorting us through numerous buildings and around the outlying property, and to all the staff on site who shared their recollections and enthusiasm for this project; the Washington State Archives staff, including Lupita Lopez for pulling many boxes of archive records; Tacoma Public Library, Northwest Room staff; Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation staff including Dr. Allyson Brooks, State Historic Preservation Officer, Greg Griffith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and Russell Holter, Preservation Design Reviewer; Washington State Historical Society staff; Washington State Library; and the Seattle Public Library.



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PROJECT TEAM

Artifacts Consulting, Inc. undertook preparation of this cultural landscape assessment under sub contract to BLRB Architects. Within DSHS, Aarón Martínez, capital projects manager and construction project coordinator served as the project manager and primary point of contact. David Newcomb, facility manager, provided onsite facility access and coordination. Doug DuCharme, associate principal with BLRB Architects served as the project manager.

Artifacts project team staff included Michael Sullivan, principal, Spencer Howard, managing partner, Katie Chase, partner, Susan Johnson, associate, and Niki Stojnic, freelance editor.



BLRBarchitects



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ABBREVIATIONS

DSHS Department of Social and Health Services

NRHP National Register of Historic Places

NHPA National Historic Preservation Act

GLO Government Land Office survey map

NPS National Park Service

USGS United States Geological Society

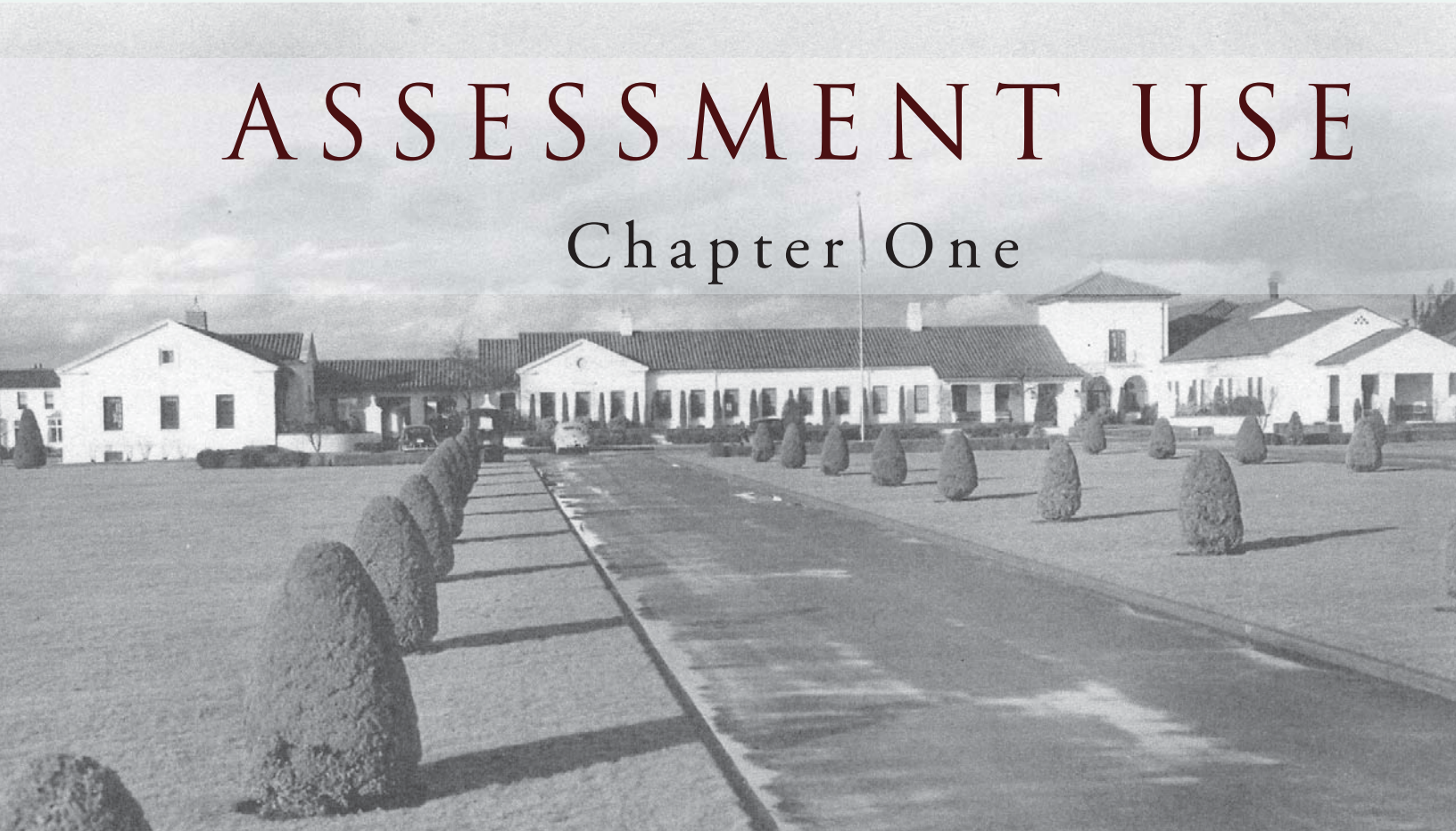


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ASSESSMENT USE

Chapter One





UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FRONT ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS.

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SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

A cultural landscape assessment is a written and illustrated reference document that provides a thorough historic and architectural evaluation of the built environment and landscape. The assessment identifies significant original and subsequently added features, landscaping, spaces, and associated historic events. The purpose of this assessment is to provide baseline data that will be used to inform decisions relating to ongoing stewardship.

A cultural landscape assessment is usually prepared for sites that are on, or eligible for, listing to the National Register of Historic Places prior to development of planning documents. These sites often contain multiple objects, buildings, structures, and designed and natural landscape elements. The assessment allows the collective importance of these various elements, their individual contribution, integrity, and condition to be assessed and factored into decision-making. The National Park Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, provides specific guidelines and content recommendations for the assessment of cultural landscapes.

This assessment does not address the presence of archaeology on the Rainier School property nor the potential for discovering such resources. DSHS will consult with tribes and DAHP on agency actions that involve ground disturbing work in order to avoid inadvertently damaging such resources.



1.1 RAINIER SCHOOL

Rainier School operates as a habilitation center, servicing individuals with developmental disabilities. The full DSHS land holdings encompass 1,111 acres, the majority of which consist of wooded uplands, along with a core campus and farmland in the lowlands along the White River. The school operates from an approximately 60-acre campus. The surrounding 220-plus-acres of farmland is leased to a private farmer for continued agricultural use.

DSHS lists the following community activities and services that are provided by the school:

- Medical, dental and nursing care
- Social and psychological services
- Occupational therapy, physical and speech therapy evaluations, , and adaptive equipment
- Vocational training and employment in paid jobs on-campus and in local communities
- Recreation facilities include a gymnasium, a bowling alley and a social center, evening and weekend leisure opportunities, dances and special/holiday events
- Residences are home-like and staffed to promote the care and teaching of daily activities, such as grooming, meals, socialization, shopping and money management, and community experiences
- Nutrition and dietary services, including modified textures and therapeutic diets; and
- A beauty/barber shop, coffee shop, chapel services, volunteers, and other life-enhancing supports and opportunities.



1.2 PURPOSE & GOALS

A cultural landscape assessment is a rural or urban setting inhabited, and consequently altered by people. Understanding the overall site as one entity is imperative to appreciate the interconnection of past land uses and coordination of future stewardship and interpretive efforts.

This assessment fulfills two main purposes:

- Providing background land use data and a prioritized inventory of resources and activity areas to inform ongoing stewardship and planning efforts
- Providing an initial framework of preservation policy and recommendations for continued stewardship and interpretation of the Rainier School site while balancing the essential mission of the residential habilitation center (RHC) and its 75-year legacy—caring for citizens of Washington with developmental disabilities.

There are three goals set forth by this assessment:

- Provide a common baseline data set for stakeholder discussions, decision-making, and agency compliance needs. As of 2014, the Department of Social and Health Services remains the primary site user; however, there are several other stakeholders actively engaged with various parts of the site. These stakeholders include but are not limited to: City of Buckley (water supply, employment, SEPA, land use); private farm interests cultivating the farm land; the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (Section 106 of the NHPA and EO 0505 compliance); and Pierce County (SEPA, land use).
- Determine how, if at all, the broad range of functions that occurred within the site contributed to its sense of place and identity relative to local, statewide, and national history. This answers the yes/no question of whether the site is historically and/or architecturally significant.
- Identify the site's areas of significance and categorize the site and its features according to their contribution to overall significance. These categories carry degrees of prioritization for treatment and stewardship of the site areas and features.

Treatments and stewardship prioritization levels for the four levels of significance utilized in this assessment:

- Primary properties are recommended as potentially **individually eligible** for and/or **potentially contributing** to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. These properties should be priorities for adaptive reuse and/or alternative programming to seek and maintain active uses within the buildings. When uses cannot be identified these buildings should be mothballed rather than removed. DAHP review under Governor's Executive Order 0505 would still be required for adaptive reuse and mothballing. Avoidance alternatives should be documented and reviewed with DAHP when considering these buildings for removal. DAHP Level II mitigation documentation should be prepared for the building prior to demolition when removal is unavoidable. These are properties that are original to the site and display a high level of physical integrity, though they can include minor changes or historically significant alterations designed to fit into the design or character of the property and site. These elements contribute to the individual property and/or site's potential NRHP eligibility.
- Secondary properties are recommended as **not individually eligible** for but **potentially contributing** to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. These properties should be considered for adaptive reuse and/or alternative programming to seek and maintain active uses within the buildings. DAHP review under Governor's Executive Order 0505 would still be required for adaptive reuse and mothballing. DAHP Level III mitigation documentation should be prepared for the building prior to demolition when removal is unavoidable. These are properties original to the site, though likely to have undergone major changes and/or historically significant additions.
- Minimal properties are recommended as **not individually eligible** for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Any DSHS planning should prioritize these properties for removal over properties with higher significance rankings. These are properties that have few distinguishing architectural characteristics. DSHS prioritization of properties for removal would also consider the building's



historical significance as well as functional value/adaptive re-use potential. Consideration of minimal properties would include more than distinguishing architectural characteristics but also historical and functional value and potential re-use value as well.

- None properties are recommended as **not individually eligible** for and **not potentially contributing** to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Any DSHS planning should prioritize these properties for removal over properties with higher significance rankings. These are properties that have no remaining architectural or landscape features or spatial configurations dating to either original construction or significant historical modifications, or are contemporary features and spaces that are not compatible with the original design.



1.3 METHODOLOGY

Artifacts Consulting, Inc. conducted an assessment of Rainier School’s cultural landscape. This assessment included the full extent of DSHS land ownership, looking at the land use chronology for the site from historic settlement activities through 2014. The focus of data collected, however, centers on the institutional buildings to inform planning efforts. Methodology followed guidelines from the National Register Bulletins: “Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes,” “Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning,” and “How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.”

Artifacts Consulting, Inc. staff initiated research work on the project in April of 2014, which was followed closely by fieldwork and research in May and June. Assessment writing, layout, editing and production proceeded through July. Agency review followed in August with the final assessment issued in September of 2014.

Project team members conducted archival research at the Washington State Archives in Olympia, the Rainier School drawing records and photograph collection, Washington State Historical Society, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation databases, University of Washington libraries and special collections, and the Seattle and Tacoma public libraries. Research focused on collecting both primary data and published previous studies. Throughout this project we have been aware of the well-worn paths of inquiry previously followed, evidenced in the multitude and quality of previous studies. In particular the book, *Over Fifty Years of Caring*, provided insight into early accounts of development and land acquisition that would not have been readily available through archival resources. We utilized the previous studies as comparative tools to cross check our findings gleaned from the primary data. Staff digitized all data collected, converting paper records to PDFs. Select original drawings maintained by Rainier School were digitally photographed at high resolution and included in this assessment’s supplemental material chapter and georeferenced for use in the GIS database developed for the project. Artifacts received the majority of digital images from Rainier School courtesy of Perry Patson, as well as from the Tacoma Public Library’s Northwest Room.

During fieldwork, project team members took digital photographs of each building, object, structure, and site feature. These are organized in the digital project archive according to the building number assigned. For each resource staff assessed and recorded significance level, alterations, and overall condition. Staff were able access the majority of buildings with a DSHS escort.



1.4 ORGANIZATION

To support ease of use, the key information is presented within the core assessment, and detailed supporting content can be found in the appendices.

Chapter One, “**Assessment Use**,” provides a summary of this report’s methodology, organization, findings, and recommendations. The general arrangement of subject matter within the assessment follows the organizational principles set out in the National Park Service bulletins *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*. Chapters one, two and three of the assessment provide background information that identifies character-defining functions, their extant and previous components, and priority areas to inform future planning efforts.

Chapter Two, “**Functions**,” identifies those historic uses and activities that occurred at the Rainier School site and their relation to local, state and national development themes. The main sections within this chapter include: Land Uses and Activities, Patterns of Spatial Organization, and Response to the Natural Environment.

Chapter Three, “**Components**,” explores what physical elements, such as buildings and structures, existed as a result of the historic functions that occurred at the Rainier School site. This forms the basis for identifying which elements remain, overall physical integrity of the site and any threats to this integrity. The sections within this chapter include: Circulation Networks; Boundary Demarcations; Vegetation Related to Land Use; and Buildings, Structures and Objects. Extant resources are cataloged under each section.

Chapter Four, “**Evaluation**,” provides an analysis of the information presented in the functions and components chapters with recommendations associated with prioritizing properties. The sections in this chapter include: Defining Significance; Assessment of Historic Integrity; Boundaries; Priority Areas, Sensitivity Areas; and Recommendations. Maps at the end of this chapter show the resources and areas described.

Chapter Five, “**Appendices**,” provides additional background information for each of the previous chapters, as well as historic maps, historic photographs, and the bibliography. Digital versions of these maps and photographs are included on the digital project archive.



1.5 PRESERVATION POLICY

The information provided in this assessment creates a framework for decision-making and managing change. Although the status of the historic built environment is only one of many factors driving change at Rainier School, the way that environment is approached, maintained, and planned for, can expand options for both short and long-term uses. Management, however, must deliberately balance preservation with mission goals, and repair needs with available funding in order to maintain those options. From an historic preservation perspective, short- and long-term issues will be the main decision drivers.

SHORT-TERM (1–5 YEARS)

Over the near-term, a maintenance schedule focusing on preservation priorities could significantly extend the life of the historic buildings. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation is the primary reference guide. Capital projects involving historic buildings will be reviewed by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) for compatibility with these guidelines (see ["Executive Order #05-05"](#) below). Staff training in preservation techniques could be provided to avoid inadvertent actions that could damage historic integrity.

Mothballing rather than demolition may be a viable alternative for many buildings. Working with DAHP, a plan to secure and stabilize vacant buildings could be developed. Historic Preservation Brief 31: Mothballing Historic Buildings, authored by the National Park Service, provides guidelines for efficiently mothballing buildings.

LONG TERM (15 YEARS TO 30 YEARS)

Over the longer term, the future of the historic buildings on campus, and perhaps the campus itself, will evolve. Historic campuses—whether college campuses or former institutions—are increasingly re-purposing buildings to fulfill existing missions, or to meet other community needs. As institutional missions change and sometimes expand, new uses for older buildings become viable options. Community services compatible with or supporting residents could lease existing buildings and provide the necessary revenue to rehabilitate. Federal investment tax credits can be used by long-term leases (both for and non-profits) to finance rehabilitation of historic buildings (see ["Federal Investment Tax Credit"](#) on page 26).

The following requirements for state government agencies and private sector rehabilitation incentives may factor into decision-making at Rainier School.

EXECUTIVE ORDER #05-05

All State agencies are subject to GEO 05-05. Governor Gregoire signed the Order on November 10, 2005. The order requires all state-funded capital construction projects be reviewed to determine if they will affect historic or cultural resources. This review is conducted by the state agency receiving the funding from the Legislature by corresponding with DAHP and affected tribes. Project review is encouraged as early in the planning process as possible. In the event resources are endangered by capital projects, consultation must ensue to develop a plan to avoid, minimize, or mitigate damage. The Order further directs agencies to have appropriate staff attend cultural resource and government-to-government training. The State agency receiving Capital Programs Funding from the Legislature have the primary responsibility for implementing the Order. General maintenance is not subject to review.



SPECIAL VALUATION FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES

A preservation incentive adopted in 1985, this measure revises the assessed value of certain historic properties such that approved rehabilitation expenses are deducted for a period of 10 years if the work is performed within 24 months of application. Special valuation is a local option and pertains only to classes of properties approved by county authorities. Eligible properties must either be listed on the National Register of Historic Places individually or as contributing properties to a historic district, or must be listed on the local register of historic places established by a Certified Local Government (CLG). Since Pierce County is a certified local government, the buildings would have to be listed to the Pierce County Register of Historic Properties and subject to design review by the Pierce County Historic Preservation Commission. Applicants must undertake substantial, approved rehabilitation work, which must be equal in cost to at least 25 percent of the assessed value of the structure before rehabilitation. Applicants must also agree to maintain the property, and receive approval from a local review board, prior to making any additional changes.

FEDERAL INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT

Operated by the National Park Service and the Department of Treasury, this program allows property owners to realize a tax credit of 20 percent for their certified expenditures for rehabilitating a historic building. In order to qualify a building must be individually listed to the National Register of Historic Places or a contributing member in a National Register of Historic Places district. The work must be completed within a two-year time frame. The total expenditures must exceed the adjusted basis of the building (generally purchase price) of the building. Application for the Historic Investment Tax Credits made through the National Park Service and the application must be submitted prior to beginning any work on the building.



1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations address issues relevant to the continued stewardship of Rainier School that were identified over the course of this work.

Site planning: Given the high quality of the farm and water supply, long term planning for the agricultural lands should seek to preserve these as open space. This would support interpretation of the school buildings and the broader mission of the school.

NRHP listing: Should be considered to formalize the National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations in this assessment. District listing would help to focus future planning efforts on the key significant site components while allowing the state to divest and or remove those elements that are not central to the history.

Mothballing: An action plan should be developed to manage buildings without uses. This plan should address costs for both mothballing and demolition to inform decision-making. Many of the more substantial buildings have adaptive reuse value for the site and anchor the sense of place and history should the property leave state ownership.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan: Adopt an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) in consultation with DAHP and tribes with protocols and procedures in the event archaeological resources/human remains are discovered during any ground disturbing activities on the campus.

Archaeology Survey: Conduct an archaeology survey of the property and develop an archaeology protection and management plan for the site to inform and facilitate consultation with DAHP and tribes and how to avoid archaeological impacts during future site planning.

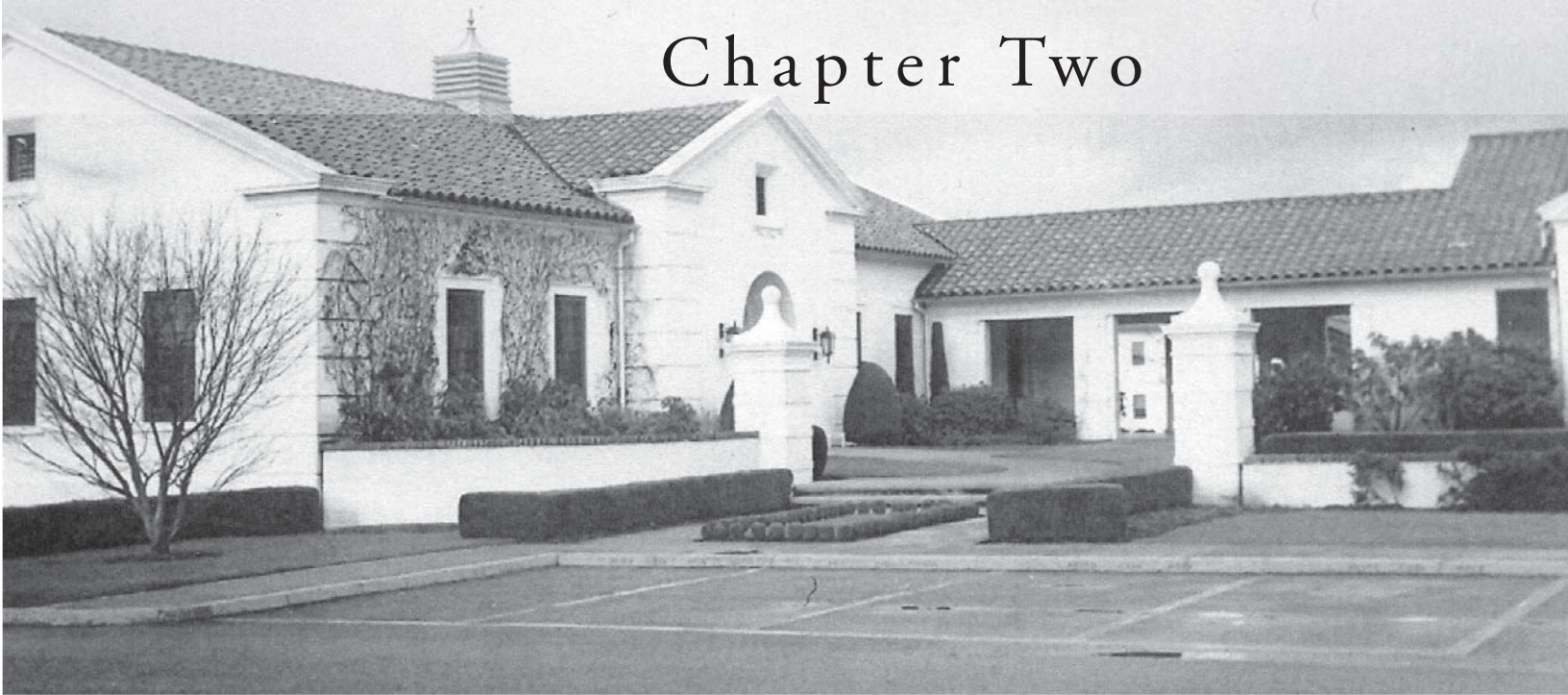
Community Outreach: Work with the City of Buckley and Pierce County regarding short and long-term comprehensive planning issued to help protect the cultural and historic character of Rainier School.





FUNCTIONS

Chapter Two





1940S VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND PARKING AREA.

(ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE)

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

Functions—the past actions and uses that shape the identity of a site—can be considered in connection with components in order to gain a unified understanding of how a landscape has been used and what remains to tell its story. These functions range from sustained uses that left pronounced patterns on the landscape to brief uses that served a singular need, and left few tangible remnants. The strength of a landscape’s historical significance resides not only in the importance the land uses held for the local, state, and national events, but also the extent of authentic intact components derived from those uses and activities. The three main classifications of functions employed in the analysis are:

- Land uses and activities
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Responses to the natural environment

This assessment explores specific examples of each function important in the development of the Rainier School site. This work builds upon the notable previous work of Howard D. Baumgart’s book, *Over Fifty Years of Caring* (1997) providing depth of details on the site’s history and development.

This study addresses only Euro-American settlement and subsequent Rainier School land uses and activities. No ethnographic study, archaeological investigation, or other evaluation of pre-contact patterns, land uses, or activities was conducted.

Refer to Appendix A, “Functions” on page A-i for additional details.



2.1 LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES

Rainier School has had continued institutional and farming activities on its site since it opened in 1939. The vast majority of the buildings and circulation networks on the site and throughout the landscape were built solely for the school's use. Due largely to the property's consistent status as an institution, there have been various overlapping land uses and activities here throughout the years, which represent human interactions with their surroundings. They leave a lasting impression on the landscape through physical changes as well as via associations of place and memory. Identifying the uses and activities in a particular area, via archival research and photographs, and sifting through the physical alterations, which may include clearing forested land for agricultural purposes, laying pipes for sewers and irrigation, and erecting fences to define property lines, helps us evaluate which components are historically important.

The principal land uses and activities at the Rainier School consist of:

- Settlement
- Land acquisition and site preparation
- Institutional
- Facilities operation
- Farming
- Therapy
- Recreation

All held a significant role in shaping the character-defining features of the site. Furthermore, many of the land uses and activities closely intertwine, as clients helped operate the farm and participated in therapy and recreation, and staff coordinated and oversaw all of the institution's uses and operations. The first institutional buildings constructed on site were the Administration and Hospital Buildings, completed by the end of 1938. A highly concentrated, uninterrupted pattern of activities took place within the landscape of the school's grounds and buildings from the time of the school's opening in 1939 and remains ongoing today (2014) as the school continues as a habilitation center for individuals with developmental disabilities that provides therapeutic, education, and recreation opportunities to its clients. Refer to Appendix B, "Components" on page B-i for a discussion of tangible, character-defining features of each use and activity and the threats to their integrity.

Refer to "A.1 Land Uses and Activities" on page A-4 in Appendix A for additional details.



2.2 PATTERNS OF SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Patterns of spatial organization give meaning to set(s) of related uses, landforms, and constructed elements—components that fulfilled Rainier School’s core mission as a habilitation center for individuals with developmental disabilities. These patterns arise through repeated activities influenced by master planning, tradition, preference, and physical and natural limitations.

The overall spatial organization of Rainier School, as laid out by architects Graham and Painter, consists of a core hospital and residential campus with facility operations on the east edge of the core campus and farm operations to the north. Ryan, Levesque, and Collins roads bound the core campus on the south, east, and north with farmland serving as a buffer zone to the west. Additional agricultural lands exist north of the campus, across Collins Road, and east, across Levesque. Rock walls, constructed by WPA crews, rimmed the campus on the north, east, and south edges. These historic patterns of spatial organization remain largely intact as of 2014.

Key components addressed in the Appendix:

- Settlement
- Hospital and Residential Facility
- Farm and Agricultural Land

Refer to “A.2 Patterns of Spatial Organization” on page A-20 in Appendix A for additional details.



2.3 RESPONSES TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical conditions in the natural environment exert an influence upon the development and uses of a site. Understanding the role of major natural features in the development of the Rainier School site helps us understand the relationship between Rainier School and with its setting. The natural environment often affects development patterns more significantly in rural settings where the effects of natural features are immediate, compared to the buffered setting of an urban environment.

The natural environment exerted a strong influence on the siting, layout, and functions of Rainier School. Topography limited the expansion of farming operations, but also enabled a gravity fed water system. The quality of the farmland for agricultural use was the deciding factor for siting Rainier School at its current location. The features and characteristics of the natural environment that influenced the school's siting and development remain evident at the site and continue to contribute to the overall quality of the setting and resident and visitor experience.

Key components addressed in the Appendix:

- Site pre-institution
- Institution

Refer to ["A.3 Responses to the Natural Environment"](#) on page A-23 in Appendix A for additional details.



COMPONENTS

Chapter Three





UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FORMER HADDON HALL (DEMOLISHED).
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RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Components comprise the extant and former physical features of a site created through of land use and associated activities. Components can include structures and buildings, small items like fences, and extensive networks such as roadways and trails. Each component depends upon its integrity and condition so that collectively they can provide a physical connection with a site's past uses. Components directly support the understanding of the functions described in the previous chapter and are integral in understanding Rainier School as a unified whole. The four classifications of components utilized in this assessment include:

- Circulation networks
- Boundary demarcations
- Vegetation related to land use
- Buildings, structures, and objects

The following analysis identifies components historically derived from the functions that occurred on the site and which of those remain as tangible links to these past uses and activities. Refer to Appendix B, "Components" on page B-i for additional details. The site retains a remarkable quantity of properties stemming from the school's development. Few properties remain from the land uses prior to establishing the school.

This study addresses only components related to Euro-American settlement and subsequent Rainier School land uses and activities. No ethnographic study, archaeological investigation, or other evaluation of pre-contact patterns, land uses, or activities was conducted.



3.1 CIRCULATION NETWORKS

Circulation networks provided both a connection with the surrounding region and an internal network for moving people, construction supplies, farm animals and products, and equipment. Refer to “B.1 Circulation Networks” on page B-2 in Appendix B for additional details. These networks fall into two principal classifications:

- Networks that exerted a direct influence on the layout and arrangement of the site and facilities as part of settlement activities pre-dating Rainier School, the initial school development, subsequent school operation, and growth
- Networks that had an indirect influence on the site that evolved through use, often added to improve circulation amongst existing buildings and structures but not substantially influencing the placement of facilities

DIRECT INFLUENCE

Circulation routes having a direct influence on the development of Rainier School consist of:

- **Levesque Road:** Developed between 1914 and 1919, this road originally linked the east ends of Collins and Ryan roads. The road’s location influenced placement of Rainier School’s service, maintenance, and commissary functions.
- **Ryan Road:** Developed ca. 1900–1912, this road originally connected farmsteads with the town of Buckley. During the Rainier School site development, this road influenced building placement and site organization, as well as provided the principal means for all construction materials, personnel, and patients to reach the institution.

INDIRECT INFLUENCE

Circulation networks had an indirect influence on the development of Rainier School stem predominately from school, institutional farm, and water system use. These circulation routes shifted according to the development patterns of the institution.

Circulation routes with an indirect influence on the development of Rainier School consist of:

- **Collins Road** (James McNeely Road): Developed ca. 1900–1912 as a county road, it originally connected farmsteads with the town of Buckley.
- **Covered Walkways** (arcades): Developed in a series of expansions, the original 1938 covered walkways, designed by Graham and Painter, connected the hospital building with the central kitchen and first two ward buildings. As additional ward buildings developed on the site, covered walkways extended to service these buildings.
- **Logging Railway Spur:** Developed by the Buckley Logging Company between 1921 and 1928, the spur was used to transport harvested timbers from the company’s inland property.
- **Secondary Roads:** Within the campus, linking to the farm buildings and within the farm operation, linking to the reservoirs. Within the campus, these provided the main circulation network.
- **Walkways:** Initially developed in 1938 as wood walkways to provide immediate access between buildings, these were replaced with concrete sidewalks by the 1940s. Walkway layout predominately followed building and road edges, or direct lines of travel between buildings across open spaces.



3.2 BOUNDARIES

Boundaries stem principally from the early development and use periods for Rainier School. They delineated both the outer extents of property ownership and the functions within them. Refer to “B.2 Boundaries” on page B-6 in Appendix B for additional details. Boundary demarcations consist of two main components:

- Property boundaries
- Functional boundaries

PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

Property boundaries encompass ownership and jurisdictional interests within the site. The land acquisition process for Rainier School is documented Section A1, Land Acquisition. Site selection in 1937 was soon followed by a collaborative effort between the state, Pierce County, and the City of Buckley to acquire the 980 acres. The acreage of state property ownership in 2014 encompasses 1,111 acres.

FUNCTIONAL BOUNDARIES

Functional boundaries consisted of physical elements that separated various functions within the state grounds. These ranged from natural features, such as creeks and topography, to man-made features, such as rock walls and fences. These serve an important role in understanding how various functions coexisted within the site, as well as how the circulation of personnel were directed into and around the property. Functional boundaries consist of:

- **Fences:** Developed as part of the settlement farmsteads, they continued to expand and change through subsequent years of farming activity.
- **Rock Wall:** Developed in 1938 as a formal boundary to the main campus site, the rock walls (approximately 3,000 feet) extended along Ryan and Levesque roads, as well as approximately 200 feet of wall built in 1941 along Collins Road in front of the former Colony House (B97).
- **Topography:** The steep rise of the foothills from the valley floor (elevation ranging from 720 to 780 feet) along the south and southeast edges of the site defined the edges of the farm development. Blackberry Hill (elevation 1,020 feet), along with Long Hill (elevation 1,480 feet) frame views of Mount Rainier to the southeast.
- **White River:** Marked the jurisdictional boundaries between Pierce and King Counties along the north and east edge of the Rainier School site. The river and its associated flood zone limited development along the north and east edge of the site.



3.3 VEGETATION RELATED TO LAND USE

The following addresses vegetation developed due to the Rainier School land uses. Refer to “B.3 Vegetation Related to Land Use” on page B-9 in Appendix B for additional details.

LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Edwin Clair Heilman, landscape architect, designed the landscaping for the site’s main entrance and around the Administration and Hospital buildings built in 1938. Heilman’s work should have set the precedent for future landscaping around subsequent development; however, historic photographs indicate his designs were generally not implemented. The only instance of partial implementation occurred at the entrance terrace. Heilman’s designs reflect an understanding of creating views, the use of canopy trees, and employing different planting types and heights to create perspective and a sense of three-dimensional depth within the landscape. The campus; however, would not see any canopy tree development until the mid-1950s.

By 1940 the landscape design pattern emerging consisted of small evergreen shrubs sculpted into conical and round topiary along roadways, at the rock wall, and at building foundations. Lindley R. Lynch, who worked at Rainier School from 1940 through 1949, is credited in *Over Fifty Years of Caring* with implementing much of the planting work at the site. He specialized in outdoor art, which may explain the abundance of manicured shrubbery.

Development in the 1970s and 1980s, in conjunction with the shift from wards to residences, transitioned to a contemporary format emphasizing curvilinear walkways, canopy tree planting, and low plantings around the buildings. Canopy tree planting along the entrance court occurred by the 1990s.

Refer to “B.3.2 Landscape Catalog” on page B-10 in Appendix B for the landscape features catalog.

TREES

Trees held and continue to exert a strong influence on the overall character of the Rainier School site. They provide an important vertical element to the school grounds. The majority of the existing trees on the site were planted within the last thirty years and are not historically significant. Topiary dominated the landscape until the mid-1950s when trees began to be planted along the driveways servicing the single-family residences in the southwest corner of the site. The 1980s and 1990s marked the last major push in tree plantings associated with new residential facility development along the north end of the site.



3.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATALOG

The catalog inventories buildings, structures, and objects within the Rainier School site. It includes all known properties to have been erected at the site, including private properties immediately predating development of the land for state use. When known, the demolition date of properties that no longer exist is provided in the alterations column. This catalog proactively identifies cultural resources in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act's (1966) sections 106 and 110. Refer to "B.4 Built Environment Catalog" on page B-18 in Appendix B for the catalogs.

The intent of the catalog is to provide a reference tool for planners and reviewers to know what may have existed within the site, how a property has changed, when properties were constructed and removed, and what the character-defining features are for each historic property. Each table is organized sequentially according to property number.

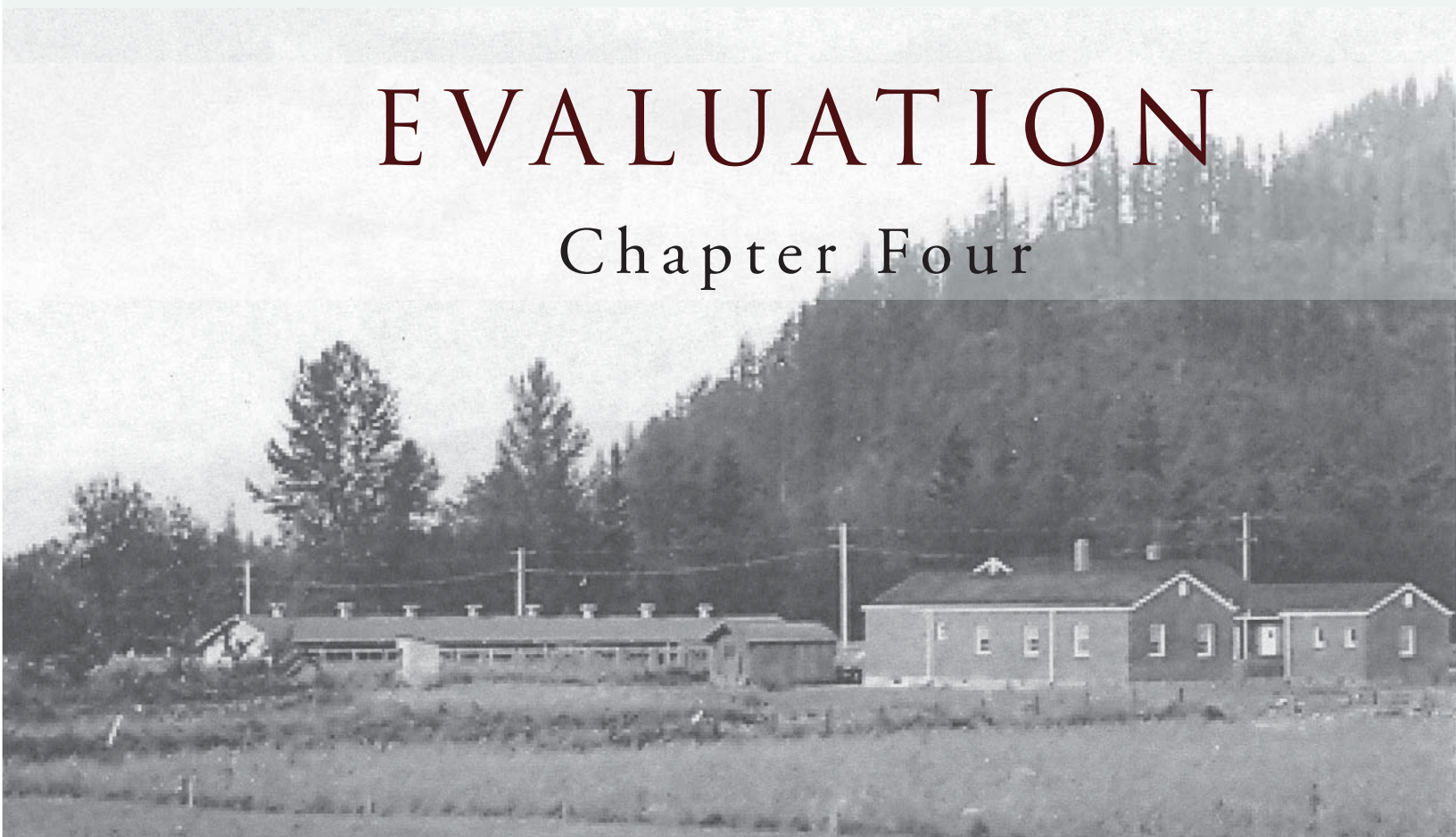


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EVALUATION

Chapter Four





UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF COLLINS COTTAGE AT RIGHT, CHICKEN COOPS AND OTHER SMALL OUTBUILDINGS, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
(ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE)

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

The Rainier School site displays many layers of well-established historic institutional and agricultural functions that produced an extensive set of historic and non-historic features (e.g., buildings, structures, objects, circulation, and landscape elements) spread across a 1,111-acre site. The activities on the site encompass a broad time period, from the Euro-American settlement (e.g., agriculture) that preceded development, in the 1890s, to the historic functions related to the school (then Western State Custodial School), which opened in 1939. This pattern of human activities and functions forms a cultural landscape through their integration with and shaping of the natural environment.

Two functions have left the most prominent marks upon Rainier School's cultural landscape—its ongoing use as habilitation center since 1939 and the site's continual agricultural use since the 1890s. The site has not been listed to any local, state, or federal register of historic places; however, the site meets the age threshold and eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR).

Throughout this document, references of today imply 2014, the date of publication for this assessment. The following recommendations are the product of Artifact Consulting, Inc.'s professional expertise and experience with similar property types, as well as archival research, analysis, and fieldwork conducted for Rainier School. They are recommendations only, as consultation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is required for a formal determination of eligibility for listing to the NRHP and WHR.

Refer to [Appendix C, "Evaluation"](#) on page 45 for additional details.



4.1 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The Rainier School site is recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP as a historic district, at the local level of significance under criteria A and C. Under criterion A the site is historically significant for its role in Western Washington as the premiere Western Washington center for the care of youth with developmental disabilities. Comparable facilities include the 1905 custodial facility built at Medical Lake, Washington. Associated farm, recreation, vocation, education, facility and staff housing functions directly supported this status. Under criterion C the site is architectural-ly significant as the work of several of the region's best architectural firms, and as an intact example of the ward/dormi-tory based planning approach.

Individually, only the following buildings rise to the level of NRHP eligibility due to the extent of alterations and sup-
porting roles of the majority of buildings resulting in an individual lack of distinguishing character and function.

- Administration and Hospital buildings. Connected by a loggia, these buildings experienced historically signifi-
cant additions and occupy a prominent physical role within the site and functionally within the campus.

Refer to “C.1.1 National Register Criteria” on page 46 in Appendix C for additional details.



4.2 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance are defined by the National Park Service (NPS) as the “aspect of history in which a... property, through use, occupation, physical character, or association, influenced the development or identity of its community or region.” Rainier School’s building and landscape appear to fall within the following areas of significance: architecture, health/medicine, and agriculture.

- Architecture, for the contribution of such regionally renowned architects as John Graham, Sr. (individually and as partner in Graham and Painter), James Taylor, Jr., and Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ) in the construction of the institution’s buildings, sustaining a common thread of quality of materials and functional design throughout the growth of the institution during the period of significance
- Health/Medicine, for the Rainier School’s role as the only facility in Western Washington for the care of developmentally disabled youth
- Agriculture, for the development and sustained use of agricultural land surrounding the school’s core campus, and the role the school’s farming operation played in sustaining school residents, staff, and providing vocational training

Refer to “C.1.2 Areas of Significance” on page 47 in Appendix C for additional details.



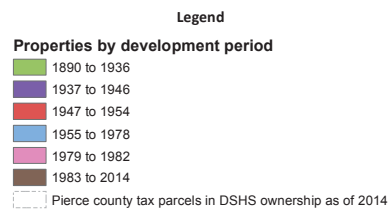
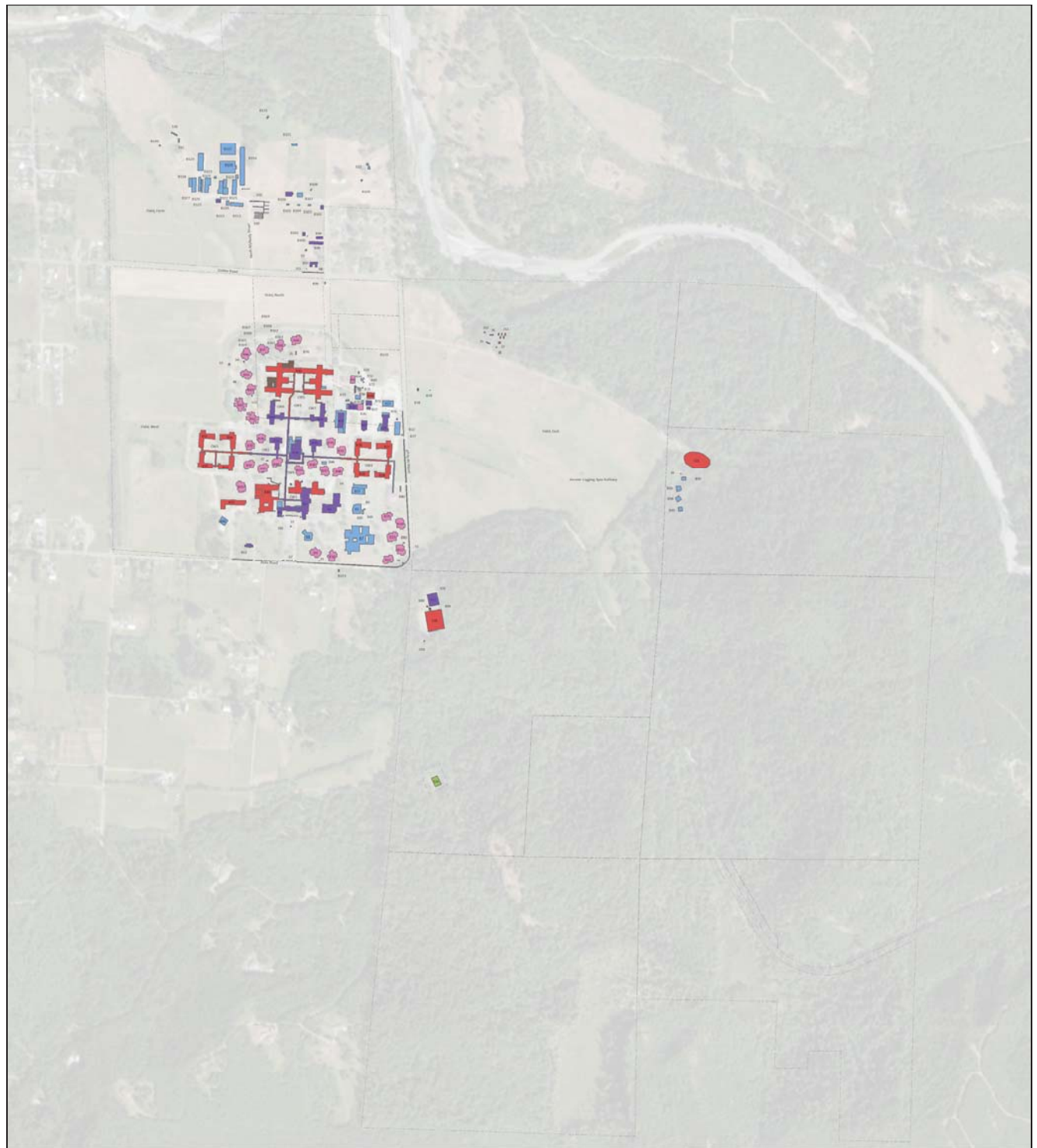
4.3 PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance, defined by the NPS, is “the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics.” These periods can include one or more isolated events, a series, or continuity of activities. The over-arching period of significance for the site extends from 1937 through 1955.

The recommended period of significance commences with the 1937 selection of the site for Western State Custodial School. The period ends in 1955, with the last of the school’s ward building’s constructed and just prior to the school’s population peak in 1958 with a total of 1,958 residents.

Refer to “C.1.3 Period of Significance” on page 48 in Appendix C for additional details.





MAP 1. Properties identified by development period



4.4 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Overall, the Rainier School site retains a substantial degree of integrity among the seven criteria listed below. There have been changes to the site's physical components, encroachment has occurred from development, and contemporary facilities have been introduced, but the extent of intact components overshadow these detractions.

Location: A substantial portion of the extant farm land, buildings, structures and objects, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks remains intact, as well as the overall patterns of spatial organization. The quantities of these extant features amount to a significant portion of the site's original build-out during the period of significance.

Design: The most intact collection of design elements remains within the main school campus. This area retains substantial interrelationships amongst buildings and site elements, as well as connection to the overall institution organization.

Setting: Located near the White River and in close proximity to the City of Buckley, the Rainier School site's setting remains partially intact with vistas and open spaces continuing to convey the relationships of various settlement, school (including institutional, educational, therapy, recreation, and facility maintenance) and farm functions.

Materials: The site retains a substantial amount of intact building materials that convey means, methods, and preferences of their period of construction.

Workmanship: The quality of construction employed on the Administration Building (B1) and Gymnasium/School (B3), for example, attest to their importance.

Feeling: The Rainier School campus provides a unique interpretive setting that imparts a feeling for the scale and layout of the original institution property as well as the growth in population and amenities over time, including the Boy Scout Camp and Riverside Park.

Associations: These remain the strongest through the continued use of the Rainier School buildings for the care and education of residents.

Refer to [“C.2.1 Integrity Criteria” on page 50](#) in Appendix C for additional details.



4.5 THREATS TO INTEGRITY

Changes and threats to integrity stem from a variety of internal and external factors. The following list conveys some of the most pressing concerns.

Building programming: Finding active uses for buildings that no longer support the school's core mission is the most pressing and difficult to resolve threat to integrity.

Residential development: The 1946 extension of Buckley's city limits eastward to encompass Rainier School and the intervening lands emphasises the conversion of these former farmlands to residential and commercial functions supporting the tax base for Buckley.

Deferred maintenance: The contrast in level of repair among buildings in active primary use with those in active secondary uses or vacant is notable and underscores the need for building tenants and associated revenue to support ongoing maintenance.

Refer to "C.2.2 Threats to Integrity" on page 51 in Appendix C for additional details.



4.6 BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended boundary for the potential NRHP district encompasses those properties that contribute to the site's areas of significance and were developed within the period of significance. Generally described the boundary encompasses the core school grounds, reservoir sites on Blackberry Hill, and the associated fields to the west, north, and east. This boundary excludes areas that do not directly contribute to the school's historical and architectural significance, or that have lost integrity due to changes.

Refer to "C.2.3 Boundary Justification" on page 52 in Appendix C for additional details.

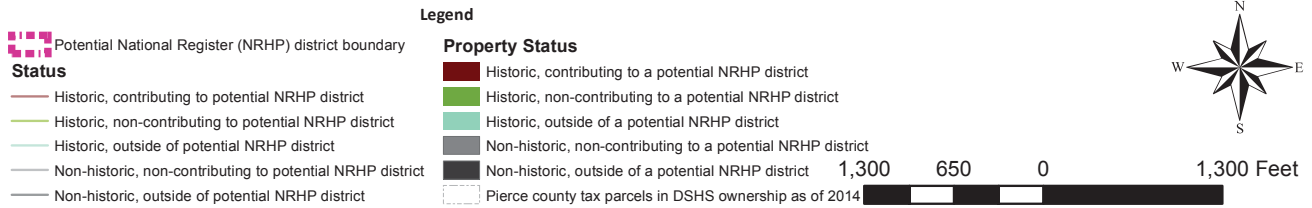
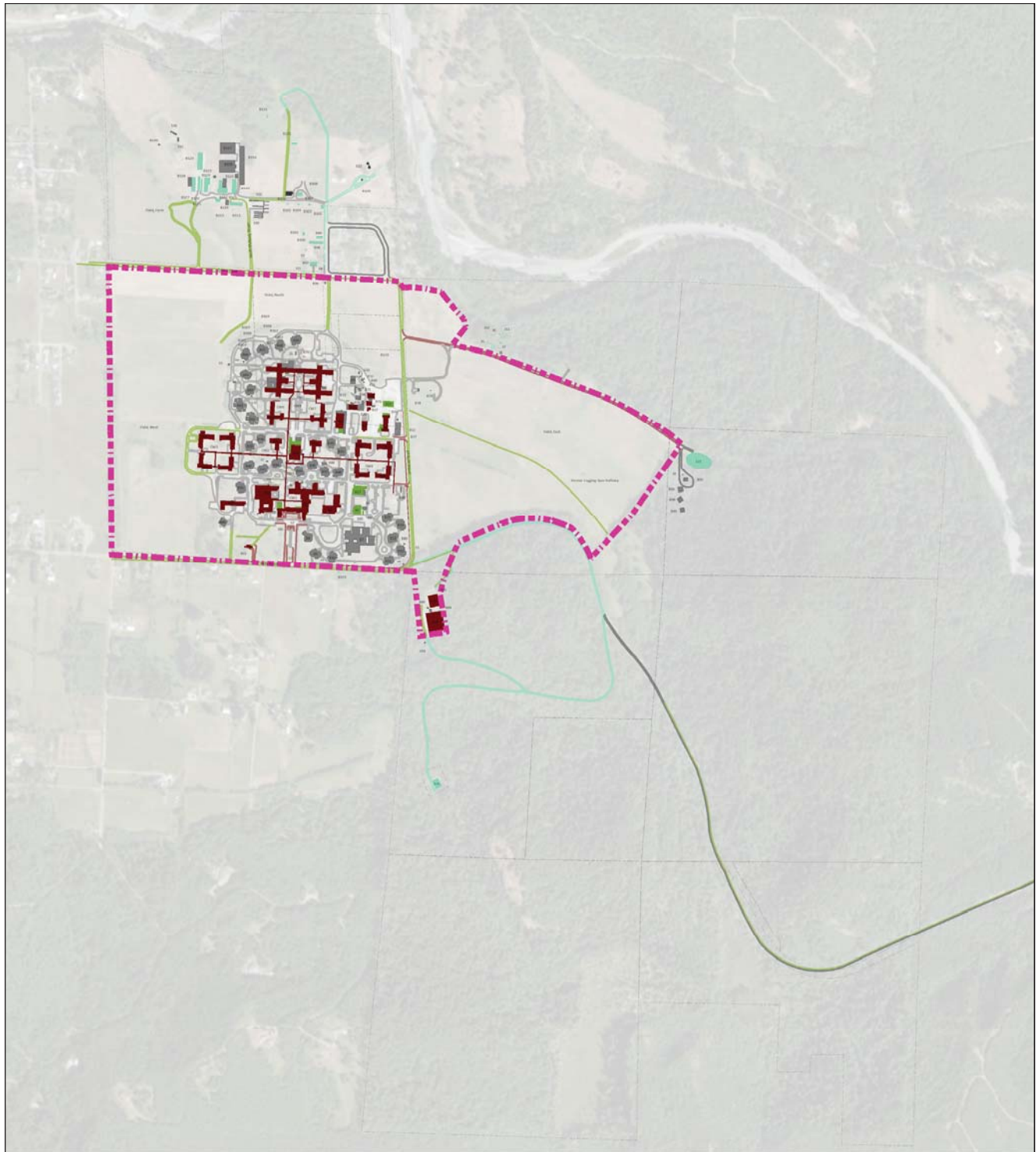


4.7 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The classification of contributing and non-contributing resources stems from both their level of integrity and their strength of association with the periods and areas of significance, thus their contribution (or lack thereof) to the potential historic district. Contributing properties reside only within the recommended potential NRHP district boundary. DAHP and the NPS would provide the final determination of property status as part of the review process of a NRHP nomination.

Refer to “C.2.4 Contributing and Non-contributing Resources” on page 53 in Appendix C for additional details and detail maps.





MAP 2. Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified



4.8 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Current condition is determined by the physical state of the resource. Stability of the foundation, building envelope, and architectural features inform the assessment. The functionality of building systems, along with operability of doors and windows, are also factors for the condition ranking.

These following rankings are intended to inform decision-making and provide a campus wide overview of condition issues.

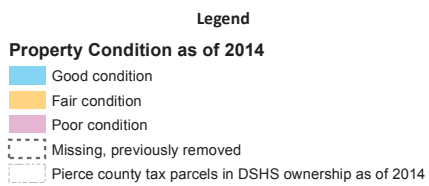
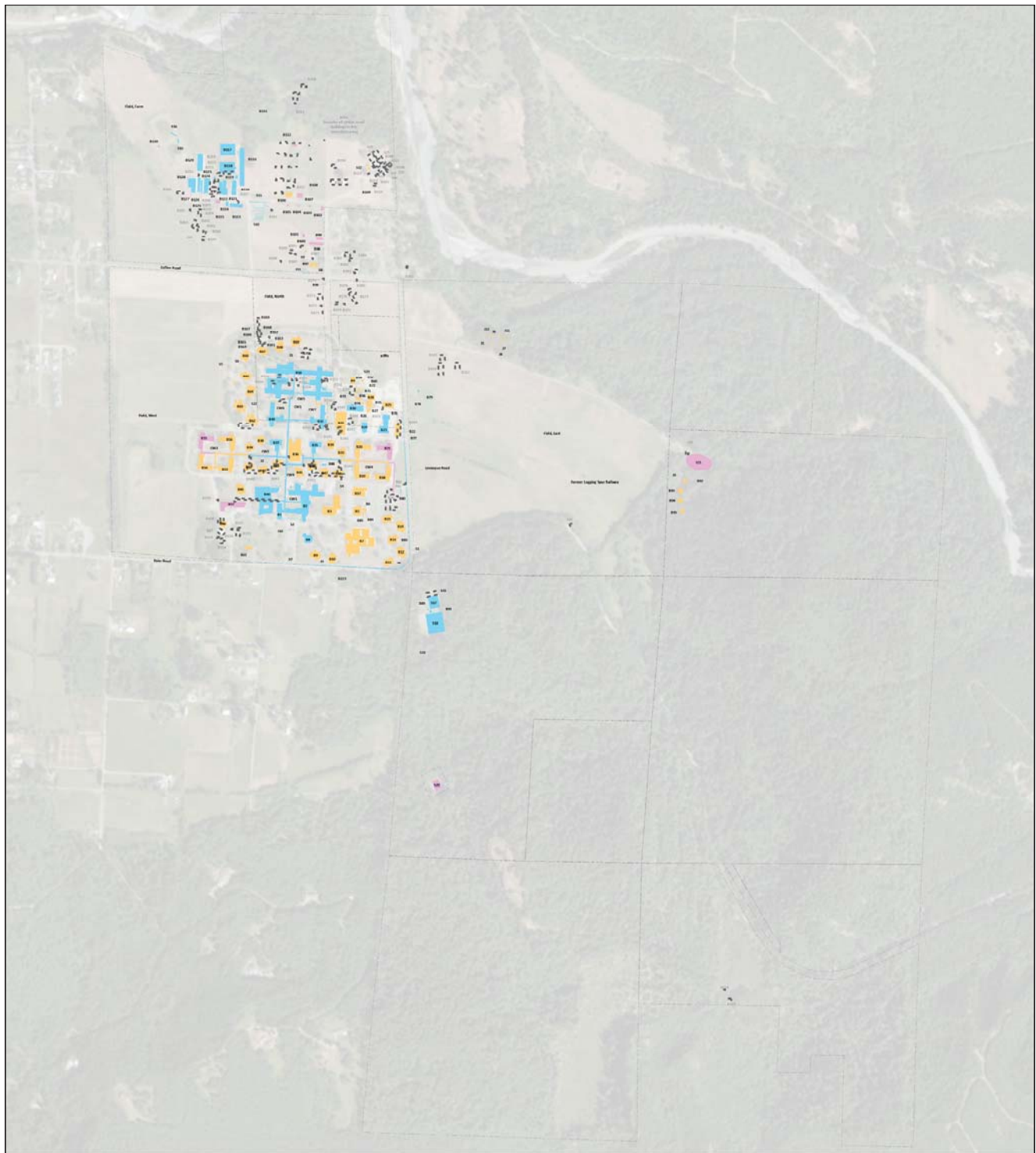
- Good condition—The property’s structure, envelope, and systems remain capable of or are actively supporting a building use with no major deficiencies that would inhibit that use. Properties in this category include the Administration Building. Ongoing repairs will be required to remain in use.
- Fair condition—The property exhibits minor with possibly one major deficiency in structure, envelope, or systems that, while not immediately inhibiting use, will require upgrades and repairs to remain in or return to use. Properties in this condition category include the vacant former wards.
- Poor condition—The property exhibits several major deficiencies in structure, envelope, or systems precluding use, or only remnants of the property remain. Properties in this condition category include the former ward building with a failed roof, collapsed farm buildings or just the foundation of a former building.
- Missing—Previously demolished or otherwise removed property.

Some of the common condition issues noted at the Rainier School campus include:

- Roofs—Missing clay roof tiles, rotting rafter ends, fallen gutters, missing wood shakes on A-frames at Boy Scout camp
- Foundations/walls—Worn and missing paint, biological surface growth (lichen, moss, mold)
- Windows—Glass lites replaced with plexiglass, covered/infilled sashes, broken glass block lites
- Interiors—Lack of ventilation and water infiltration through basements and roofs leading to biological growth (moss, mold), broken light fixtures, presence of bird and animal feces
- Utilities—Outdated building systems, collapsed sewer line(s)

Refer to “C.3 Condition Assessment” on page 55 in Appendix C for additional details and detail maps.





MAP 3. Condition of resources



4.9 SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Historical and architectural significance are primary factors in evaluating a property's level of historic integrity and the relative priority of its features and spaces. The properties comprising Rainier School and associated farmlands (site, landscape, circulation networks, and buildings) can be ranked relative to their character-defining importance using details such as the history of their construction, uses, past occupants and events, and the quality and integrity of architectural details.

This analysis takes into consideration the National Register Bulletin's "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and the National Park Service Technical Preservation Service's "Identifying Primary and Secondary Interior Spaces in Historic Buildings" and Preservation Brief 18: "Rehabilitation Interiors in Historic Buildings."

The intent is to view the site as a collective entity of character-defining properties and provide some direction by identifying the relative level of contribution properties make in terms of anchoring the site's historic character. This can help steer solutions that permit continued improvements to areas with minimal or no significance, and provide early risk awareness for projects that will have unavoidable impacts to primary and secondary properties in terms of anticipated agency consultation and mitigation needs. Significance levels assigned through this analysis are plotted on maps within this section and recorded in the GIS database.

Properties are designated as primary, secondary, minimal, or none, according to how much they define the site's architectural character and historical significance. The basis for these categories stems from the importance of the property for clients, staff, and public; whether the property is original or is a historically significant or contemporary addition; the extent of modifications and additions; and the compatibility of finishes, construction and materials utilized in the historic and contemporary changes to the property.

Refer to ["C.4 Significance Analysis"](#) on page 57 in Appendix C for additional details and detail maps.

Treatments and stewardship prioritization levels for the four levels of significance utilized in this assessment:

Primary properties are recommended as potentially individually eligible for and/or potentially contributing to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. These properties should be priorities for adaptive reuse and/or alternative programming to seek and maintain active uses within the buildings. When uses cannot be identified these buildings should be mothballed rather than removed. DAHP review under Governor's Executive Order 0505 would still be required for adaptive reuse and mothballing. Avoidance alternatives should be documented and reviewed with DAHP when considering these buildings for removal. DAHP Level II mitigation documentation should be prepared for the building prior to demolition when removal is unavoidable. These are properties that are original to the site and display a high level of physical integrity, though they can include minor changes or historically significant alterations designed to fit into the design or character of the property and site. These elements contribute to the individual property and/or site's potential NRHP eligibility.

Secondary properties are recommended as not individually eligible for but potentially contributing to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. These properties should be considered for adaptive reuse and/or alternative programming to seek and maintain active uses within the buildings. DAHP review under Governor's Executive Order 0505 would still be required for adaptive reuse and mothballing. DAHP Level III mitigation documentation should be prepared for the building prior to demolition when removal is unavoidable. These are properties original to the site, though likely to have undergone major changes and/or historically significant additions.

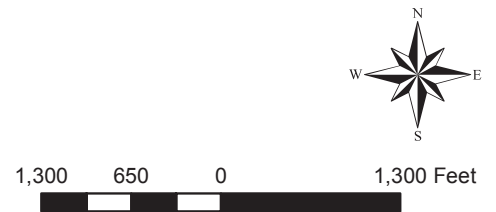
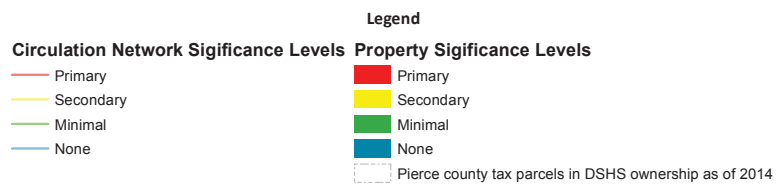
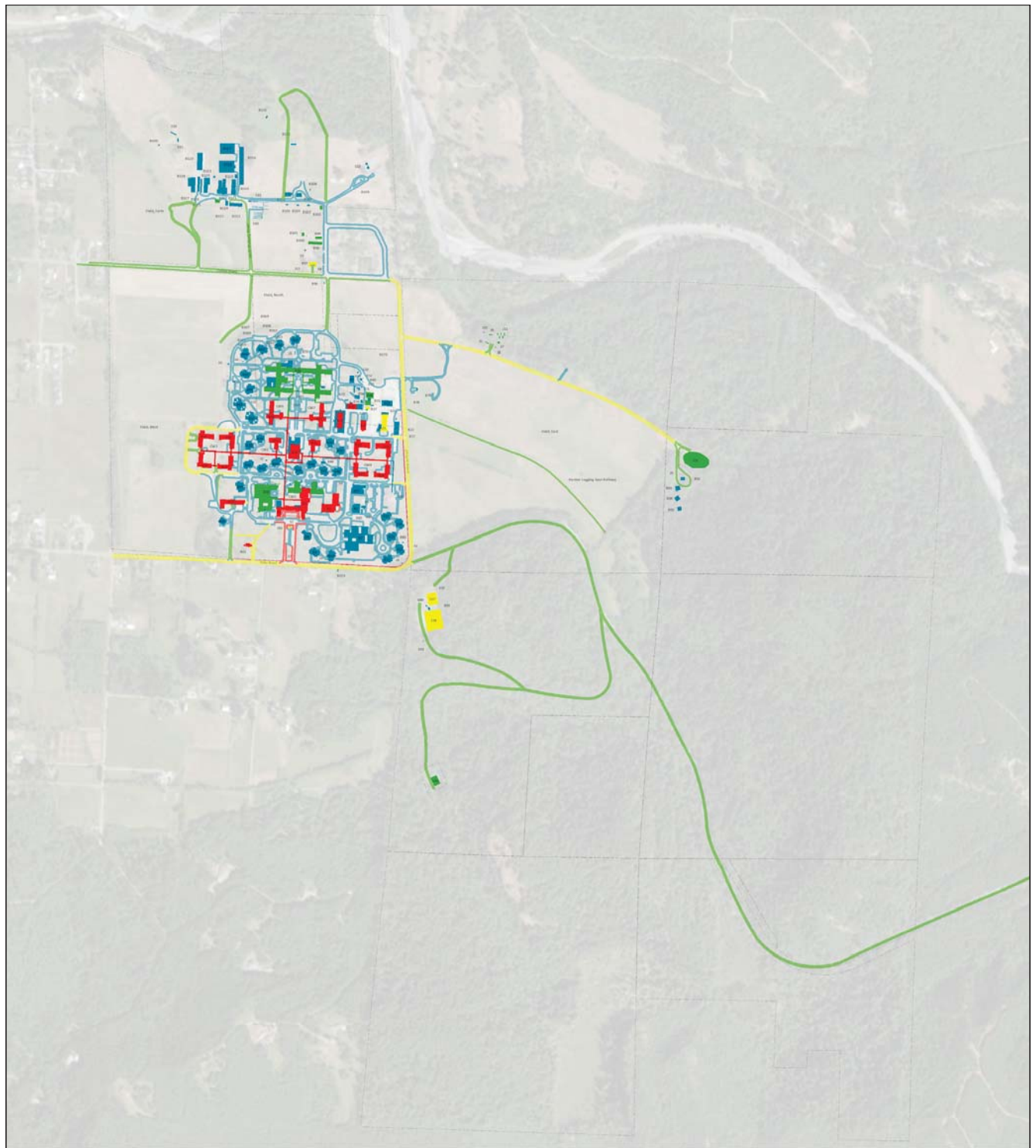
Minimal properties are recommended as not individually eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Any DSHS planning should prioritize these properties for removal over properties with higher significance rankings. These are properties that have few distinguishing architectural characteristics. DSHS prioritization of properties for removal would also consider the building's historical significance as well as functional



value/adaptive re-use potential. Consideration of minimal properties would include more than distinguishing architectural characteristics but also historical and functional value and potential re-use value as well.

None properties are recommended as not individually eligible for and not potentially contributing to a district for listing to the National Register of Historic Places or Washington Heritage Register. Any DSHS planning should prioritize these properties for removal over properties with higher significance rankings. These are properties that have no remaining architectural or landscape features or spatial configurations dating to either original construction or significant historical modifications, or are contemporary features and spaces that are not compatible with the original design.



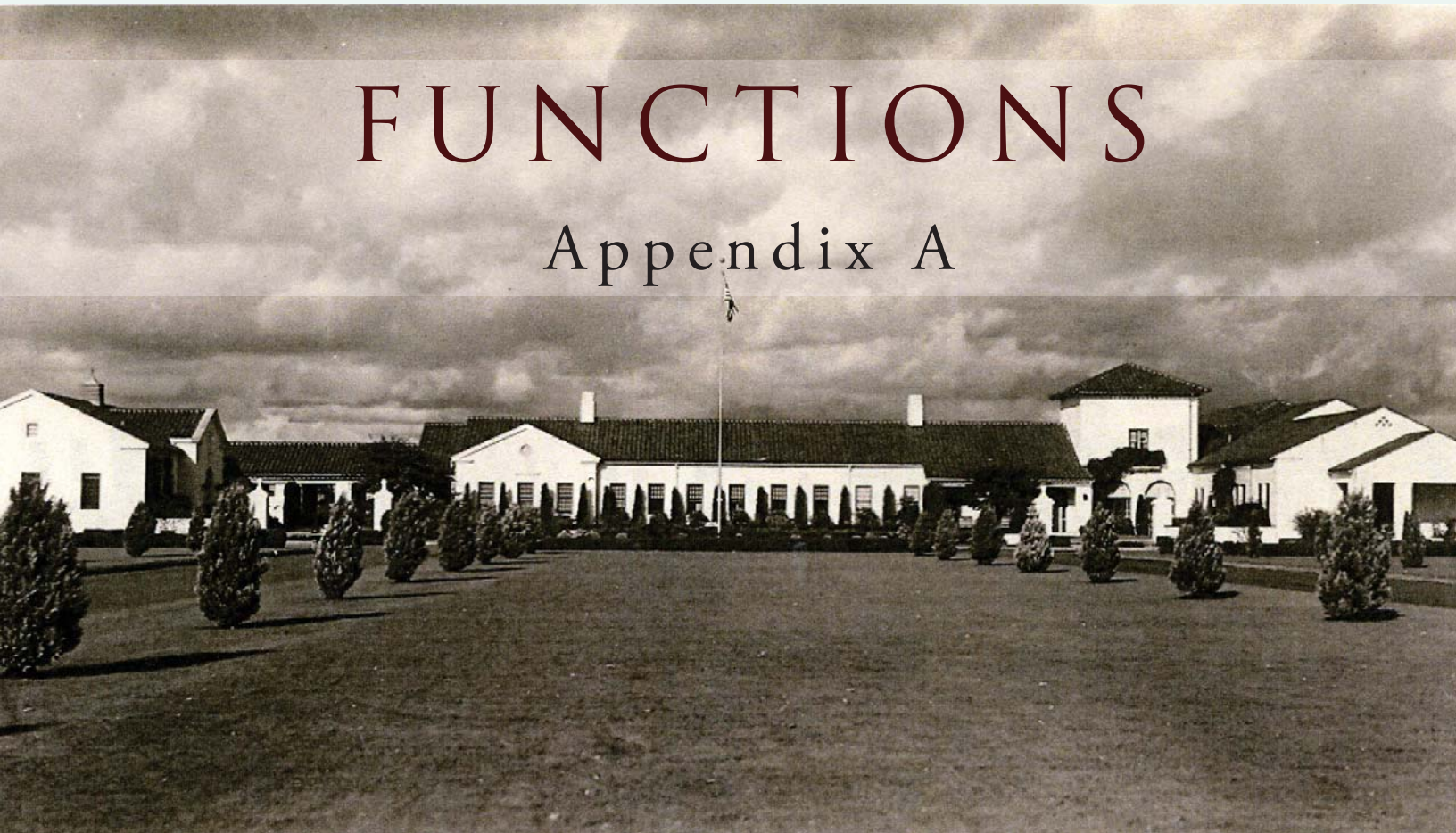


MAP 4. Significance levels for individual resources



FUNCTIONS

Appendix A



RAINIER SCHOOL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES



1946 VIEW OF MAIN CAMPUS ENTRY, LOOKING NORTH.

(CAPTION FOR ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE)

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

FUNCTIONS | APPENDIX A CONTENTS

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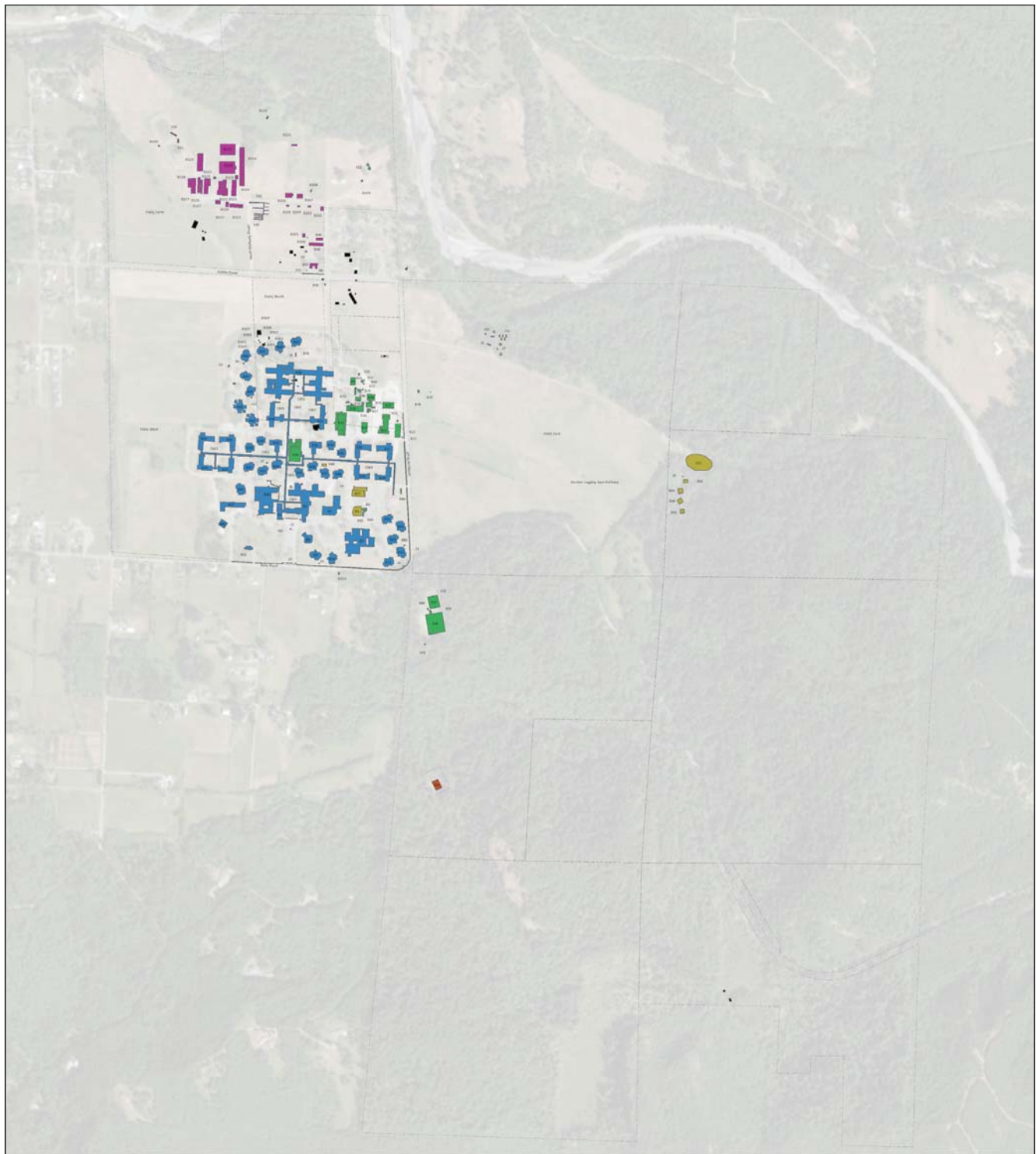
Functions—the actions and uses that shape the identity of a site—can be considered in connection with components in order to create a unified understanding of how a landscape has been used in the past and what evidence remains to tell that story. These functions range from sustained uses that left pronounced patterns on the landscape, to brief uses that served a singular need and left few tangible remnants. The strength of a landscape’s historical significance resides not only in the importance the land uses held for the local, state, and national events, but also the extent of authentic intact components derived from those uses and activities. The three main classifications of functions employed in the analysis are:

- Land uses and activities
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Responses to the natural environment

The following analysis explores specific examples of each function that was important in the development of the Rainier School site. This summary builds upon the notable previous work of Howard D. Baumgart, *Over Fifty Years of Caring*, published in 1997, that provides many details on the site’s history and development.

This study addresses only Euro-American settlement and subsequent Rainier School land uses and activities. No ethnographic study, archaeological investigation, or other evaluation of pre-contact patterns, land uses, or activities was conducted.





Legend

Existing properties by type

- Facilities
- Farm
- Institution & Residential
- Recreation
- Settlement

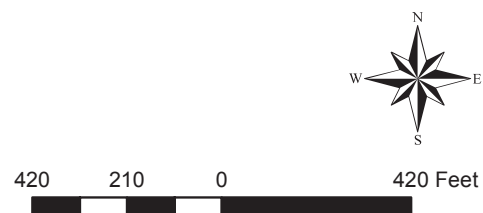
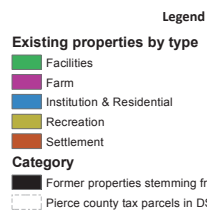
Category

- Former properties stemming from pre institution land uses
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP A.1 Land use activities for Rainier School site





A.1 LAND USES AND ACTIVITIES

Rainier School has had continued institutional and farming activities on site since opening its doors in 1939. The vast majority of the buildings and circulation networks within the Rainier School cultural landscape were built solely for the school's use. Though the site's most consistent use was as an institution, various land uses and activities also overlapped with that status throughout the years. The land uses and activities at Rainier School represent human interactions with their surroundings. They leave a lasting impression on the landscape through physical changes as well as associations of place and memory. Identifying what uses and activities occurred in a particular area leads to an evaluation of which are historically important. Physical alterations may include clearing forested land for agricultural purposes, laying pipes for sewers and irrigation, and erecting fences to define property lines. Once identified, an evaluation of the physical remnants can assist in determining their overall historical significance. However, when original uses and activities end and time passes, ongoing vegetation growth and new uses or activities can obscure and often remove these physical vestiges of the past.

The principal land uses and activities at the Rainier School consist of:

- Settlement
- Land acquisition and site preparation
- Institutional
- Facilities operation
- Farming
- Therapy
- Recreation

All played a significant role in shaping the character-defining features of the site. Furthermore, many of the land uses and activities were closely intertwined, as clients helped operate the farm and participated in therapy and recreation, and staff coordinated and oversaw all of the institution's uses and operations. The first institutional buildings constructed on site were the Administration and Hospital Buildings, completed by the end of 1938. A highly concentrated, uninterrupted pattern of activities took place on the school landscape and buildings from the time of the school's opening in 1939 and which continues today (2014) as the school remains a habilitation center for individuals with developmental disabilities that provides therapeutic, education, and recreation opportunities to its clients. Refer to [Appendix B, "Components" on page B-i](#) for a discussion of tangible, character-defining features of each use and activity and the threats to their integrity.

A.1.1 SETTLEMENT

By the late 1870s, Euro-Americans began to settle in the Cascade foothills, and eventually the site of the Rainier School. Settlement began close to the waterfront and moved further inland as the economy expanded to include agriculture, forestry, and mining. North central Pierce County, in particular, became a significant producer of coal and sandstone quarry rock, with communities like Wilkeson, Carbonado, and Burnett cropping up to support the mines, their workers, and their families. Timber also became a dominant industry in the foothills, with Buckley quickly establishing itself as the region's saw mill and logging center.

In the summer of 1884, the Northern Pacific Railway Company established the White River side track to extend rail service to the Cascade foothills.¹ Work on the branch line was delayed by construction interruptions, but resumed in 1886, with the line opening in 1888. Alexander Wickersham purchased 80 acres of land adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railway Company right-of-way on May 23, 1888, and filed a plat for the town of Buckley, naming it after a prominent and respected railroad superintendent. During the summer of 1888, the community's first hotel opened, followed by a post office and sawmill, later known as the Buckley Lumber Company. The town of Buckley incorporated on May 22, 1890, and

1. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., "Pierce County Survey," prepared for Pierce County and the Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission (March 2010), 173.



despite two fires in about a decade destroying the town's downtown business district, the community thrived, building an electric plant by 1893 and a high school by 1899;² between 1907 and 1909, the community completed a gravity water system, with the water line for the system passing through what would become the Rainier School site.

By the early 1900s, Buckley had become an economic center for equipping miners and mining activities operating in the area. Community businesses included a bank, several saw and shingle mills, a shoe factory, creamery, and a weekly paper, *The Banner*.³ The 1910 U.S. Census recorded Buckley's population as 1,272. As the timber industry cleared the land, the community began to transition from logging to farming, with rich black loam soil nourishing fruit, berries, and hops, as well as pastures for dairies. Logging served as Buckley's principal industry at the same time the state selected the site just east of the town for the new custodial school.

A.1.2 WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE CUSTODIAL SCHOOL

As early as 1862, the Territory of Washington recognized the need for publicly funded care for citizens with mental illnesses or developmental disabilities, contracting with private citizens and organizations to provide treatment and care. In 1871, the territorial legislature established its first and only institution, referred to as an asylum for the insane, sited at the former Fort Steilacoom (operating today as Western State Hospital).⁴ At this time, few distinctions were made between the varying illnesses or disabilities and facilities were not available for children or youth. In 1886, the legislature passed an act to establish a school for developmentally disabled youth to be located near Vancouver.⁵ Despite this legislation, a facility for youth and children was not constructed until 1892 with the opening of the State School for the Feeble-Minded. Although available to youth, the institution still excluded those with profound physical or developmental disabilities and epileptics.

Washington state further expanded care in 1905 when the legislature passed an act establishing custodial care; as a result a custodial facility in Medical Lake, near Spokane, on the Eastern State Hospital campus was opened. The state relocated all the youth living at the Vancouver facility to the custodial facility on the Eastern State Hospital campus. Enrollment at the school increased quickly and the school, originally designed for 700, quickly became overburdened; by 1923, enrollment reached 840⁶ and soared to more than 1,500 by the 1950s.⁷ In 1935, concerned parents and relatives of patients at the custodial school in Medical Lake met in Seattle to form an organization, the Children's Benevolent League, to promote the well being of the school's residents and to support their families. James F. and Anna Oakley spearheaded the effort; their son, Vincent, had been living at the Medical Lake facilities since 1930, at the age of 14. The organization lobbied heavily for the establishment of a second custodial school on the west side of the state as well as additional funding for the Medical Lake facility. The Children's Benevolent League continues to exist today (2014) as The Arc of Washington State.



1939 MAP OF ORIGINAL ACREAGE AND LAND USES AT THE WESTERN WASHINGTON CUSTODIAL SCHOOL, LATER RENAMED AS RAINIER SCHOOL.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

2. Howard Baumgart, *Fifty Years of Caring* (Tacoma, WA: H. D. Baumgart, 1997), 9.

3. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., "Pierce County Survey," 173.

4. Artifacts Consulting, Inc., "Western State Hospital Cultural Landscape Assessment," prepared for the Department of Social and Health Services (March 2009), 27. This institution remains in operation as of 2014 as Western State Hospital.

5. Baumgart, 2.

6. Baumgart, 3, 5.

7. Baumgart, 7.



The Children's Benevolent League and its individual members made a big impact. In 1936, the president of the organization, Monty Percival, won a bid for state Senate, representing the 28th Legislative District (including Fort Lewis, University Place, Steilacoom, portions of Lakewood, Anderson and McNeil islands). He became chair of the State Charitable Institutions Committee. As a member of the Legislature, Percival quickly went to work. Joined by another Pierce County Democrat, Harry H. Brown, Percival sponsored Senate Bill No. 34 to establish a custodial school on the west side. Senator Lulu Haddon, a Bremerton legislator and the chair of the Senate Education Committee, supported the bill and was instrumental in ensuring the bill's passage. The bill quickly moved through the Senate and House, with Governor Clarence D. Martin signing it into law on February 16, 1937. The new institution was codified under Chapter 10, Laws of 1937, as Western State Custodial School. The act established the institution for the "care, confinement, training and employment" of developmentally disabled individuals, provided for the selection and purchase of a site, and created a state fund to be named the Western State Custodial School Revolving Fund.⁸ The act further established a three-member committee to select a site, no fewer than 400 acres, for the new school. The commission was to consist of a member of the Senate, appointed by the Senate president; a member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the speaker; and the director of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business.⁹ Soon after, Governor Martin revealed his biennial budget, which included \$350,000 for the establishment of the school.

The Site Selection Committee consisted of Senator Percival, Representative Carl Devenish from Edwall (Spokane County), and Olaf L. Olsen, Director of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business. They held their first meeting on May 5, 1937, in Olympia¹⁰ and considered 51 locations before narrowing their options down to two sites, one in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, and the other in Buckley, Pierce County. Percival, a Pierce County resident, advocated for the school to be located in his area; excellent soil quality further solidified his case. The committee selected the site outside of Buckley on May 24, 1937.¹¹

A.1.3 LAND ACQUISITION AND SITE PREPARATION

Once the state selected Buckley as the location for the new custodial school, it began the process of acquiring the land. The state needed at least 400 acres and looked to an area east of the small logging community. The state approached Edward Collins, an 85-year-old bachelor who owned a 160-acre homestead plus 30 additional acres. Collins received the original homestead property through a land patent in 1890 and then acquired the additional property in 1927.¹² Collins agreed to sell his property for \$40,000, but the state only wanted to pay \$20,000. Collins dropped his price to \$30,000 and wouldn't budge, also insisting on occupying his property until September 1, 1937. However, the state was unwilling to meet Collins' price. Buckley Postmaster John E. Martin pledged \$5,000 to help pay for the land and Frank Hickey of Tacoma's White Motor Company donated an additional \$5,000. The state envisioned this property as constituting the core of the campus, especially since 110 acres was already cleared as farmland. The rest of the site included a number of different parcels occupied as homes. The state purchased large parcels of land from Leontine Levesque (429 acres) and Angus McBride (108.75 acres). Smaller tracts of land were acquired from other adjacent property owners and Pierce County donated 160 acres to the school. Forty acres of Collins land at Ryan and Levesque roads formed the primary building site for the campus, with the additional 40 acres to the north planned for gardening and other buildings.

8. Washington State Legislature, Session Laws, 1937, Chapter 10, 13.

9. Washington State Legislature, Session Laws, 1937, Chapter 10, Section 21, 17-18.

10. State of Washington, "Second Biennial Report of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business for the Term Beginning October 1, 1936, and Ending September 30, 1938 to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Washington, Twenty-Sixth Regular Session" (Olympia: State Printing Plant, 1939), 14, Department Finance, Budget and Business, Administration: General Subject Files, Accomplishments – Building, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A448, Washington State Archives.

11. Ibid.

12. Baumgart, 11.



LAND ACQUISITION			
GRANTOR	ACRES	PRICE	DESCRIPTION
Edward Collins	193	\$30,000	W ¼ of E ½ and SE ¼ of SE ¼ and Lot 4 of Opdahl's S. Div. Sec. 2
Leontine Levesque	429	\$10,000	Frac. SW ¼ of Sec. 1, and SW ¼ Sec. 12, and W ½ of NW ¼ of Sec. 12, and NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 12
Mary L. Nelson	23.5	\$5,000	W 40 ft. Lot 2 and E 590 ft. Lot 2, all Lot 3, Lot 6, Lot 7, Lot 8, Opdahl's Subdivision Sec. 2
Samuel J. Nearhood	8.5	\$4,000	Lot 5 of Opdahl's Subdivision of NE ¼ of SE ¼ Sec. 2
Joseph J. Miller	5	\$4,000	Lot 1 of Opdahl's Subdivision of NE ¼ of SE ¼ Sec. 12
Angus McBride	108.75	\$1,200	SE ¼ of SE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ Sec. 12, except part conveyed to Town of Buckley
Charles Nimrick	10	\$1,200	SW ¼ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ Sec. 2
Alvy T. Crackel	20	\$1,000	N ½ of SE ¼ of NE ¼ Sec. 2
Pierce County	160	(donated)	Sec. 12
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	83	\$830	Sec. 12
The following information was acquired from Howard Baumgart's <i>Fifty Years of Caring</i> on page 12.			

J.G. Raley, a cashier at the Citizens State Bank in Buckley, processed the titles to the land, working alongside the Commonwealth Title Insurance Company in Tacoma.

Once the state selected the location and acquired the land, site preparation for the school advanced quickly. The state applied to the Public Works Administration for a federal grant to aid in construction and was awarded \$265,000 to match state funds.¹³ Site-clearing work began during the July of 1937. On behalf of the state, Director of Finance Olaf L. Olsen appointed John Graham, noted Seattle architect, on June 3, 1937, to draft plans for the new custodial school.¹⁴ While Graham began designing the campus, crews went to work building roads to and around the site. Two roads were constructed in from Levesque Road on the eastern edge of the campus (now known as 2nd and 3rd Avenues) and roads were also built in from Ryan Road, utilizing gravel from the Klink property across Ryan Road, south of the Rainier School site. By the end of September, Don G. Abel, state director of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), announced the WPA had awarded the project \$34,885 to assist in site preparation, including cleaning and grubbing, enhancing the drainage ditch, and cutting, splitting, and erecting fence posts. In October, the project received another federal grant to fund construction, totaling \$260,000. As crews cleared the land, Rogers Construction Co. of Tacoma laid sewers in advance of building constructing, finishing in October.

Graham designed the campus and its buildings. A native of Liverpool, England, he arrived in Seattle in 1901 and began practicing architecture, designing a number of significant buildings in the city, including several pavilions for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.¹⁵ Between 1936 and 1942, Graham associated with William Painter in New York City.¹⁶ Graham's son, John Graham, Jr., joined the New York office of Graham and Painter in the late 1930s. During this association, Graham Sr. received the commission for the new custodial school design. On a short time table, the firm quickly drew up plans for the campus. Their original design featured a large number of buildings, anticipating the school's growth and future need for expansion. However, funding and timing—the state wanted the building open as soon as possible—only allowed for the construction of seven buildings, which included the Administration and Hospital buildings, connected by a loggia; two ward buildings, one for boys and one for girls; a kitchen; a power plant; and a laundry building.

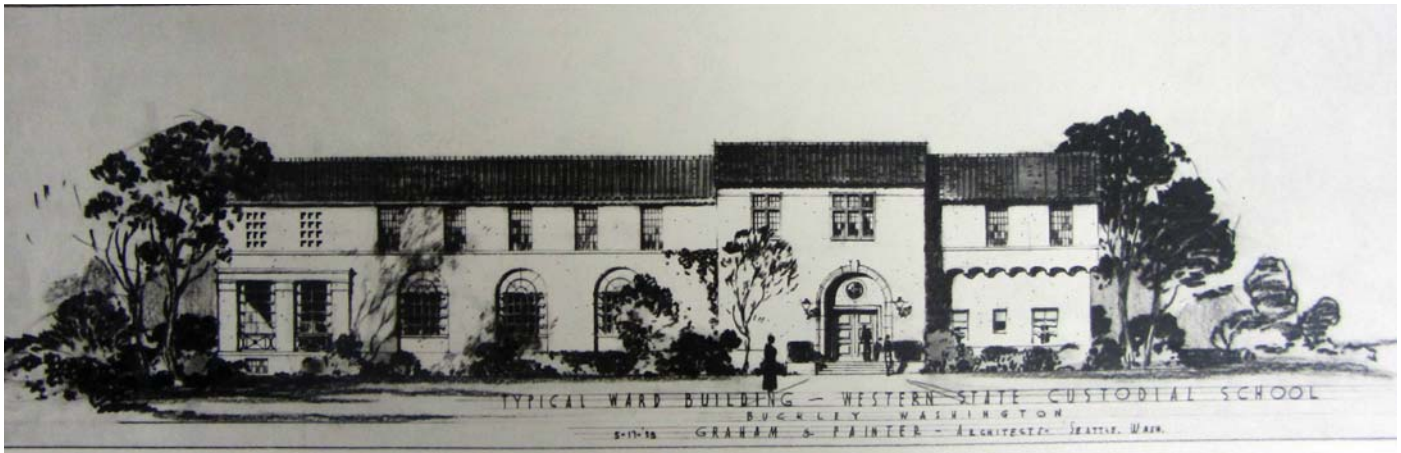
13. State of Washington, "Second Biennial Report," 14-16.

14. "Graham Will Draft State School Plans," *The Seattle Daily Times*, June 3, 1937: 30.

15. Grant Hildebrand, "John Graham, Sr.," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994), 90.

16. Hildebrand, 92.





1938 DESIGN SKETCH BY GRAHAM AND PAINTER FOR A TYPICAL WARD BUILDING.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.

The state opened construction bids in Olympia on January 6, 1938, and awarded S. Christian Ericksen of Tacoma the construction contract for his bid of \$397,867 for seven buildings.¹⁷ Construction began quickly with footings installed by February, basement wall forms erected in March, and all basement floors poured by the end of April. In the meantime, WPA still had crews at work on the site building a road from Ryan Road along the base of Blackberry Hill, just below the reservoirs, and a road from Collins Road to the White River. The project also utilized WPA workers to construct an arcade walk or covered walkway to connect the new buildings. A.C. Hansen supervised the walkway construction. The 8-foot-wide walkway extended 800 feet from the portico between the Administration and Hospital buildings and featured three pavilions.

Construction progressed through the summer and fall of 1938. Workers completed the smokestack on the power plant in September and installed a furnace in the plant in November. A vacuum pump and feed pump installed in the power plant were taken from the State Capitol Boiler House Plant, where they had not been in use.¹⁸ By the end of 1938, the Administration and Hospital buildings were complete with the other five buildings in the final stages. Following an inspection by F.T. Ahlson, representing Graham and Painter; M.O. Syliaasson, structural designer; a Mr. Weber, mechanical designer; and Marius Anderson, state engineer, Olaf L. Olsen signed off on the construction contract as complete on March 15, 1939. This signaled the completion of school's first stage of construction, but work continued throughout the summer and early fall to prepare for the school's autumn opening.



AUGUST 1939 VIEW OF THE RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

Work began on the house for the superintendent in April 1939. Graham and Painter sited the new building, a two-story Colonial Revival dwelling, along Ryan Road. Eventually landscaping around the rear of the house would shelter it from the rest of the campus, but a break in the hedges provides a direct route to the Administration Building to the northeast. A concrete sidewalk, constructed by Roy T. Early Co. of Tacoma in 1945, replaced a previous board sidewalk between the Superintendent's house and office in the Administration Building.¹⁹

17. Baumgart, 17.

18. Marius Anderson to Mr. McHugh, September 17, 1938, Box 25, Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.

19. Concrete Walk to Superintendent's House, John Graham, December 11, 1944, and James W. Purvis to Marius Anderson, January 13, 1945. Found in Box 25, Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.



Concurrently with the 1939 building of the superintendent's residence, Jannsen Drilling Company started drilling for water on the site. Excavation on a 100-by-1,500-foot reservoir began in August.

Landscaping and gardening continued, with many crops and gardens planted by gardener Vincent Nanevitz and George Protzman, horticulturist and landscape gardener. Nanevitz planted potatoes, oats, corn, peas, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, alfalfa, and clover for fall harvest.

Additional construction continued throughout the summer of 1939, with Brady Construction Co. awarded the bid to build the commissary and garage (maintenance shop) buildings. Crews paved the road system on the campus in August and worked to ready the campus for a September 15th opening date, but even at their breakneck pace the opening was pushed back to October. The school's first superintendent, Frederick M. Lash, asked staff to report to work on October 16th. The first residents arrived and moved in on the evening of October 19th. The school quickly grew from those first 19 residents to 169 by the end of 1939.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE AND DRIVEWAY, WITH THE FORMER HADDON HALL IN THE BACKGROUND AT RIGHT.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

There was a formal dedication of the school on August 3, 1941 and Governor Arthur B. Langlie and Dr. Stevenson Smith, a psychology professor at the University of Washington, both spoke at the event.²⁰ The school's population quickly grew to 593 in just 5 years and had a long wait list.²¹

A.1.4 INSTITUTIONAL

The institutional legacy of Rainier School spans 75 years and continues to grow to this day, thanks to the institution's significant and ongoing role as a habilitation center for the developmentally disabled. Rainier School's development has shifted with evolving attitudes and practices towards the care and support of the developmentally disabled.

In 1939, it was just the second facility of its kind in the state. The institutional operations at Rainier School involved the treatment and housing of residents, recreational activities, vocational and educational opportunities, and provision of on-site staff housing.

Over the course of the school's history, the following superintendents helped shape the growth and course of Rainier School:²²

- Frederick M. Lash, PhD (September 1, 1939–January 28, 1950)
- Rudolph J. Depner, MD (January 1, 1950–September 30, 1950)
- Theodore M. Barber, MD (February 1951–August 31, 1955; acting superintendent October 1, 1950)
- Wesley D. White, Ed.D. (September 1, 1955–June 7, 1961)
- Charles H. Martin (June 7, 1961–January 27, 1968)
- Gareth D. Thorne (July 15, 1968–July 15, 1971)

20. "Buckley School Dedication Set," *The Seattle Times*, July 27, 1941: 4.

21. State of Washington, "Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Biennial Reports of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business for the Period Beginning October 1, 1940, and Ending September 30, 1944" (Olympia: State Printing Plant, 1944), 123, Box 1, Department Finance, Budget and Business. Administration: General Subject Files. Accomplishments – Building, 1935-1947. Accession No. 02A448. Washington State Archives.

22. List of superintendents found through Baumgart's book and also *Seattle Times* research.



- Albert Reichert, M.D. (December 29, 1971–June 30, 1974)
- Dale E. Swenson (April 1 1975–April 30, 1980)
- Timothy R. Brown, PhD (May 1, 1980–January 1988)
- Eric M. Bost (May 25, 1988–July 14, 1989)
- Mary J. Kudla (November 20, 1989–November 30, 1990)
- Leana D. Lamb²³ (Acting Superintendent, December 1990–March 1991; March 16, 1991–1999)
- Larry Merxbauer (September 2000–October 2004)
- Cornelius “Neil” Crowley (October 2004–June 2014)
- Alan McLaughlin (Acting Superintendent, August 2014 - present)

A.1.5 RESIDENTIAL

When the Western State Custodial School opened in October 1939, two ward buildings provided housing for residents. These two-story Spanish Colonial Revival-style buildings were constructed as mirror images and featured identical facades and floor plans. The first floor consisted of a large day room, sun porch, dining room, serving kitchen, clothes room, living room, restrooms, and small bedrooms. The second floor had a large central restroom, a large open dormitory, a smaller dormitory, and a series of small bedrooms.²⁴ These buildings were named Buckley (which housed girls) and Percival (which housed boys), to commemorate the school’s location and the efforts of Senator Percival in establishing the school, respectively. The Hospital building, finished in 1938 along with the adjacent Administration building, also provided housing on the campus. In addition to doctors’ and nurses’ offices and a surgery, the Hospital building originally served predominately as housing for residents. The first floor had separate dormitories for boys and girls.²⁵ Covered walkways, arcades, connected these residential buildings with the kitchen, hospital, and administration buildings. The walkways enabled food to be rolled from the kitchen in electrically heated carts to the individual dining rooms in the residential and hospital buildings.²⁶

Before the school even opened, though, plans were in the works for additional ward buildings. On October 17, 1939, the state awarded Brady Construction Co., the contractors for the commissary and the maintenance shop, a contract to construct two ward buildings to house 160 patients. The imminent need for this housing required that construction be completed in 120 days. John Graham continued as the architect for these buildings as well as two nursery buildings (constructed after the end of World War II). These additional ward buildings, named Devenish and Haddon, were completed in 1940, and another residential building, sited north of the core campus, was constructed in 1940. That building, a cottage originally called Collins Hall, then colloquially Collins Cottage, after the site’s previous owner, housed boys learning farm work and was intended as a training site for job placement outside of the facility. Although the school planned additional cottages like this one, none were built.



HISTORIC VIEW OF FORMER HADDON AND BUCKLEY HALLS (GIRLS' WARDS), TAKEN BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 1946 AND 1953.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

The school continued to struggle with overcrowding during its early years; not only was the school over capacity but many more individuals had been admitted to the institution but remained on the wait list. The rationing of resources and

23. Leana D. Lamb was also known as Leana D. Lamb-Miller for a portion of her career at Rainier School.

24. Graham & Painter, “Mechanical Equipment, Boy’s Ward Building,” December 10, 1937.

25. Graham & Painter, “First Floor Plan, Administration and Hospital Building,” December 10, 1937.

26. State of Washington, “Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Biennial Reports,” 129.





1944 proposed development plan that was not implemented overlaid on a contemporary aerial image.



325 162.5 0 325 Feet

MAP A.4 Proposed development plan, 1944





MARCH, 1948 VIEW OF THE STAFF DORM UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



JULY, 1948 VIEW OF THE STAFF DORM NEARLY OR JUST COMPLETED.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

materials during World War II limited large-scale construction projects on the campus, but four 25-bed temporary ward buildings were constructed on the site to ease the housing burden on campus.²⁷

Construction resumed after the end of the war when the state retained John Graham for two more buildings, boy and girl nurseries to attend to the institution's youngest children. James M. Taylor, Jr., with the Department of Public Institutions, served as consulting architect on the project. Completed in 1947, these two buildings featured large, open ward rooms, bathrooms, a day room, smaller ward rooms, a dining room and serving kitchen, and a visitor's room. Each nursery building had a capacity of 50 beds.²⁸ These were the last buildings designed by Graham built on the campus. The nurseries were eventually named Meyer and Oakley.

Construction on two additional ward buildings occurred simultaneously with the nursery buildings. The state retained architects Miller & Ahlson to design the new wards, with James M. Taylor, Jr. continuing to serve as consulting architect for the Department of Public Institutions. Miller & Ahlson practiced out of Seattle, comprised of Charles Taylor Miller and Frederick Theodore Ahlson.²⁹ The firm's buildings fit in well with the site, featuring compatible architectural detailing with those already constructed. The new wards had a capacity of 90 beds each.³⁰ Like the nursery buildings, these wards were completed in 1947. These one-story buildings were eventually named Robin and Hurlbert.

Although housing for the school's residents was a top priority, on-site housing for staff continued to be a dire need for the institution. Superintendent Lash continually asked for funds to construct a residence for staff in the school's first years. In his report included within the Sixth Biennial Report for the period between October 1, 1944, and September 30, 1945, Dr. Lash stated:

"A word must be said about something which is of primary importance and that is living conditions of employees residing at the institution. In short, they are intolerable and unless the state constructs on employees' residence hall with some provision for social relaxation on the part of employees, it will be practically impossible to secure additional employees when needed. We are remotely situated, we are isolated, we are at the end of the road, and whatever enjoyment or social relaxation we have, we must make ourselves."³¹

27. State of Washington, "Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Biennial Reports," 19.

28. "Custodial School Buildings Readied," *The Seattle Times*, August 8, 1947: 12.

29. "Miller and Ahlson, Architects," The Pacific Coast Architecture Database (PCAD), <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/1868/> (accessed July 28, 2014).

30. "Custodial School Buildings Readied."

31. State of Washington, "Sixth Biennial Report of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business for the Term Beginning October 1, 1944, and Ending September 30, 1946" (Olympia: State Printing Plant, 1947), 155, Box 1, Department Finance, Budget and Business. Administration: General Subject Files. 1935-1947. Accession No. 02A448. Washington State Archives.





UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF 'THREE BOYS' WARDS (PERCIVAL, DEVENISH, OLSEN), LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



UNDATED INTERIOR VIEW OF A WARD.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

Graham and Painter had even been contracted to design a nurses' home to meet this need, but funding fell through. Finally, funds became available and the state hired Seattle architects Carl Collins and Paul Delaney of Collins and Delaney to design a staff dormitory for the site. Construction was authorized to proceed on December 12, 1947³² and progressed steadily, passing the official inspection on August 30, 1948.³³ The staff dormitory was located on the west side of the campus, near other staff residences including the superintendent's house and the doctor's and engineer's cottages. The new residence featured private rooms for staff members living on site.

Meanwhile, the state had once again retained Miller and Ahlson to construct additional wards buildings, known as Girls Ward G 1 (Kerr), Girls Ward G 2 (Belle King), Boys Ward B 1 (Olsen), and Boys Ward B 2 (Martin). These two-story, large ward buildings, although not exact copies of Graham and Painter's ward buildings, fit in well with the site, featuring a similar footprint to the previous two-story ward buildings and compatible architectural detailing. Large play and day rooms comprised the majority of the square footage of the first floor, in addition to a serving kitchen, dining room, visitors' room, and bath and laundry facilities. Open dormitory-style quarters occupied much of the second floor, with remaining space devoted to a large bathroom, an attendant's room, and a few small ward rooms.³⁴ Construction appeared to be completed on all four buildings by September 1950.³⁵ Miller and Ahlson also developed a plan for the campus for future expansion, including four mirror images of the new ward buildings as well as many addition wards. Rather than following the grid pattern for ward placement, this plan showed a curvilinear plan extending from the wards furthest west up to the north.³⁶ The state never implemented this expansion plan.

prominent architecture firm—Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson (NBBJ)—to design additional buildings. The firm began with four two-story ward buildings, the mirror images of the G1, G2, B1, and B2 Wards designed by Miller & Ahlson. NBBJ drew up plans for the buildings by 1951. The buildings were eventually named Holly, Laurel, Cedar, and Alder. After completing the ward buildings, NBBJ moved on to design a Cerebral Palsy Center. Located west of the Administration building, workers completed the center in December 1953 and the school occupied the building in March 1954.³⁷ NBBJ

The campus continued to expand to meet the number of admissions, and the state contracted with another

32. James M. Taylor, Jr. to Hall-Atwater Company, November 19, 1947, Box 26, Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.

33. Jack Ballew to Hall-Atwater Contractors, September 10, 1948, Box 16, Department of Public Institutions, Institutions: Subject Files, 1947-1955, Accession No. 02A565, Washington State Archives.

34. Miller & Ahlson, "1st and 2nd Floor Plans, Girls Ward Building," May 17, 1947.

35. Biennial Report for October 1, 1948, to September 30, 1950, enclosure from Rudolph J. Depner, M.D., to H. D. Van Eaton, September 30, 1950, Public Institutions, Institutions, Subject Files, Rainier School, 1947-1955, Accession No. 02A565, box 15.

36. Miller & Ahlson, "Site Plan, Window Index & Schedule, Rainier State School," May 17, 1957.

37. Department of Public Institutions, "Fourth Biennial Report 1952-1954" (Olympia, WA: State Printing Plant), 148, Box 1, Department of Public Institutions, Administration: Subject Files, 1947-1955, Accession No. 02A564, Washington State Archives.





UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM (GYM).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND HEALTH SERVICES.



1955 VIEW OF THE EVERGREEN CENTER (B50), NOW KNOWN AS SPRUCE,
HEMLOCK, FIR AND PINE.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.

continued to work for the school, designing a large building featuring four wings, two each for boys and girls, and located at the north edge of the campus. This building, known as the Evergreen Center but sometimes considered four buildings with its large wings, was completed in 1954. The individual wings came to be known as Hemlock, Spruce, Fir, and Pine and were the last dormitory-style buildings constructed on the campus.

Following the completion of the NBBJ-designed custodial buildings, more than 20 years passed before there was another residential construction project on the site. The concept of dormitory-style, institutional residences began to lose support in favor of home-like settings. Oakley and Meyer halls, originally nursery buildings, were renovated in 1979 to follow this new style, with a capacity for 14 residents. In 1979, construction also began on four new duplex-style residences, Crystal, Columbia, Cascade, and Chinook. Designed to differ completely from the large, institutional buildings, they opened in February 1980 and housed 14 residents.³⁸ This new type of dwelling became the norm for the campus and the state planned additional residences for the center of campus. The original dormitory wards, massive reinforced concrete buildings named Buckley, Percival, Haddon, and Devenish were demolished in 1979 to make way for the new structures.—Four of the eight new duplexes, constructed in 1981 were named after their predecessors and the remaining four were named Naches, Klamath, Hyak, and Tyee. An additional 16 duplexes were constructed in the northwest and southeast corners of the campus.³⁹

Housing changes not only recognized changing standards in care, but the decreasing population of the institution. Rainier School's population peaked in 1958 with a total of 1,958. Over the next 12 years, the population decreased slightly, but stayed roughly around 1,700 residents. Then, beginning in 1971, the population began to steadily decrease. By 1979, when construction began on the new duplexes, the school's population had dropped sharply, to 867.⁴⁰ As of 2014, the school houses 370 adults.⁴¹

A.1.6 RECREATION

As a habilitation center initially for youth, Rainier School included numerous recreation opportunities for its residents. But early on, funds were limited and the school made do with what they had. In his report for the *Third Biennial Report*, Superintendent Dr. Frederick Lash stated “The first year, especially the winter, has been rather difficult, owing to the fact that few facilities were available to the School to do other than care for the children’s physical needs. With the completion

38. Baumgart, 277.

39. The Quinault Court duplexes (1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 2005, 2015, 2025, 2035), Chelan, Orcas, Omak, San Juan, Shasta, Alpine, and Aspen.

40. Baumgart, 370.

41. “Rainier School,” Washington State Department of Social and Health Services: Developmental Disabilities Administration, <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/ddd/rainier.shtml> (accessed July 28, 2014).



of the auditorium and school classrooms and their use, the situation will be improved.”⁴²

The completion of the auditorium/gymnasium building in 1940 provided additional and defined recreation space for the residents with the north portion providing classroom space. Plays and musicals were held on the stage in the gym and matinee movies were shown on Saturdays. Residents played sports, including basketball, baseball, and even football.

Swimming served as a fun activity for residents throughout the school’s history. During the summer of 1945 the Kitsap County Unit of the Children’s Benevolent League installed two wading pools on the campus, a girls’ pool between Buckley and Haddon halls and a boys’ pool between Percival and Devenish. Staff planned day trips to Lake Tapps before the summer of 1952, when the Seattle Athletic Club members donated time, materials, and money to construct an outdoor pool east of the main campus across Levesque Road.⁴³

In 1949, four new wards opened and the original four wards underwent remodels. The basements of Percival and Devenish were converted for use as game and activity centers, featuring activities such as shuffleboard, bowling, hopscotch, handball, and roller skating. Unfortunately, this recreation was short-lived as overcrowding necessitated returning the basements to use as housing.⁴⁴ Playground equipment went in next to the dormitory halls in 1948 providing swings, see-saws, slides, and jungle gyms for the residents. The following year the school installed heavy-duty equipment including more swings, merry-go-rounds, slides, and climbing bars.⁴⁵

Residents went on walks throughout the campus and even into Buckley along Collins Road. A train ran on an oval track across from Kerr and Belle King Halls, which was larger than the one adjacent to the gymnasium. A third train was added to serve adults, a 36-inch narrow gauge railway with a 19th century-style steam engine named Honest Abe and featuring four covered cars. Unfortunately, the train was never used.

A coffee shop opened on the campus in 1945 for resident and public use, located in the basement of the Administration Building. It featured visiting rooms, a beauty parlor, restrooms, and a snack bar.⁴⁶



1952 VIEW OF THE OUTDOOR POOL BY THE BOY SCOUT CAMP.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



VIEW OF BUILDING 93.
SOURCE: ARTIFACTS CONSULTING, INC.

42. State of Washington, “Third Biennial Report for the Term of the Department of Finance, Budget and Business for the Term Beginning October 1, 1938, and Ending September 30, 1940, to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Washington, Twenty-Seventh Regular Session” (Olympia: State Printing Plant, 1941), 204, Box 1, Department Finance, Budget and Business, Administration: General Subject Files, Accomplishments – Building, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A448, Washington State Archives.

43. Information about the Seattle Athletic Club’s involvement with the pool’s construction was listed on a photo caption in the photo and history display section in the Rainier School Administration Building.

44. Lucile McDonald, “Forgotten Children,” *The Seattle Times*, April 13, 1947: 5.

45. Baumgart, 76.

46. Marius Anderson, Supervising Engineer, to John Graham, Architect & Engineer, August 11, 1944, Box 25, Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.



Camping was a popular activity for the residents, with off-site camps available at Camp Moran on Orcas Island, Camp Waskowitz, near North Bend, O-da-Ko in Wilkeson (just south of Buckley), and Camp Hahobas along Hood Canal for the Boy Scouts. The Scouting program on the campus began in 1949, initiated by Glen M. Ehlers who worked in the Recreation Department beginning in 1946. Glen ran the Boy Scout program while his wife, Agnes, supervised the Girl Scouts. Oscar R. LeCompte, an instructor at the school, served as scoutmaster in 1957. Ellery M. Cram also organized a Cub Scout troop and led it for several years until his retirement in the early 1960s. In 1968, the Girl Scouts group at Rainier School was officially organized and chartered as the Rainier Girl Scout Troup 619, a regular troop within the Pacific Peaks Girl Scout Council, Olympia.⁴⁷ Eventually the school constructed a camp by the former swimming pool (converted into an outdoor fishing pond), allowing residents to enjoy both day camps and overnight camping. The camp, known at one point as the Annabelle Adams Scout Camp, began in the spring of 1970 when the Explorer Scouts from Port Orchard began work on May 3. They cleared the land adjacent to the old swimming pool, built a road into the camp, constructed a central fire pit, and selected camp sites.



1970 VIEW OF ASTRO CITY (PLAY COMPLEX), A SHORT-LIVED FEATURE OF CAMPUS.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

The Raymond Peel Activity Building opened on May 21, 1967.⁴⁸ The one-story building featured a large open space for activities with a loft and was funded by contributions from Elsie Phillips, the aunt of a long-time resident. In 1968, the school constructed a four-lane bowling alley on the north side of the building, replacing a two-lane one located in the basement of Devenish.

A.1.7 EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Although education constituted a core programmatic element of the school since the beginning—evidenced through the appointment of educators as superintendents early on in the school's history rather than medical professionals—views towards educating individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities have dramatically changed over the years. Residents had varying abilities and educational training on site had to cater to a spectrum of needs. State and federal legislation recognizing the right to a public education for everyone brought greater attention to educational needs on campus.

When Rainier School began in 1939, the program stressed the importance of education and training for residents, but the school quickly became overwhelmed by the sheer volume of admissions. Furthermore, the United States' entrance into World War II at the end of 1941, according to the school's first superintendent Dr. Rash, "took away many of our good employees and we can't get them back because of salaries and working conditions...The average attendant is expected to have the equivalent training of an elementary school teacher, but the pay is only \$150 a month."⁴⁹ Despite these difficulties, the school sought to maintain its mission to educate and train residents capable of reintroduction to life outside of the institution, while caring for and providing a happy life for those residents who would remain at the institution indefinite-



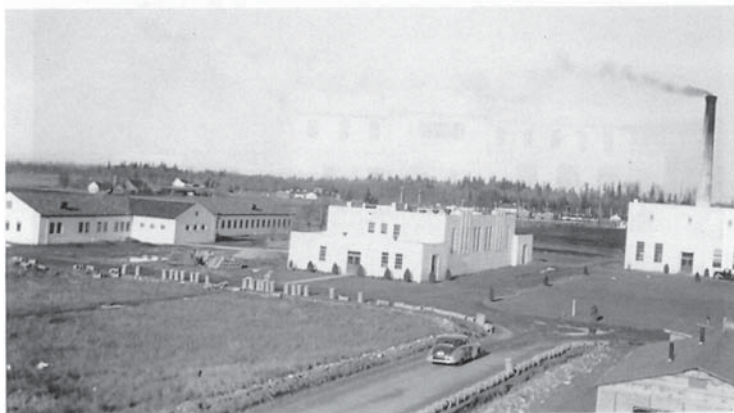
UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM (GYM).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

47. Baumgart, 211.

48. Baumgart, 199.

49. McDonald, "Forgotten Children."





HISTORIC VIEW OF THE CAMPUS, SHOWING (L-R) HURLBURT, LAUNDRY, POWERHOUSE, AND FARMS IN THE BACKGROUND, TAKEN BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 1946 AND 1954.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



1948 VIEW OF THE LAUNDRY (L), POWERHOUSE (CENTER), AND COMMISSARY (R); THE PAINT STORAGE AND PUMPHOUSE ARE VISIBLE BETWEEN THE POWERHOUSE AND COMMISSARY.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

ly. Prior to the completion of the combination auditorium and school building in 1940, classes were held in the day and sunrooms of the hall buildings and custodial wards of the Hospital.

As the school continually struggled with overcrowding issues, even with the new school building, space for education was limited as housing took priority. In 1957, the school began an Occupational Therapy Department, where residents learned new skills in the Upholstery Shop, Print Shop, Beauty Shop, and Barber Shop. In 1971, the Washington State Legislature passed House Bill 90, “Educational Opportunities for Handicapped Children.” This act was established to ensure that all disabled children have the opportunity for appropriate public education.⁵⁰ Following the passage of this legislation, all residents under the age of 21 were enrolled in school for at least three hours a day beginning in the 1973–1974 school year. Classes varied from academic to vocational training and basic survival skills. The previous year, the school began construction on the Training, Service, Volunteer Service Building (Instructional Services). Designed by Harris, Reed & Litzenberger and completed in 1973, the building held 12 classrooms. The completion of this building centralized many of the campus’s classroom spaces.

A.1.8 FACILITIES OPERATIONS

Facilities operations at Rainier School cover a wide-ranging set of activities. They include maintaining the buildings and water supply, providing power and heating, managing storm water and sewage, planting and upkeep of the grounds, and construction new facilities.

The facilities operations work out of a series of buildings on the eastern edge of the campus core, including a maintenance building, powerhouse, pump house, storehouse, and carpenter shop.

A.1.9 FARMING

Agriculture played a key role in the Western State Custodial School, which explains the state’s desire for such a large parcel of land and one with excellent soil quality. Ideally, the school’s farm and gardens would provide opportunities for vocational training for residents as well as help stock the kitchen. According to Howard Baumgart, former employee and author, “Rainier School was dependent on its farm from its inception. It not only produced food for resident consumption, but provided pre-placement training for many residents who found similar jobs in the surrounding communities, and were ultimately discharged.”⁵¹

50. Washington State Legislature, Session Laws, 1971, Chapter 66, “Educational Opportunities for Handicapped Children,” 498.

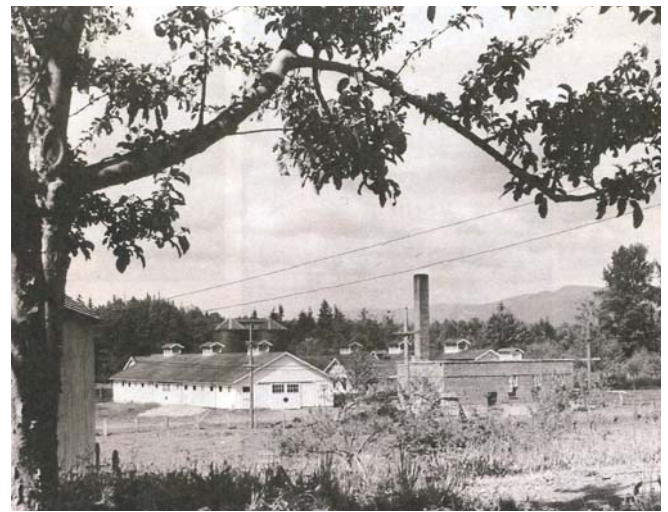
51. Baumgart, 286.



The state hired Vincent Nanevich, gardener, to begin the school's crops during the spring of 1939 for harvest in time for the residents' arrival. The school then hired Fred Holz as the dairyman for the farm at the end of October 1939. Holz arrived via Northern State Hospital large dairy complex to only six Holstein dairy cattle, 15 shoats (young pigs), and two Durok-Jersey brood sows. In 1940, the WPA constructed a 130-cow capacity barn, bull quarters, and creamery. Dr. Lash reported by 1941 that the farm had 26 dairy cows, producing 25,000 pounds of milk each month, and 1,000 White Leg-horns, with an average daily egg production of 45 dozen eggs.⁵² Between July 1, 1943, and June 30, 1944, the school produced 616,160 pounds of milk, 13,128 dozen eggs, 22,846 pounds of pork, 8,135 pounds of beef and veal; and 2,622 pounds of chicken.⁵³

In 1943, the state had Graham draw up plans for two poultry brooder houses and a portable hay feed rack.⁵⁴ Unfortunately, the War Production Board did not approve the request, as materials were being rationed and necessary for other agricultural facilities.⁵⁵ By 1944, the school was able to find funding to construct the two brooder houses, which had a capacity of 500 chicks.⁵⁶ A cattle loafing barn was constructed in 1949. The school's farm production expanded over the years and in November 1956 they hired Leonard Hove as farm manager. Hove managed the farm until his retirement on November 30, 1981 when Washington State University took over operation of the farm. By 1959 the farm had grown to require 17 full-time employees, including Hove's assistant Glenn Selstrom. The farm employees managed 180 registered Holstein cows, 240 swine, 4,000 chickens, a 60-acre truck garden, orchard, cane berries, and corn fields for silage across 415 acres of land.⁵⁷

The school prized their dairy cows and fought to reverse a 1964 proposal by the Department of Institution to move their Holstein milk cows to the State Reformatory in Monroe, where the school already sent all of the milk for pasteurization. The department rescinded the order in November 1967. Despite this victory, the farm became less of a priority for the school with food production and training opportunities dwindling. Eventually the school transferred operation of the dairy to Washington State University as a dairy/forage research facility. Additional acreage is currently (as of 2014) farmed by a local farmer.



1940S VIEW OF THE FARM, INCLUDING A BRICK STACK AND SEVERAL BARNs.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



1940S VIEW OF THE FARM, INCLUDING A BARN AND SILO.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

52. State of Washington, "Third Biennial Report," 206.

53. State of Washington, "Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Biennial Reports," 27.

54. Marius Anderson to John W. Graham, December 28, 1943, and Marius Anderson to J. G. King, Acting Superintendent, January 10, 1944, Box 25 Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.

55. Taylor M. Greene to Department of Finance, Budget & Business, May 3, 1944, Box 25, Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Institutions: General Subject Files, 1935-1947, Accession No. 02A449, Washington State Archives.

56. State of Washington, "Consolidated Fourth and Fifth Biennial Reports," 124.

57. Baumgart, 156.



A.2 PATTERNS OF SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Patterns of spatial organization give meaning to set(s) of related uses, landforms, and constructed elements—components that fulfilled Rainier School’s core mission as a habilitation center for individuals with developmental disabilities. These patterns arise through repeated activities influenced by master planning, tradition, preference, and physical and natural limitations.

The overall spatial organization of Rainier School, as laid out by architects Graham and Painter, consists of a core hospital and residential campus with facility operations on the east edge of the core campus and farm operations to the north. Ryan, Levesque, and Collins roads bound the core campus on the south, east, and north with farmland serving as a buffer zone to the west. Additional agricultural lands exist north of the campus, across Collins Road, and east, across Levesque. Rock walls, constructed by WPA crews, rimmed the campus on the north, east, and south edges.

A.2.1 SETTLEMENT

Records of spatial organization from the site’s settlement period are few. Historic maps and archival records indicate Edward Collins had the earliest recorded Euro-American settlement in the area to become Rainier School. Collins acquired his land in 1890 through a land patent. Other settlers arrived and acquired the remaining parcels between 1900 and 1930.⁵⁸

With Buckley’s establishment and the success of the logging industry, the Buckley Logging Company constructed a spur line between 1921 and 1928 to transport harvested timbers from the company’s inland property. The spur line ran north-west–southeast through what would become the northern portion of the Rainier School site. The Buckley Logging Company’s property and spur line were bought out by the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company after the Buckley Logging Company mill closed in 1944 and relocated to Grays Harbor. In 1937 the spur was also referred to as the Naches Pass Railroad. The Buckley Lumber Company was the main industry in Buckley prior to establishment of the school.

A.2.2 HOSPITAL AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

Rainier School has largely defined by its core campus and surrounding farmland. These areas incorporate the deepest patterns of physical memory and associations with past events. The facility opened with only seven buildings on the campus but with plans for several more, a layout developed by Graham and Painter. The state announced on June 3, 1937, their appointment of prominent Seattle architect John Graham as the architect for the new custodial school.

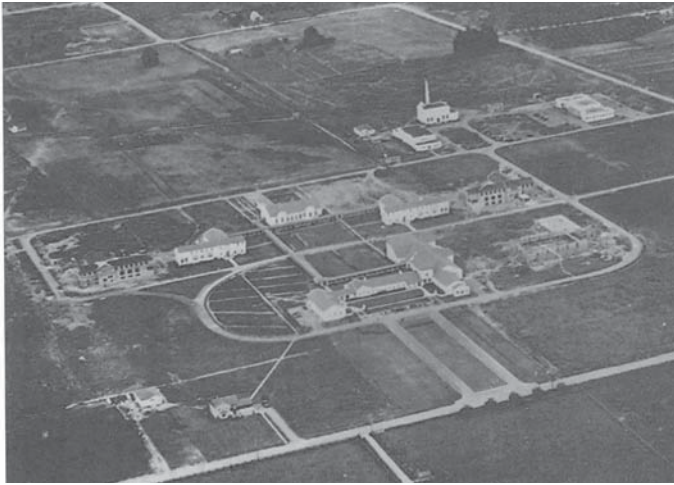
An early plot plan for the site featured a cross-shaped layout, with the Administration and Hospital Buildings forming the top of the cross, oriented to the south. The kitchen stood at the center of the cross and clusters of wards flanked it on the east and west. Additional ward buildings extended to the north, forming the base of the cross. Utilitarian structures, like the laundry and power plant facilities, were to stand northeast of the kitchen. Streets with gentle curves and roundabouts were to provide access throughout the site. A formal boulevard was to serve as the main entrance.⁵⁹

Graham and Painter kept the general principles of this early plot plan, but funding was only available for the construction of seven buildings on the new site. The original buildings consisted of the Hospital, Administration, Kitchen, Powerhouse, and Laundry buildings along with two residential wards. Following early plans, the architects oriented the Hospital and Administration buildings to the south towards the main entrance from Ryan Road. The two wards, mirror images, were sited north of the Hospital and Administration buildings, with the Kitchen further north. Covered walkways, not appearing on the early plot plan, connected these buildings. The Laundry and Powerhouse stood along the east edge of the campus.

58. Baumgart, 13.

59. Graham & Painter, “Plot Plan: Thermal Distribution System,” December 10, 1937. Drawing located in Rainier School’s on-site drawing collection.





1940 AERIAL VIEW OF CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.



1967 AERIAL VIEW OF CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND
HEALTH SERVICES.

Successive residential wards were constructed on the same axis as the original wards, spreading out to the east, west, and north. A 1944 plot plan showed John Graham had moved away from the cross-shaped layout of earlier designs.⁶⁰ Proposed buildings remained aligned with the original and subsequently built wards but in greater numbers. New plans showed additional covered walkways and roundabouts were no longer present. The Administration and Hospital remain the primary buildings fronting the main entrance.

Once the first phase of construction ended, work quickly began on additional buildings for the campus, including a Maintenance Shop and a house for the Superintendent. The Maintenance Shop, along with later facilities buildings, was sited around the Laundry and Powerhouse. Staff housing, like the Superintendent's House, went in on the west side of the main campus. Activity-oriented buildings, such as the Gymnasium, Activity Building, Chapel, and Instructional Services Building, tended to be sited in the southeast corner of the site.

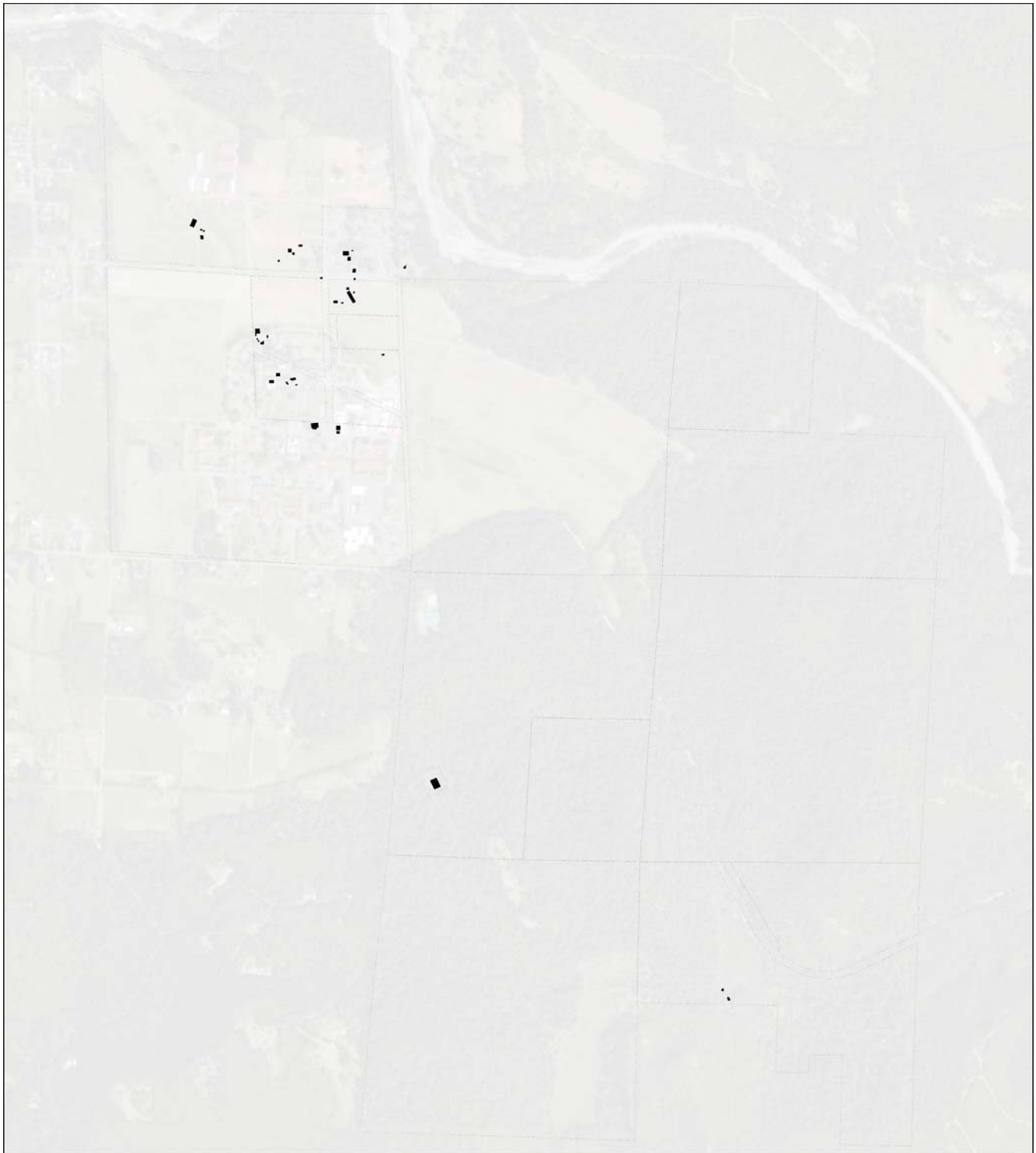
As the ward buildings became increasingly overcrowded and ideas on how to house residents changed, the school shifted away from dormitory style living to duplexes. The school demolished four ward buildings to make way for these cottages. The previously filled beyond capacity dormitories now stand vacant and clients reside in a series of these cottages, constructed between 1980 and 1982.

A.2.3 FARM AND AGRICULTURAL LAND

Although the school no longer operates a farm on its property or utilizes its farmland, agricultural use has left a lasting impression on the campus and its site. The agricultural use of the land remains evident today with the large open fields framing the campus on the north and east, as well as the presence of a few historic buildings. Some of the farmland is now leased out and many farm buildings previously in use stand vacant.

60. John Graham, "Plot Plan," 1944. Drawing located in Rainier School's on-site drawing collection.





Legend

Category

- Former properties stemming from pre institution land uses
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP A.5 Former properties from pre-institution land uses



A.3 RESPONSES TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The physical restrictions and optimal settings in the natural environment exert an influence upon the development and uses of a site. Understanding the role of major natural features in the development of the Rainier School site leads to understanding the relationship between Rainier School and with its setting. The process of adapting development patterns to the natural environment is often more pronounced in rural settings where the effects of the environment are immediate, compared to the buffered setting of an urban environment.

A.3.1 SITE PRE INSTITUTION

The White River and the opening between Pinnacle Peak and Long Hill provided a natural travel route for Euro-Americans to move through the area from east to west. First growth Douglas fir, cedars, and swamp land covered the lowland portions present day Rainier School site, with trees extending through the wooded southern landholdings of the current school site. The fertile river lands and proximity to Buckley and the Northern Pacific Railroad Line (established by 1886 through Buckley) provided a strong draw for settlers.

As early as 1874, a Government Land Office survey map shows a trail passing through the north portion of the site, coming from the South Prairie direction, and passed along the shore of the White River. No other Euro-American development is shown in the vicinity. In June of 1890, Edward Collins filed a land patent for nearly 160 acres that included much of the current Rainier School site.⁶¹ Collins, then in his 30s, began clearing the land for agricultural purposes. By 1891 a county road following the river valley picked upon on the east bank of the White River, just across from the Rainier School site.⁶² From 1897 through at least 1900, the Collins house remained the main property within the Rainier School site. By the 1910s development had increased within the area, with multiple private land ownership interests in the area by the 1920s.

By 1937 the lowland areas were initially heavily timbered with a mixture of second growth trees, as well as substantial Douglas fir and cedar stumps. The water table was high with standing water in areas during the spring. Collins had planted a cherry tree orchard in northeast corner between Levesque Road and the White River.

A.3.2 INSTITUTION

Soil quality and the implied agricultural capacity served as a defining factor in site selection for Rainier School. The state wanted to have both a self-supporting capacity to the institution and the ability to provide vocational training to youth. The final site decision between the Rainier School location and a site near Mount Vernon was settled through a soil analysis, with the Rainier School site having the better quality.⁶³

The water table, topography of the southern land holdings, and potential for the White River channel to meander and flood influenced the siting of the school buildings. Their position placed them in proximity to Blackberry Hill for development of the gravity fed water system, while keeping the main buildings set back from the river.

In order to build on and farm the land, the state first had to cross drain the site and clear the remaining stumps from the first growth Douglas fir and cedar trees.⁶⁴ Clearing commenced near the corner of Ryan and Levesque roads and worked outward. The state drilled the first well, to a depth of 350 feet, in 1939. Well water was pumped up to the reservoir located

61. Accession WASAA 064504, document number 11718.

62. There are no maps from the same period for Township 19N Range 6E to determine if the road continued; however a 1913 USGS map (Cedar Lake quadrangle) shows a residual extension of Collins Road that no longer exists today and could have connected with a count road that passed through the farm area. The farm area is a natural passage between Pinnacle Peak and Long Hill. By 1913 the road stayed on the east bank of the White River.

63. Baumgart, 9.

64. Baumgart, 13.



on Blackberry Hill, just southeast of the site, to provide a gravity fed system for the school and farm. The abundant supply of fresh water allowed growth and development of both the school and the farmlands.

Construction of Mud Mountain Dam, starting in 1939 and completed in 1948, by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, provided flood control for lands along White River, including Rainier School. This reduced river channel changes and allowed placement of the sewage treatment system and farming operations closer to the river.

The majority of land used during school use consisted of pasture and fields for hay production, with the wooded land to the northwest along the river used only for pasture. Several areas of rotation cropland were interspersed along the west and north sides of the site. On the northeast corner, a portion was used for poultry yards and the orchard closest to the river. Berries were grown on several acres along the northeast edge of the site adjacent the river. Truck crops were grown in the area east of the main school buildings.



1940 AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS, SHOWING A WATER RESERVOIR IN THE FOREGROUND, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.



An aerial photograph of the Rainier School campus, showing several large, light-colored buildings with multiple stories, a central courtyard, and surrounding parking areas. The image is in black and white with a slightly grainy texture.

COMPONENTS

Appendix B

RAINIER SCHOOL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES



1940 AERIAL VIEW OF CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTHWEST (CAPTION FOR ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE).
RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



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Components comprise the extant and former physical features of a site created through the processes of land use and associated activities. Components can include structures and buildings, small items like fences, and extensive networks such as roadways and trails. Each component depends upon its integrity and condition so that they can collectively provide the physical connection with a site's past uses. Components directly support the understanding of the functions described in the previous chapter and are integral in understanding Rainier School as a unified whole. The four classifications of components utilized in this report include:

- Circulation networks
- Boundary demarcations
- Vegetation related to land use
- Buildings, structures, and objects

The following analysis identifies components historically derived from the functions that occurred on the site and, of those, which remain as tangible links to these past uses and activities.

This study addresses only components related to Euro-American settlement and subsequent Rainier School land uses and activities. No ethnographic study, archaeological investigation, or other evaluation of pre-contact patterns, land uses, or activities was conducted.



B.1 CIRCULATION NETWORKS

Circulation networks provided both a connection with the surrounding region and an internal network for moving people, construction supplies, farm animals and products, and equipment. These networks fall into two principal classifications:

- Networks that exerted a direct influence shaping the layout and arrangement of the site and facilities as part of settlement activities pre-dating Rainier School, the initial school development, subsequent school operation, and growth
- Networks having an indirect influence that evolved through site use, often added to improve circulation among existing buildings and structures but not substantially influencing the placement of facilities

B.1.1 DIRECT INFLUENCE

Circulation routes having a direct influence on the development of Rainier School:

- Levesque Road
- Ryan Road

Levesque Road: Developed between 1914 and 1919, this road originally linked the east ends of Collins and Ryan roads. The road's location influenced placement of the Rainier School service, maintenance, and commissary functions. It was named for Charles Levesque, the main landholder on the east and southeast sides of the road, including the current town of Buckley reservoir sites. The road featured a 40-foot right of way and was placed perpendicular to Ryan Road, allowing maintenance and service access to the campus from Levesque Road. This placement kept these activities separate from the main public entrance and original building placement grouped maintenance, commissary, and other service buildings along this east side for ease of access to Levesque Road. Subsequent building development at the site utilized these two connecting roads off Levesque Road for equipment and material access, rather than the front entrance off Ryan Road. Levesque road also provided access to the farm roads extending to the east. Staff and residents used the road for walking.

Ryan Road: Developed ca. 1900–1912, this road originally connected farmsteads with the town of Buckley. During the Rainier School site development it influenced building placement and site organization, as well as providing the principal means for all construction materials, personnel, and patients to reach the institution. At the time of the school's development, Collins Road provided the more direct connection with Buckley's main street and main roads beyond. Selection of Ryan Road as the main access allowed school traffic to bypass downtown Buckley. Ryan Road continued to serve as the principal circulation network to the site, with the main front entrance off of Ryan road.

The west portion of the road was originally slightly south of the current alignment. During the 1930s, as part of the Rainier School development, the road level was lowered to match grade at the site and the west end straightened to the existing alignment. The corner at Levesque and Black Carbon roads were also widened. Buildings were set back for privacy from the road, with the main ward buildings located behind the front Administration Building. This established an entrance sequence from Ryan Road, in which people had to go to the Administration Building first to check in. Ryan Road remained gravel into the 1950s, when it was paved. The road originally ended at Spiketon Road, requiring drivers to go through Buckley to reach SR 410 (developed ca. 1938–1939).



B.1.2 INDIRECT INFLUENCE

Circulation networks having an indirect influence on the development of Rainier School stem predominately come from school, institutional farm, and water system use. These circulation routes shifted according to the development patterns of the institution.

Circulation routes having an indirect influence on the development of Rainier School consist of:

- Collins Road (James McNeely Road)
- Covered Walkways
- Logging Railway
- Secondary Roads
- Walkways

Collins Road (James McNeely Road): Developed ca. 1900–1912 as a county road, it originally connected farmsteads with the town of Buckley. It was named after Edward J. Collins, who owned land north and south of the road, including much of the current farm area and the area west of the campus. The Collins farm stood on the north side of the road near the current farm buildings. In 1937 the road name changed briefly to the James McNeely Road, but reverted to Collins Road before long. It featured a 60-foot right of way and its location framed the north boundary of the core campus. Development of the school's farm buildings north of the road created a separate access point from the main public access off Ryan Road. Staff and residents walked along it.

Covered Walkways (arcades): developed in a series of expansions. The original 1938 covered walkways, designed by Graham and Painter, connected the hospital building with the central kitchen and first two ward buildings. As additional ward buildings developed on the site, covered walkways extended to service these buildings. These growth periods occurred in the 1940s and 1950s, with the last length built in 1964 to service the former Glacier Hall. Each extension was designed by the architects designing the new buildings and included the work of NBBJ and Lyle Swedberg. Each designer maintained the overall stylistic character, reinforced concrete, wood and terra cotta materials, and compatibility with the original covered walkways. The walkways provided an important circulation network for staff and residents to move between the buildings during inclement weather, and lighted paths at night, as well as for locating campus utilities below the roof of the walkways. They enabled food to be rolled from the kitchen in electrically heated carts to the individual dining rooms in the residential and hospital buildings.

Logging Railway Spur: Developed by the Buckley Logging Company between 1921 and 1928 the spur was used to transport harvested timbers from the company's inland property. The properties and line were bought out by the Saint Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company after the Buckley Logging Company mill closed in 1944 and relocated to Grays Harbor. In 1937, the spur was also referred to as the Naches Pass Railroad. The Buckley Lumber Company was the main industry in Buckley prior to establishment of the school.

Secondary Roads: Within the campus and linking to the farm buildings and within the farm operation and linking to the reservoirs. Within the campus these provided the main circulation network. The front entrance consisted of a central parkway consisting of parallel roads flanking a central green space. From south to north, the east–west streets were Fourth Avenue (passing in front of the Administration building), Third Street, then Second Avenue. The 1938 roads wrapped around the outer edges of the buildings with the east to west roads separating functional units within the site. The southernmost road provided access from the main entrance to the core site. The next road north separated the administration and hospital functions (south) from the ward and kitchen functions (north). The subsequent road north separated the ward and kitchen functions (south) from the laundry, commissary, powerhouse and maintenance functions. Originally only a single maintenance entrance serviced the site with the second access road from Levesque road added by 1940. The farm road in the northeast corner off Levesque road provides access to the Boy Scout camp was developed in 1938 by WPA crews. This road originally passed through the cherry orchard planted by Edward Collins the former landowner. WPA crews also built the Black Carbon Road extending around the base of Blackberry Hill to the reservoirs, and road extensions from Collins Road to the farm buildings and the sewage treatment plant near the White River. In 1939 the main campus roads were paved, with secondary campus roads improved in 1948 to control dust. The farm roads received coatings of cinders from the powerhouse furnace.



Walkways: Initially developed in 1938 as wood walkways to provide immediate access between buildings, these were replaced with concrete sidewalks by the 1940s. Walkway layout predominately followed building and road edges, or direct lines of travel between buildings across open spaces. Initially these served a secondary supporting role to the covered walkways. Most of the early sidewalks connected buildings to the roads. These have changed significantly over time responding to new development and circulation needs.

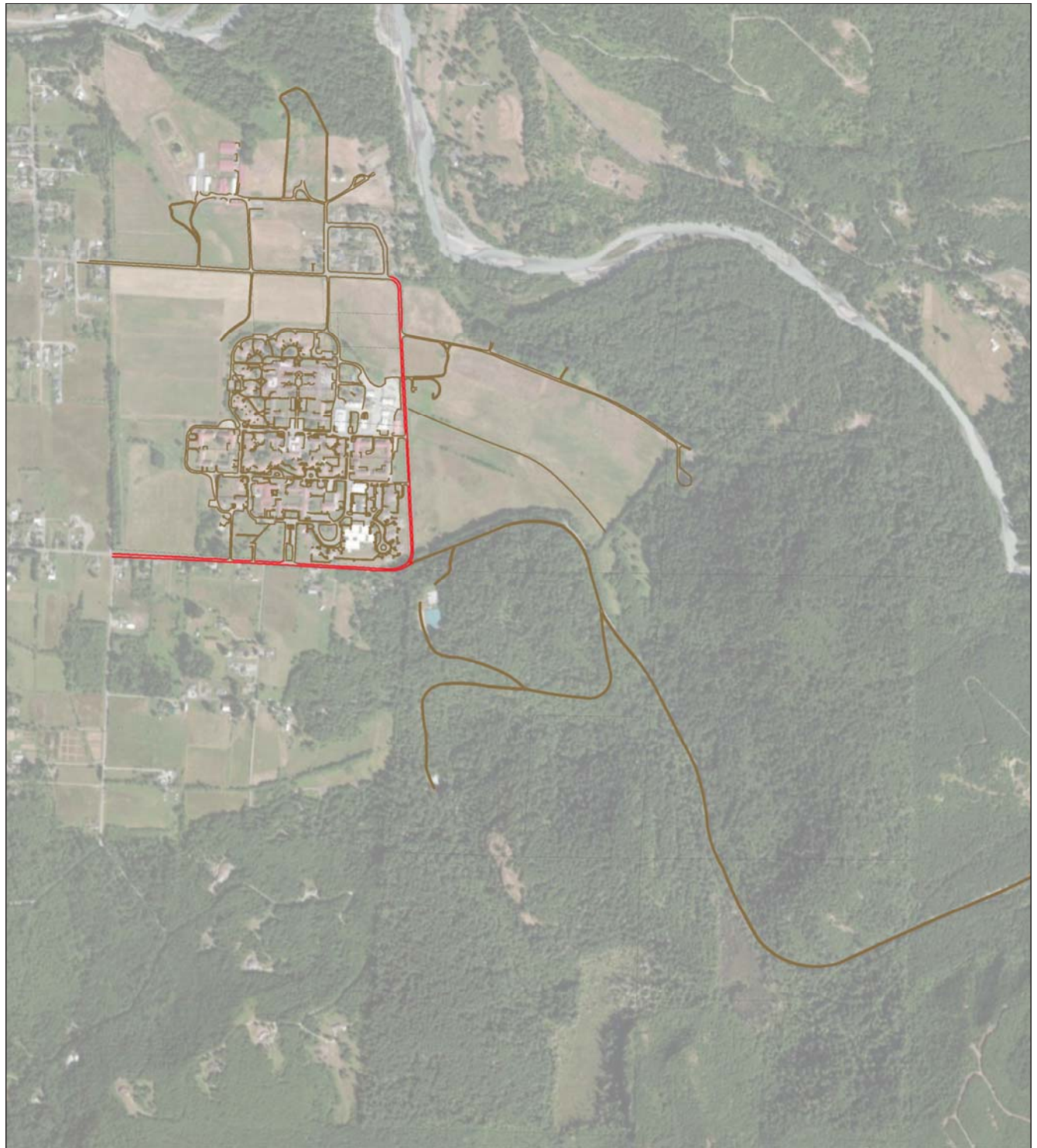
Components comprise the extant and former physical features of a site created through the processes of land use and associated activities. Components can include structures and buildings, small items like fences, and extensive networks such as roadways and trails. Each component depends upon its integrity and condition so that collectively they can provide the physical connection with a site's past uses. Components directly support the understanding of the functions described in the previous chapter and are integral in understanding Rainier School as a unified whole. The four classifications of components utilized in this report include:

- Circulation networks;
- Boundary demarcations;
- Vegetation related to land use; and,
- Buildings, structures, and objects.

The following analysis identifies components historically derived from the functions that occurred on the site and, of those, which remain as tangible links to these past uses and activities.

This study addresses only components related to Euro-American settlement and subsequent Rainier School land uses, and activities. No ethnographic study, archaeological investigation, or other evaluation of pre-contact patterns, land uses, or activities was conducted.





Legend

Circulation Network Influence Types

- Direct
- Indirect
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



1,300 650 0 1,300 Feet

MAP B.1 Circulation networks



B.2 BOUNDARIES

Boundaries stem principally from the early development and use periods for Rainier School. They delineated both the outer extents of property ownership and the functions within them. Boundary demarcations consist of two main components:

- Property boundaries
- Functional boundaries

B.2.1 PROPERTY BOUNDARIES

Property boundaries encompass ownership and jurisdictional interests within the site. The land acquisition process for Rainier School is documented Section A1 Land Acquisition. Site selection in 1937 was soon followed by a collaborative effort between the state, Pierce County, and the City of Buckley to acquire the 980 acres. The acreage of state property ownership in 2014 encompasses 1,111 acres.

Current state owned land holding details:

- All of the property resides within Pierce County
- The City of Buckley extended the city limits in 1946 to include the majority of Rainier School (the main campus and the farm site north of the campus) as well as several farms south of the city. The nine parcels within the city limits:
 - 6540000070, 6540000060, 6540000050, 6540000040, 6540000030, 6540000020, 6540000010, 0619111012, and 0619021000
- The City of Buckley owns one parcel (Parcel number 0619122001) surrounded by state-owned lands. This parcel contains the city water reservoir servicing the gravity fed system established by the city in 1907. City-owned lands further east and south (Parcel number 0619124002) contain the springs feeding this reservoir.
- Two parcels partially reside within the city limits of Enumclaw. The city limits extend over the Pierce/King county border into Pierce County. These abut Anderson Riverview Park (King County parcel 0119069003) purchased by the city in 1989. The two parcels within the Enumclaw city limits:
 - 0619013000 and 0619014002
- Residual right-of-ways associated with the former logging spur remain in two locations.
 - Within the main campus passing diagonally behind the Maintenance (B23) and Powerhouse (B30) buildings and partially below the Hemlock, Spruce, Fir, and Pine building (B50)
 - In the southeast corner of the state property holdings, along the south side of Long Hill where the railroad spur made a sharp turn heading east. The current gravel access road, Black Carbon Road, follows this right-of-way.
- Residual road right-of-way associated with the former site road used to travel from the main campus north to the farm operation extends from near the west side of the Laundry Building (B31) north to Collins Court, to the east of the Collins School (B97). This road segment shows up as early as 1913 as an unimproved road servicing several structures and crossing the logging railroad spur.



B.2.2 FUNCTIONAL BOUNDARIES

Functional boundaries consisted of physical elements that separated various functions within the state grounds. These ranged from natural features, such as creeks and topography, to man-made features, such as rock walls and fences. These serve an important role in understanding how various functions coexisted within the site, as well as how the personnel were circulated into and around the property. Functional boundaries consist of:

- Fences
- Rock wall
- Topography
- White River

Fences: Developed as part of the settlement farmsteads, these continued to expand and change through subsequent years of farming activity. They consisted of wood posts with wire strands and/or mesh. Their role related primarily to the farm operations. Fences defined animal pasture and holding areas and separated different crop areas. The fences also served to define the state land use edge from the public right-of-way along Ryan, Collins, and Levesque roads. Chain link fencing represents contemporary additions to the site, used near the service areas, along the west edge of the main campus, at the Boy Scout camp, and around the reservoirs.

Rock Wall: Developed in 1938 as a formal boundary to the main campus site, the rock walls (approximately 3,000 feet) extended along Ryan and Levesque roads, as well as approximately 200 feet of wall built in 1941 along Collins Road in front of the former Colony House (B97). Built up stone posts flank openings through the wall at roadways entering the site. A prominent set of poured in place, board formed posts with decorative finials define the main gate at the front of the campus off Ryan Road.

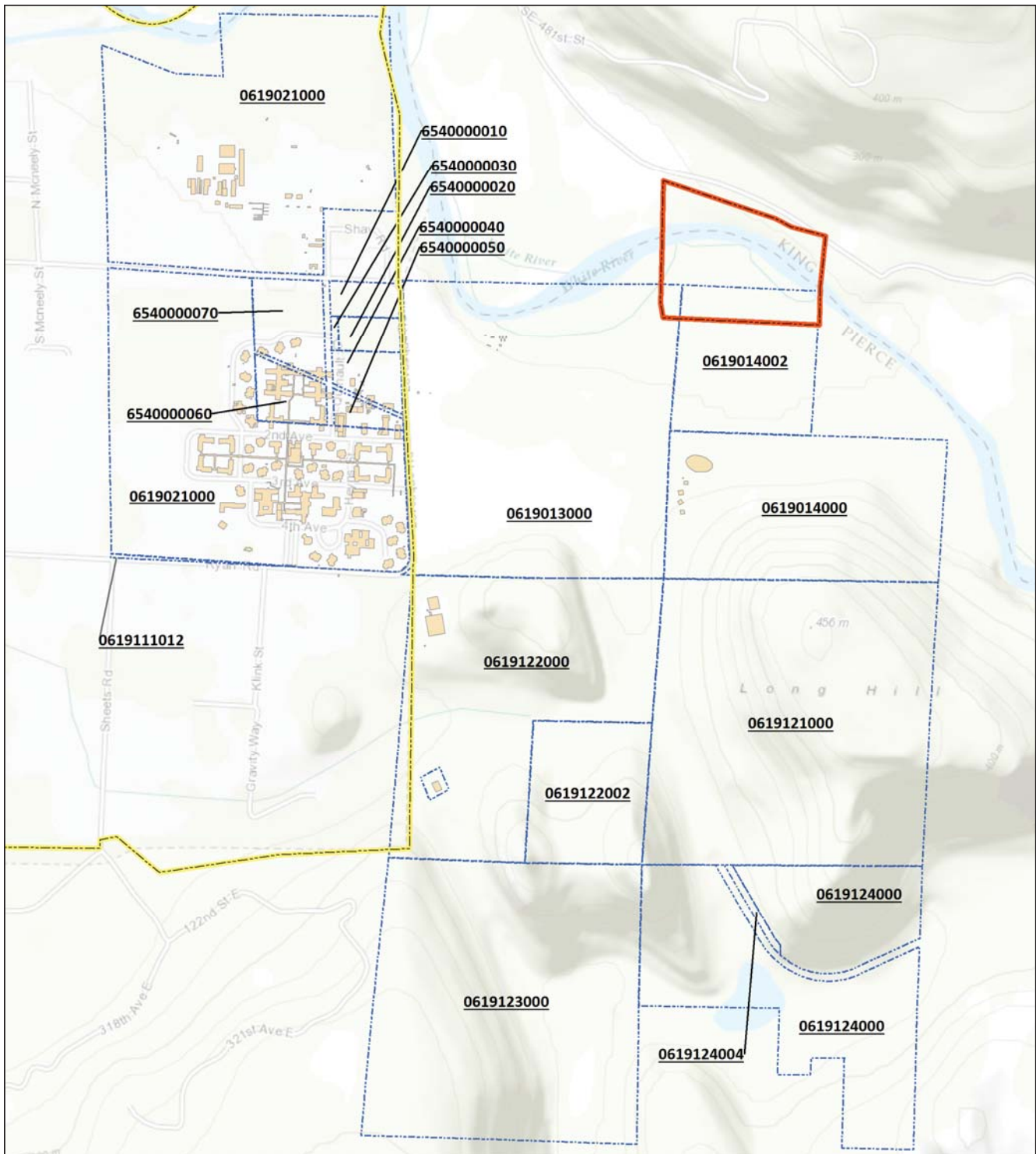
Topography: Located against the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, the steep rise of the foothills from the valley floor (elevation ranging from 720 to 780 feet) along the south and southeast edges of the site defined the edges of the farm development. Blackberry hill (elevation 1,020 feet), along with Long Hill (elevation 1,480 feet) frame views of Mount Rainier to the southeast.

White River: marked the jurisdictional boundaries between Pierce and King Counties along the north and east edge of the Rainier School site. The river and its associated flood zone limited development along the north and east edge of the site. Construction of the Mud Mountain Dam (started in 1939 and completed in 1948) would later reduce flooding and meandering of the river; however, development did not extend into lower areas prone to flooding.

Boundaries stem principally from the early development and use periods for Rainier School. They delineated both the outer extents of property ownership and the functions within them. Boundary demarcations consist of two main components:

- Property boundaries; and,
- Functional boundaries.





Legend

- City of Buckley boundary
- City of Enumclaw boundary
- Pierce county tax parcels showing DSHS owned land as of 2014



1,300 650 0 1,300 Feet

MAP B.2 Ownership boundaries



B.3 VEGETATION RELATED TO LAND USE

The following chapter addresses vegetation developed due to the Rainier School land uses. Vegetation elements predating the Rainier School use are addressed under Appendix A chapter A3.0 Responses to the Natural Environment.

B.3.1 LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Edwin Clair Heilman, landscape architect, designed the landscaping for the site's main entrance and around the Administration and Hospital buildings built in 1938. Heilman's work should have set the precedent for future landscaping around subsequent development; however, historic photographs indicate his designs were generally not implemented. The only instance of partial implementation occurred at the entrance terrace. Heilman's designs reflect an understanding of creating views, use of canopy trees, and employing different planting types and heights to create perspective and a sense of three-dimensional depth within the landscape. The campus; however, would not see any canopy tree development until the mid-1950s.

By 1940, the emerging landscape design pattern consisted of small evergreen shrubs sculpted into conical and round topiary along roadways, at the rockwall, and at building foundations. Lindley R. Lynch is credited in *Over Fifty Years of Caring* with implementing much of the planting work at the site; Lynch worked at Rainier School from 1940 through 1949. He specialized in outdoor art, which may explain the abundance of manicured shrubbery.

Development in the 1970s and 1980s, in conjunction with the shift from wards to residences, transitioned to a contemporary format emphasizing curvilinear walkways, canopy tree planting, and low plantings around the buildings. Canopy tree planting along the entrance court occurred by the 1990s.



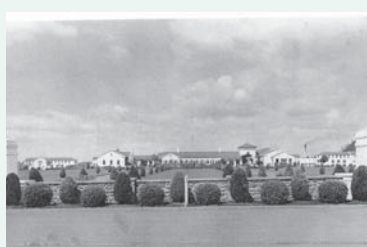
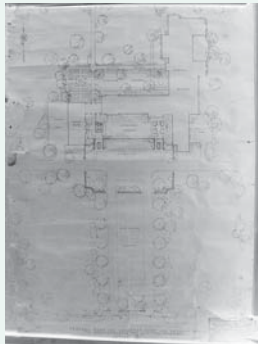
The following inventory catalogs key original landscape design features within the Rainier School site. The table includes the following columns:

- "Name" refers to the original name when known.
- "Significance" records the date of construction, original designer (when known), and the role of the landscape feature. Information for this section stemmed from georeferenced historic maps and archival materials. Date ranges are given when the specific year built is not known.
- "Character-defining features" is a listing of existing features that distinguish the property's visual and landscape architectural character.
- "Alterations" provides a chronology of changes for each landscape feature, organized by date (when known). Changes observed during the field survey are listed at the end without dates, as it was not always immediately apparent under which project these changes occurred.
- "Image(s)" provides a 2014 photograph of the existing landscape feature. Whenever available, a historic photograph is included with each.





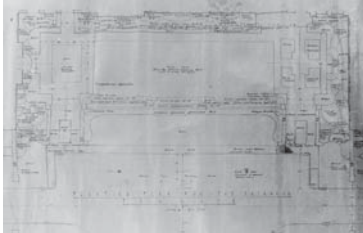
The table is organized alphabetically by name.






B.3.2 LANDSCAPE CATALOG

NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Entrance Court	<p>Landscape designed by Edwin Clair Heilman in 1939; however, the design was not implemented, for reasons unknown.</p> <p>The entrance court provided the public automobile drive entering the site from Ryan road. The overall layout consisted of two parallel drives off Ryan Road for entering and exiting the site. A lawn median separated the lanes with a 14-foot-wide east-west road section connecting the two near the main gate. This connecting road allowed for cars to make the loop without having to exit and reenter the site.</p> <p>Heilman's design provided the landscaping along the rock wall, main gate, and roadway into the campus. American elm trees specified for the sides defined an allee along the entrance court. A second set of smaller ornamental trees specified for behind the rows would have provided an understory to transition to the lawn and ground plantings. Curvilinear planting beds extended along the entrance court behind the allee of elms with low shrubs ranging in heights from 30 inches to 4 feet in height.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall configuration of parallel drives and a grass median 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1955, plantings along the entrance court consisted of lawn and a dotting of short sculpted evergreen shrubs along the road that departed dramatically from the original design. None of the planting beds or originally specified tree types were evident. The north end of the grass median soon converted to parking. • At the rock wall added alternating low and high shrubs, with the lower shrubs removed by the mid-1950s • During the 1990s an allee of trees was planted along the road 	   






NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Entrance Terrace	<p>Landscape design by Edwin Clair Heilman in 1938. This space served as a formal landscaped space entrance to the Administration building and the public arrival point to the campus.</p> <p>The space featured a stepped terrace with the lower level at grade with the sidewalks and streets. Concrete retaining walls defined the levels. The upper level connected with the Administration building entrance. Sidewalks at either end ascended the terrace. Grass panels dominated the upper and lower terraces with smaller grass panels set within the sidewalks. An American sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>) was planted in the southwest and a red oak (<i>Quercas rubra</i>) in the southeast corner of the upper panel. A <i>Koelreuteria</i> tree was planted off the southeast corner of the Administration Building with an American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) off the northwest and a magnolia (<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>) off the northeast corner of the upper panel.</p> <p>Sidewalks were initially specified as brick when the buildings were planned to be brick; however, they were changed to concrete to match other materials used in building construction.</p> <p>Heilman specified low shrubs and vines along the base of the building. Shrubs included azaleas, daphne, rhododendrons, and <i>Mahonia aquifolia</i>, providing structure, color, and scent for visitors and residents. Vines included <i>Jasminum officinale</i> and <i>Clematis montana rubra</i>. A low evergreen hedge of <i>Buxus sempervirans</i> separated the upper level from the lower level and flanked the lower sidewalks. The upper grass panel contains time vault to be opened in 2039.</p> <p>Planting for the entrance terrace occurred by 1940. By 1945 the plants had substantially filled out the space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall configuration and grade change leading up to the buildings • Grass panels • Sidewalks • Concrete retaining walls and corner newels • Foundation plantings and vines shown on the 1938 planting plan • American sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>) and Red Oak (<i>Quercas rubra</i>) in upper panel • <i>Koelreuteria</i> tree off the southeast corner of the Administration Building • American elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>) off the northwest and a Magnolia (<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>) off the northeast corner of the upper panel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees added within the grass panels and along the south facade of the Hospital Building 	    





NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Field, East	<p>Located east of Levesque Road and the main campus, the 81-acre east field served key agricultural land supporting the operation and subsistence of Rainier School. As part of the school development the lands were graded to remove the approximately 20-foot grade difference between the north and south sides (elevation rise is from 760 to 800 at the base of Blackberry Hill).</p> <p>The farmland is bounded on the north by the 1938 access road built by WPA crews and on the south by the Black Carbon Road that wraps along the base of Blackberry Hill and passes up the draw between Blackberry and Long hills. The farmland is elevated above the White River channel. Levesque Road marks the west edge with the Boy Scout camp anchoring the east side.</p> <p>The logging railroad spur passes through the middle of the field, with the grade remaining evident. Edward Collins planted a cherry orchard in the northwest corner that remained on site through the 1950s. As the trees matured they were not renewed.</p> <p>During the school use the farmland contained berry fields (10 acres) and the cherry orchard (6 acres) along the north edge, rotation plots for crops (22 acres), land for truck crops (7 acres), and space for hay and pasture (32 acres). The railroad spur remained active during part of this time and occupied several acres down the middle of the land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remnant of logging railway spur • Access to the Boy Scout camp and the riverside camp • Open agricultural land • View of Mount Rainier • Agricultural use of the land • Views of the main school buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of three farm buildings in the northwest corner • Addition of wells 2 and 4 and pump house • Construction and removal of a gravel bunker at the base of Blackberry Hill during the 1950s • Removal of the cherry orchard 	  




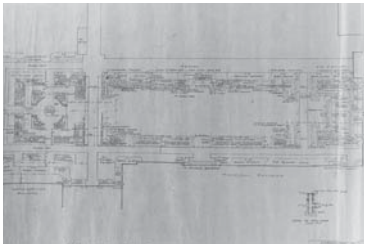


NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Field, Farm	<p>Located north of Collins Road, these fields (69 acres) served as the main site for the institutional farm. They supported the operation of and subsistence for Rainier School. As part of the school's development, the land was drained via cross-ditching, stumps were cleared, and the land was graded. Buildings were developed on several farmsteads, some of which remained in use during the school's operations. Ultimately all were removed. The school developed an extensive set of farm buildings to support piggery, dairy, poultry, and food processing for the school. These lands comprised part of the original Edward Collins 1890 land holding.</p> <p>During school use the farmland comprised 10 acres of nursery plantings and 50 acres for hay and pasture (. Access roads and the farm buildings occupied several acres as well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open agricultural lands • Views of the main school buildings • Agricultural use of the land • Farm buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of previous farmstead buildings • Removal of previous farm buildings built by the school 	  



NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Field, West and North	<p>Located along the west and north sides of the campus, south of Collins Road, these fields (72 acres) served as key agricultural land supporting operation and subsistence of Rainier School. As part of school development, the lands were cross ditched for drainage, stumps were cleared, and the land was graded. Several farm steads developed buildings within these fields. Some of the buildings remained in use during the school's operations. Ultimately all were removed. These lands comprised part of the original Edward Collins 1890 land holding.</p> <p>The grove of second-growth Douglas fir trees in the southwest corner pre-dates the school and served as the site for the WPA field office until a wind storm forced them to relocate.</p> <p>The logging spur passed through the fields; however no trace remains above grade of this route.</p> <p>During school use the farmland contained 41 acres of crop rotation plots, 7 acres of poultry yards in the northeast corner, and 52 acres of space for hay and pasture. The railroad spur remained active during part of this time and occupied several acres down the middle of the land, as well as two access roads off of Collins Road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open agricultural lands • Views of the main school buildings • Agricultural use of the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of the logging spur railroad • Removal of previous farmstead buildings 	
Foundation Plantings	<p>Foundation plantings consisted primarily of sculpted evergreen shrubs, trimmed to rounded and conical shapes within a narrow planting bed alongside the buildings.</p> <p>These departed from the 1938 and 1939 plans prepared for the Administration and Hospital buildings. No planting plans were identified for subsequent buildings constructed at the site during the 1940s through 1950s.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown 	



NAME	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	Image(s)
Foundation Plantings, Single Family Residences	<p>Single-family residences featured foundation plantings with lawn up to the plant bed edge. No planting plans were identified for any of the single-family residences built at the site.</p> <p>The only single-family residence remaining on site is the superintendent's residence. Landscaping around the house included the planting of rhododendrons to define a yard area of the north and northwest side of the house.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhododendrons around the Superintendent's Residence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown 	
Perennial Garden	<p>Landscape designed by Edwin Clair Heilman in 1939; however the design was not implemented. The reason for not implementing the design is not known.</p> <p>Located in the space north of the Hospital, between the Hospital and the southernmost length of covered walkway. This space consisted of a large central flower garden with formal gardens at either end.</p> <p>The planting plan featured iris, roses, and other perennials located along formal borders at the edge of the central lawn space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main open space behind (north) of the Hospital Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1962 north addition to the Administration Building resulted in removal of the majority of the formal west end component to the garden • 1962 north addition to the hospital resulted in removal of part of the walkway and garden at the southeast end • Existing contemporary plantings consist of rhododendrons and other short shrubs without formal planting beds 	  



B.3.3 TREES

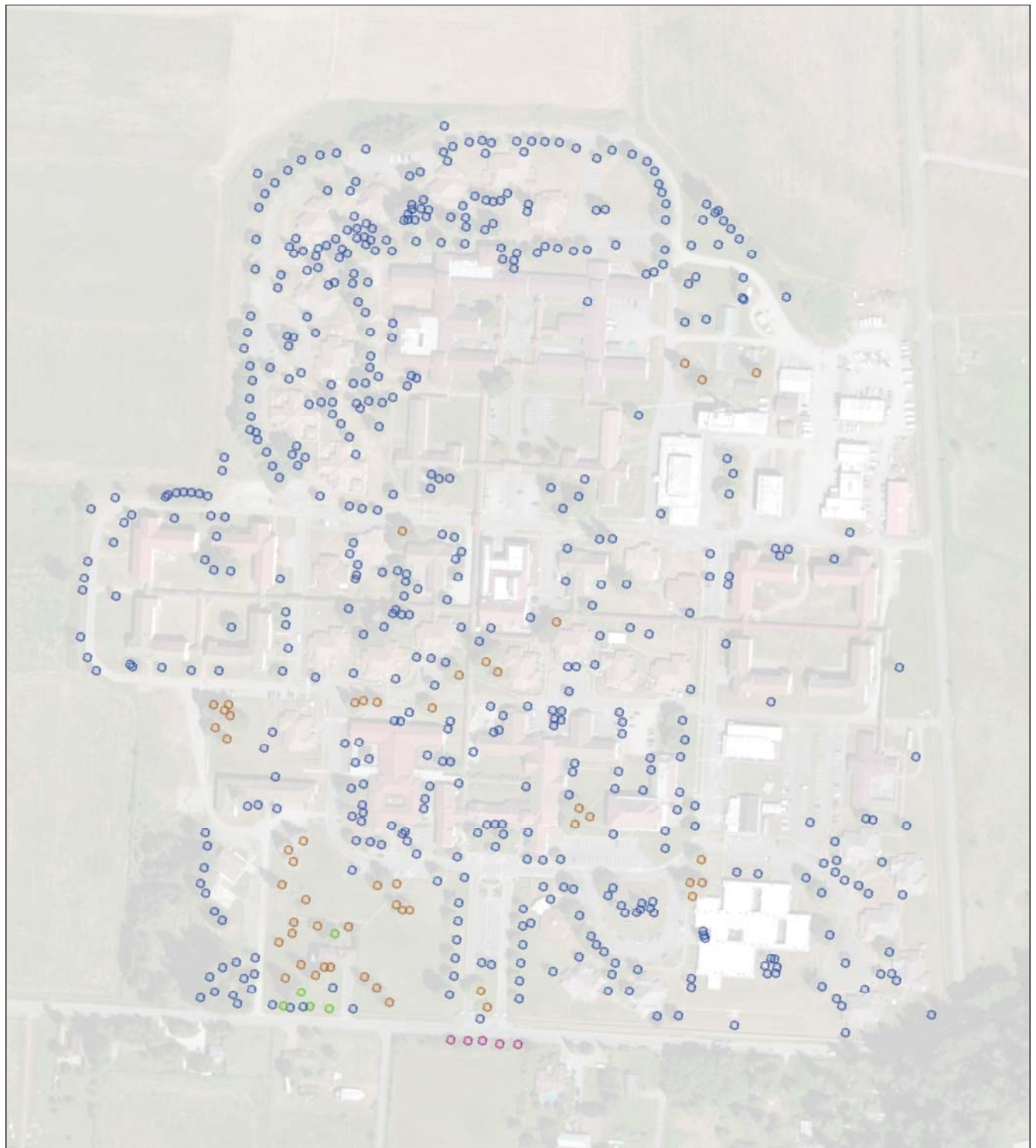
Trees held and continue to exert a strong influence on the overall character of the Rainier School site. They provide an important vertical element to the school grounds. The majority of the existing trees on the site were planted within the last 30 years and are not historically significant. Topiary dominated the landscape until the mid-1950s when trees began to be planted along the driveways servicing the single-family residences in the southwest corner of the site.

The grove of second-growth Douglas firs in the southwest corner of the site predates the institution. Prior to development of the site the massive stumps of the first growth Douglas fir and cedars dotted the landscape before being cleared for agricultural use and construction. The Works Progress Administration set up their field office beneath the trees for shelter, until a wind storm in November of 1938 forced them to relocate for safety.

The 1938 planting plan prepared by Heilman for the Administration and Hospital buildings shows oaks, birch, cedars, and other trees specified for planting around the buildings and along the walkways. Most were set back about 10 to 20 feet from the walkways and buildings and spaced at irregular intervals, avoiding a formal planting character. The 1939 entrance court planting plan prepared by Heilman featured American Elms on 43-foot spacing set back 15 to 20 feet along the front drive with a second layer behind consisting of smaller, ornamental tree species. A pair of red oaks, located behind the main gate, were to anchor the entrance to the site

Based on historic photographs, these trees were not planted. Topiaries lined the road with open lawn to either side until the mid-1950s when the first canopy trees began to emerge on campus, along the driveway in to the superintendent's residence, along the driveway past the other three houses to the staff dormitory, along the rock wall immediately south of the superintendent's residence, off the southwest corner of Haddon, and off the south side of the administration and hospital buildings. Most of the topiaries were removed from the site by the 1960s when additional trees were planted within the site. The 1980s and 1990s marked the last major push in tree plantings associated with new residential facility development along the north end of the site.





- Legend**
- Trees by development period**
- 1890 to 1936
 - 1937 to 1946
 - 1947 to 1954
 - 1955 to 1978
 - 1979 to 1982
 - 1983 to 2014



360 180 0 360 Feet

MAP B.3 Trees by development period



B.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT CATALOG

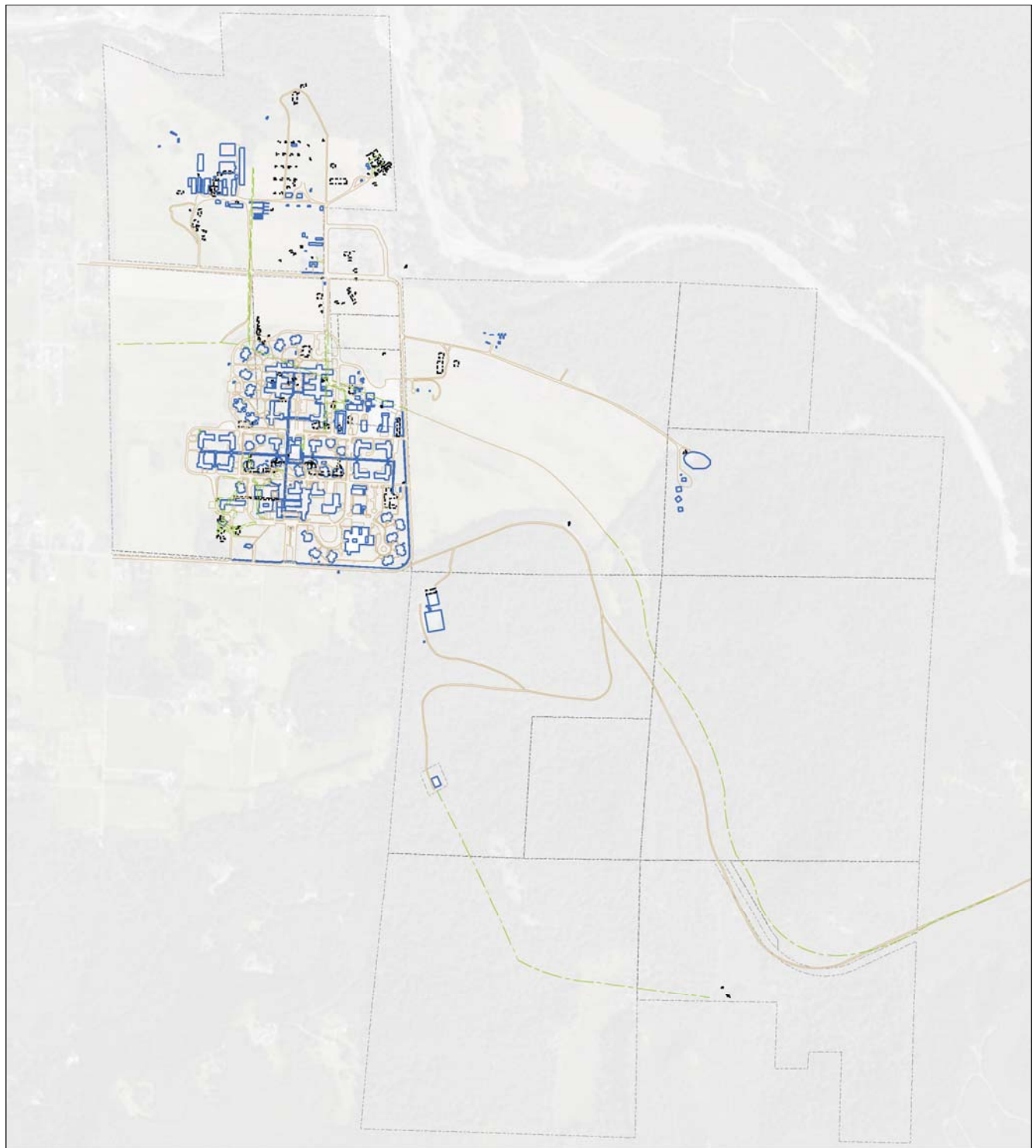
The following inventory catalogs buildings, structures, and objects within the Rainier School site. This catalog includes all known properties to have been erected at the site, including private properties immediately predating development of the land for state use. When known, the demolition date of properties no longer existing is provided in the alterations column. This catalog proactively identifies cultural resources in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act's (1966) sections 106 and 110.

Buildings, structures, and objects are separated into their own table. Each table includes the following columns:

- “No.” refers to the property identification number. Artifacts used existing assigned numbers and then continued sequentially. Artifacts assigned a “B” to all building numbers (B1, B2...), an “S” to all structure numbers (S1, S2...), and a “J” to all object numbers (J1, J2...).
- “Significance” records the date of construction, original designer (when known), and the role of the property. Information for this section stemmed from georeferenced historic maps and archival materials. Date ranges are given when the specific year built is not known.
- “Character-defining features” is a listing of features that distinguish the property’s visual and architectural character and was prepared in compliance with the National Park Service Preservation Brief 17, “Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character.” The goal of this column is to aid planners and designers in preserving the property’s distinguishing materials and character during work in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. These are prepared generally for buildings 50-years or older as the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards would not apply to contemporary buildings.
- “Alterations” provides a chronology of changes for each building, organized by date (when known). Changes observed during the field survey are listed at the end without dates, as it was not always immediately apparent under which project these changes occurred. For properties no longer extant, instead of a description of changes, their demolition date is recorded (when known). Date ranges are given when the specific year removed is not known. Information for these alterations stemmed from the onsite drawing collection maintained by DSHS.
- “Image(s)” provides a 2014 photograph of the existing property. Whenever available, a historic photograph is included with each property.

The intent of the catalog is to provide a reference tool for planners and reviewers to know what may have existed within the site, how a property has changed, when properties were constructed and removed, and what the character-defining features are for each historic property. Each table is organized sequentially according to property number.





Legend

Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014

Existing and former properties

Existing property

Missing, previously removed property

Existing and former circulation networks

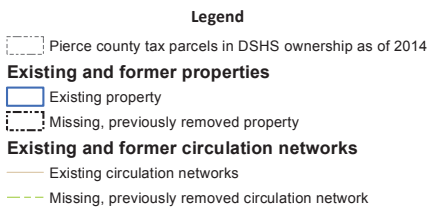
Existing circulation networks

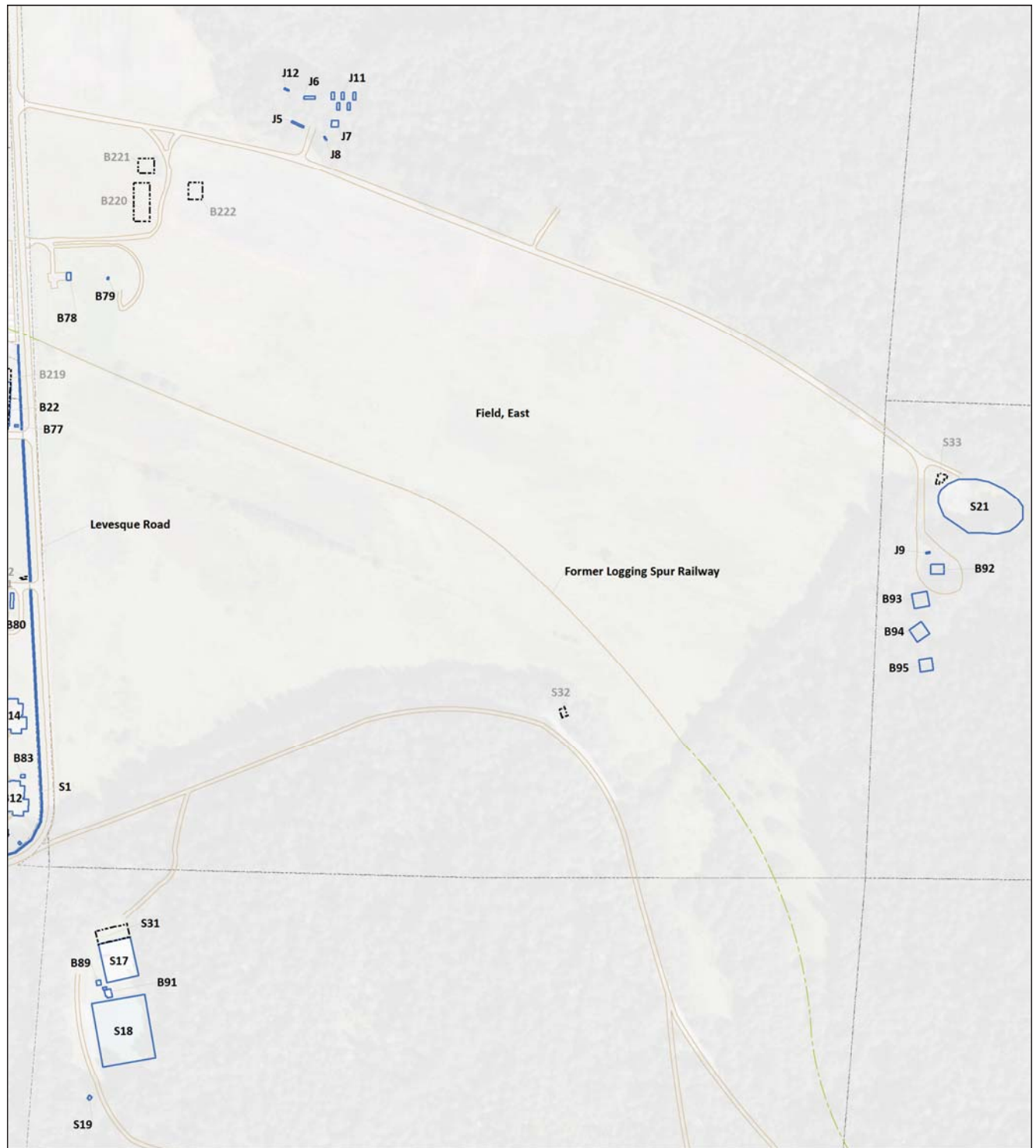
Missing, previously removed circulation network



MAP B.4 Existing and missing resources







Legend

 Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014

Existing and former properties

 Existing property

 Missing, previously removed property

Existing and former circulation networks

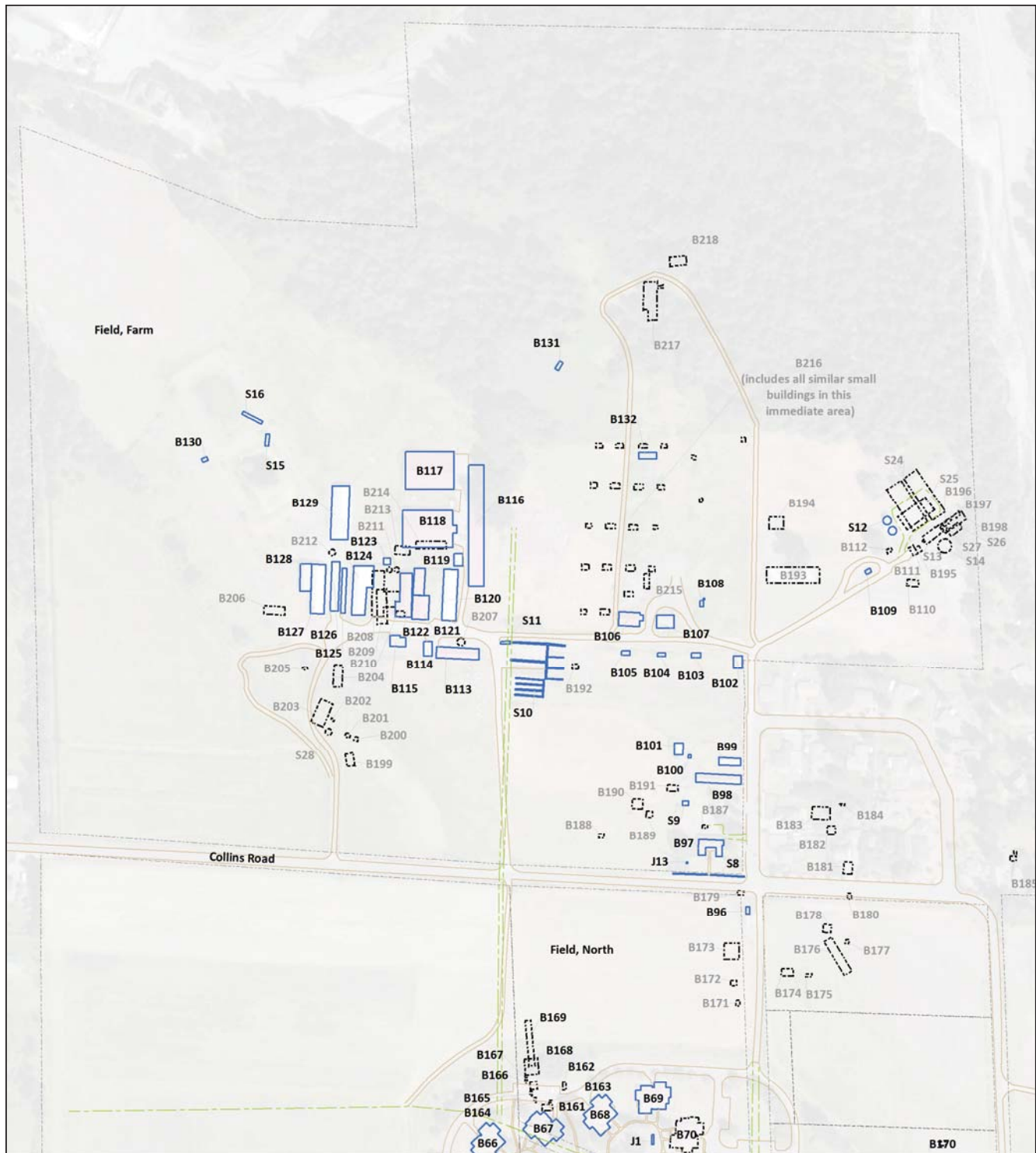
Existing circulation networks

Missing, previously removed circulation network



MAP B.6 Existing and missing resources, east farmland





Legend

 Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014

Existing and former properties

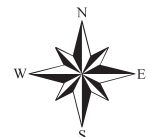
 Existing property

 Missing, previously removed property

Existing and former circulation networks

 Existing circulation networks





 Missing, previously removed circulation network



MAP B.7 Existing and missing resources, north farmland








B.4.1 BUILDINGS CATALOG

ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B1	<p>Historic/common name: Administration (B1)</p> <p>Built in 1938 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This building has always served as the administrative offices for the school. It contains offices. The basement also houses a former coffee shop space, currently used for storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint, plus additions extending the plan to the north • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Projecting bay with broken pediment at main entrance • Quoins • Ornate scrolled ventilation grille surrounds • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Metal clad cupola with finial • Cornice returns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1962, north addition by Jensen and Steward • ca.1968, renovation of heating and ventilation systems • 1988, roof repairs 	 
B2	<p>Historic name: Hospital</p> <p>Common names: Resident Health Center, Rainier Center (B2)</p> <p>Built in 1938 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This building provided medical services for students and residents and continues to function as a health clinic, although no longer offering services such as surgery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original offset T-shaped plan, plus additions forming the present irregular plan • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form, with cross and lower gables over porches and entrances • Tower with balcony, arched windows and hip roof • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Metal cupolas • Cornice returns • Double peaked concrete chimney caps • Typical shaped wood rafters • Wood trusses at portico adjoining Administration Building • Attached porch at south end and associated decorative metal balustrade • Reinforced concrete piers and caps • Colonnade along main south facade • Quoining at select walls • Round metal vents in gable ends, set in concrete surrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1955, Girls' Wing addition (northwest wing), designed by NBBJ • 1955, Boys' Wing addition (northeast wing), designed by NBBJ • 1962-63, Hospital operating/surgical and solvent storage additions • 1983-1985, major (three stage) renovation, requiring temporary relocation of offices and clinic functions housed in the building 	 







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B3	<p>Historic names: Gymnasium, Auditorium</p> <p>Common names: Gym, School (B3)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter in two distinct styles, Art Deco– Streamlined Moderne (Auditorium wing) and Spanish Colonial Revival (School wing). The General Construction Company of Seattle won the construction contract for the building. This building served as the indoor recreation facility, auditorium, and educational space for the campus. The southwest wing contains the gymnasium/auditorium with a stage and movie projection room. The northeast wing contains classrooms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped footprint • Single story, with taller open volume at gymnasium wing • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hip roofs on both wings • Metal-framed, multi-lite windows • Double metal, multi-lite doors at two primary entrances; two-lite transoms above • Single and double wood, multi-lite doors at two primary entrances as well as inside building; two-lite transoms above • Single wood doors with portholes at secondary/service entrances • Reinforced concrete steps at main entrances • Painted concrete archway at southeast corner • Quoins on select walls and corners • Horizontal reeding details in exterior walls • Thin, inset beltcourses on gymnasium wing • Simple frieze along the school wing and the west facade of the gymnasium portion • Inscribed Art Deco lettering/signage • Streamlined, round cornered concrete faux awning • Projecting concrete pilasters • Projecting north entrance to school with broken pediment and medallion • Incorporated planters and flowerboxes • Broad concrete window surrounds and mullions • Parapet wrapping the north, east and south sides of the gymnasium roof, with detailed central projection (e.g., scrolls, reeding) • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Shaped rafter ends • Metal clad cupola with finial • Metal pipe railings • Hardwood flooring in gymnasium • Streamlined Moderne stage at west end of gymnasium • Terraced wooden seating along north, south walls of gymnasium • Tin lined projection room, associated equipment • Interior wood doors with portholes • Original metal door pulls and plates • Pendant schoolhouse light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1988, roof repairs 	   



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B4	<p>Common name: Greenhouse (B4)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building provides greenhouse space for residents and staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B5	<p>Historic name: Rainier School Memorial Pool</p> <p>Common name: Pool (B5)</p> <p>Built in 1964 and designed by James H. Nakamoto Jr., this building provided water-based recreation and physical therapy for school residents. It contains a lap pool and gender specific locker rooms. It is currently vacant; the pool is intact but no longer used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily rectangular footprint • Single story • Painted concrete masonry unit structure and cladding • Mixed roof form (gable, monitor, and flat) • Metal roof trusses • Metal framed, textured glass cladding in gable ends, also at clerestory windows • Solid metal security doors • Gender specific locker/changing rooms • Pool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary entry, south facade 	 
B6	<p>Historic name: Greenhouse</p> <p>Common names: Annex Greenhouse, Greenhouse 3 (B6)</p> <p>This building provides greenhouse space for residents and staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular plan • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Transparent, corrugated siding as cladding and roofing • Barrel vault roof 		
B7	<p>Historic name: Training, Service, Volunteer Service Building</p> <p>Common name: Instructional Services (B7)</p> <p>Built in 1973 and designed by Harris, Reed and Litzenberger in the Modern style, this non-historic structure provided training space for volunteers at the school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B8	<p>Historic name: All Faiths Chapel</p> <p>Common name: Chapel (B8)</p> <p>Built in 1974 and designed by Arnold G. Gangnes and Associates in the Modern style. This building has always provided non-denominational worship space for the campus as well as an office for the chaplain. The worship/ceremonial space is separated from the chaplain's office by a covered breezeway; the two parts together comprise the building.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular overall footprint, formed by a skewed octagonal plan chapel plus a trapezoidal office and connected by a covered breezeway • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Poured concrete buttresses with recessed, abstract motifs • Irregular roof form • Exposed glulam rafters • Vertical, painted wood cladding with flush joints • Wood framed, fixed windows • Two large stained glass windows • Two sets of solid wood doors at chapel entry, featuring carved decoration • Original metal hardware on doors, at door-stops • Exposed aggregate walkway • Exterior can lights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications • Gutters, downspouts replaced • Replacement coping at ends of glulam rafters 	 
B9	<p>Common name: Alpine (B9)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B10	<p>Common name: Aspen (B10)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B11	<p>Common name: San Juan (B11)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B12	<p>Common name: Shasta (B12)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B13	<p>Common name: Omak (B13)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his-toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B14	<p>Common name: Orcas (B14)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his-toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B15	<p>Common name: Chelan (B15)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his-toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B16	<p>Historic name: Intensive Treatment Unit</p> <p>Common name: Glacier (B16)</p> <p>Built in 1964 and designed by Lyle Swedberg, this is where school residents went for medical needs.</p>	•NA	•2000–2014, removed	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B17	<p>Historic name: Activity Building, Bowling Alley</p> <p>Common name: Ray Peel, Canteen (B17)</p> <p>Built in 1966 in the Modern style, this building continues to provide indoor recreation space for residents and staff. It contains game tables and a bowling alley.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint, plus two smaller rectangular additions along the north and east facades • Single story • Painted, concrete masonry unit structure and cladding • Metal framed, multi-lite window in east facade • Flat roof form • Two pairs of unglazed wood doors at west/main entry • Single and paired unglazed wood doors at secondary (south, east) entries • Saw-tooth profile to north exterior wall • Metal pipe railings • Painted wood cornice • Four-lane bowling alley • Shoe rental counter, including shoes, cubbies, wood counter and shelves • Bi-color, synthetic, curved benches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, north addition to create the bowling alley • Undated, east addition to cover the outdoor concession stand area 	  






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B18	<p>Historic name: Ward, Boys' (B2)</p> <p>Common name: Martin (B18)</p> <p>Built in 1948 and designed by Miller and Ahlson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. H. R. Olson Construction Company of Tacoma served as the builders. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for male residents of the school. The building contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently vacant. It presently serves as storage space for the campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite metal framed windows • Windows that wrap a corner • Oriel window(s) • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Jetty with scalloped underside • Quoining at select walls • Square and circular vent openings • Cluster of abstract wall perforations centered high in gable end • Streamlined, round cornered concrete awning • Incorporated planters and flowerboxes in exterior walls • Painted, projecting beltcourse on select facades • Red clay roof tiles • Copper half-round gutters • Shaped rafter ends • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, resident's cubby room, and staff offices • Cubby room retains former residents' names on shelves • Terrazzo flooring • Original double exterior and interior doors with portholes • Interior doors with hand-painted numbers • Original ceramic fixtures (e.g., water fountains, toilets, floor urinals) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	   





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B19	<p>Historic name: Ward, Boys' (B1)</p> <p>Common name: Olsen (B19)</p> <p>Built in 1947-1948 and designed by Miller and Ahlson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. H. R. Olson Construction Company of Tacoma served as the builders. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for male residents of the school. It contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently vacant. It presently serves as storage space for the campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows that wrap a corner • Oriel window(s) • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Jetty with scalloped underside • Quoining at select walls • Square and circular vent openings • Cluster of abstract wall perforations centered high in gable end • Streamlined, round cornered concrete awning • Incorporated planters and flowerboxes in exterior walls • Painted, projecting beltcourse on select facades • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Shaped rafter ends • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Terrazzo flooring • Original double exterior and interior doors with portholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	   






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B20	<p>Historic name: Ward (B3)</p> <p>Common name: Cedar (B20)</p> <p>Built in 1952 and designed by NBBJ in a Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for male residents of the school. It contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently used as storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories plus daylight basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows arranged singly, in pairs, and in ribbons • Groups of glass block set into exterior walls • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Multi-lite, metal framed double doors, sidelites and transom at main entrance • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Decorative metal railings • Metal pipe railings at areaways • Cluster of geometric wall perforations centered high in gable ends • Thin, inset beltcourse • Oriels at second floor • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Terrazzo flooring • Original interior doors with hand-painted numbering • Ceiling flush mounted, pointed cone light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications • Undated, added ADA ramps at rear and alterations to interior finishes • Undated, contemporary partitions added to some of the larger rooms 	  



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B21	<p>Historic name: Ward (B4)</p> <p>Common name: Alder (B21)</p> <p>Built in 1952 and designed by NBBJ in a Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for male residents of the school. It contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories plus daylight basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows arranged singly, in pairs, and in ribbons • Groups of glass block set into exterior walls • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Multi-lite, metal framed double doors, sidelites and transom at main entrance • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Decorative metal railings • Metal pipe railings at areaways • Cluster of geometric wall perforations centered high in gable ends • Thin, inset beltcourse • Oriels at second floor • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Original interior doors with hand-painted numbering • Ceiling flush mounted, pointed cone light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	 
B22	<p>Historic/common name: Carpenter Shop (B22)</p> <p>Built in 1966 in the Modern style, this building continues to provide shop space for the Maintenance Department, specifically the Carpentry division. It contains power tools and material storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Low-rise gable roof form • Wide eave overhangs • Corrugated metal cladding and roofing • Aluminum framed, multi-lite glazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	 








ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B23	<p>Historic name: Garage</p> <p>Common name: Maintenance Building (B23)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne style. This building provided maintenance support for the campus and contains the maintenance office, auto shop/garage, electric shop, plumbing/steam shop, and lawn and garden department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original I-shape footprint, plus additions for present irregular plan • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Flat roof form with surrounding parapet • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows wrapping at least one corner • Concrete window slip sills • Single and double wood door, multi-lite glazing in upper half • Wood, sectional overhead garage doors, multi-lite glazing in upper half • Horizontal reeding details in exterior walls • Thin, inset beltcourse • Skylight opening over auto shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1956, north addition providing administrative offices • 1958, south-west addition expanding shop spaces • 1959 post, west addition • 1993, heating system modifications • Undated, many windows painted over and select garage doors replaced or infilled 	  





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B24	<p>Historic/common name: Commissary (B24)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne style. This building has always served as the commissary, or supply warehouse, for the campus. It contains large open spaces dedicated to shipping, receiving, and storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Two stories plus basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Flat roof form with surrounding parapet • Multi-lite, steel framed windows • Horizontal reeding details in exterior walls • Shaped beltcourses inscribed into exterior walls • Reinforced concrete loading dock at west facade • Reinforced concrete stoop at south facade • Reinforced concrete retaining walls and drive-way accessing basement in north facade • Double doors at south, north, and west entrances (wood, nine lites over a lower panel) • Streamlined, rounded edge, metal canopy over west loading dock • Metal pipe railings • Exposed, heavy post and beam framing on interior • Double row of metal, wall mounted steam radiators upstairs, on all exterior walls • Finished concrete floor at first floor • Wood flooring upstairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, added canopy over south entrance to provide weather protection • Undated, north entrance door lites covered • Undated, one set of west doors replaced with contemporary solid door 	   
B25	<p>Historic/common name: Motor Pool (B25)</p> <p>Built in 1957, this utilitarian building is part of the maintenance department. It contains the offices for the Motor Pool Division, storage for maintenance equipment, and a welding shop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Concrete pad • Metal framing and cladding • Gable roof form • Standing-seam metal roofing • Full-height, sliding bay doors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	 





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B26	<p>Historic/common name: Pumphouse (B26)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Marius Anderson, Supervising Engineer, in the Vernacular style. This building has always served as the pumphouse, drawing water from the off-site reservoirs to the campus proper. It contains active pump operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint, plus roof extension to south • Single story • Brick and wood beam structure • Brick cladding, except for horizontal wood cladding in gable ends • Recessed bricks at corners suggest quoining • Wood framed, multi-lite sash windows • Wood doors, glazed in upper half • Hollow clay tile interior wall treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, roof extended to the south providing additional covered storage space • One window partially infilled with plywood • Gable roof form added to formerly flat roof 	  
B27	<p>Historic name: Storehouse</p> <p>Common name: Paint Shop (B27)</p> <p>Built in 1940 in the Vernacular style. This building provides shop and storage space for the Maintenance Department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint, plus square hyphen along north facade • Single story • Painted, board formed concrete foundation • Brick cladding, except for horizontal wood cladding in gable ends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications • Undated, addition of enclosed connector to Maintenance Storage to the north • Infill of west doorway • Gable roof form added to formerly flat roof 	 



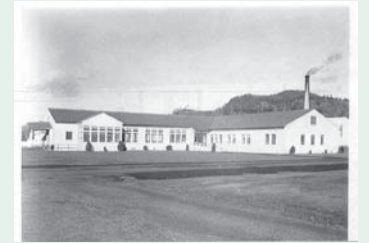




ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B28	<p>Historic name: Root House, Commissary Annex</p> <p>Common name: Maintenance Storage (B28)</p> <p>Built in 1948, this utilitarian building is part of the Maintenance Department. It provides weather protected storage space for the department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete structure and cladding • Gable roof form • Corrugated metal roofing • Metal, round roof ventilators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications • Undated, CMU infill in west facade, gable end cladding veneer 	 
B29	<p>Common name: Greenhouse (B29)</p> <p>Built in 1999, this non-historic building provided greenhouse space for residents and staff. Only the concrete foundation remains; the rest of the building has been removed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforced concrete foundation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B30	<p>Historic/common name: Powerhouse (B30)</p> <p>Built in 1938 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Art Deco – Streamlined Moderne style. This building has always served as the central boiler plant for the campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint; east and west additions maintained a rectangular plan • Single story, with multi-story open volume in main portion • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Flat roof form with surrounding parapet • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Horizontal reeding details in exterior walls • Shaped beltcourses inscribed into exterior walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1948, improvements to Boiler Plant including adding a new (third) boiler, designed by Peter W. Mourer, Jr., Mechanical Engineer • 1974, west addition by Valentine, Tomlinson and Fisher, Engineers • 1974, remodel of gas lines, switched from original coal fuel source • 1974–1979, north addition around stack • 1979 ca, east addition to house emergency generator • 2005, boiler replacement and associated replacement of portions of southeast corner walls, windows 	
B31	<p>Historic/common name: Laundry (B31)</p> <p>Built in 1938-1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne style. This building has always served as the central laundry facility and contains the industrial scale laundry facilities for the campus, where all the bed linens, clothes, etc. are cleaned, dried, pressed, and folded.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint, plus surrounding additions for a current L-shaped plan • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Flat roof form with surrounding parapet • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Metal security doors with minimal glazing • Metal, unglazed security doors • Horizontal reeding details in exterior walls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1958, west addition • 1959–67, south addition expanding the washing operations • 1968, L-shaped addition extending the east and north sides for additional laundry facility space • 1971, interior and mechanical remodel 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B32	<p>Historic name: Ward, Boys' Custodial</p> <p>Common name: Hurlbert (B32)</p> <p>Built in 1946-1948 and designed by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. as consulting architect in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Colonial Revival influences. This building originally served as a dormitory for young male residents of the school. It presently contains vocational programming for school residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Select wood, multi-lite exterior doors intact • Reinforced concrete ramps and/or stoops at entrances • Quoins at all corners • Square vent openings in gable ends and foundation • Copper, half-round gutters • Red clay roof tiles • Concrete cornice returns • No eave overhangs • Metal pipe railings • Original floor plan, including double loaded corridors, bedrooms, dormitory hall, and shared activity rooms • Terrazzo flooring • Glazed tiles on lower half of interior walls and as baseboards, throughout rooms and corridors • Interior wood doors with portholes 		  
B33	<p>Common name: Columbia (B33)</p> <p>Built in 1980 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	
B34	<p>Common name: Crystal (B34)</p> <p>Built in 1980 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	



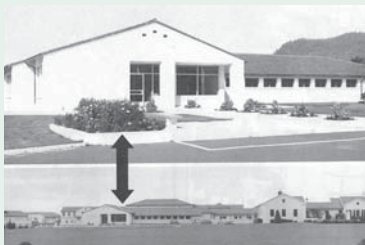





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B35	<p>Historic name: Nursery, Boys'</p> <p>Common name: Oakley (B35)</p> <p>Built in 1946-1947 and designed by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. as consulting architect in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Colonial Revival influences. This building originally served as a nursery for young male residents of the school. It presently is vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Wood, eight panel front door • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Reinforced concrete ramps at entrances • Elaborate concrete entry surround at main entrance (e.g., quoins, entablature, medallion) • Multi-lite sidelites and transom at front entrance • Quoins at all corners • Square vent openings in gable ends and foundation • Copper, half-round gutters • Red clay roof tiles • Concrete cornice returns • No eave overhangs • Metal pipe railings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, all windows replaced • Undated, interior floor plan and finishes remodeled 	 
B36	<p>Historic/common name: Central Kitchen (B36)</p> <p>Built in 1938-1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This building has always served as the central food preparation facility for the campus. It also contains a coffee shop for staff and residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily rectangular footprint, plus additions for present U-shaped plan • Single story, with taller volume at south end • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Painted, projecting beltcourse • Projecting concrete pilasters topped with square capitols and scrollwork • Projecting bays topped with broken pediments • Quoins on south facade • Square vent openings • Ornate scrolled ventilation grille surrounds • Concrete cornice and returns • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Concrete, ornated ventilation tower with colored tiles and scrollwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1940–1957, square north/northeast addition • 1958, L-shaped northwest addition • 1963, square northwest addition • 1964 post, east and northeast additions • 1983-1984, major renovation and rearrangement of interior functions and installation of new equipment • 1988, roof repairs • Undated, windows and doors replaced, select doorways relocated 	 



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B37	<p>Historic name: Nursery, Girls'</p> <p>Common name: Meyer (B37)</p> <p>Built in 1946-1947 and designed by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. as consulting architect in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Colonial Revival influences. This building originally served as a nursery for young female residents of the school. It presently contains the Computer Services Department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Wood, eight panel front door • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Reinforced concrete ramps at entrances • Elaborate concrete entry surround at main entrance (e.g., quoins, entablature, medallion) • Multi-lite sidelites and transom at front entrance • Quoins at all corners • Square vent openings in gable ends and foundation • Copper, half-round gutters • Red clay roof tiles • Concrete cornice returns • No eave overhangs • Metal pipe railings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, select windows replaced (front facade) • Undated, interior floor plan and finishes remodeled 	 
B38	<p>Common name: Chinook (B38)</p> <p>Built in 1980 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	
B39	<p>Common name: Cascade (B39)</p> <p>Built in 1980 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B40	<p>Historic name: Cerebral Palsy Center</p> <p>Common name: Sunrise (B40)</p> <p>Built in 1953 and designed by NBBJ in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This building served as the specialized center for school residents with cerebral palsy. Current function is unknown.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Painted brick cladding • Hybrid hip and gable roof form • Red clay tile roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Cluster of geometric wall perforations centered high in gable ends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement windows • Contemporary exterior metal doors 	  
B41	<p>Common name: Klamath (B41)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B42	<p>Common name: Naches (B42)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B43	<p>Common name: Haddon (B43)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	








ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B44	<p>Common name: Buckley (B44)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his- toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B45	<p>Common name: Percival (B45)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his- toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B46	<p>Common name: Devenish (B46)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his- toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B47	<p>Common name: Tyee (B47)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his- toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B48	<p>Common name: Hyak (B48)</p> <p>Built in 1981, this non-his- toric building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B49	<p>Historic name: Ward, Girls' Custodial</p> <p>Common name: Robin (B49)</p> <p>Built in 1946-1948 and designed by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. as consulting architect in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Colonial Revival influences. This building originally served as a dormitory for young female residents of the school. It presently contains vocational programming for school residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Select wood, multi-lite exterior doors intact • Reinforced concrete ramps and/or stoops at entrances • Quoins at all corners • Square vent openings in gable ends and foundation • Copper, half-round gutters • Red clay roof tiles • Concrete cornice returns • No eave overhangs • Metal pipe railings • Original floor plan, including double loaded corridors, bedrooms, dormitory hall, and shared activity rooms • Terrazzo flooring • Glazed tiles on lower half of interior walls and as baseboards, throughout rooms and corridors • Interior wood doors with portholes 		 







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B50	<p>Historic name: Custodial Building</p> <p>Common names: Hemlock (northwest wing), Spruce (southwest wing), Fir (northeast wing), Pine (southeast wing), Evergreen Complex (B50)</p> <p>Built in 1954 and designed by NBBJ in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for residents of the school. Girls' spaces were in the west half, boys in the east half. It presently contains offices and vocational education, arts, and other training/work spaces for school residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint, plus multiple additions • Single story except for slightly taller ventilation towers • Painted, poured concrete foundation • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Gable roof form overall • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Concrete window slip sills • Metal security doors with varying sizes of glazing in upper half • Hipped roof towers nearly center in each of four wings • Square or rectangular vent openings in gable ends • Metal pipe railings • Reinforced concrete delivery docks • Double loaded corridors • Terrazzo flooring and glazed tile wall treatments extant in east half (Fir, Pine) of building • Ceramic, wall mounted water fountains • Interior wood doors, solid and partially glazed types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1955-1976, east addition to Fir wing (subsequently removed after 1976) • 1990 pre, first western addition to Spruce wing • 1991 post, second western addition to Spruce wing • Various, window replacements in select wings 	   
B52	<p>Common name: Gas Pump</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building provided refueling for campus vehicles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B53	<p>Historic name: Ward, Girls' (G2)</p> <p>Common name: Belle King</p> <p>Built in 1947-1949 and designed by Miller and Ahlson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. H. R. Olson Construction Company of Tacoma served as the builders. This building served as residential dormitory and shared living space for female residents of the school. The building contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows that wrap a corner • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Jetty with scalloped underside • Quoining at select walls • Square and circular vent openings • Streamlined, round cornered concrete awning • Incorporated planters and flowerboxes in exterior walls • Painted, projecting beltcourse on select facades • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Terrazzo flooring • Original interior doors with portholes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	  



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B54	<p>Historic name: Ward, Girls' (G1)</p> <p>Common name: Kerr</p> <p>Built in 1947 -1949 and designed by Miller and Ahlson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. H. R. Olson Construction Company of Tacoma served as the builders. This building served as residential dormitory and shared living space for female residents of the school. The building contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, an institutional kitchen, and activity rooms. It presently serves as storage space for the campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows that wrap a corner • Oriel window(s) • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Painted concrete arch with keystone at main entrance • Pendant pointed cone light shade at main entrance • Jetty with scalloped underside • Quoining at select walls • Square and circular vent openings • Cluster of abstract wall perforations centered high in gable ends • Streamlined, round cornered concrete awning • Incorporated planters and flowerboxes in exterior walls • Painted, projecting beltcourse on select facades • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Terrazzo flooring • Original interior doors with portholes • Kitchen equipment and built-ins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	   



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B55	<p>Historic name: Ward (G3)</p> <p>Common name: Holly</p> <p>Built in 1952 and designed by NBBJ in a Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for female residents of the school. The building contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently used for storage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories plus daylight basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows arranged singly, in pairs, and in ribbons • Groups of glass block set into exterior walls • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Multi-lite, metal framed double doors, sidelites and transom at main entrance • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Decorative metal railings • Metal pipe railings at areaways • Cluster of geometric wall perforations centered high in gable ends • Thin, inset beltcourse • Oriels at second floor • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Terrazzo flooring • Original interior doors with hand-painted numbering • Ceiling flush mounted, pointed cone light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications 	  




ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B56	<p>Historic name: Ward (G4)</p> <p>Common name: Laurel</p> <p>Built in 1952 and designed by NBBJ in a Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco and Streamlined Moderne influences. This building served as a residential dormitory and shared living space for female residents of the school. The building contains large, open dormitory spaces as well as shared bathrooms, isolation rooms, offices and quarters for attendants, and activity rooms. It is presently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily L-shaped footprint • Two stories plus daylight basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Hybrid gable and hip roof form • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Windows arranged singly, in pairs, and in ribbons • Groups of glass block set into exterior walls • Broad, continuous concrete frames around exterior windows • Multi-lite, metal framed double doors, sidelites and transom at main entrance • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at main entrance • Decorative metal railings • Metal pipe railings at areaways • Cluster of geometric wall perforations centered high in gable ends • Thin, inset beltcourse • Oriels at second floor • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, dormitories, activity rooms, isolation rooms, and staff offices • Original interior doors with hand-painted numbering • Ceiling flush mounted, pointed cone light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993, heating system modifications • Undated, contemporary partitions added to some of the larger rooms 	  









ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B57	<p>Historic name: Staff Dormitory</p> <p>Common name: Staff Dorm (B57)</p> <p>Built in 1948 and designed by Collins and Delaney, with James Taylor Jr. consulting, in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Art Deco influences. Hall-Atwater Construction Company of Seattle served as the builders. This building provided school staff with residential lodging on campus. Each hallway has single bedrooms along either side. Bathrooms open directly into the bedrooms. The building is currently vacant and used as a training location for local SWAT teams practicing hostage rescue situations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped footprint • Two stories plus daylight basement • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Painted, board formed concrete cladding • Cross-hip roof form • Regular fenestration • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Concrete window slip sills • Ribbons of textured glass in exterior walls • Double wood doors with decorative recessed panels at front entry • Reinforced concrete steps and porch at front entry • Chamfered, colossal concrete posts at front entry • Classical entrance surround at main doors (e.g., fluted wood pilasters topped by entablature) • Art Deco lettering ("Dormitory") above front entry • Leaded diamond-pane transom at front entry • Metal, wall-mounted lanterns at front entry • Red clay roof tiles • Copper, half-round gutters • Original floor plan, including corridors, bedrooms, bathrooms, and main lobby • Call button panel and system among all rooms • Reception window and associated features (e.g., built-ins) • Fir flooring • Fir stairs, newel posts and balustrades • Pendant, Moderne round light shades in lobby • Ceiling flush mounted light shades in corridors • Double-loaded corridors • Interior wood single and three panel doors • Interior, wood, two panel doors with glass filling the upper panel • Room doors with hand-painted numbers • Original bathroom fixtures and hardware • Plaster and wood paneling wall treatments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	    
B58	<p>Common name: Greenhouse, (GH2)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building provides greenhouse space for residents and staff.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	









ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B59	<p>Common name: NA</p> <p>Installed after 1983, this is a contemporary port-a-john unit.</p>			
B60	<p>Common name: Shed (B60)</p> <p>This building appears to predate 1976, when it first appears in its current location. The original location is not known. This utilitarian shed provides storage space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Concrete pad • Hip roof form • Wood framing • Horizontal wood cladding • Wood roof shingles • Wooden barn doors • No eave overhangs 	• NA	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B61	<p>Historic name: Superintendent's House</p> <p>Common name: Superintendent's Residence (B61)</p> <p>Built in 1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Colonial Revival style. This house originally served as the residence for the school's superintendent and family. Most recently, it served as a staff doctor's residence. It is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original primarily rectangular footprint, with exception of projecting attached garage at southeast corner; square sun porch added to southwest corner • Two stories • Unpainted, reinforced concrete foundation • Combed brick veneer cladding • Wood shingle siding in gable ends and on some of the second story (e.g., over garage) • Gable roof form • No eave overhangs • Wood framed, multi-lite windows (fixed, hung sash, and casement) • Multi-lite transom over front door • Brick soldier window headers • Original front entry door, wood, with three panels of concentric rectangle motifs • Original basement exterior door (wood, 6 lites over single large panel) • Double wood panel, eight lite exterior doors at sun porch entrance • Wood and glass sectional, overhead garage door • Wood framed screen doors at all but basement entrance • Brick rowlock beltcourse • Decorative wrought iron railings at sun porch • Chamfered wood posts at back porch • Concrete front and back porches • Concrete and combed brick curved half-wall at front entry • Brick chimney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1940 post, west sun porch added • 1993, heating system modifications 	   
B62	<p>Common name: 1050 Quinault (B62)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	
B63	<p>Common name: 1040 Quinault (B63)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	• NA	• NA	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B64	<p>Common name: 1030 Quinault (B64)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B65	<p>Common name: 1020 Quinault (B65)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B66	<p>Common name: 1010 Quinault (B66)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B67	<p>Common name: 2005 Quinault (B67)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B68	<p>Common name: 2015 Quinault (B68)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B69	<p>Common name: 2025 Quinault (B69)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	•NA	•NA	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B70	<p>Common name: 2035 Quinault (B70)</p> <p>Built in 1982 and designed by Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners, this non-historic building provides multi-family, apartment style domestic space for Rainier School residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B71	<p>Common name: Shed</p> <p>This building appears to predate 1976, when it first appears in its current location. The original location is not known. This utilitarian shed provides storage space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Concrete pad • Gable roof form • Wood framing • Asbestos shingle cladding over horizontal wood shiplap • Plywood cladding, doors • Asphalt-composition shingle roofing • No eave overhangs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B72	<p>Common name: NA</p> <p>Built after 1976.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed 	
B73	<p>Common name: NA</p> <p>Built after 1976, this building is part of the Maintenance Department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B76	<p>Common name: Maintenance buildings (B76)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this building is part of the Maintenance Department.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B77	<p>Common name: Maintenance buildings (B77)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this building is part of the Maintenance Department.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B78	<p>Historic name: Well No. 2</p> <p>Common name: Pumphouse (B78)</p> <p>Built in 1992, this building is part of the system providing fresh water to the school campus.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B83	<p>Common name: NA (B83)</p> <p>Built ca. 1981, this is a small, contemporary outbuilding.</p>	•NA	•NA	
B84	<p>Common name: Shed (B84)</p> <p>Built prior to 1976, this outbuilding is a utilitarian structure. It provides storage space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rectangular footprint •Single story •Gable roof •Corrugated metal cladding and roofing 	•No known alterations	
B85	<p>Common name: Shed (B85)</p> <p>Built prior to 1976, this outbuilding is a utilitarian structure. It provides storage space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rectangular footprint •Single story •Gable roof •Corrugated metal cladding and roofing 	•No known alterations	
B86	<p>Common name: Alternative School (B86)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic building offers educational space.</p>	•NA	•NA	





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B87	Common name: Alternative School (B87) Built after 1976.	•NA	•2014, removed by	
B88	Common name: NA Built after 1976, this is a contemporary building providing outdoor shelter for picnics and seating.	•NA	•NA	
B89	Common name: Water systems building (B89) Built after 1991, this building is part of the system providing fresh water to the school campus.	•NA	•NA	
B90	Common name: Water systems building (B90) Built after 1991, this building is part of the system providing fresh water to the school campus.	•NA	•NA	
B91	Common name: Water systems building (B91) Built in ca 1990, this building is part of the system providing fresh water to the school campus.	•NA	•NA	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B92	<p>Historic/common name: Picnic shelter (B92)</p> <p>Built between 1970 and 1976 in a modified Rustic style. This building served as part of the former Boy Scout Camp associated with Rainier School. This camp provided outdoor recreation/camping opportunities for students of the Rainier School. This shelter contains an enclosed storage room and an outdoor kitchen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story, open volume • Gable roof • Open on three facades • Dimensional lumber and round log framing • Concrete floor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, framing repairs resulting in variety of materials and dimensions 	
B93	<p>Historic/common name: Boy Scout Camping shelter, main (B93)</p> <p>Built between 1970 and 1976 in the A-Frame/Rustic style. This building served as part of the former Boy Scout Camp associated with Rainier School. This camp provided outdoor recreation/camping opportunities for students of the Rainier School. This shelter contains a large stone fireplace in the end wall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story, open volume • A-frame roof • Open on one facade • Round log framing • Wood shake cladding • Stone fireplace • Dirt floor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	 
B94	<p>Historic/common name: Camping shelter (B94)</p> <p>Built between 1970 and 1976 in the A-Frame/Rustic style. This building served as part of the former Boy Scout Camp associated with Rainier School. This camp provided outdoor recreation/camping opportunities for students of the Rainier School. This shelter contains a sleeping loft and an interior wall mounted wood ladder in the end wall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story, open volume • A-frame roof • Open on one facade • Dimensional lumber framing • Wood shake cladding • Dirt floor • Wood platform sleeping loft • Wood ladder, wall mounted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B95	<p>Historic/common name: Camping shelter (B95)</p> <p>Built between 1970 and 1976 in the A-Frame/Rustic style. This building served as part of the former Boy Scout Camp associated with Rainier School. This camp provided outdoor recreation/camping opportunities for students of the Rainier School. This shelter contains a sleeping loft and an interior wall mounted wood ladder in the end wall.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story, open volume • A-frame roof • Open on one facade • Dimensional lumber framing • Wood shake cladding • Dirt floor • Wood platform sleeping loft • Wood ladder, wall mounted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B96	<p>Common name: Farm building (B96)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B97	<p>Historic name: Colony House</p> <p>Common names: Collins School, Collins Hall, Collins Cottage (B97)</p> <p>Built in 1941 in the Colonial Revival style by federal work relief efforts, campus lore attributes it to the Civilian Conservation Corps. This building served lodging and recreation functions. The building is now vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original U-shaped footprint • Single story • Board formed, reinforced concrete foundation • Brick veneer cladding • Cross gable roof form • Wood framed, multi-lite sash windows • Brick rowlock course window sills • Brick soldier course window headers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select windows replaced • Gutters replaced 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B98	<p>Historic name: Farm building, poultry Common name: Chicken coop (B98)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The building served as a chicken barn or chicken house. It is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Wood framing • Painted wood cladding (shiplap, plywood and tongue-and-groove) • Gable roof form with monitor • Wooden feed benches • Finished concrete floor • Ceiling-mounted, round metal light shades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	 
B99	<p>Historic name: Farm building, poultry Common name: Chicken coop (B99)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The building served as a chicken barn or chicken house. It is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Poured concrete foundation • Wood framing • Painted, horizontal wood shiplap cladding • Gable roof form • Wood framed window openings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	 
B100	<p>Common name: Farm building (B100)</p> <p>Built in ca 1938, this out-building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B101	<p>Common name: Farm building (B101)</p> <p>Built in ca 1938, this out-building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The building is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Wood framing • Painted, horizontal wood shiplap cladding except vertical in gable ends • Gable roof form • Wood framed door openings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B102	<p>Common name: Farm building (B102)</p> <p>Built in ca 1938, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The building is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Wood framing • Painted, horizontal wood shiplap cladding • Gable roof form • Wood framed, multi-lite windows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B103	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building (B103)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It is currently in ruins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form • Wood framing and cladding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruins obscured by vegetation 	
B104	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building, animals (B104)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form • Wood framing and cladding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B105	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building (B105)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It is currently in ruins.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form • Wood framing and cladding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	









ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B106	<p>Common name: Barn (B106)</p> <p>Built in ca 1938, this barn is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Original rectangular footprint •Single story •Gable roof form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cladding, windows, and roofing replaced 	
B107	<p>Common name: Farm building (B107)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The building is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Original rectangular footprint •Single story •Gable roof form •Painted, concrete masonry unit structure •Two metal roof ventilators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B108	<p>Common name: Brick stack (B108)</p> <p>Built in ca 1938, this structure is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. The structure is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Tall brick stack •Reinforced concrete, sloped ramp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Abandoned 	
B109	<p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B109)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building is associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B110	<p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B110)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Removed 	








ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B111	<p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B111)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed 	
B112	<p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B112)</p> <p>Built since 1976, this non-historic, small building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed 	
B113	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B113)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B114	<p>Common name: Barn (B114)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B115	<p>Common name: Farm building (B115)</p> <p>Built ca. 1939, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It is currently vacant.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story volume • Gable roof form • Painted, reinforced concrete foundation and water table • Open, overhanging eaves • Brick cladding, except for horizontal wood cladding in gable ends and on loading dock hood • Inset beltcourse above windows • Multi-lite, metal framed windows • Poured concrete loading dock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	 





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B116	<p>Common name: Barn (B116)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B117	<p>Common name: Barn (B117)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B118	<p>Common name: Barn (B118)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B119	<p>Common name: Barn (B119)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
B120	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B120)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Original rectangular footprint •Single story •Poured concrete foundation •Gable roof form •Corrugated metal cladding •Round, metal roof ventilators •Attached metal tank, east side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •No known alterations 	
B121	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B121)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Original rectangular footprint plus rectangular extension/addition •Single story •Gable roof form •Painted, concrete masonry unit structure •Wood framed roof •Corrugated metal roofing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1976 post, north addition 	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B122	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B122)</p> <p>Built ca 1938, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular footprint • Single story • Painted, reinforced concrete structure and cladding • Gable roof form, wood framed • Thin, inset beltcourses and vertical joints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roofing, doors replaced • South awning added 	
B123	<p>Common name: Barn (B123)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B124	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B124)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped footprint • Single story • Gable roof form 		
B125	<p>Common name: Barn (B125)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B126	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B126)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B127	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B127)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B128	<p>Common name: Barn (B128)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B129	<p>Historic/common name: Barn (B129)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof form 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B130	<p>Common name: Farm building (B130)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this non-historic outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
B131	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B131)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this small outbuilding is located north of the present farm.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B132	<p>Historic name: Root Cellar</p> <p>Common name: Farm building (B132)</p> <p>Built ca 1958, this outbuilding is associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. Designed by Warren A Brown.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Gable roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
B133	<p>Historic name: Garage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B133)</p> <p>Built in 1940, this garage was associated with the Engineer's Residence (B134).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996, removed after 	




ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B134	<p>Historic name: Engineer's Residence, Plant Manager's Residence</p> <p>Common name: NA (B134)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter. This house served as a residence for school staff over its lifetime.</p>	•NA	• 1996, removed after	
B135	<p>Historic name: Staff Residence, Cottage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B135)</p> <p>Built in 1939-1940 and designed by Graham and Painter, this Minimal Traditional style house served as the residence for the Rainier School's Assistant Superintendent and family.</p>	•NA	• 1996, removed after	
B136	<p>Historic name: Garage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B136)</p> <p>Built between 1937 and 1939, this garage has been removed.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed after	
B137	<p>Historic name: Garage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B137)</p> <p>Built in 1939, this garage was associated with B135.</p>	•NA	• 1996, removed after	
B138	<p>Historic name: Staff Residence</p> <p>Common name: Assistant Superintendent's House, School (B138)</p> <p>Built in 1949 and designed by Olsen and Olson, this former residential building provided housing for school staff.</p>	•NA	• 1996, removed after	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B139	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B139)</p> <p>Built between 1946 and 1950.</p>	•NA	•1996, removed after	
B140	<p>Historic name: Ward</p> <p>Common name: Haddon (B140)</p> <p>Built in 1940, this building provided residential, dormitory style accommodations for students at the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1980 ca, removed	
B141	<p>Historic name: Ward, Girls</p> <p>Common name: Buckley (B141)</p> <p>Built in 1938-1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this building provided residential, dormitory style accommodations for female students at the Rainier School. One of the original wards.</p>	•NA	•1980 ca, removed	
B142	<p>Historic name: Ward, Boys</p> <p>Common name: Percival (B142)</p> <p>Built in 1938-1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this building provided residential, dormitory style accommodations for male students at the Rainier School. One of the original wards.</p>	•NA	•1980 ca, removed	
B143	<p>Historic name: Ward</p> <p>Common name: Devenish (B143)</p> <p>Built in 1940, this building provided residential, dormitory style accommodations for students at the Rainier School. T</p>	•NA	•1980 ca, removed	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B144	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B144)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B145	<p>Historic name: Greenhouse</p> <p>Common name: NA (B145)</p> <p>Built in 1939, this building provided greenhouse space for residents and staff. It has been removed.</p>	•NA	•1946, removed prior to	
B146	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B146)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B147	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, dwelling Common name: NA (B147)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B148	<p>Historic name: unknown</p> <p>Common name: NA (B148)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B149	<p>Historic name: Engineers Cottage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B149)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter, this house served as a residence for school staff.</p>	•NA	<p>•1947, relocated to west of the Superintendent's Residence</p> <p>•1996 ca, removed</p>	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B150	<p>Historic name: Garage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B150)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building provided utilitarian storage space. It was associated with the Engineers Cottage (B149).</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B151	<p>Historic name: Grease rack</p> <p>Common name: NA (B151)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building provided utilitarian storage space outside the Motor Pool (B25).</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B152	<p>Historic name: Storage shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B152)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building provided utilitarian storage space.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B154	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B154)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	
B155	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, barn and shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B155)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this pair of historic farm related buildings were associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. They were removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B156	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B156)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	
B157	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B157)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	
B158	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B158)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	
B159	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, chicken coop</p> <p>Common name: NA (B159)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to construction of the Evergreen Complex (B50) in 1954.</p>	•NA	• 1954, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B160	<p>Historic name: School Annex</p> <p>Common name: NA (B160)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B161	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B161)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed prior to	
B162	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B162)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed prior to	
B163	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B163)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed prior to	
B164	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B164)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B165	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B165)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B166	<p>Historic name: Farm building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B166)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B167	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding</p> <p>Common name: NA (B167)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B168	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B168)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B169	<p>Historic name: Farm building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B169)</p> <p>Built in 1938, this farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B170	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B170)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B171	<p>Common name: Farm building (B171)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It was removed.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B172	<p>Common name: Farm building (B172)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It was removed.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B173	<p>Common name: Farm building (B173)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School. It was removed.</p>	•NA	• Removed	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B174	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B174)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B175	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B175)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B176	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, chicken coop</p> <p>Common name: NA (B176)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B177	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, pump house</p> <p>Common name: NA (B177)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B178	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, structure</p> <p>Common name: NA (B178)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B179	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Nelson, pump house</p> <p>Common name: NA (B179)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B180	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Miller, garage</p> <p>Common name: NA (B180)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B181	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Shay, building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B181)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. A concrete foundation remains.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B182	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Shay, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B182)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School. It was removed prior to 1976.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B183	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Shay, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B183)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B184	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Shay, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B184)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B185	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Fishburne, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B185)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B186	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Fishburne, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B186)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B187	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B187)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this was a small outbuilding associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• Removed	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B188	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Mimrik, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B188)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B189	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Mimrik, shed</p> <p>Common name: NA (B189)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B190	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Mimrik, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B190)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B191	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Mimrik, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B191)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B192	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building (B192)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B193	<p>Common name: Farm building (B193)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed after	
B194	<p>Common name: Farm building (B194)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed after	
B195	<p>Historic name: Pumphouse</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B195)</p> <p>Built between 1944 and 1949, this historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B196	<p>Historic name: Pump</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B196)</p> <p>Built between 1944 and 1949, this historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B197	<p>Historic name: unknown</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B197)</p> <p>Built between 1944 and 1949, this historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	•NA	• Removed	
B198	<p>Historic name: Tank</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (B198)</p> <p>Built in 1952, this historic building was associated with the school's sewage treatment facility.</p>	•NA	• Removed	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B199	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Collins, dwelling</p> <p>Common name: NA (B199)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B200	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Collins</p> <p>Common name: NA (B200)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farmstead was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B201	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Collins, storehouse</p> <p>Common name: NA (B201)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B202	<p>Historic/Common name: NA (B202)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B203	<p>Historic name: Farmstead, Collins, barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (B203)</p> <p>Built between 1921 and 1936, this historic farm related building was associated with the agricultural land use surrounding Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
B204	<p>Historic/Common name: NA (204)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	• 1976, removed after	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B205	<p>Historic/Common name: NA (205)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B206	<p>Historic name: Farm building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B206)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed prior to	
B207	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B207)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B208	<p>Historic name: Barn</p> <p>Common name: NA (208)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B209	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B209)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B210	<p>Historic name: Farm building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B210)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B211	<p>Historic name: Silos</p> <p>Common name: NA (B211)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, these two structures were associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B212	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B212)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B213	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B213)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B214	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B214)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B215	<p>Common name: Farm building (B215)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B216	<p>Historic name: Farm building</p> <p>Common name: NA (B216)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this outbuilding was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•Removed	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
B217	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building (B217)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B218	<p>Historic/common name: Farm building (B218)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this building was associated with the historic agricultural land use surrounding the Rainier School.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B219	<p>Historic/common name: NA (B219)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976.</p>	•NA	•1976, removed after	
B220	<p>Historic/common name: Farm Building (220)</p> <p>Built before 1936, this building was part of an early farmstead within the Rainier School's property boundary.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B221	<p>Historic/common name: Farm Building (221)</p> <p>Built before 1936, this building was part of an early farmstead within the Rainier School's property boundary.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B222	<p>Historic/common name: Farm Building (222)</p> <p>Built before 1936, this building was part of an early farmstead within the Rainier School's property boundary.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B224	<p>Historic/common name: Farm Building (224)</p> <p>Built before 1920, this building was part of an early farmstead within the Rainier School's property boundary.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
B225	<p>Historic/common name: Farm Building (225)</p> <p>Built before 1920, this building was part of an early farmstead within the Rainier School's property boundary.</p>	•NA	•Removed	





B.4.2 STRUCTURES CATALOG

ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
CW1	<p>Historic name: Loggia</p> <p>Common name: Covered walkway (CW1)</p> <p>Built in 1938 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The Loggia between the Administration (B1) and Residential Health Center (B2) was the first portion constructed. Subsequent additions extended this circulation system of covered walkways, providing weather protection for pedestrians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular plan, plus additions for an irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, board formed concrete low walls, coping and water table • Square plan, painted, reinforced concrete piers and pilasters capped with friezes and cornices • Gable roof form along most of the length • Hip roof intersections • Long, tapered gaps between walls and floor, allowing for drainage • Red clay roof tiles • Shaped, exposed wooden trusses • Shaped rafter ends • Wood plank ceilings • Wood beams as roof plates • Utilities run overhead • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1939, addition by Graham and Painter from Loggia to the north as far as the Central Kitchen (B36) • 1946, addition segment by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. consulting, extending the walkway to the north as far as Robin (B49) and Hurlbert (B32) • 1954, additional segment by NBBJ extending walkway to the north as far as Spruce and Pine (B50) 	 
CW2	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW2)</p> <p>Built in 1937–1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians between the main north–south walkway (CW1) and buildings to the west. CW2 stretches between Meyer (B37) and Buckley (B44) and as far west as the crossing at Third Avenue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped plan, plus additions for an irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, board formed concrete low walls, coping and water table • Square plan, painted, reinforced concrete piers and pilasters capped with friezes and cornices • Gable roof form along most of the length • Hip roof intersections • Long, tapered gaps between walls and floor, allowing for drainage • Red clay roof tiles • Shaped, exposed wooden trusses • Shaped rafter ends • Wood plank ceilings • Wood beams as roof plates • Utilities run overhead • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946, addition by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. consulting, extending the walkway further west as well as short connectors (e.g., north to Meyer (B37)) • 1947-1949, by Miller and Ahlson, addition extending walkway to and over Third Avenue • Undated, removal of two segments to allow for new building construction 	 






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
CW3	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW3)</p> <p>Built in 1947–1949 and designed by Miller and Ahlson in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians between the main north–south walkway (CW1) and buildings to the west. CW2 stretches between Meyer (B37) and Buckley (B44) and as far west as the crossing at Third Avenue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, board formed concrete low walls, coping and water table • Square plan, painted, reinforced concrete piers and pilasters capped with friezes and cornices • Gable roof form along most of the length • Hip roof intersections • Long, tapered gaps between walls and floor, allowing for drainage • Shaped, exposed wooden trusses • Shaped rafter ends • Wood plank ceilings • Wood beams as roof plates • Utilities run overhead • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1952, additions by NBBJ extending the walkway to the west as well as a short connector north to Laurel (B56) • Undated, roofing replaced with asphalt/composition shingles 	 
CW4	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW4)</p> <p>Built in 1937–1939 and designed by Graham and Painter in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians between the main north–south walkway (CW1) and buildings to the east. CW4 stretches between Oakley (B35) and Devenish (B46), through the east dormitory quad and then south to the site of the former Glacier (B16).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Painted, board formed concrete low walls, coping and water table • Square plan, painted, reinforced concrete piers and pilasters capped with friezes and cornices • Gable roof form along most of the length • Hip roof intersections • Long, tapered gaps between walls and floor, allowing for drainage • Red clay roof tiles • Shaped, exposed wooden trusses • Shaped rafter ends • Wood plank ceilings • Wood beams as roof plates • Utilities run overhead • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1946, short connectors by John Graham with James Taylor Jr. consulting, extending north to Oakley (B35) and around the Central Kitchen (B36) • 1947–1948, by Miller and Ahlson, additions extending the walkway to the east as far as Martin (B18) • 1952, short connectors by NBBJ added to new dormitories Cedar (B20) and Alder (B21) • 1964, southern extension from east terminus, designed by Lyle Swedberg 	 






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
CW5	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW5)</p> <p>Built in 1954 and designed by NBBJ in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians among the four wings of the Evergreen Complex (B50) and connects to the main walkway (CW1), to the south.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original irregular footprint • Single story • Gable roof • Painted, reinforced concrete low walls • Square plan, painted, reinforced, unadorned concrete piers • Round metal post supports • Straight, untapered gaps at bottom of side walls, allowing for drainage • Asphalt-composition shingle roofing • Wood beams as roof plates • Exposed wood roof framing • Wood eaves (hides rafter ends) • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
CW6	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW6)</p> <p>Built in 1954 and designed by NBBJ in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this short segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians between Robin (B49) and Spruce (B50 south-west wing).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped plan, minus a segment for the current rectangular plan • Single story • Gable roof • Painted, reinforced concrete low walls • Square plan, painted, reinforced, unadorned concrete piers • Round metal post supports • Straight, untapered gaps at bottom of side walls, allowing for drainage • Asphalt-composition shingle roofing • Wood beams as roof plates • Exposed wood roof framing • Wood eaves (hides rafter ends) • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undated, small section of walkway removed (north-south leg attached to Spruce) 	
CW7	<p>Historic name: Covered walkway</p> <p>Common name: (CW7)</p> <p>Built in 1954 and designed by NBBJ in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, this short segment of covered walkway provides weather protection for pedestrians between Hurlbert (B32) and Pine (B50 southeast wing).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original L-shaped plan • Single story • Gable roof • Painted, reinforced concrete low walls • Square plan, painted, reinforced, unadorned concrete piers • Round metal post supports • Straight, untapered gaps at bottom of side walls, allowing for drainage • Asphalt-composition shingle roofing • Wood beams as roof plates • Exposed wood roof framing • Wood eaves (hides rafter ends) • Finished concrete flooring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	







ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S1	<p>Historic/common name: Rock wall (S1)</p> <p>Built in 1940 and designed by Graham and Painter, this Rustic style wall serves as a visual and decorative perimeter boundary for the Rainier School campus. This portion of the rock wall is the longest, wrapping the south and most of the east side of campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Square plan, reinforced board formed concrete piers spaced regularly along the wall • Thin, inset beltcourses in all normal piers • Painted, square piers rising above the rest of the wall with projecting ribs, capped with a cornice, peaked cap and ball finial (all concrete) • Overhanging concrete pier caps and coping • Uncoursed river rock wall between piers • Cement mortar • Metal lanterns attached to piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added paint 	
S2	<p>Historic/common name: Concrete wall (S2)</p> <p>Built in 1938 and designed by Graham and Painter, this concrete wall stretches between the Administration (B1) and Resident Health Center (B2), adding symmetry and reinforcing the Spanish Colonial Revival style of the adjacent buildings. The wall is interrupted twice by sidewalks. The two end segments of the wall are curved, leading away from the adjacent buildings. As a group, the wall is associated with the campus' formal entrance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original quarter-round footprint • Painted, board formed concrete structure and cladding • Rowlock brick course coping • Painted, square piers rising above the rest of the wall with projecting ribs, capped with a cornice, peaked cap and ball finial (all concrete) • Metal lanterns attached to piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
S3	<p>Historic/common name: Powerhouse stack (S3)</p> <p>Built in 1938, this stack is associated with the Powerhouse, channeling smoke out and upwards from the boiler(s).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforced concrete stack, poured in stages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	






ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S4	<p>Common name: Shed (S4)</p> <p>Built ca. 1981, this is a contemporary, utilitarian outbuilding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
S5	<p>Common name: Shed (S5)</p> <p>Built ca. 1981, this is a contemporary, utilitarian outbuilding. It is open on two sides and contains bicycle racks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
S6	<p>Common name: Shed (S6)</p> <p>Built ca. 1981, this is a contemporary, utilitarian outbuilding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	
S7	<p>Historic/common name: Rock wall, Front Gate (S7)</p> <p>Built in 1939 and designed by Graham and Painter, this Rustic style wall serves as a visual and decorative perimeter boundary for the Rainier School campus. This portion of the rock wall marks the front entrance to the campus, along Ryan Road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Painted, square plan, reinforced board formed concrete end piers • Painted, square piers rising above the rest of the wall with projecting ribs, capped with a cornice, peaked cap and ball finial (all concrete) • Overhanging concrete pier caps and coping • Uncoursed river rock wall between piers • Cement mortar • Metal lanterns attached to piers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added paint 	 









ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S8	<p>Historic/common name: Rock wall (S8)</p> <p>Built in 1941, this Rustic style wall serves as a visual and decorative perimeter boundary along the south side of the former Collins farmstead, in front of the current Collins Cottage (B97). This portion of the rock wall is in two sections, both stretching along the north side of the Levesque Road.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoursed river rock wall between piers of same material • Overhanging concrete pier caps and coping • Cement mortar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
S9	<p>Historic/common name: Picnic shelter (S9)</p> <p>Built ca. 1940, this Rustic style structure served as a picnic shelter. It is on the grounds of the Collins Cottage, between the cottage and the chicken coops.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Single story • Open-sided • Wood framing (lumber, post-and-beam) • Gable roof 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
S10	<p>Common name: Soil and manure sorting bays (S10)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this series of concrete walls provides storage and sorting areas for soil and manure. The structure is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
S11	<p>Common name: Soil and manure sorting bays (S11)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this structure is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	




ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S12	<p>Historic name: Filter</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S12)</p> <p>Built after 1977, these structures are part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system.</p>	•NA	•NA	
S13	<p>Historic name: Imhoff Tank</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S13)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this structure was part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system. Designed by engineer A.T. Kane.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
S14	<p>Historic name: Aero filter</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S14)</p> <p>Built in 1952, this structure was part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system. Designed by engineer A.T. Kane.</p>	•NA	•Removed	
S15	<p>Common name: Farm structure (S15)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this structure is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the school.</p>	•NA	•NA	
S16	<p>Common name: Farm structure (S16)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this structure is associated with the agricultural land use surrounding the school.</p>	•NA	•NA	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S17	<p>Historic name: Reservoir (S17)</p> <p>Built in 1939, this reservoir is associated with the fresh water supply for the school campus. Designed by engineer A.T. Kane. It is one of two reservoirs in active use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular footprint • Below grade pool • Reinforced concrete floor and walls • Low-rise gable roof cover 		 
S18	<p>Historic name: Reservoir (S18)</p> <p>Built in 1948, this reservoir is associated with the fresh water supply for the school campus. Designed by engineer A.T. Kane. It is one of two reservoirs in active use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular footprint • Below grade pool • Reinforced concrete floor and walls • Low-rise gable roof cover 		 
S19	<p>Common name: NA (S19)</p> <p>Built after 1976, this is a contemporary shed southwest of the reservoir.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
S20	<p>Historic name: Reservoir, City of Buckley</p> <p>Common name: Reservoir (S20)</p> <p>Built ca 1907 by the City of Buckley as a municipal water reservoir, this structure still has water flowing through it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original rectangular footprint • Reinforced concrete tank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added gable roof to cover the tank 	





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S21	<p>Historic/common name: Pool (S21)</p> <p>Built between 1950 and 1952, this outdoor pool provided a shallow water recreation amenity for the students at the Rainier School. The pool itself is no longer in use but small features remain, including benches along the perimeter and ladders along the perimeter walls for climbing in and out of the water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oblong footprint • Poured concrete structure (e.g., floor, walls) • Metal ladders • Composite benches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned 	
S22	<p>Common name: Shed (S22)</p> <p>Built after 1976 this is a small contemporary shed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
S24	<p>Historic name: Filter beds</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S24)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, these were part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1950, removed prior to 	
S25	<p>Historic name: Sludge beds</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S25)</p> <p>Built in 1952, these were part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014, removed prior to 	









ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S26	<p>Historic name: Imhoff, septic tank</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S26)</p> <p>Built ca. 1938, this structure was part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system.</p>	• NA	• Removed	
S27	<p>Historic name: Final clarifier</p> <p>Common name: Sewage treatment facility (S27)</p> <p>Built in 1952, this structure was part of the sewage treatment operations related to the school's sanitation system.</p>	• NA	• Removed	
S28	<p>Historic name: Silo (S28)</p> <p>Built between 1940 and 1944, this farm related structure was removed prior to 1976. It was associated with the agricultural function of the land surrounding the school grounds.</p>	• NA	• 1976, removed prior to	
S29	<p>Historic name: Pool, Outdoor</p> <p>Common name: NA (S29)</p> <p>Built between 1955 and 1976, this outdoor pool was a small structure near Robin (B49) and Spruce (southwest wing of B50).</p>	• NA	• Removed	
S30	<p>Historic name: Temporary frames</p> <p>Common name: NA (S30)</p> <p>Built in 1939, these temporary frames were associated with a former Greenhouse (B145).</p>	• NA	• 1946, removed prior to	








ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
S31	<p>Historic name: Reservoir (S31)</p> <p>Built in 1939. It was associated with the fresh water supply for the school campus. Marius Anderson, Supervising Engineer with the State of Washington, signed the design for the reservoir.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1976, removed prior to 	
S32	<p>Historic name: Gravel bunker (S32)</p> <p>Built in the 1950s, this concrete structure stored gravel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removed 	
S33	<p>Historic/Common name: Changing area (S33)</p> <p>Built between 1950 and 1952, this concrete block structure provided semi-privacy for bathers getting into or out of the outdoor pool, as well as shade for chaperons. S33 was associated with S21, the former outdoor pool by the Scout Camp.</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>Alterations:</p> <p>Image: (see the historic DSHS photo of the outdoor pool, under S21 -- zoom in on the CMU structure)</p>	Removed	
S34	<p>Historic name: Well No. 4</p> <p>Common name: Well (S34)</p> <p>Built between 1977 and 1990, this well is part of the system providing fresh water to the school campus.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •NA 	








B.4.3 OBJECTS CATALOG

ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
J1	<p>Common name: Swing set (J1)</p> <p>This swing set is part of the contemporary 1981 Quinault housing units. This object provides outdoor recreation and physical exercise opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All metal construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
J2	<p>Common name: Swing set (J2)</p> <p>This swing set is part of the contemporary housing units. It is located between Haddon (B43) and Buckley (B44). This object provides outdoor recreation and physical exercise opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All metal construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
J3	<p>Common name: Carousel (J3)</p> <p>Installed before 1976, this object provides outdoor recreation and physical exercise opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All metal construction, including deck and railings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
J4	<p>Common name: Trans- former, electric (J4)</p> <p>Built ca. 1981, this transformer is part of the campus' electric power infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NA 	
J5	<p>Historic/Common name: Swing set (J5)</p> <p>Built 1950–1952, this swing set is part of the abandoned Riverside Park, adjacent to the Rainier School campus and surrounding agricultural fields. This park provided play-ground equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal pole and chain construction • Rubber seats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	 





ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
J6	<p>Historic/Common name: Slide, metal (J6)</p> <p>Built 1950–1952, this metal slide is part of the abandoned Riverside Park, adjacent to the Rainier School campus and surrounding agricultural fields. This park provided playground equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All metal construction, including ladder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	
J7	<p>Historic/Common name: Fireplace, stone (J7)</p> <p>Built 1950–1952, this outdoor stone fireplace is part of the abandoned Riverside Park, adjacent to the Rainier School campus and surrounding agricultural fields. This park provided playground equipment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular footprint • Irregular coursed, uncut stone construction and cladding • Firebox with chimney including vertically set stones at chimney top 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent wall mounted sink • Free-standing metal warming or prep stand adjacent 	 
J8	<p>Historic/Common name: Sign, wood (J8)</p> <p>Built 1950–1952, this wooden sign, announcing Riverside Park, is part of the abandoned playground adjacent to the Rainier School campus and surrounding agricultural fields.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood sign board • Log posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added no trespassing sign mounted to the west post 	
J9	<p>Historic/Common name: Sign, wood (J9)</p> <p>Built 1970–1976, this wooden sign, announcing Sun Meadows, is part of the former Boy Scout Camp associated with Rainier School. This camp provided outdoor recreation/camping opportunities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood sign board • Painted lettering with painted background behind lettering • Log posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known alterations 	



ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
J10	<p>Historic/Common name: Flag pole (J10)</p> <p>Erected ca. 1938, this flag pole is a visual landmark for the formal campus entrance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag pole and base Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known alterations 	
J11	<p>Historic/Common name: Picnic Tables (J11)</p> <p>Built 1950–1952, these five wooden picnic tables functioned as part of the Riverside Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wood table with attached benches Painted eating and seating surfaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known alterations 	
J12	<p>Historic/Common name: Teeter Totter (J12)</p> <p>Installed between 1955 and 1978, this playground structure is part of Riverside Park.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All metal construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known alterations 	
J13	<p>Historic/Common name: Flag pole (J13)</p> <p>Erected in 1941, this flag pole is a visual landmark for the north side of campus. This flag pole is located adjacent to the Collins Cottage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flag pole and base Location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No known alterations 	
J14	<p>Common name: NA (J14)</p> <p>Installed since 1976, this is a contemporary part of the campus power supply infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	
J15	<p>Common name: NA (J15)</p> <p>This is a contemporary, portable, pre-fab module of the type typically used by construction/engineering firms as offices on work sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA 	

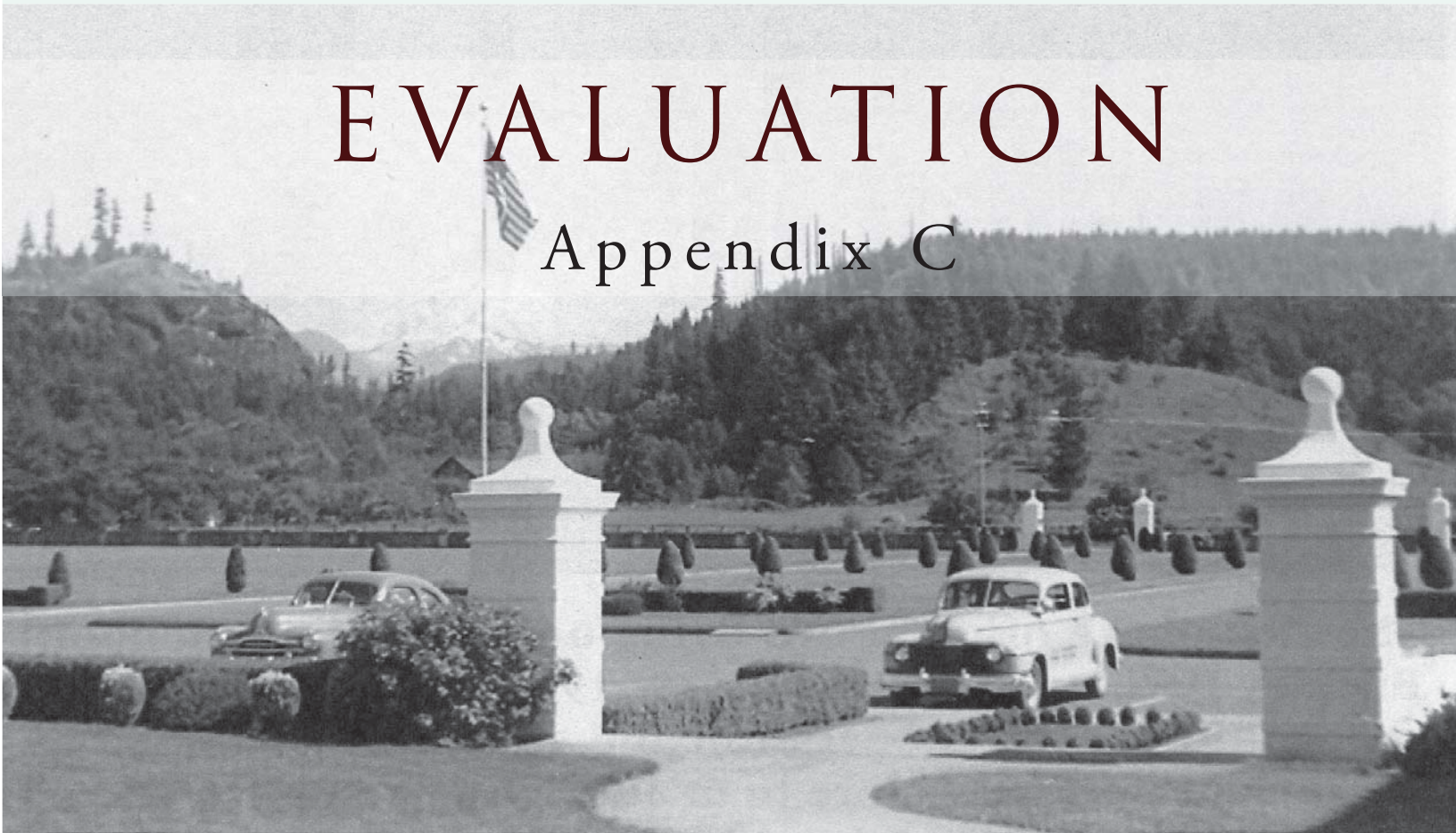


ID	SIGNIFICANCE	CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES	ALTERATIONS	IMAGE(S)
J16	<p>Common name: NA (J16)</p> <p>Located on the site between 1965 and 1976 this portable shipping container provides onsite storage.</p>	•NA	•NA	
J17	<p>Common name: Utility box</p> <p>Built between 1965 and 1976, this contemporary utility box is part of the Maintenance Department.</p>	•NA	•NA	
J18	<p>Common name: Portable generator (J18)</p> <p>Installed since 1976, this is a contemporary part of the campus power supply infrastructure.</p>	•NA	•NA	



EVALUATION

Appendix C



RAINIER SCHOOL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE MAIN CAMPUS APPROACH, INCLUDING THE FLAG POLE AND PARKING AREA.

(CAPTION FOR ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE)

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

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The Rainier School site presents a layering of well-established historic institutional and agricultural functions that produced an extensive set of historic and non-historic features (e.g., buildings, structures, objects, circulation, and landscape elements) spread across a 1,111-acre site. The historic functions related to the school, as well as preceding Euro-American settlement activities, encompass a broad time period from settlement in the 1890s to the opening of Rainier School (then Western State Custodial School) in 1939. This pattern of human activities and functions forms a cultural landscape through their integration with and shaping of the natural environment.

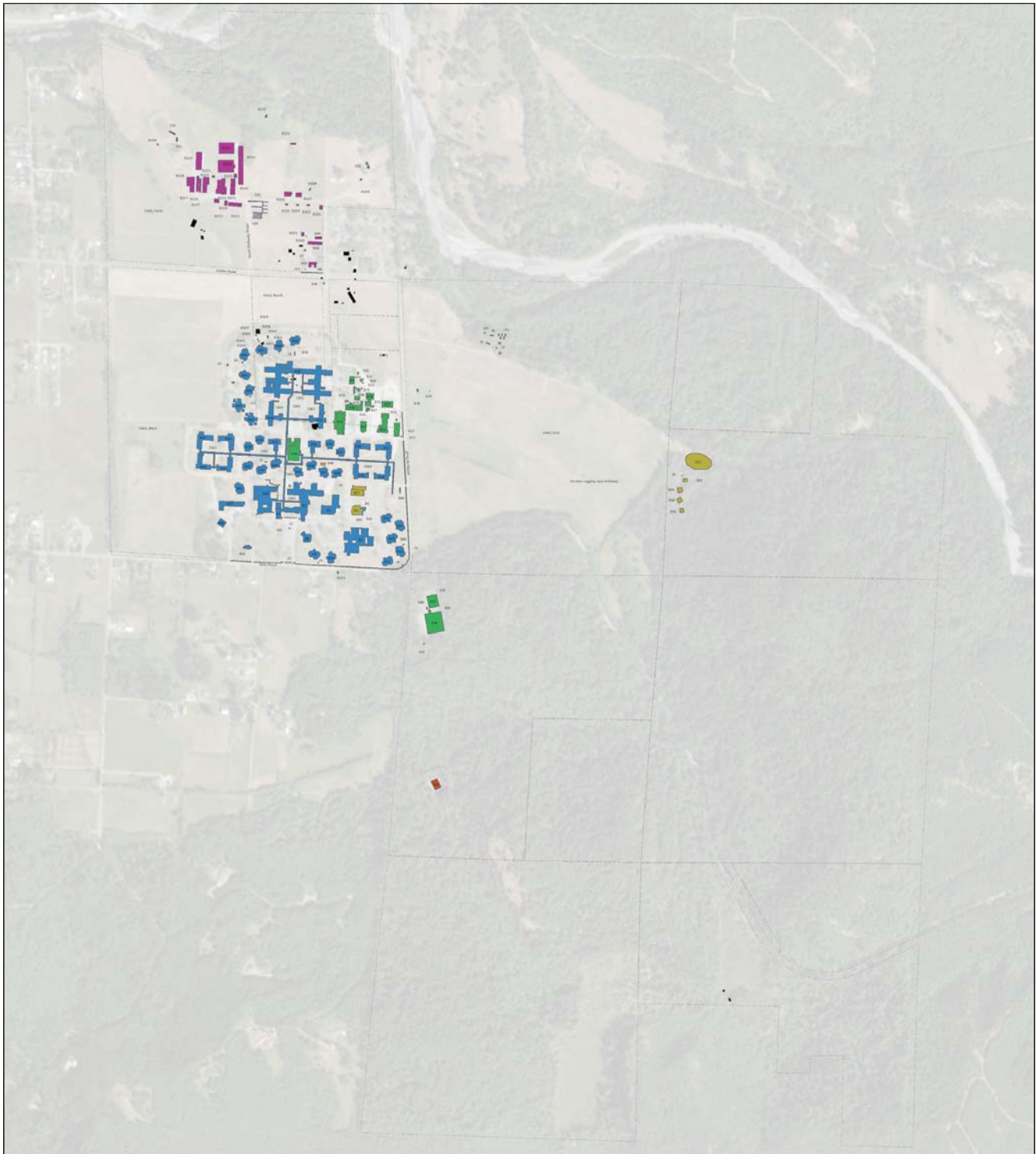
Two functions have left the most prominent marks upon Rainier School's cultural landscape—its ongoing use, since 1939, as a habilitation center, and its continual use, since the 1890s, for agriculture. The site has not been listed to any local, state, or federal register of historic places; however, the site meets the age threshold and eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Washington Heritage Register (WHR). This chapter utilizes the information presented in the preceding chapters that pertains to functions and components, to assess and prioritize the relative significance of this cultural landscape. The intent of this analysis is to inform future stewardship of the site, but is not intended as a management plan. The structure of this analysis derives from National Register Bulletin's "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and "Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes," both of which provide guidance on evaluating a site as a collective whole, including settlement, hospital, and farming functions.

This chapter is divided into the following sections:

- Defining Significance
- Assessment of Historic Integrity
- Condition Assessment
- Significance Analysis
- Recommendations

Throughout this document, use of "today" refers to 2014, the date of publication for this report. The following recommendations are the product of Artifacts' professional expertise and experience with similar property types, as well as archival research, analysis, and fieldwork conducted for Rainier School. They are recommendations only, as consultation with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is required for formal determination of eligibility for listing to the NRHP and WHR.





Legend

Existing properties by type

- Facilities
- Farm
- Institution & Residential
- Recreation
- Settlement

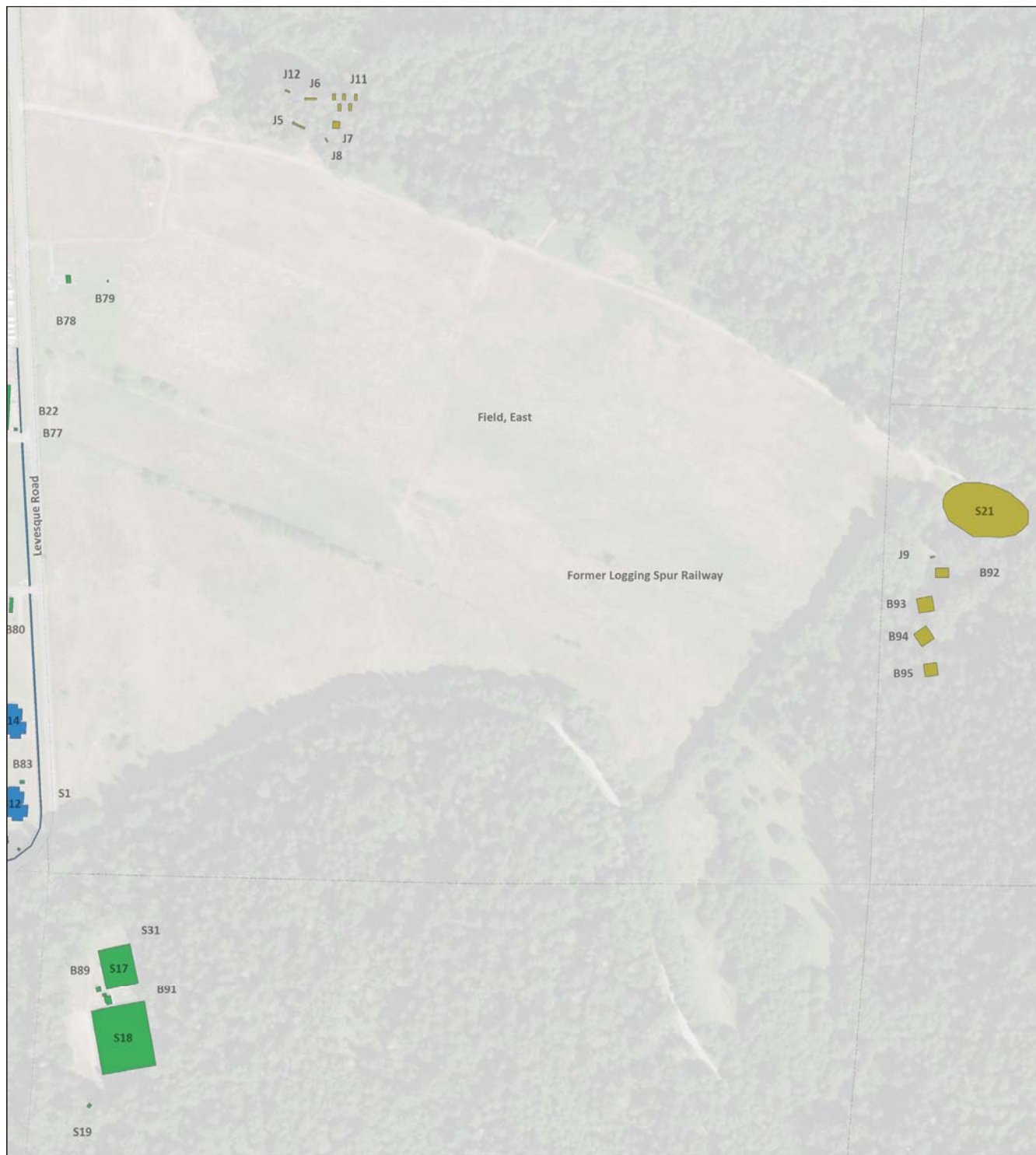
Category

- Former properties stemming from pre institution land uses
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP C.1 Existing properties by type





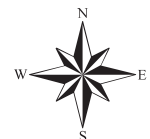
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Existing properties by type

- Facilities
- Farm
- Institution & Residential
- Recreation
- Settlement

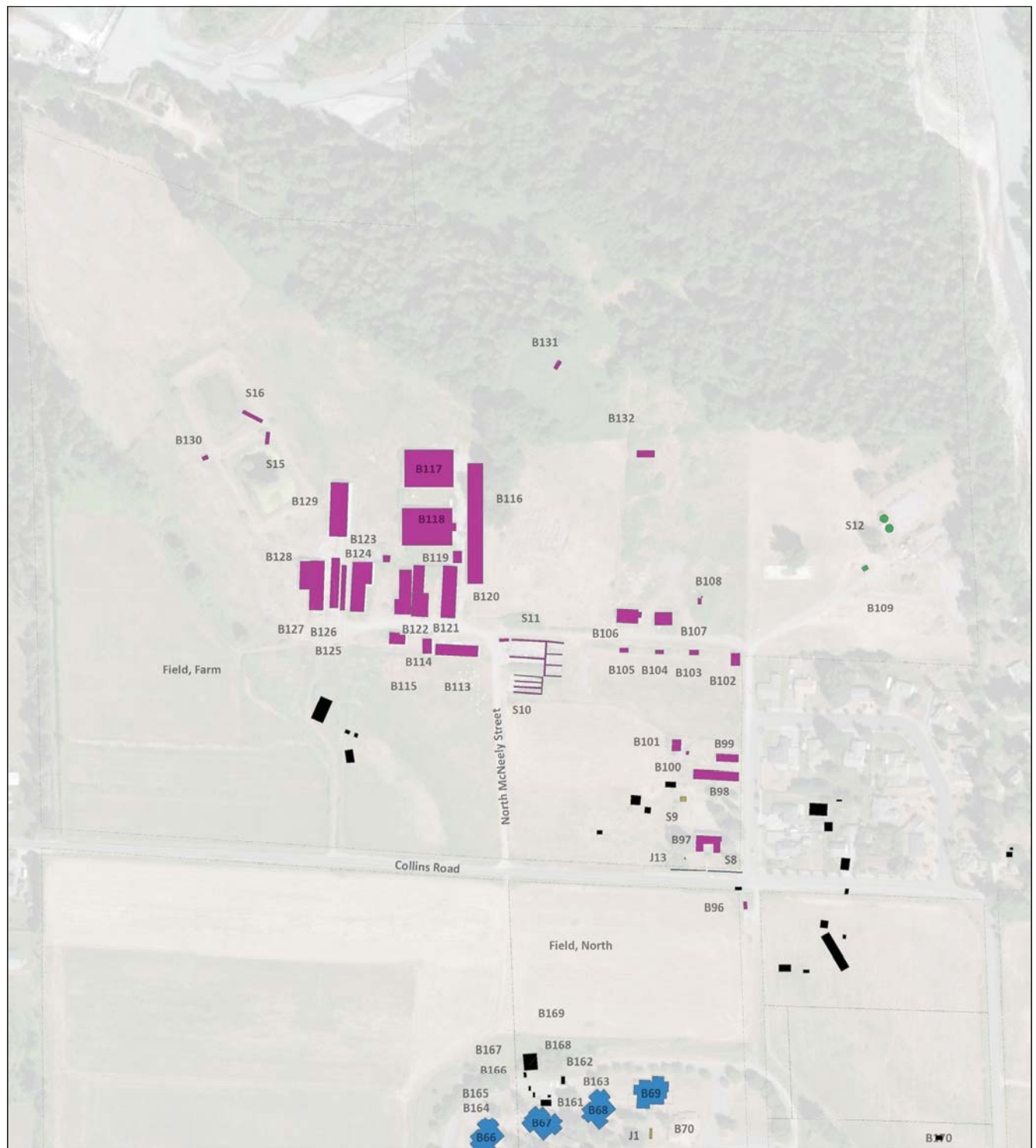
Category

- Former properties stemming from pre institution land uses
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP C.3 Existing properties by type, east farmland





Legend

Existing properties by type

- Facilities
- Farm
- Institution & Residential
- Recreation
- Settlement

Category

- Former properties stemming from pre institution land uses
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



420 210 0 420 Feet

MAP C.4 Existing properties by type, north farmland



C.1 DEFINING SIGNIFICANCE

The results of defining the significance of a cultural landscape directly inform future decision-making and consultation with state and federal agencies regarding impacts or effects upon historic properties. There are two goals:

The first is an assessment of how, if at all, the broad range of functions that occurred within the site contributed to its sense of place and identity relative to local, statewide, and national history. This answers the yes or no question of whether the site is historically and/or architecturally significant. Towards this first goal, the authors compiled data to identify those stories (areas of significance) that only Rainier School can tell and explain their uniqueness and importance to our collective cultural heritage. These, in turn, inform subsequent decision-making relative to interpretation and stewardship efforts. The principal evaluation categories include the National Register Criteria, Areas of Significance, and Period of Significance.

The second goal, is to categorize the site and its features according to their contribution to the overall significance of the site. These categories carry degrees of prioritization for treatment and stewardship. This is intended to provide a planning tool in order to guide continued stewardship of Rainier School resources while balancing the essential mission of the residential habilitation center (RHC) and its 75-year legacy, which is caring for citizens of Washington with developmental disabilities.

C.1.1 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

The Rainier School site is recommended as potentially eligible to list on the NRHP as a historic district, at the local level of significance under criteria A and C. Under criterion A, the site is historically significant for its role in Western Washington as the premiere center for the care of youth with developmental disabilities. Associated farm, recreation, vocation, education, facility, and staff housing functions directly supported this status. Under criterion C, the site is architecturally significant as the work of several of the region's best architectural firms, and as an intact example of the ward/dormitory based planning approach.

Due to the extent of alterations and the supporting roles of the majority of the site's buildings, most do not rise to the level of NRHP eligibility individually, due to a lack of individual distinguishing character and function. However, two buildings are eligible, the Administration and Hospital buildings, which are connected by a loggia. They both experienced historically significant additions and occupy a prominent physical role within the site and functionally within the campus.

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) establishes four basic criteria with which to gauge the level of a resource's contribution to our cultural heritage. The resources are then qualified by the level at which they contribute: local, statewide, and national. Resources must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A: Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B: Association with the lives of persons significant in the community, state, or national past
- C: Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- D: Has yielded or is likely to yield information important to our understanding of prehistory or history

Criterion A

The principal historical contexts for Rainier School's connection with historic events are its use as a habilitation center to care for the developmentally disabled in Washington state. The context involving the site's use as a habilitation center connects with statewide patterns of institutional care. Originally established as Western State Custodial School, then only the second custodial school in the state, it provided a unique level of care for Western Washington residents that previously



existed only in Eastern Washington. The proximity of families to their children enrolled at the school directly supported family interaction and the quality of care and treatment.

The capacity for agricultural self-subsistence was the defining factor in selection of the Rainier School site. Farming directly supported the operation of the school, placed it within a statewide framework of institutional farming, and provided an important vocational training capacity for youth at the school. The enduring legacy of institutional and agricultural uses of the site provides a unique opportunity to understand past and current practices in Washington's institutional care.

The settlement context, while historically significant, does not retain sufficient intact components to convey this association. Understanding immediate settlement patterns of the area is important for the context of how the site was selected and to illustrate important ties with the City of Buckley and the immediate region. The school benefited from previous land clearing and agricultural crops in the early years; however, these did not define the overall school function. Many of the fields that define the agricultural significance of the current site had not been cleared and drained for farming use prior to establishment of Rainier School. The site's use by settlers for farmsteads began by the 1890s and continued through until the state purchased the land in 1937; agricultural use also begins in the 1890s and endures to the present as farming continues on the property.

Criterion C

The site and facilities at Rainier School meet three of the four requirements for the NRHP's Criterion C: they represent the work of masters, embody the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction, and represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Rainier School buildings represent the work of several notable architects, including John Graham, Sr., James Taylor, Jr., and Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ). The work figured most prominently in the career of John Graham, Sr. as one of his few examples of an institutional campus master plan and build out. For both James Taylor, Jr. and NBBJ, Rainier School represents a notable example within the body of their state institutional work.

The buildings on the site depict a unique blending of Spanish Colonial Revival and Streamline Moderne styles, illustrating the site's construction over a span of over 75 years and by various architects. The styles stem from the Spanish Colonial Revival precedent set at Northern State Hospital in Sedro Woolley, which was specifically cited by the State as the desired architectural character. Initial concepts prepared by John Graham Sr. featured a greater use of brick, which was changed to the concrete in keeping with the stylistic character of Northern State Hospital. The use of the Streamline Moderne style presents a skilled integration of then contemporary stylistic trends picking up from the materials and general massing used in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. These appear most prominently in the site's early 1940s-era buildings, similar to other state buildings constructed at the time, including the O'Brien Building on the state Capitol campus.

Many of the buildings lack individual distinction; however, collectively they provided the essential functions for which the Rainier School site is historically significant. Architecturally they represent skilled designs, which—while not unique—were intended as enduring components within the overall master plan of the site.

C.1.2 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Areas of significance are defined by the National Park Service (NPS) as the “aspect of history in which a...property, through use, occupation, physical character, or association, influenced the development or identity of its community or region.” Rainier School's building and landscape appear to fall within the following areas of significance: architecture, health/medicine, agriculture, and settlement.

- **Architecture:** The contribution of such regionally renowned architects as John Graham, Sr. (individually and as A partner in Graham and Painter), James Taylor, Jr., and Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson (NBBJ) in the construction of the institution's buildings, is significant and sustains a common thread of quality materials and functional design throughout the institution's growth during the period of significance



- Health/Medicine: The Rainier School was the only facility in Western Washington dedicated to the care of developmentally disabled youth
- Agriculture: The development and sustained use of agricultural land surrounding the school's core campus shaped the surrounding landscape; the school's farming operation also played a large role in sustaining school residents, staff, and providing vocational training

C.1.3 PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance, defined by the NPS, is “the span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, persons, cultural groups, and land uses or attained important physical qualities or characteristics.” These periods can include one or more isolated events, a series, or continuity of activities. The over-arching period of significance for the site extends from 1937 through 1955. This period is summarized as:

- Rainier School, 1937–1955

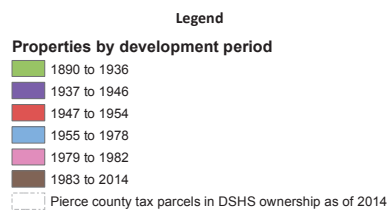
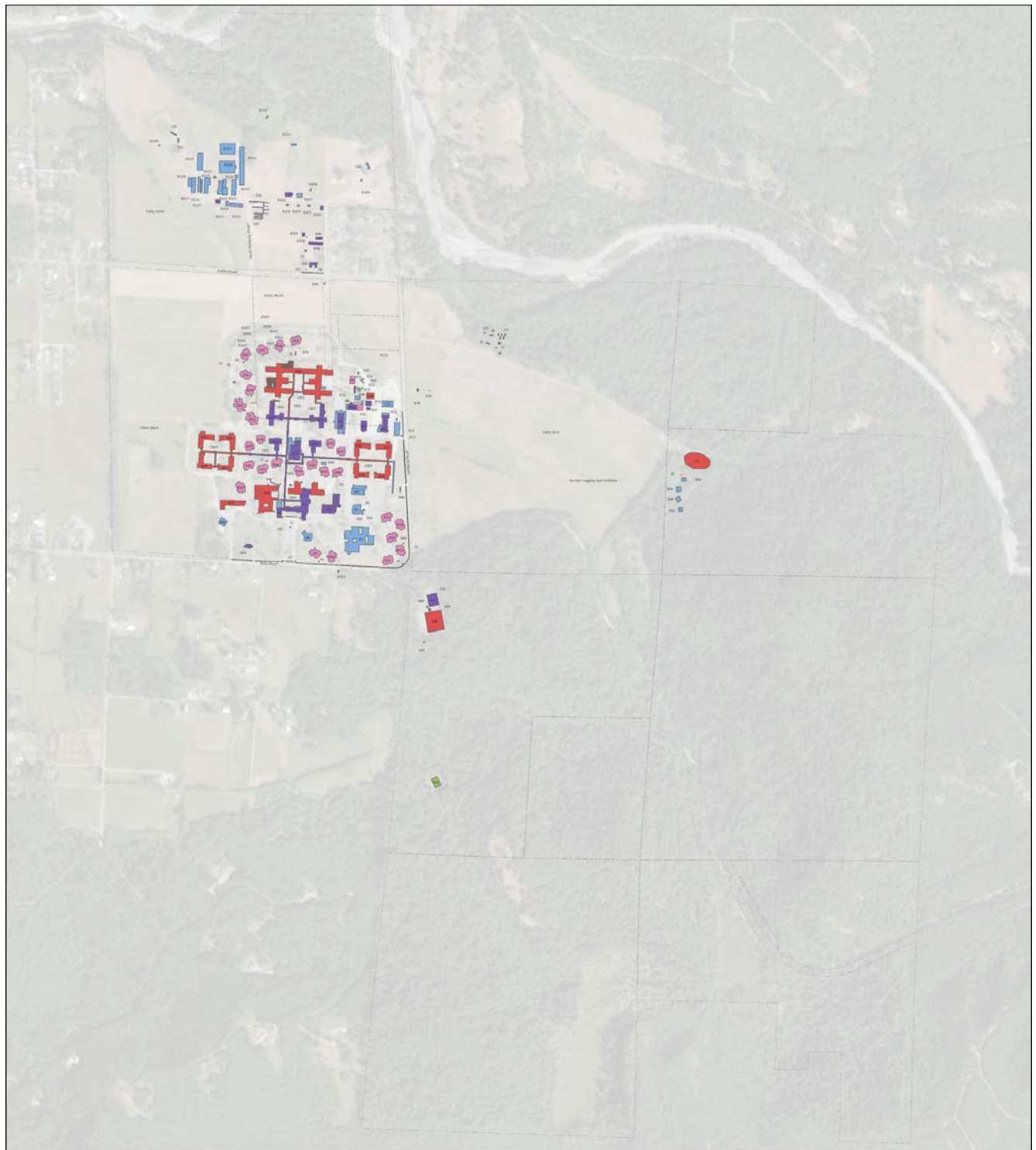
The recommended period of significance commences with the 1937 selection of the site for Western State Custodial School. The period ends in 1955, with the last of the school's ward buildings constructed and just prior to the school's population peak in 1958 with a total of 1,958 residents. Through 1955 the school was still utilizing the ward/dormitory care model for housing; this period also includes the peak development of the site's agricultural, vocational, and recreational components. From this period onward, building type and design began shifting to a residential model that emerged most notably in 1979 when new residential duplexes replaced several ward/dormitory buildings. With the shift to a residential care model, the school's population also dropped significantly and school farming activities ceased.

This period from 1937 through 1955 encompasses the construction of the site's most important landscape and building resources. Development after this period, most notably during the 1980s, departed significantly from past patterns. For this reason, 1955 is recommended as the end-date for the period of significance.

The following development periods were identified during the study of Rainier School.

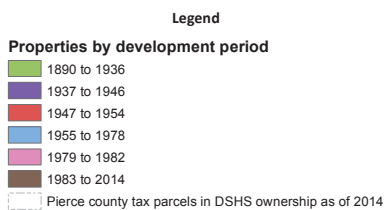
- 1890–1936: Settlement-era construction, including various homesteads and associated farm buildings as well as the logging railway
- 1937–1946: Early site development, associated predominately with architects Graham and Painter. This period featured the first phase of construction for Rainier School.
- 1947–1955: Post war development. Funds were made available after the end of World War II and Rainier School was able to resume large-scale construction projects. This wave of building kicked off with nursery and ward buildings designed by John Graham and Miller & Ahlson. A series of building projects designed by Naramore, Bain, Brady and Johanson (NBBJ) ended this period. The completion of the Evergreen Center in 1954 was the last dormitory-style residential building constructed on the site.
- 1956–1978: Program development. With the bulk of the residential construction completed, the school turned towards increasing educational, vocational, and recreational opportunities for residents. As a result, building projects during this period reflect this shift, with the construction of playgrounds, activity buildings, a swimming pool, the Boy Scout camp, and the Instructional Services Building.
- 1979–1982: Housing shift from dormitories to duplexes. The concept of dormitory-style, institutional residences began to lose support in favor of home-like settings. The original nursery buildings were renovated to be more like homes in 1979. That year also saw the construction of four duplex residences and the demolition of four of the original ward buildings to make way for additional duplexes. By 1982, the campus had shifted entirely to duplexes.
- 1983–present: Remodel projects have occurred on campus since the construction of the duplexes, but there has been no major new construction. The campus population has contracted to a much smaller number compared to the peak years of the 1950s and 1960s.

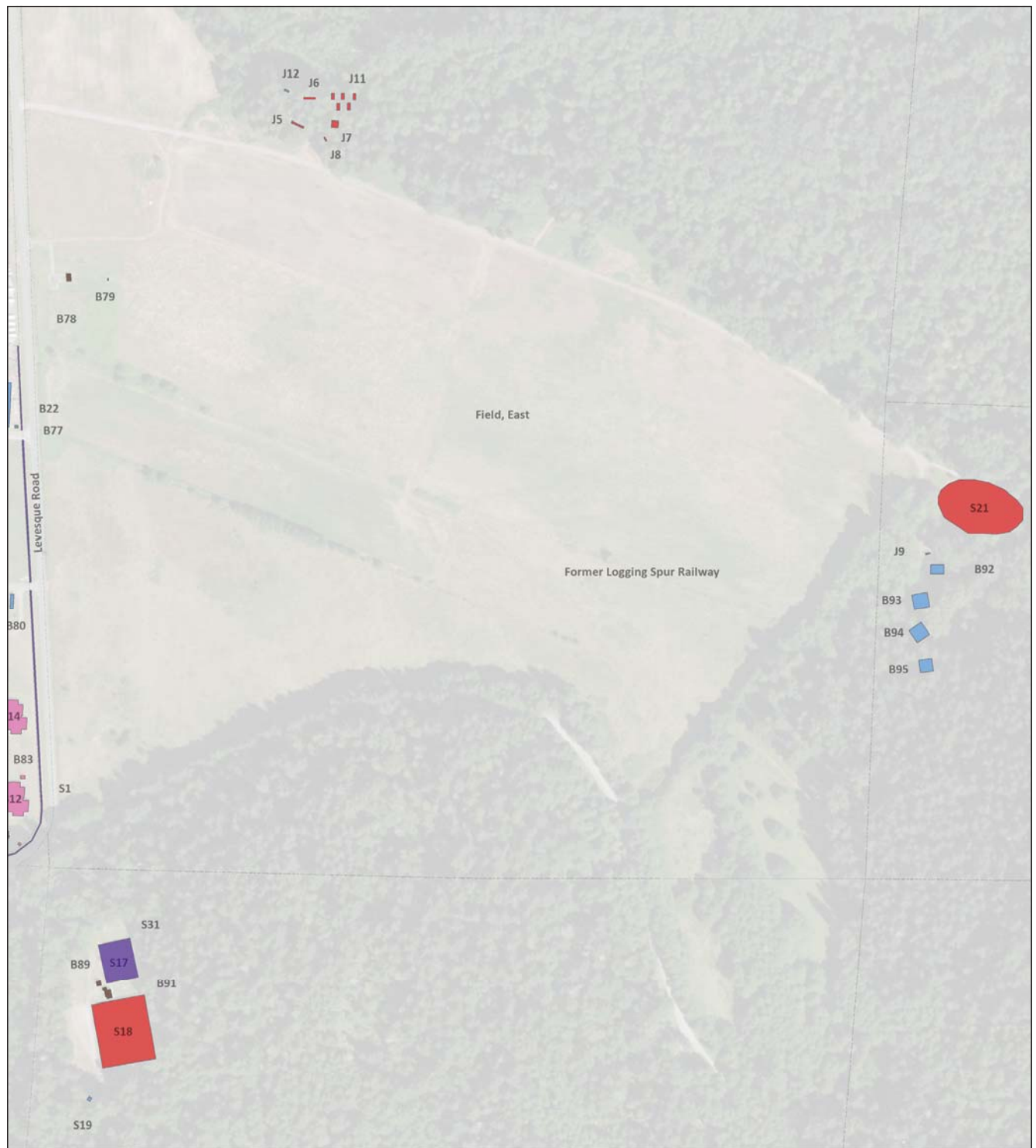




MAP C.5 Properties by development period







Legend
Properties by development period

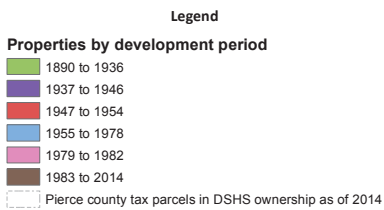
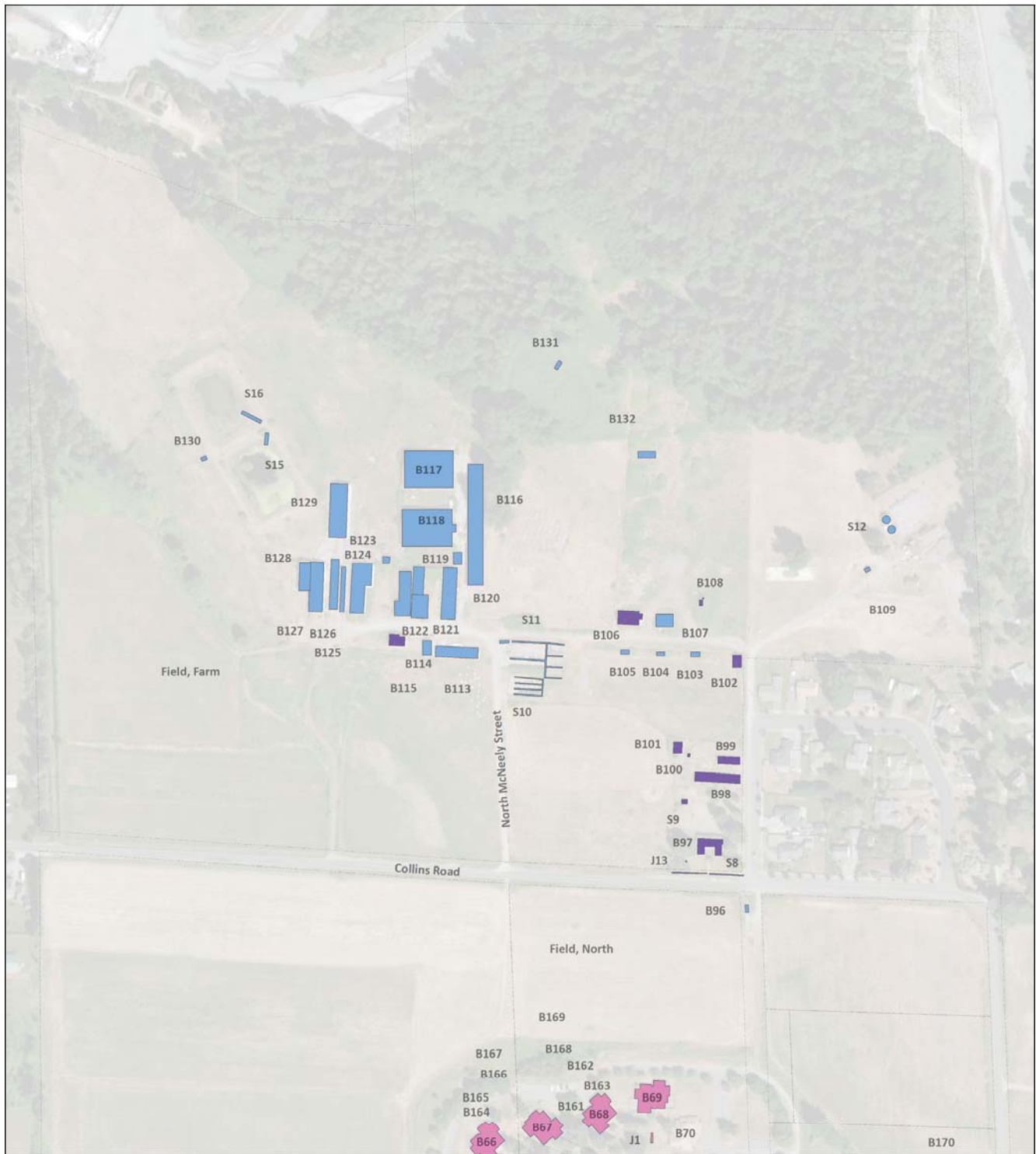
- 1890 to 1936
- 1937 to 1946
- 1947 to 1954
- 1955 to 1978
- 1979 to 1982
- 1983 to 2014
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



420 210 0 420 Feet

MAP C.7 Properties by development period, east farmland





MAP C.8 Properties by development period, north farmland



C.2 ASSESSMENT OF HISTORIC INTEGRITY

Integrity is defined as “the quality or state of being complete or undivided.” This definition applies to historic resources such as Rainier School and addresses the degree to which components tell a story and provide evidence of a site’s past functions. The NRHP measures integrity by seven criteria:

- Location
- Design
- Setting and materials
- Workmanship
- Feeling
- Association

Overall, the Rainier School site retains a substantial degree of integrity among the seven criteria listed above. There have been changes to the site’s physical components, encroachment has occurred from development, and contemporary facilities have been introduced, but the extent of intact components overshadow these detractions.

There are properties from multiple periods of development. These include some of the earliest 1938–1939 buildings, as well as the addition of more wards and facilities in the 1940s and 1950s. In the 1960s, living arrangements and organizational structure within the institution began to change, with new approaches to resident training and care occurring during this time and requiring physical alterations to buildings, such as the internal subdivision of Robin Hall. Treatment philosophies continued to evolve over the following decades to the present day. Shifting living arrangements, work training facilities, and recreation opportunities are reflected in the extant building stock. Additions to service buildings such as the Central Kitchen and the Resident Health Center tell the story of a growing institution, serving a peak number of residents and staff in 1958 and continuing through the late 1960s, when the population began to diminish. Some additions and alterations are attributed to technological and mechanical updates, such as the addition of an emergency generator room at the Powerhouse. New buildings have either filled in former open spaces on campus or physically replaced earlier buildings. For example, the earliest wards (Buckley, Percival, Devenish, and Haddon) were demolished to make way for the new residential complexes of the early 1980s. Since the 1990s a smaller population has required fewer buildings and some vacant buildings, including Engineer’s Residence and Glacier Hall have been removed.

This evaluation of the cultural landscape at Rainier School accounts for aspects of the site’s vegetation that experience a constant process of growth and renewal, as well as the fact that there will be some aspects of the site’s physical components that for reasons of age, architectural, or historical association are more important to the overall integrity of the site than others. Likewise, the continuance of original and compatible uses can also contribute to the integrity of the site’s feeling and association. Two examples of this at Rainier School are the main campus, which remains in custodial care use, and the adjacent farmland, which continues the historic agricultural function of the area and a former vocational and therapy approach for students at the school.

C.2.1 INTEGRITY CRITERIA

Location: Refers to the physical components occupying the same locations upon which they were built. Exceptions to this can be buildings that have been moved during the period of significance for institution-related functions. Today, the location of a substantial portion of the extant farm land, buildings, structures and objects, boundary demarcations, and circulation networks remains intact, as well as the overall patterns of spatial organization. The quantities of these extant features amount to a significant portion of the site’s original build-out during the period of significance.

Design: Involves the planning of the site, including the placement and layout of circulation networks, land uses and activities, water systems, buildings, structures, and objects. Today, the most intact collection of design elements remains within the main school campus. This area retains substantial interrelationships amongst buildings and site elements, as well



as connection to the overall institution organization. Changes have occurred and are identified under section 3.2.2 below; however, sufficient intact design elements convey the original intent. The remaining recreation, water supply and sewage treatment areas exhibit remnants of their original design, though many have been obscured by contemporary upgrades, vegetation encroachment, or altered by virtue of abandonment.

Setting: Encompasses the physical environment that exists within the entire, original, Rainier School site, as well as adjoining property that serves as its broader context. Located near the White River and in close proximity to the City of Buckley, the setting within the Rainier School site remains partially intact with vistas and open spaces continuing to convey the relationships of various settlement, school (including institutional, educational, therapy, recreation, and facility maintenance) and farm functions. The extent of intact natural features, such as the topography and vegetation around the main campus, farm areas, and views of Mount Rainier continue to convey a sense of the original setting. The farmlands developed by the institution and remaining in agricultural use, in particular, provide an important integrity feature for the overall setting.

Materials: Integrity of materials extends not only to the typical items such as building materials, but also to the physical material of the site's vegetation related to land uses and activities. The site retains a substantial amount of intact building materials that convey means, methods, and preferences of their period of construction. These include, but are not limited to, the reinforced, board formed concrete walls and walkway piers, clay tile roofs, wood rafters, metal sash windows, terrazzo floors, copper gutters, metal cupolas, glass block panes, decorative metal and glass interior and exterior electric lighting fixtures, interior wood doors and hardware, and metal stair railings. Those items lost to the passage of time consisted primarily of wood frame farm related facilities in the north end of the site and the replacement of early reinforced concrete dormitories (e.g., the first Buckley Hall). Vegetation throughout the site has seen periods of renewal, changes in aesthetics, and loss, associated with new additions and building construction. In areas where land uses continue, such as around the superintendent's residence, a higher degree of intact landscape materials, such as trees and shrubbery, remain.

Workmanship: Speaks to the manner in which people build the functional and decorative elements of their environment. The quality of construction employed on the Administration Building (B1) and Gymnasium/School (B3), for example, attest to their importance. The durable, fire-resistant materials employed in the majority of the facilities attest to their intended permanence and long-term functionality. The handcrafted quality of the stone wall along most of the perimeter (Ryan, Levesque, and Collins roads) underscore the time and labor invested in sustaining the institution.

Feeling: The sense of feeling generated by a site's physical components represents those intangible experiences characterizing its identity. Components include view corridors, vistas, scale and design of the buildings, farmland, and the ability to move along historic circulation networks. The Rainier School campus provides a unique interpretive setting that imparts a feeling for the scale and layout of the original institution property as well as the growth in population and amenities over time, including the Boy Scout Camp and Riverside Park. The institution's core campus, along with the associated agricultural lands, continue to evoke a strong sense of place and identity at Rainier School. Vistas along roadways amongst trees, across the landscape, and out over the agricultural fields to the north, east, and west reinforce the experience of Rainier School's setting and its associations with past activities.

The former dormitory/ward buildings are notable for the feeling they impart, due to the extent of intact interiors (e.g., finishes, fixtures, equipment). For example, the large open rooms of Laurel, Holly, Cedar, Alder, Kerr, Belle King, Olsen and Martin reflect the communal, institutional living style. The large second floor rooms once had rows of beds, comprising the sleeping quarters. Some wards, such as Martin Hall, retain a room full of wooden cubbies (i.e., open faced lockers) where residents stored their personal belongings, in lieu of bureaus or closets. Some of the cubbies still have former residents' names on them. Attendants' offices in all these buildings feature large relites onto a hallway, providing transparency and aiding supervision at a time when there were few staff to many residents, as opposed to the smaller ratio and family-like living arrangements of the present residences.

Associations: Represent those connections between the site's physical components and the functions associated with the site's period of significance. These associations remain the strongest through the continued use of the Rainier School buildings for the care and education of residents. Although a building, such as Hurlburt or Robin, may have been initially built as a ward (residential use) and since been converted to a vocational education workshop, there remains a strong association with resident care and the overall purpose of the institution. These associations also remain through the presence of extant historic buildings, the institution grounds, and surrounding farmland. The core campus also maintains the original association of ownership and operation with the State of Washington.



C.2.2 THREATS TO INTEGRITY

A variety of internal and external factors cause changes and threats to integrity are due to; some of the most pressing concerns are as follows:

Building programming: Finding active uses for buildings that no longer support the school's core mission is the most pressing and difficult to resolve threat to integrity. Many of the historic buildings (such as B20, B21, and B56) are no longer suited to their original function as wards. Although several have been converted for vocational uses, the school does not have unmet space needs that could be programmed for these buildings, and these potential uses do not have the associated funding necessary to cover the full expense of adaptively reusing and upgrading the buildings. The vulnerable population of Rainier School also precludes the introduction and integration of most outside uses.

Residential development: The 1946 extension of Buckley's city limits eastward to encompass Rainier School and the intervening lands places emphasis on conversion of these former farmlands to residential and commercial functions supporting the tax base for Buckley. Infrastructure is gradually moving eastward, with existing subdivisions along Ryan Road between Division Road and 304th Avenue East. As of 2014 a new subdivision was under construction immediately east of the subdivision at 304th Avenue East. The existing state-owned farmlands are currently leased for agricultural uses; however, if the lands were to be sold there is currently no protection against residential development.

Deferred maintenance: The contrast in level of repair among buildings in active primary use with those in active secondary uses or vacant is notable and underscores the need for building tenants and associated revenue to support ongoing maintenance.

C.2.3 BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The recommended boundary for the potential NRHP district encompasses those properties that contribute to the site's areas of significance and were developed within the period of significance. Generally described the boundary encompasses the core school grounds, reservoir sites on Blackberry Hill, and the associated fields to the west, north, and east. This boundary excludes areas that do not directly contribute to the school's historical and architectural significance, or that have lost integrity due to changes.

The following boundary justification addresses the recommended potential NRHP district boundary identified within the Rainier School site. This justification is based on the NPS National Register Bulletin Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties. Research potential under criterion D was not evaluated.

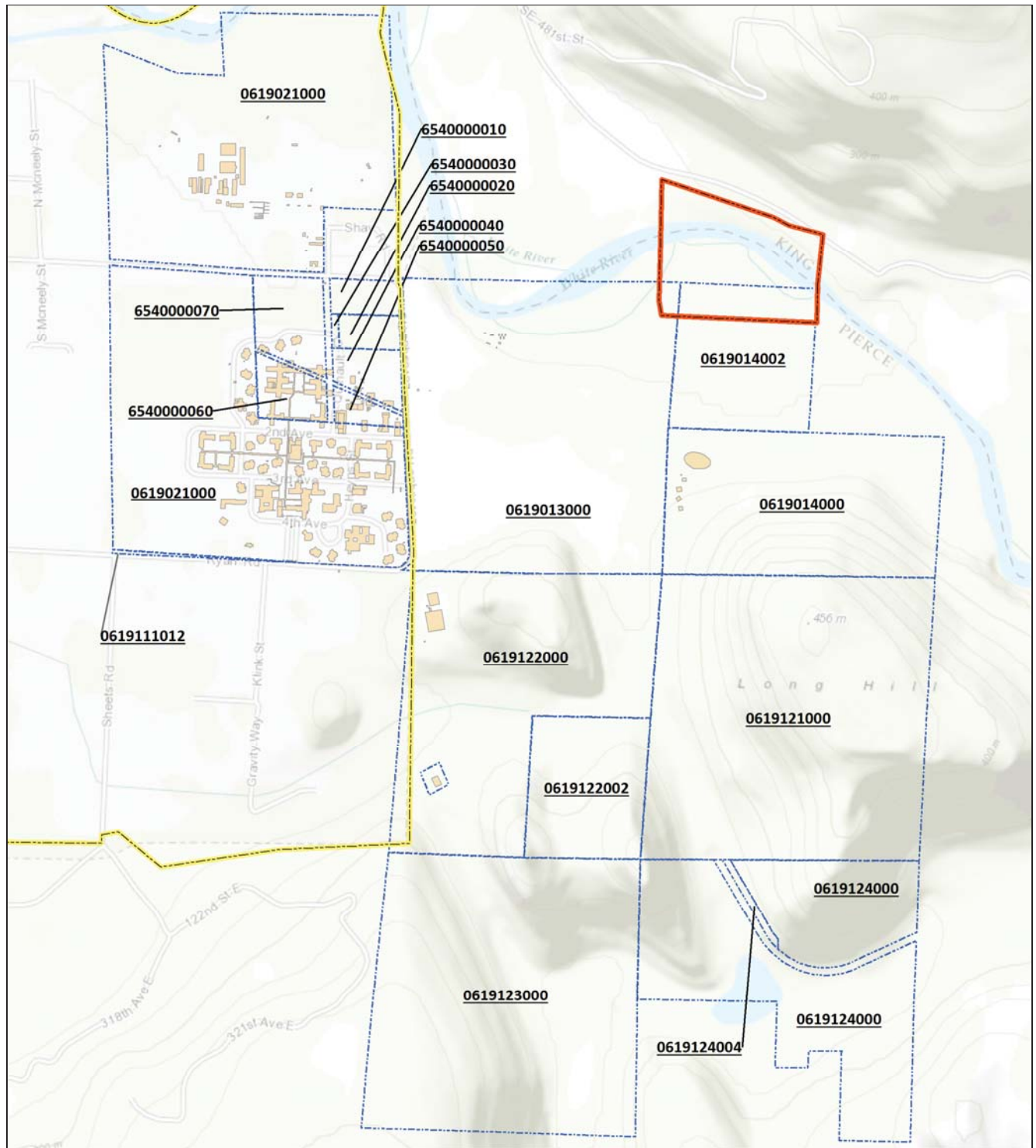
Boundary development addressed the following considerations relative to the property's significance, integrity, and physical setting:

- **Current legal boundaries:** The recommended boundary resides entirely within lands owned by DSHS and Pierce County. The Pierce County portions consist exclusively of portions of the right-of-way for Ryan, Levesque, and Collins roads. Both Ryan and Levesque roads were important in siting of the institution and are bounded along one side by the school's rock wall. The only portions of Black Carbon Road included within the district reside on DSHS owned lands.
- **Farmland:** the farmlands included within the recommended boundary were used for purposes related to historical significance of Rainier School. Substantial portions of this farmland had not been cleared at the time of the state's land acquisition and were cleared for school agricultural use. The farmlands included remain in active agricultural use.
- **Distribution of resources:** The greatest concentration of properties resides within the core campus area. All farm and recreation facilities that had lost integrity, or were built outside of the period of significance, were excluded to the extent feasible. Overall the boundary encompasses the majority of intact properties associated with the historical significance of Rainier School.



- Historic boundaries: The recommended boundary reflects extents of private land ownership patterns that remain evident in the Pierce county tax parcel divisions; however activities prior to 1937 were not included within the period of significance.
- Natural features: These provide an important component of the boundary definition, particularly along the east field. Topography limited the extent of field development historically and now serves to define the edge of the boundary line.
- Cultural features: These provide an important component to boundary definition. The 1938 roadway access to the east field serves as the north boundary and is supported by the topography and vegetation change along the edge of the field. The rock wall along Ryan and Levesque and Collins roads serve to reinforce these edges. Fences along the farmland to the west define the west edge of the boundary.





Legend

- City of Buckley boundary
- City of Enumclaw boundary
- Pierce county tax parcels showing DSHS owned land as of 2014



1,300 650 0 1,300 Feet

MAP C.9 Ownership map



C.2.4 CONTRIBUTING AND NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

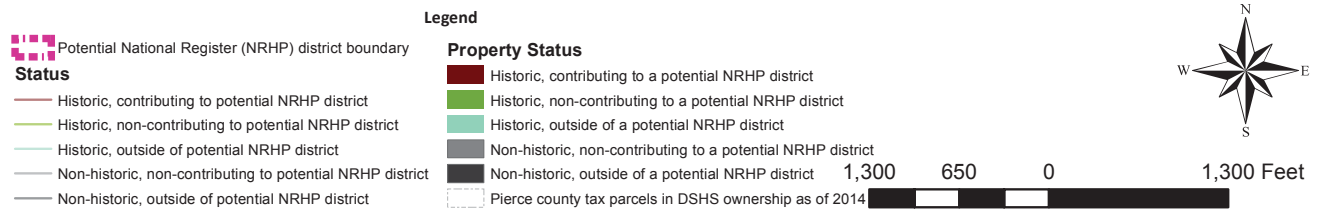
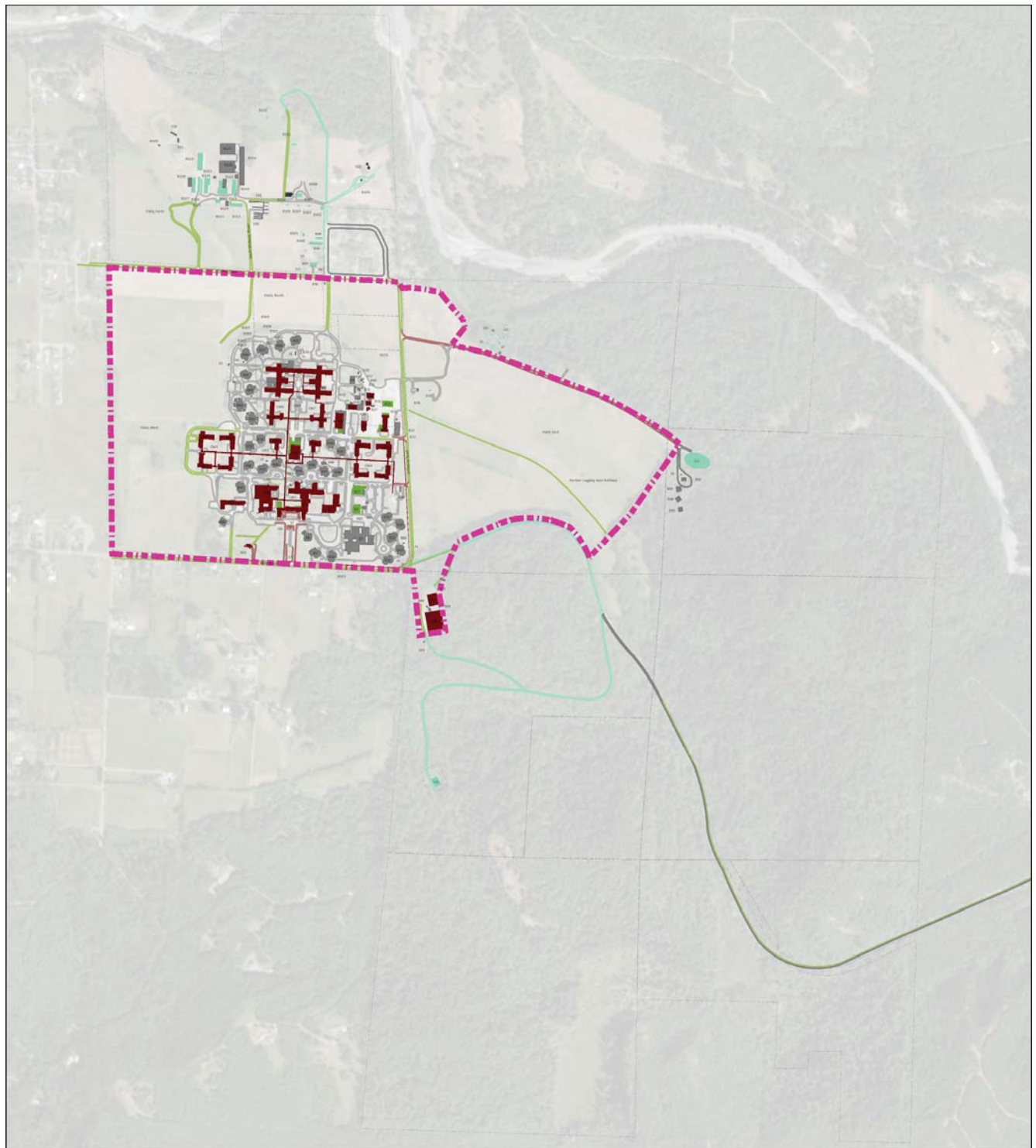
The classification of contributing and non-contributing resources stems from both their level of integrity and their strength of association with the periods and areas of significance, thus their contribution (or lack thereof) to the potential historic district. Contributing properties reside only within the recommended potential NRHP district boundary. DAHP and the NPS would provide the final determination of property status as part of the review process of a NRHP nomination.

The following maps show known Rainier School components and their recommended status today. Please refer to:

- “Map C.10 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified” on page C-19
- “Map C.11 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, core Rainier School campus” on page C-20
- “Map C.12 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, east farmland” on page C-21
- “Map C.13 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, north farmland” on page C-22
- “Map C.14 Contributing and non-contributing trees” on page C-23

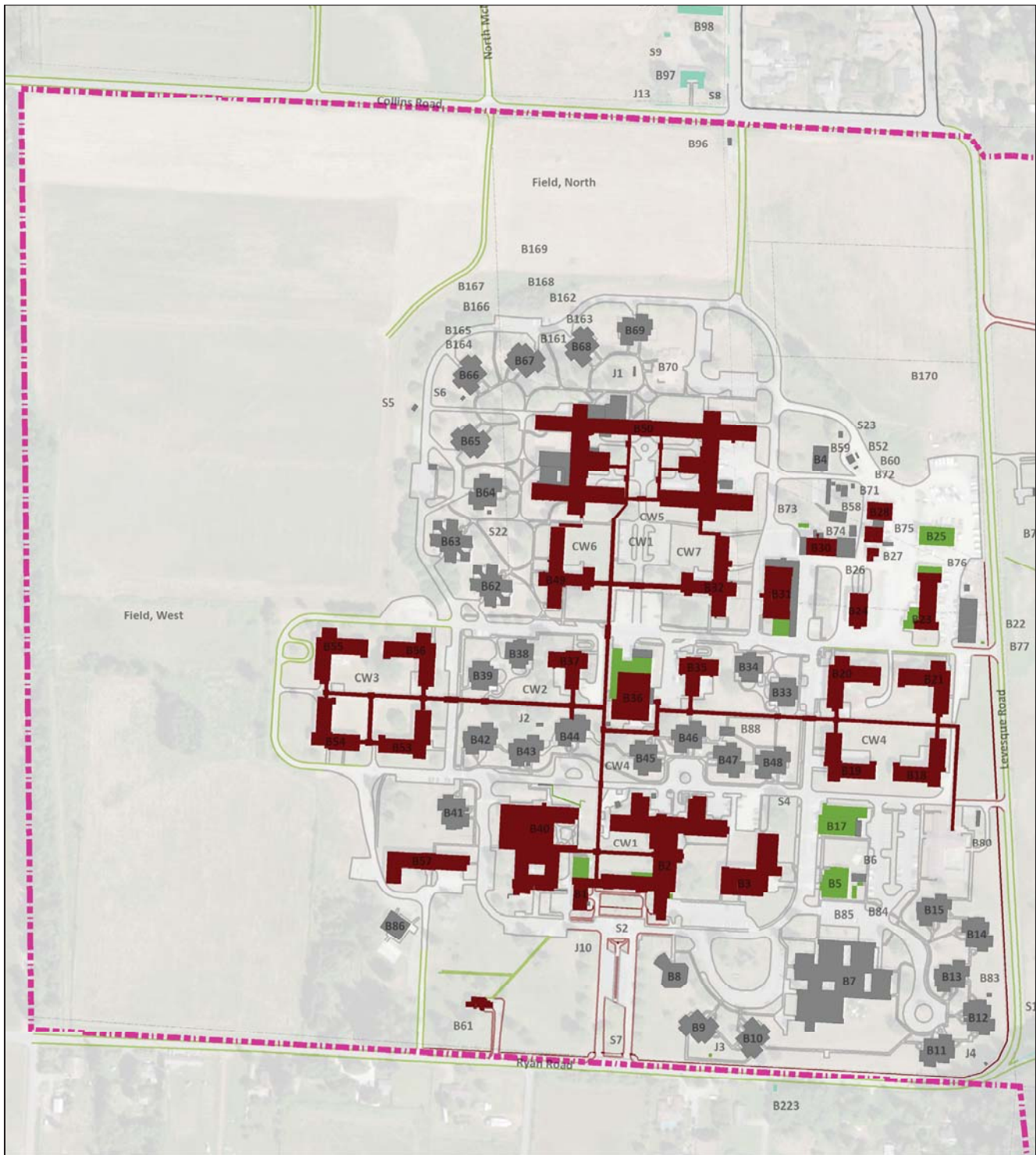
The tables in “D.3 Inventory” on page D-35 in Appendix D include all known extant buildings, structures, objects, and circulation and landscape elements. The “Status” column refers to the status assigned to each property type.





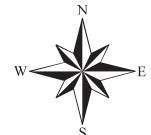
MAP C.10 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified





- Legend**
- Potential National Register (NRHP) district boundary**
- Status**
- Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, outside of potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district

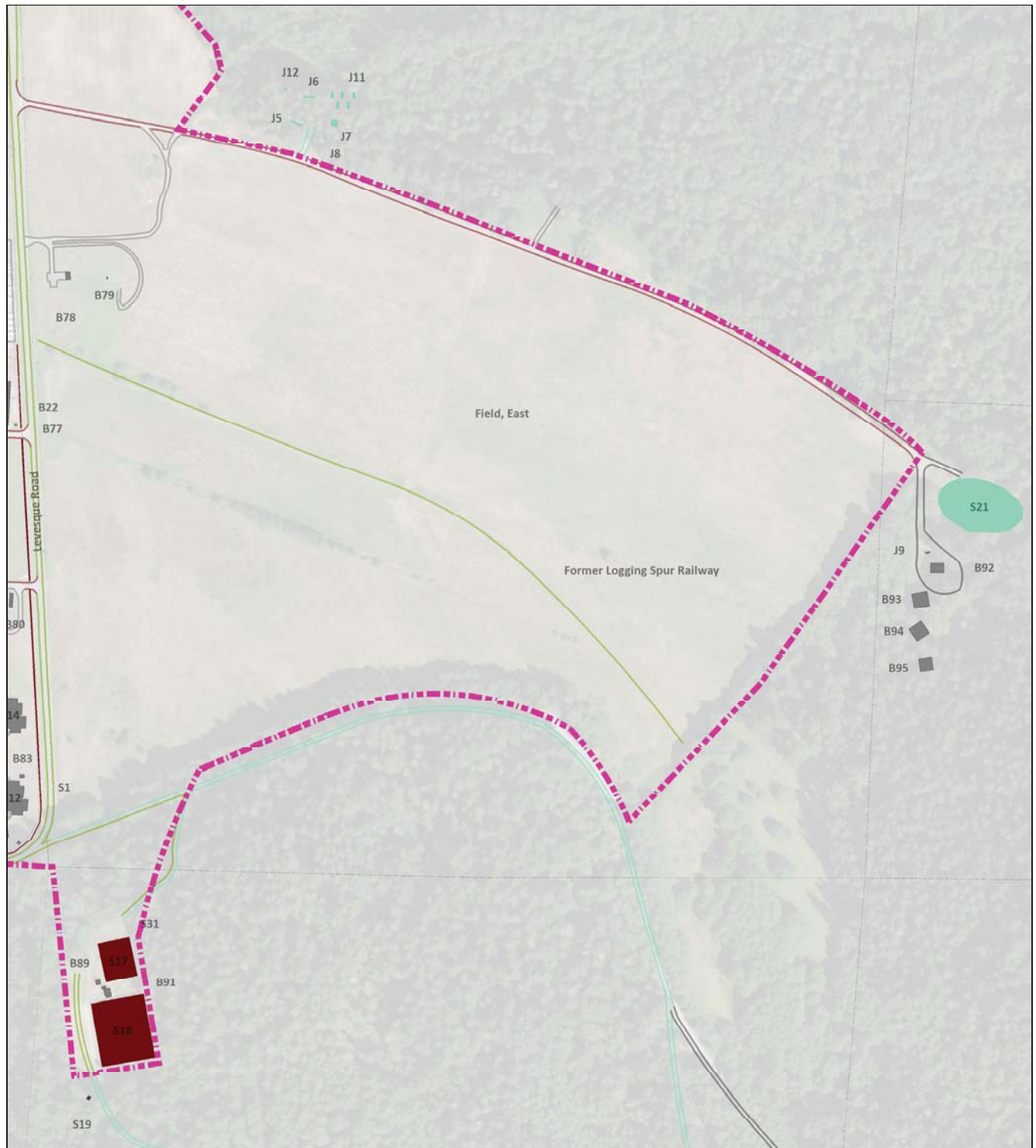
- Property Status**
- Historic, contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
 - Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 201



420 210 0 420 Feet

MAP C.11 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, core Rainier School campus





- Legend**
- Potential National Register (NRHP) district boundary**
- Status**
- Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, outside of potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district

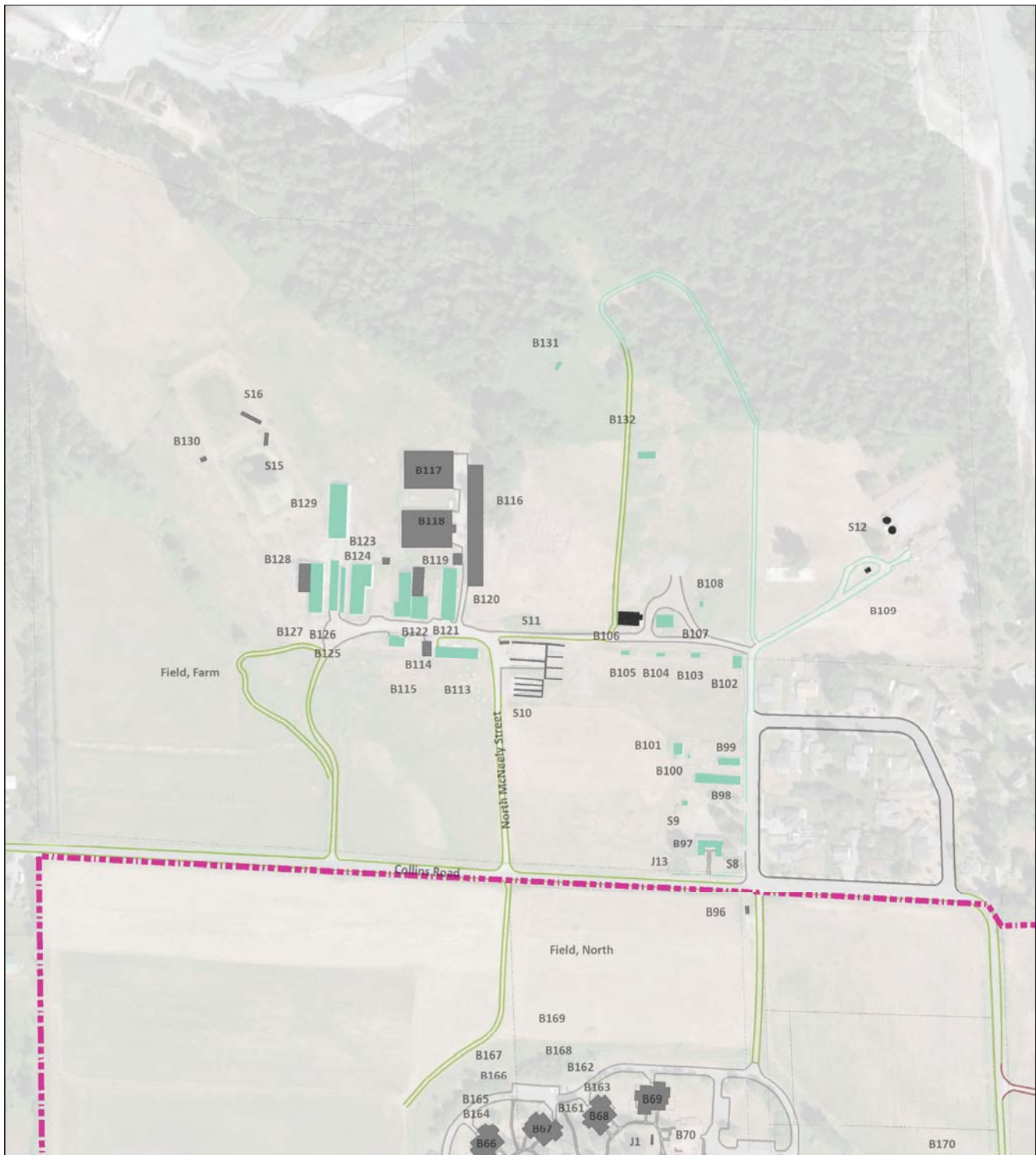
- Property Status**
- Historic, contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
 - Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 201



420 210 0 420 Feet

MAP C.12 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, east farmland





- Potential National Register (NRHP) district boundary**
- Status**
- Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Historic, outside of potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district
 - Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district

Legend

Property Status

- Historic, contributing to a potential NRHP district
- Historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
- Historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
- Non-historic, non-contributing to a potential NRHP district
- Non-historic, outside of a potential NRHP district
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 201



420 210 0 420 Feet

MAP C.13 Potential NRHP district boundary with contributing and non-contributing resources identified, north farmland



C.3 CONDITION ASSESSMENT

Current condition is determined by the physical state of the resource. Stability of the foundation, building envelope, and architectural features inform the assessment. The functionality of building systems, along with operability of doors and windows, are also factors for the condition ranking.

These following rankings are intended to inform decision-making and provide a campus wide overview of condition issues.

- **Good condition.** The property's structure, envelope, and systems remain capable of or actively supporting a building use with no major deficiencies that would inhibit the use. Properties in this condition category include the administration building. Ongoing repairs will be required to remain in use.
- **Fair condition.** The property exhibits minor, with possibly one major, deficiency in structure, envelope, or systems that, while not immediately inhibiting use, will require upgrades and repairs to remain in or return to use. Properties in this condition category include the vacant former wards.
- **Poor condition.** The property exhibits several major deficiencies in structure, envelope, or systems precluding use, or only remnants of the property remain. Properties in this condition category include the former ward building with a failed roof, collapsed farm buildings or just the foundation of a former building.
- **Missing.** Previously demolished or otherwise removed property.

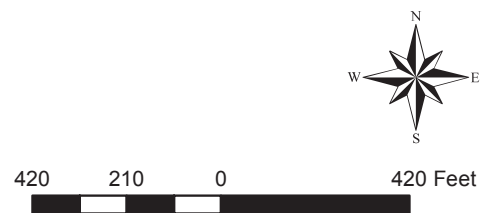
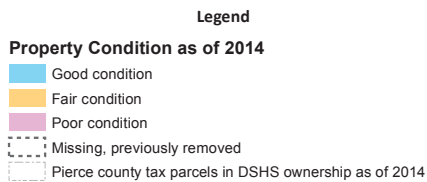
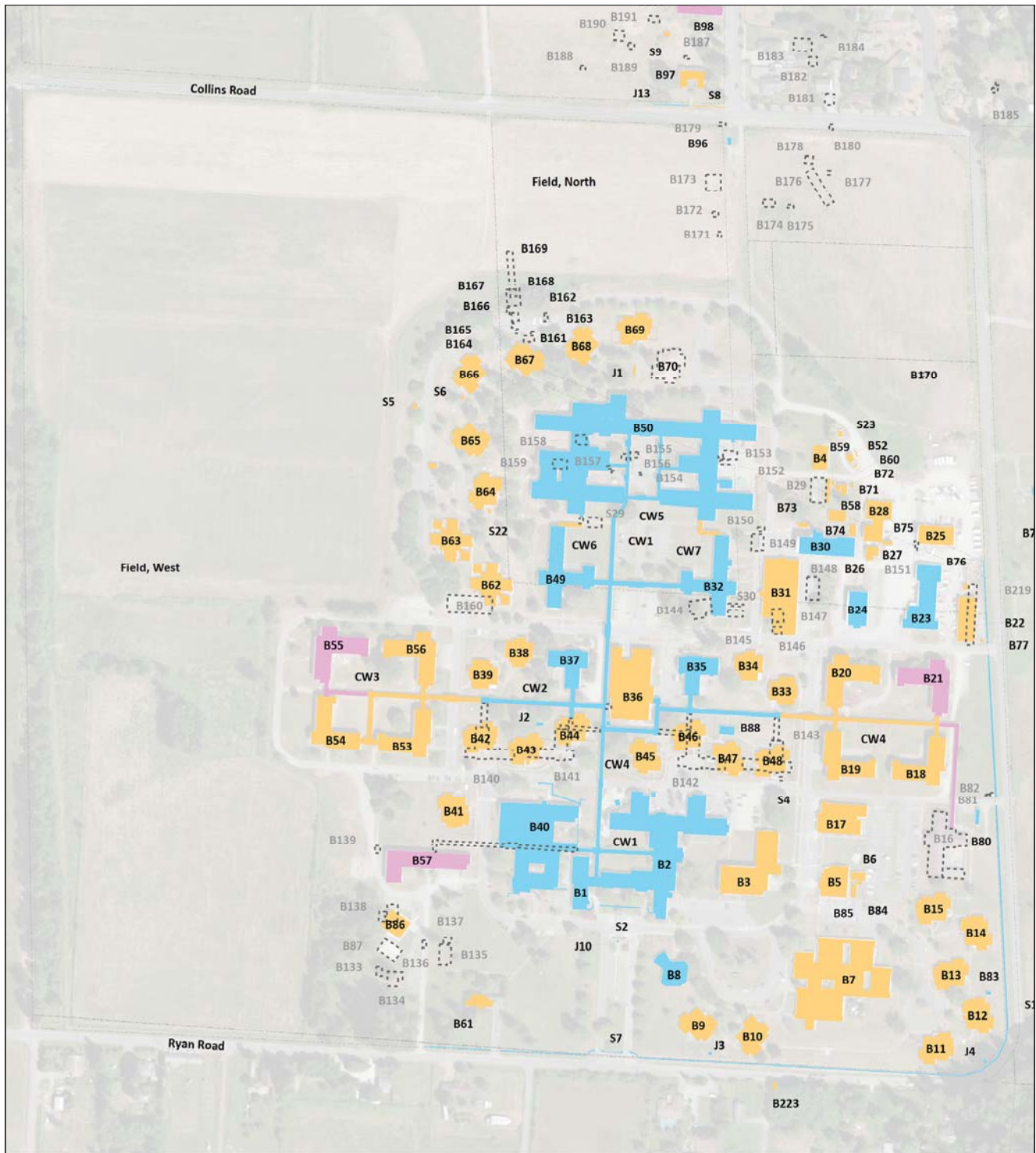
The level of use (active, passive, or none) also affects the condition patterns. In general, buildings with no current or recent use show the most severe deterioration. Nesting birds, small animals, and mold have negatively impacted the interiors of several buildings (e.g., Alder Hall, Memorial Pool). Buildings with passive uses, such as storage of old wheelchairs or furniture, are generally in better condition than those with no use. In the passive use category, Oakley Hall and Martin Hall are technically vacant but are entered occasionally and minimally maintained. Condition issue patterns for them include deterioration of interior finishes, outdated building systems, and/or limited exterior issues (e.g., failing gutters or paint). Buildings with active uses, such as the Administration and Central Kitchen, are in the best condition. Structures and objects follow similar patterns of condition tied to level of use and maintenance. For example, covered walkways in the west end of campus, among the vacant wards, are in fair to poor condition as opposed to the covered walkways at the heart of campus, which are well maintained and actively used.

Some of the common condition issues noted at the Rainier School campus include:

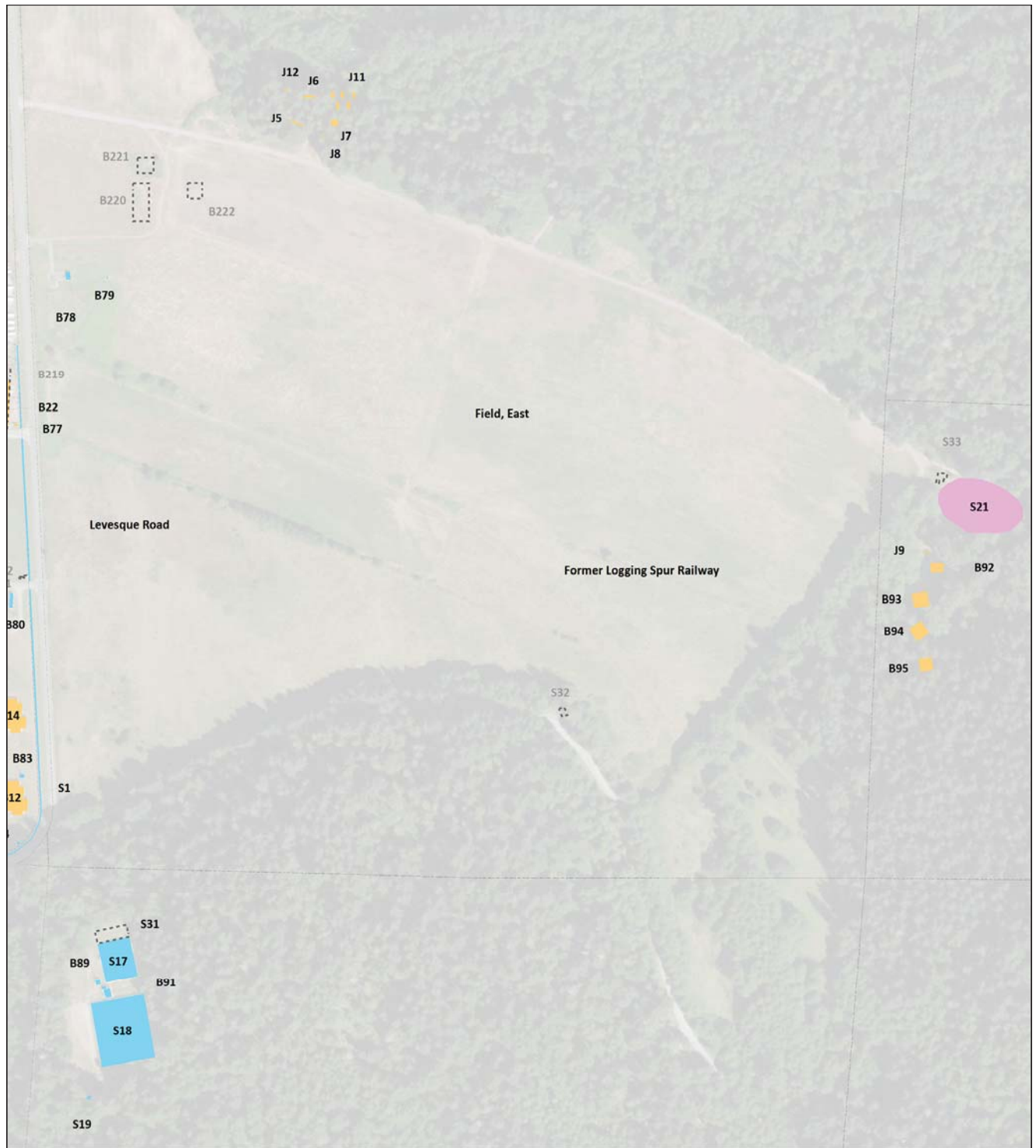
- Roofs: Missing clay roof tiles, rotting rafter ends, fallen gutters, missing wood shakes on A-frames at Boy Scout Camp
- Foundations/walls: Worn and missing paint, biological surface growth (lichen, moss, mold)
- Windows: Glass lites replaced with plexiglass, covered/infilled sashes, broken glass block lites
- Interiors: Lack of ventilation and water infiltration through basements and roofs leading to biological growth (moss, mold), broken light fixtures, and presence of bird and animal feces
- Utilities: Outdated building systems, collapsed sewer line(s)







MAP C.16 Condition of resources, core Rainier School campus

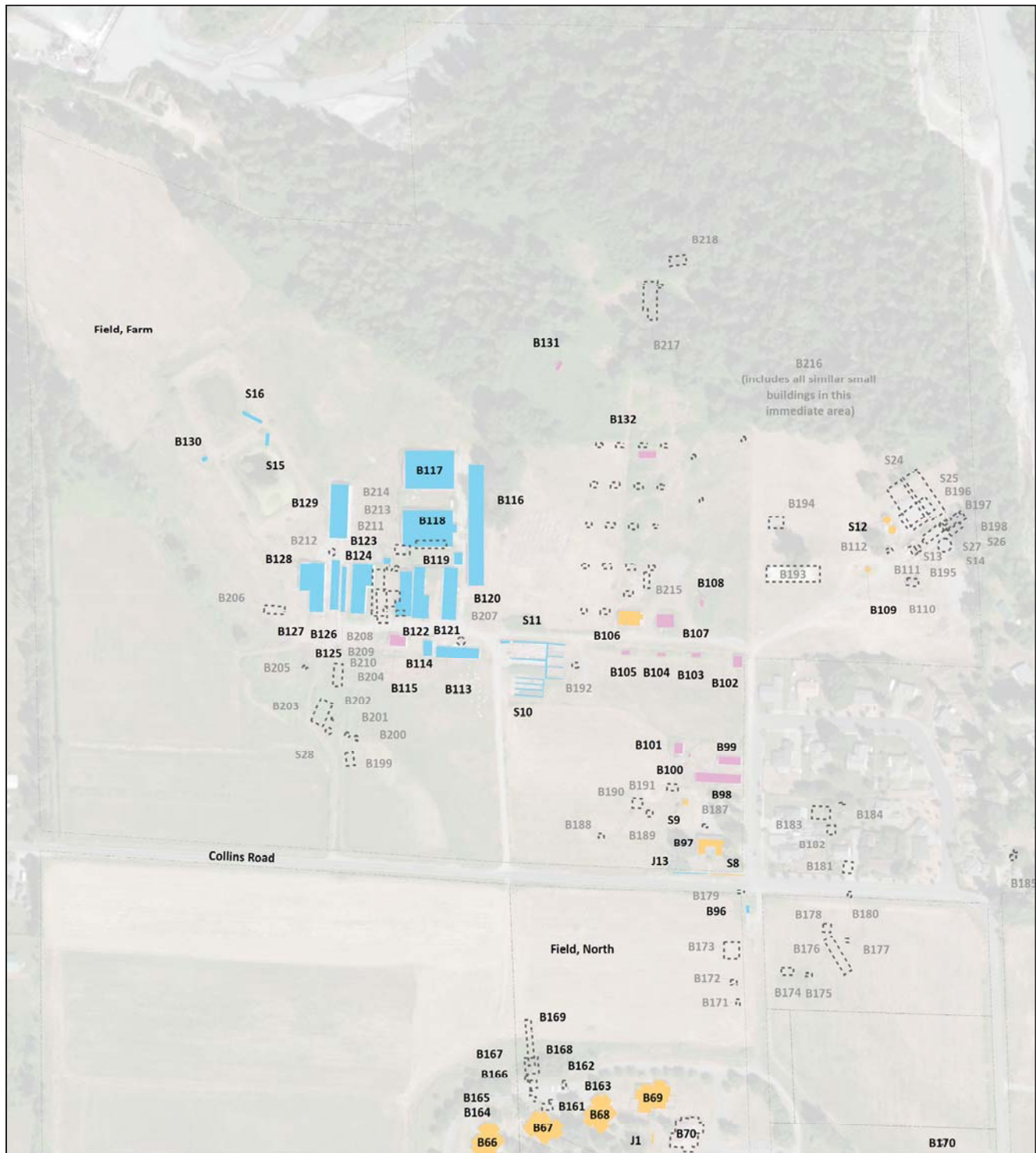


- Legend**
- Property Condition as of 2014**
- Good condition
 - Fair condition
 - Poor condition
 - Missing, previously removed
 - Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP C.17 Condition of resources, east farmland





Legend

Property Condition as of 2014

- Good condition
- Fair condition
- Poor condition
- Missing, previously removed
- Pierce county tax parcels in DSHS ownership as of 2014



MAP C.18 Condition of resources, north farmland



C.4 SIGNIFICANCE ANALYSIS

Historical and architectural significance are primary factors in evaluating a property's level of historic integrity and the relative priority of its features and spaces. This analysis applies to properties built within the period of significance, from 1937 to 1955. The properties comprising Rainier School and associated farmlands (site, landscape, circulation networks, and buildings) can be ranked relative to their character-defining importance for NRHP eligibility using details such as the history of their construction, uses, past occupants and events, and the quality and integrity of architectural details.

This analysis takes into consideration the National Register Bulletin's "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation" and the National Park Service Technical Preservation Service's "Identifying Primary and Secondary Interior Spaces in Historic Buildings" and "Preservation Brief 18: Rehabilitation Interiors in Historic Buildings."

The intent is to view the site as a collective entity of character-defining properties and provide some direction by identifying the relative level of contribution properties make in terms of anchoring the site's historic character. This can help steer toward solutions that permit continued improvements to areas with minimal or no significance, and provide early risk awareness for projects that will have unavoidable impacts to primary and secondary properties in terms of anticipated agency consultation and mitigation needs. Significance levels assigned through this analysis are plotted on maps within this section and recorded in the GIS database.

Properties are designated as primary, secondary, minimal, or none, according to how much they define the site's architectural character and historical significance. The basis for these categories stems from the importance of the property for clients, staff, and public; whether the property is original or is a historically significant or contemporary addition; the extent of modifications and additions; and the compatibility of finishes, construction and materials utilized in the historic and contemporary changes to the property.

For treatment recommendations based on these significance levels, refer to Section 4.9.

The tables in Appendix D identify primary properties within the site, organized by property type (building, structure, object). Refer to "D.3 Inventory" on page D-35 in Appendix D. The "Significance" column refers to the significance level assigned to each property type.

For property identification and location, refer to:

- "Map C.19 Significance levels" on page C-31,
- "Map C.20 Significance levels, core Rainier School campus" on page C-32,
- "Map C.21 Significance levels, east farmland" on page C-33,
- "Map C.22 Significance levels, north farmland" on page C-34, and
- "Map C.23 Significance levels, trees" on page C-35.

C.4.1 PRIMARY

Properties original to the site that display a high level of physical integrity, though they can include minor changes or historically significant alterations designed to fit into the design or character of the property and site. At an architectural significance level, the finishes, design and materials are of a high quality and assemblies are well made. They convey a consciousness of setting and typically exhibit design qualities defining the property's architectural style. They reflect prevailing design influences during the property's period of construction. Vegetation elements stem from the original construction of the site or within the period of significance and have achieved singular significance. These elements contribute to the individual property and/or site's potential NRHP eligibility under criterion C (architectural character). At a historical significance level, they may also be noted for important historic events or significant occupants that would contribute to the individual property and/or site's potential eligibility for NRHP listing under criteria A or B (association with historic



events or persons, respectively). The removal or extensive alteration of a primary-designated property would detract from the overall architectural and historical significance of the site. Primary properties may exhibit either or both architectural and historical significance associations.

C.4.2 SECONDARY

These are properties original to the site, though likely to have undergone major changes and/or historically significant additions. They retain some historic character and significant features. They exhibit utilitarian, well-crafted but not lavish, materials or architectural features. Vegetation is likely to have been introduced during subsequent development periods within the period of significance. At a historical significance level, secondary properties often served supporting roles to historic functions in primary properties and they may exhibit either or both architectural and historical significance associations.

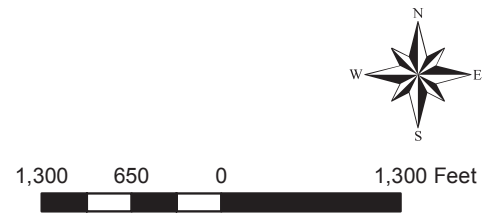
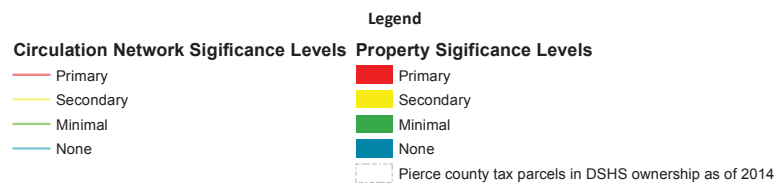
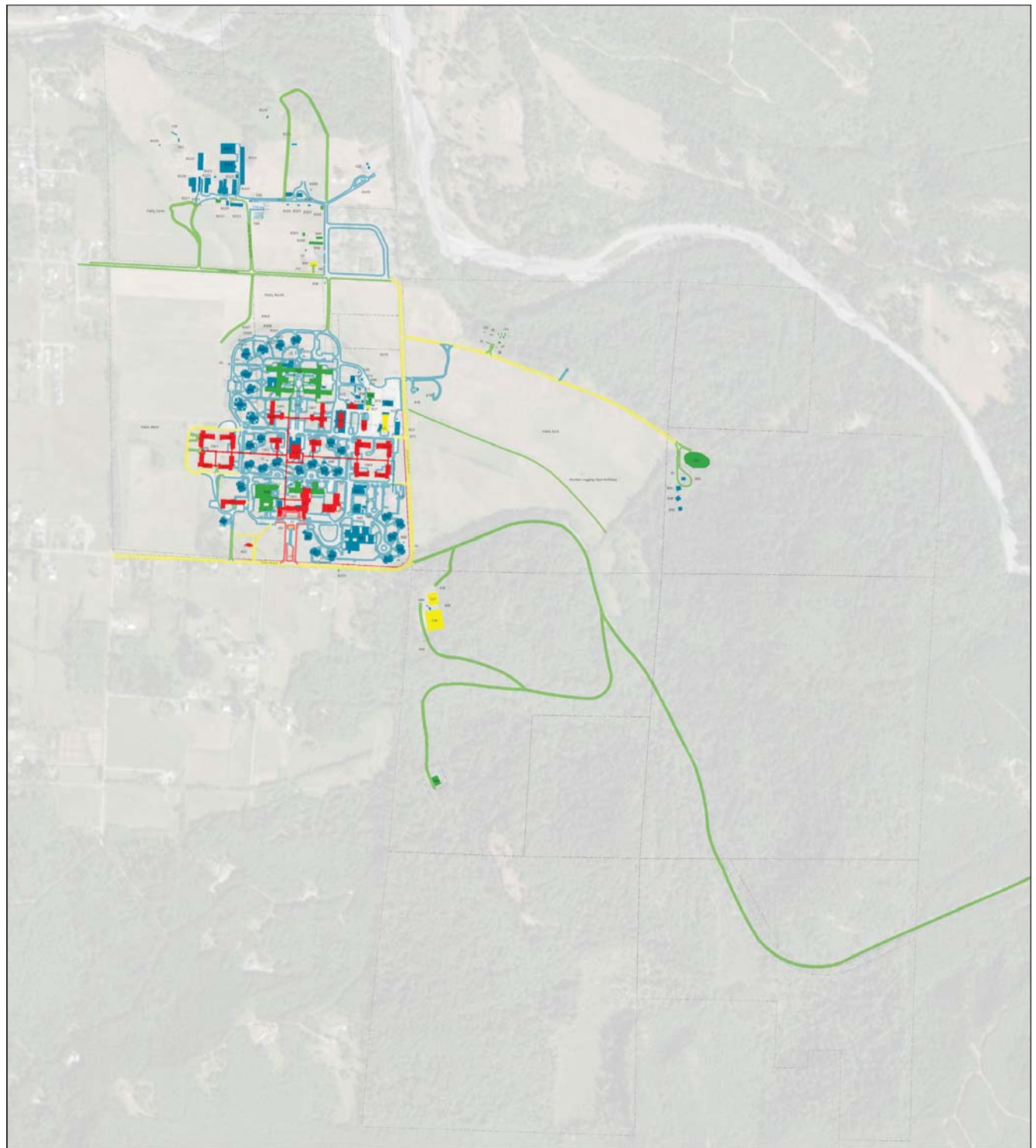
C.4.3 MINIMAL

These are the properties that have few distinguishing architectural characteristics. Alternatively, an extensive, non-compatible, contemporary remodel might obliterate nearly all significant architectural and landscape features and spatial configurations through introduced contemporary features and spaces.

C.4.4 NONE

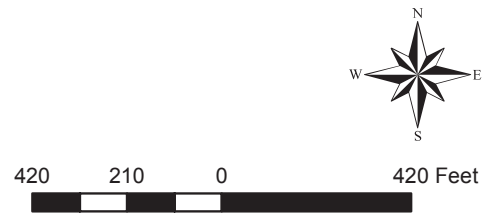
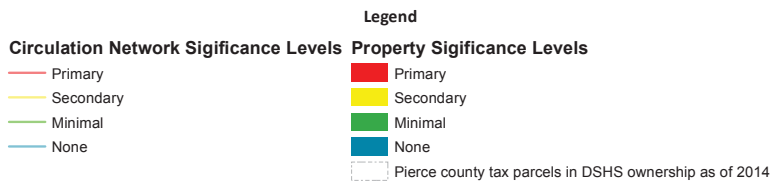
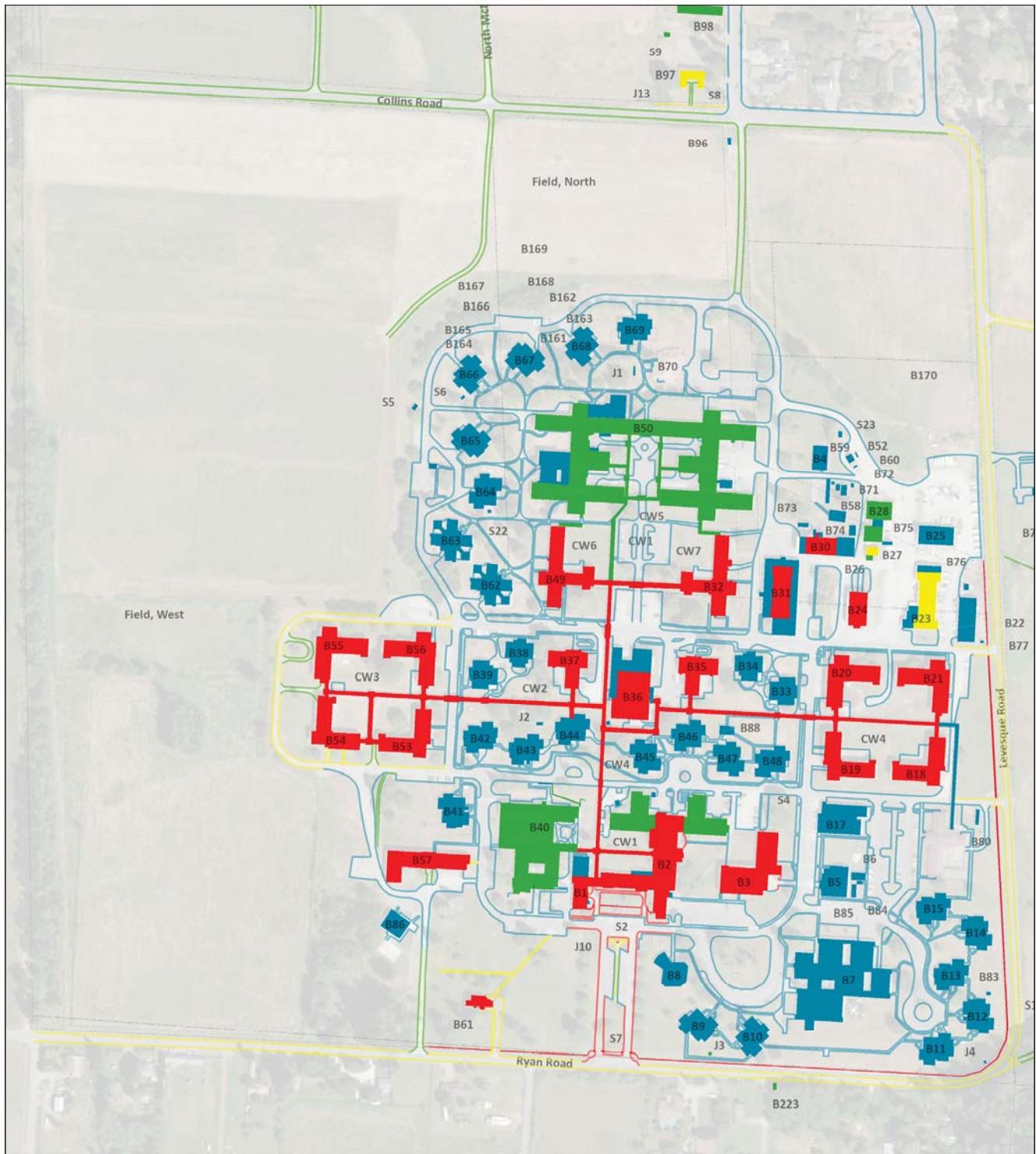
These are properties that have no remaining architectural or landscape features or spatial configurations dating to either original construction or significant historical modifications, or are contemporary features and spaces that are not compatible with the original design. Due to the absence of original materials, configurations, or architectural design elements, these properties do not have historical associations.



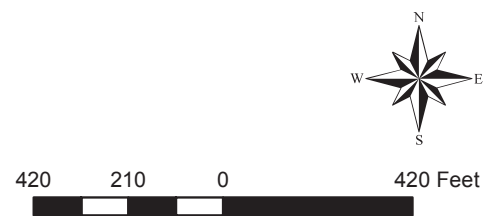
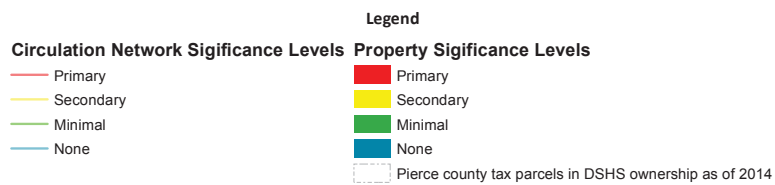
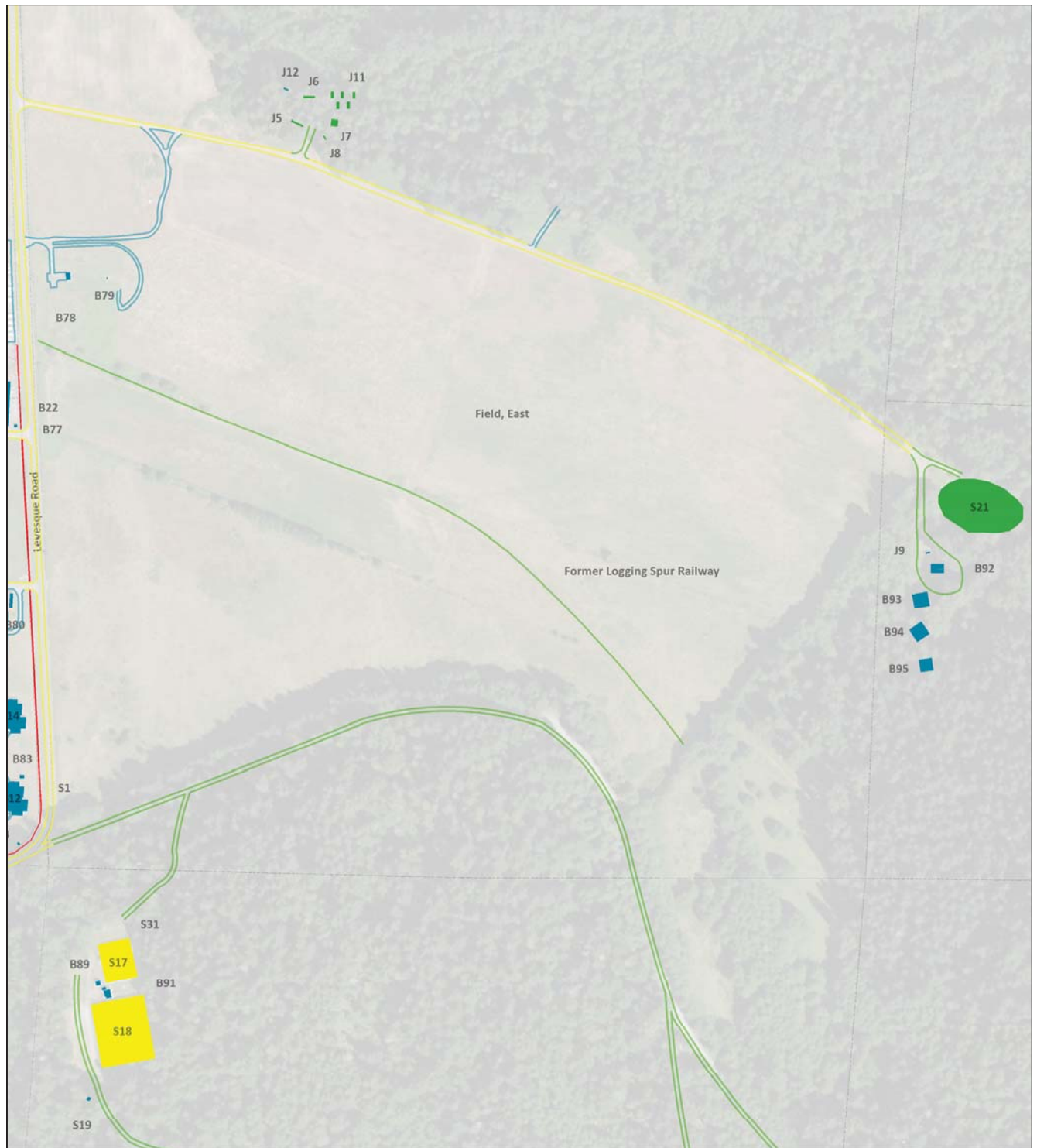


MAP C.19 Significance levels



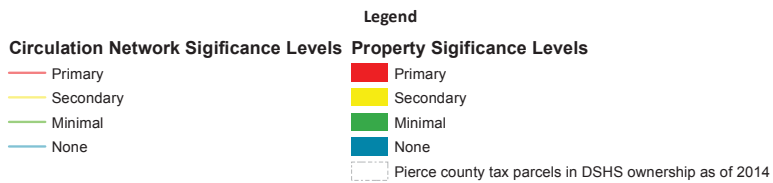
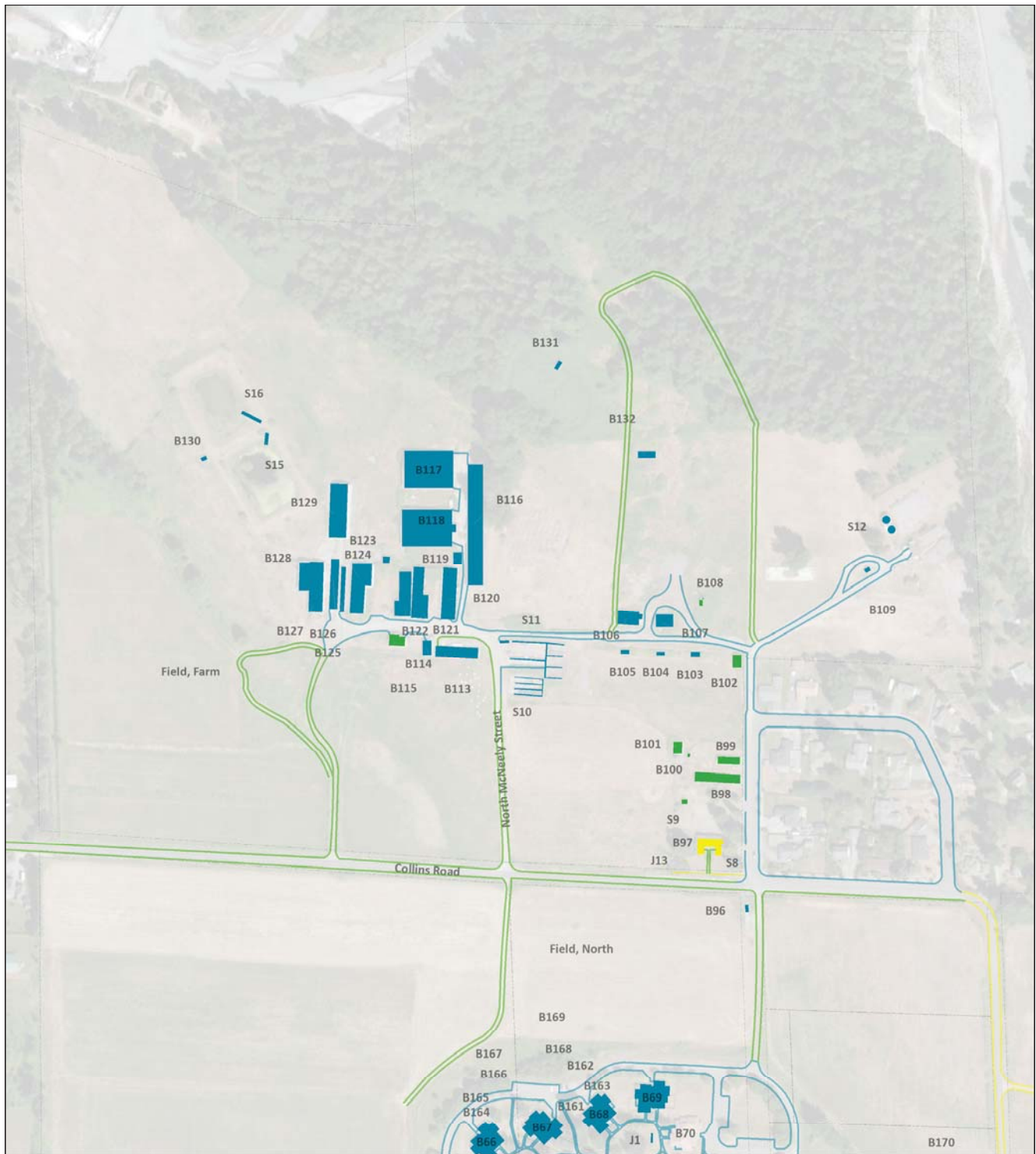


MAP C.20 Significance levels, core Rainier School campus



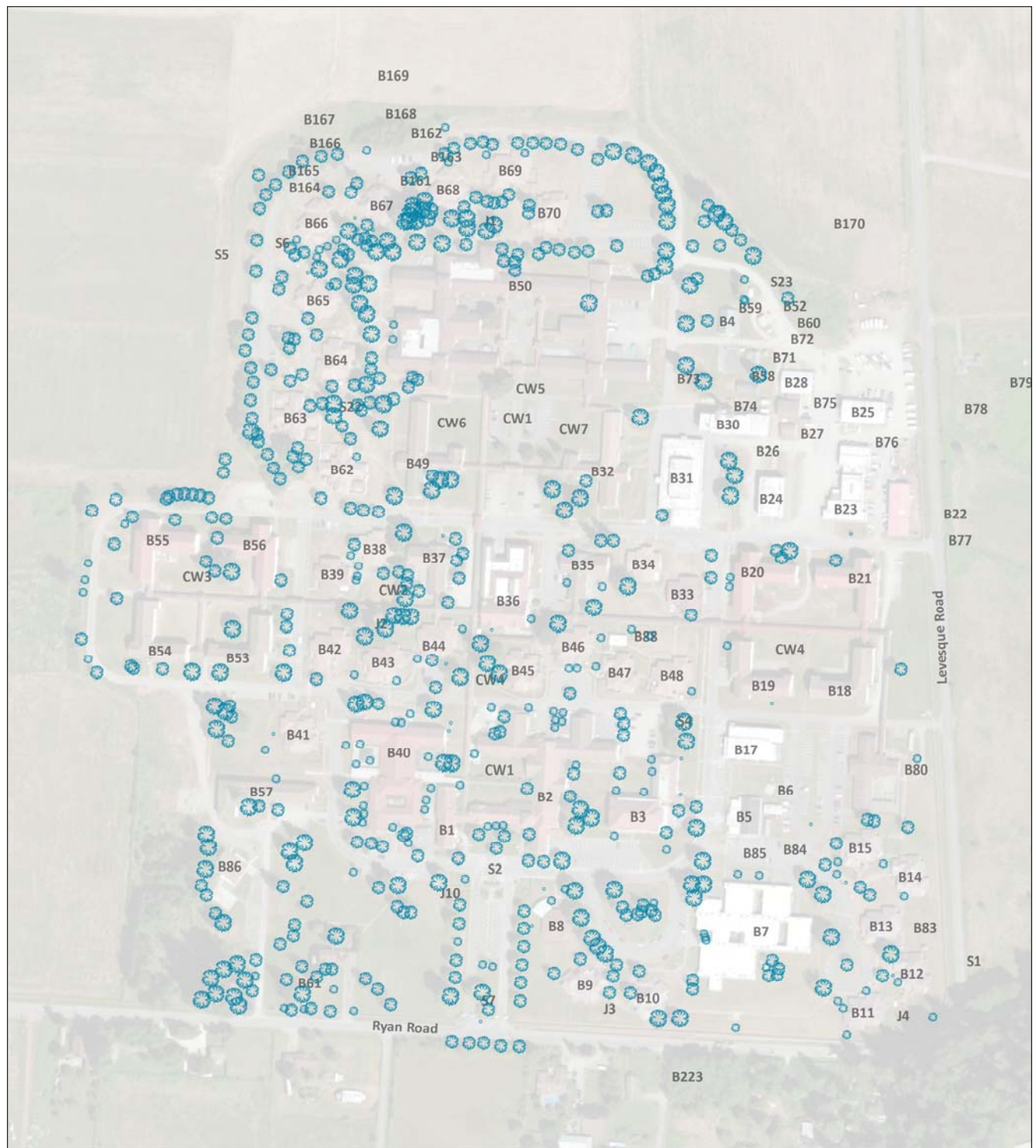
MAP C.21 Significance levels, east farmland



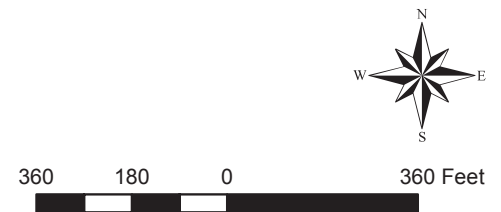


MAP C.22 Significance levels, north farmland





- Legend**
- Tree Significance**
- Primary
 - Secondary
 - Minimal
 - None



MAP C.23 Significance levels, trees

C.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations address issues relevant to the continued stewardship of Rainier School that were identified over the course of this work.

Site planning: Rainier School developed under a single mission, landowner, and management entity. The more than 70 years of continuous use shaped the unique collection of buildings and open agricultural lands that comprise the site. Leasing out farmland for continued agricultural use has supported preservation of the farmlands. Given the high quality of the farm and water supply, long term planning for the agricultural lands should seek to preserve these as open space. This would support interpretation of the school buildings and the broader mission of the school.

NRHP listing: This should be considered to formalize the National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendations in this report. District listing would help to focus future planning efforts on the key significant site components while allowing the state to divest and or remove those elements that are not central to the history.

Mothballing: An action plan should be developed to manage buildings without uses. This plan should address costs for both mothballing and demolition to inform decision-making. Many of the more substantial buildings have adaptive reuse value for the site and anchor the sense of place and history should the property leave state ownership.

Inadvertent Discovery Plan: Adopt an inadvertent discovery plan (IDP) in consultation with DAHP and tribes with protocols and procedures in the event archaeological resources/human remains are discovered during any ground disturbing activities on the campus.

Archaeology Survey: Conduct an archaeology survey of the property and develop an archaeology protection and management plan for the site to inform and facilitate consultation with DAHP and tribes and how to avoid archaeological impacts during future site planning.

Community Outreach: Work with the City of Buckley and Pierce County regarding short and long-term comprehensive planning issued to help protect the cultural and historic character of Rainier School.



SUPPLEMENTAL

Appendix D



RAINIER SCHOOL
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL & HEALTH SERVICES



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THREE BOYS' WARDS (PERCIVAL, DEVENISH, OLSEN), LOOKING NORTHWEST.

(CAPTION FOR ABOVE IMAGE AND IMAGE ON PRECEDING PAGE)

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

SUPPLEMENTAL | APPENDIX D CONTENTS

D.1 HISTORIC MAPS	D-1
D.2 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS	D-14
D.3 INVENTORY	D-35
D.4 BIBLIOGRAPHY	D-58



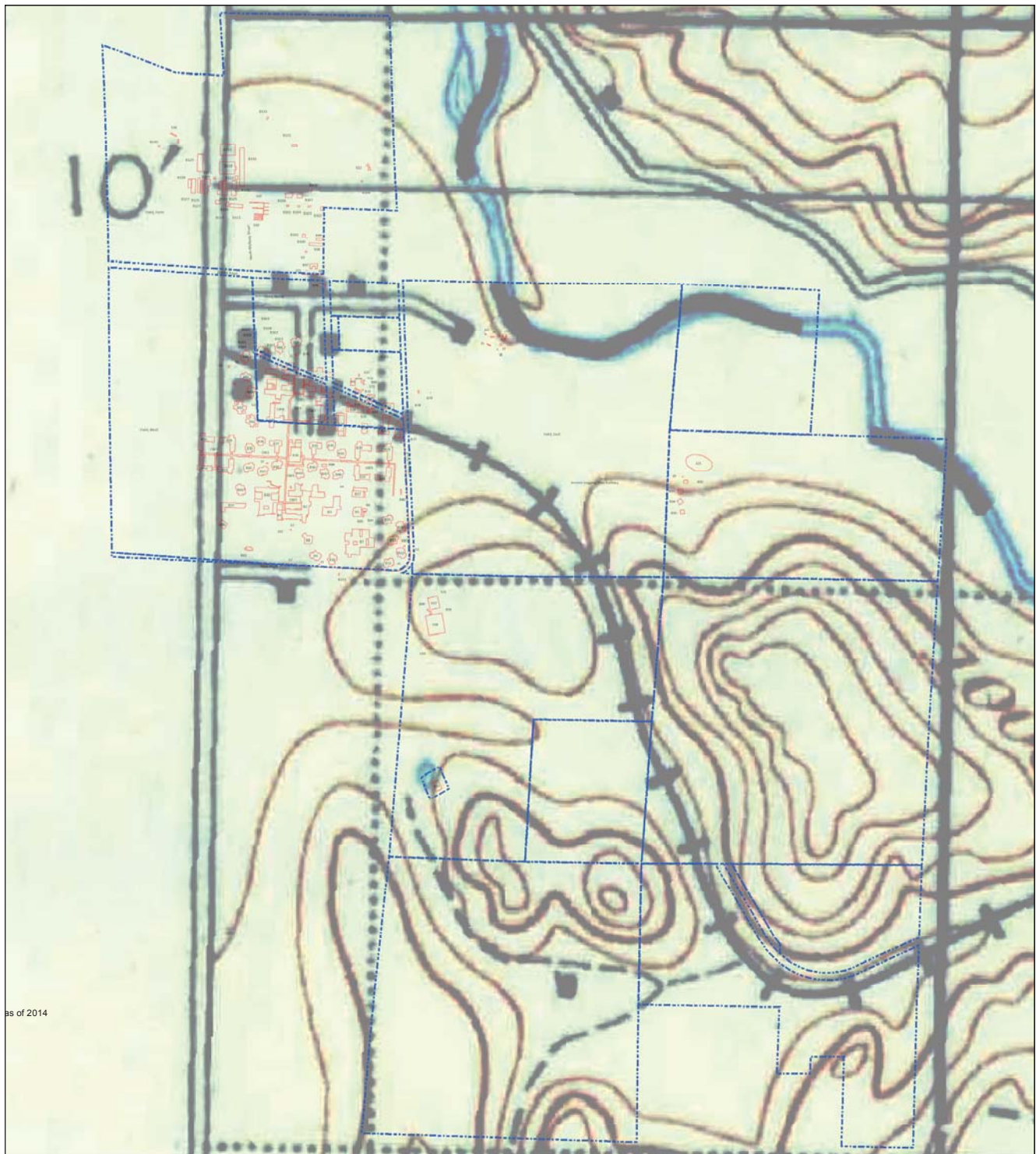
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D.1 HISTORIC MAPS

The following are historic maps of the Rainier School campus.





as of 2014

1913 USGS Cedar Lake quad map.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.





as of 2014.

1920 Buckley-White River Road map.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.

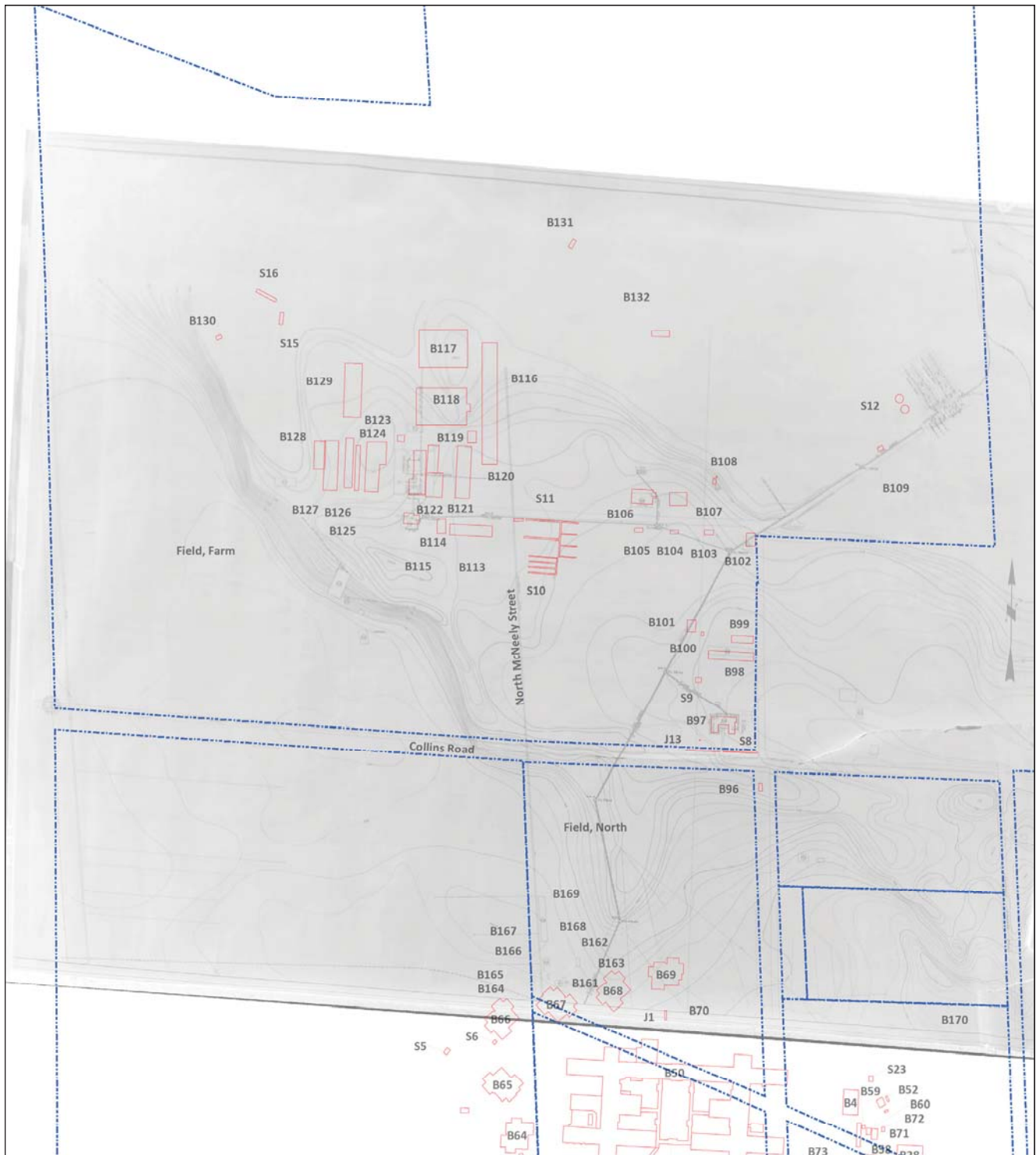




ca 1937 property ownership map.

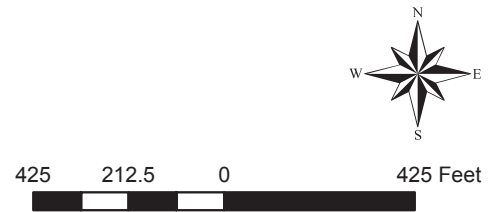
Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.

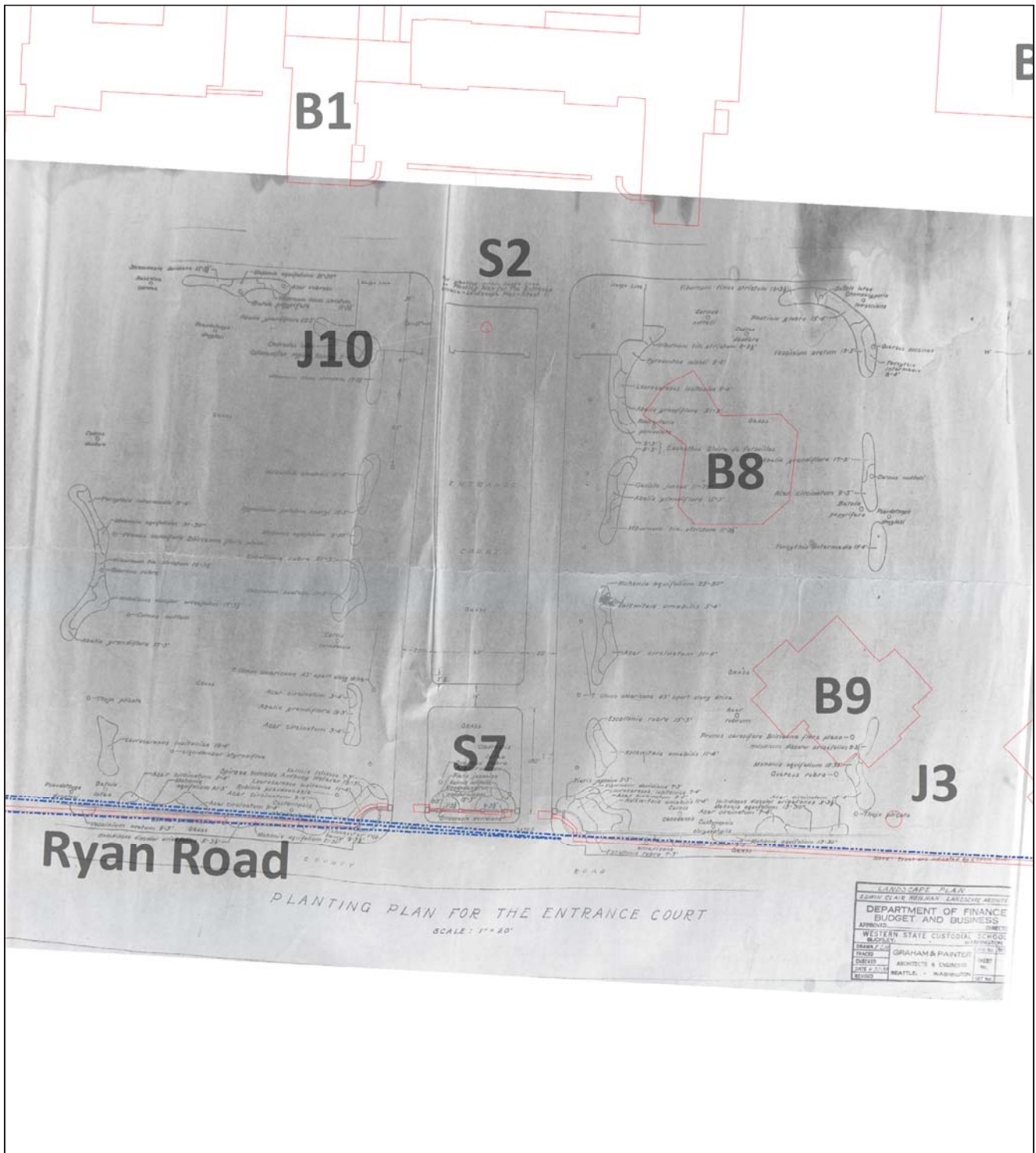




ca 1937 site map.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.





1939 landscape plan.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.

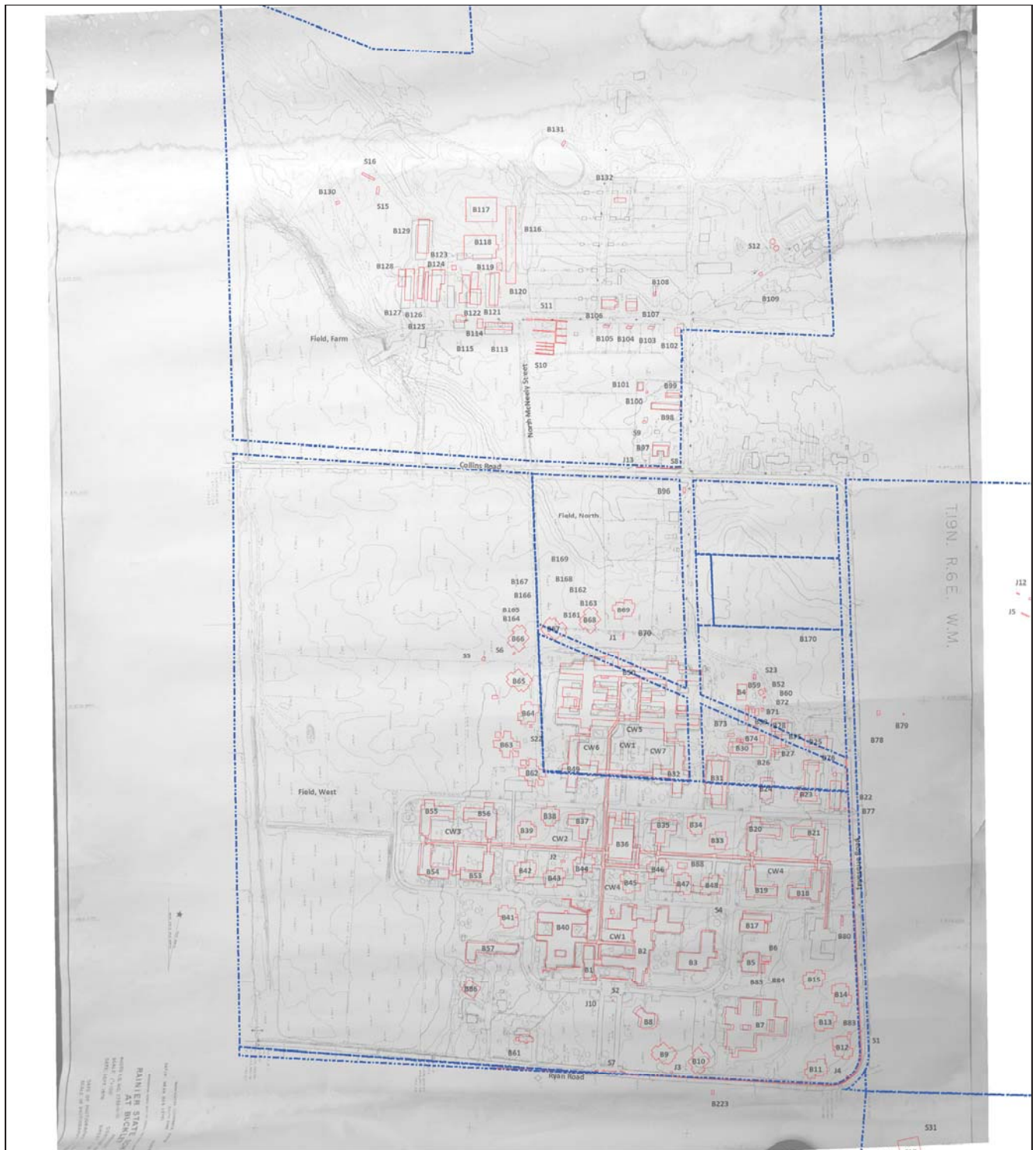




1944 site plan.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.





1976 site plan.

Overlay images consist of existing buildings (2014) and parcel lines.





660 330 0 660 Feet



D.2 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The following catalog includes historic photographs of the Rainier School site compiled from the Rainier School archives, Washington State Archives, and the Tacoma Public Library.

<p>1952 AERIAL VIEW OF RAINIER SCHOOL CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTHEAST. SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.</p>	 <p>This is a black and white aerial photograph showing the Rainier School campus from a northeast perspective. The campus consists of several interconnected rectangular buildings with dark roofs. The surrounding area is mostly flat with some trees and a few smaller structures. A copyright notice is visible on the left side of the photo, and the photographer's name, Richards Studio, Tacoma, is at the bottom right.</p>
<p>1952 AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS, LOOKING SOUTHEAST. SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.</p>	 <p>This is a black and white aerial photograph of the Rainier School campus from a southeast perspective. In the background, a large, prominent snow-capped mountain (Mount Rainier) rises above a forested ridge. The school buildings are visible in the foreground, and the surrounding landscape includes fields and some distant structures. A copyright notice is on the left, and the photographer's name, Richards Studio, Tacoma, is at the bottom right.</p>



DECEMBER 1952 VIEW OF CEREBRAL PALSY CENTER (B40) UNDER CONSTRUCTION; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT LEFT.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

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1940 AERIAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS, SHOWING A WATER RESERVOIR IN THE FOREGROUND, LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

Copyright (c) the Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library. All rights reserved, including those of publication and reproduction.



JANUARY 1940 VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER, AND THE FORMER PERCIVAL HALL (DEMOLISHED) AT RIGHT.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

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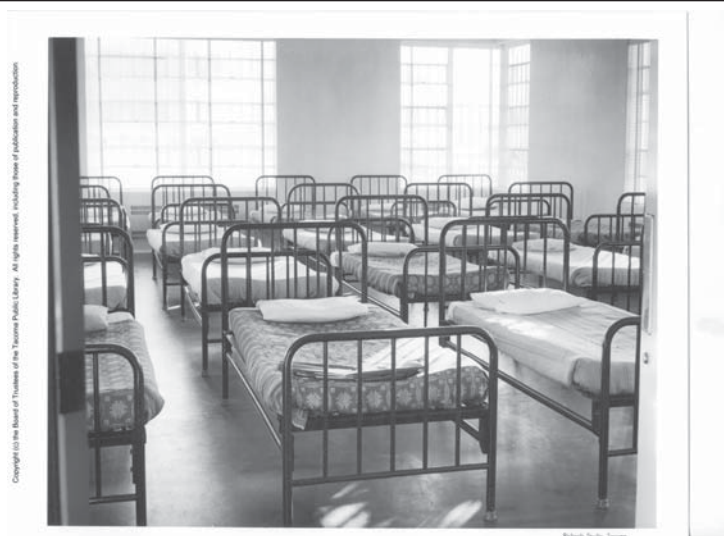
1954 VIEW OF A WORKER INSTALLING A RADIANT HEAT SYSTEM IN THE FLOOR OF A NEW BUILDING.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.



1949 VIEW OF MT. RAINIER AND THE FLAG POLE FROM THE LOGGIA (WALKWAY) AT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.



1949 INTERIOR VIEW OF A DORMITORY.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICHARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.



1949 VIEW OF THE STAFF DORM (L) AND
BELLE KING HALL (R).
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICH-
ARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

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Richards Studio, Tacoma

1949 INTERIOR VIEW OF A DORMITORY.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICH-
ARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

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Richards Studio, Tacoma

1949 VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILD-
ING (L), RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER (CEN-
TER), AND AUDITORIUM/SCHOOL (R).
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICH-
ARDS STUDIO COLLECTION.

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1949 VIEW OF OLSEN AND MARTIN HALLS.
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1949 VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM/SCHOOL.
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AUGUST 1939 VIEW OF FORMER PERCIVAL
HALL (DEMOLISHED).
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AUGUST 1939 VIEW OF THE RESIDENT
HEALTH CENTER.
SOURCE: TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY, RICH-
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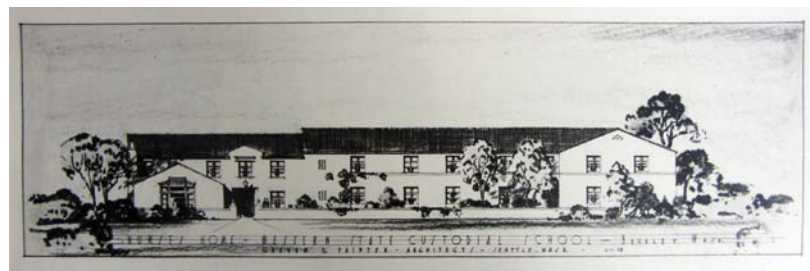
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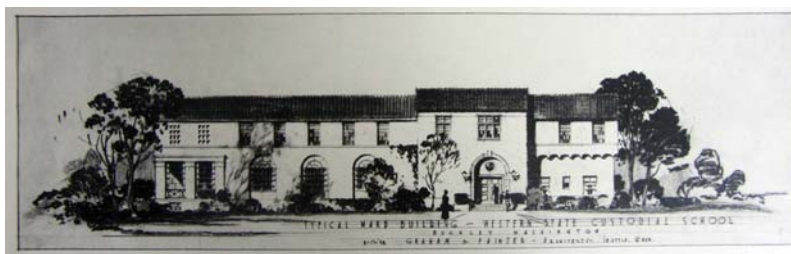
1938 DESIGN SKETCH BY GRAHAM AND
PAINTER FOR THE GYMNASIUM/SCHOOL,
LABELED ORIGINALLY AS THE SCHOOL AND
CHAPEL BUILDING .
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



1938 DESIGN SKETCH BY GRAHAM AND
PAINTER FOR THE NURSES HOME .
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



1938 DESIGN SKETCH BY GRAHAM AND PAINTER FOR A TYPICAL WARD BUILDING.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



EARLY SITE PHOTO LOOKING NORTH FROM THE FRONT CAMPUS ENTRANCE, LABELED "OUR NEWEST INSTITUTION." .
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



PORTRAIT OF DR. F. M. LASH, SUPERINTENDENT.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



HISTORIC VIEW OF THE RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER AND COVERED WALKWAYS.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



EARLY VIEW OF FORMER PERCIVAL AND DEVENISH HALLS (DEMOLISHED), LOOKING NORTHEAST.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



EARLY VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER, LOOKING NORTH.
SOURCE: WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE MAIN
CAMPUS APPROACH, INCLUDING THE
FRONT GATE WALL.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1940S VIEW OF COLLINS COTTAGE AND THE
ROCK WALL IN FRONT .
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.

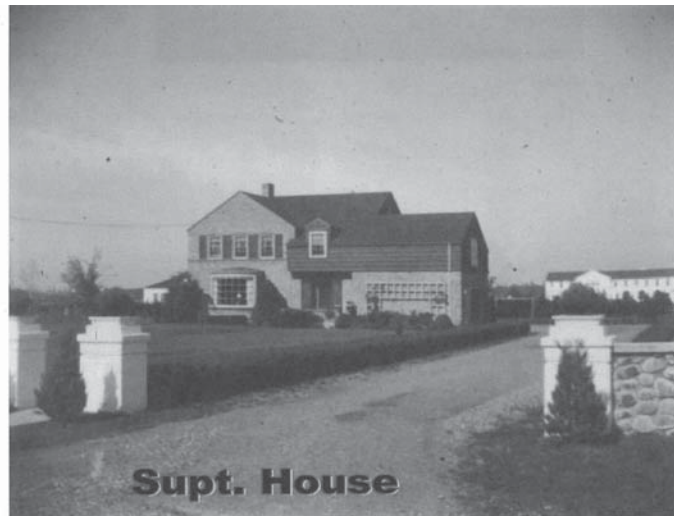


*Collins
Cottage*

UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF COLLINS
COTTAGE AT RIGHT, CHICKEN COOPS AND
OTHER SMALL OUTBUILDINGS, LOOKING
NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE SUPER-INTENDENT'S RESIDENCE AND DRIVEWAY, WITH THE FORMER HADDON HALL IN THE BACKGROUND AT RIGHT.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



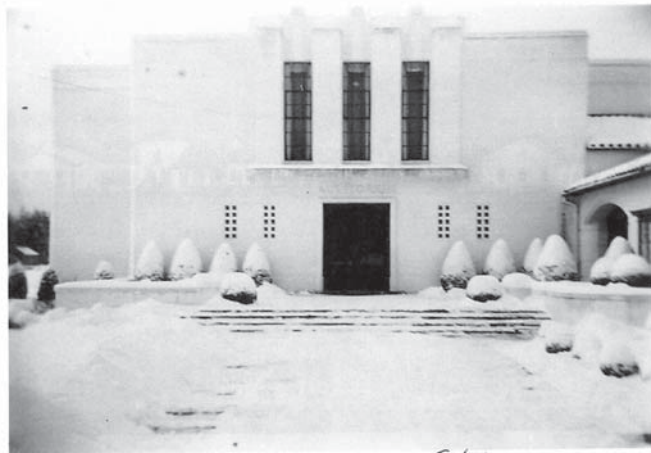
UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FRONT ENTRANCE TO CAMPUS.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



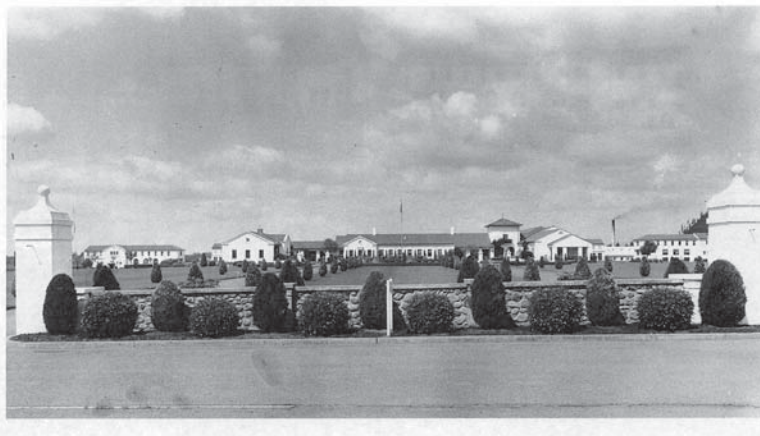
HISTORIC VIEW OF FORMER HADDON AND BUCKLEY HALLS (GIRLS' WARDS), TAKEN BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 1946 AND 1953.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



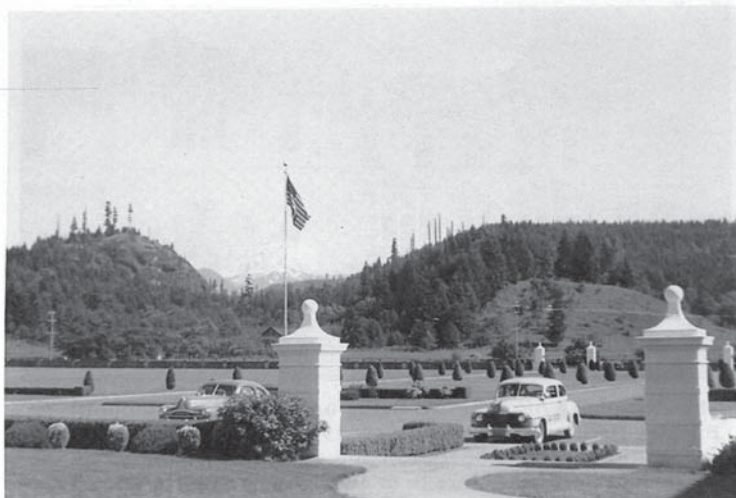
UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM (GYM).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION, RESIDENT HEALTH CENTER, AND MAIN CAMPUS APPROACH.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE MAIN CAMPUS APPROACH, INCLUDING THE FLAG POLE AND PARKING AREA.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1940S VIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING AND PARKING AREA.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF A STAFF RESI-
DENCE, ALSO KNOWN AS A COTTAGE.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FORMER
HADDON HALL (DEMOLISHED).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



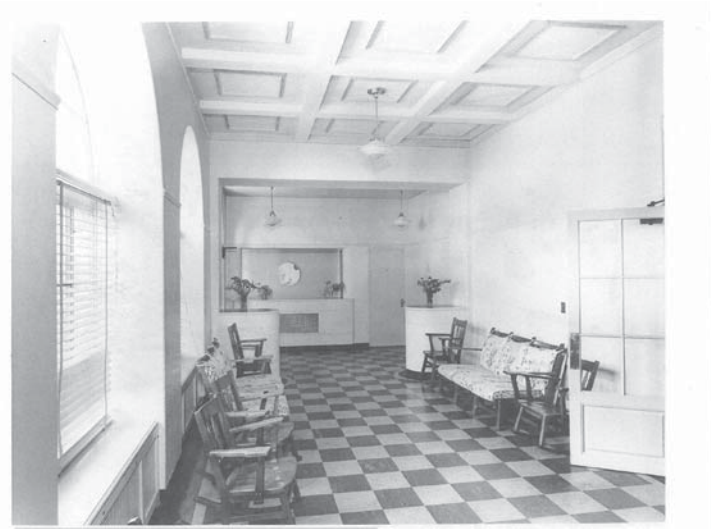
PERCIVAU



1940S INTERIOR VIEW, UNIDENTIFIED BUILDING.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC INTERIOR VIEW, UN-
IDENTIFIED BUILDING.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE AUDITO-
RIUM (GYM).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM (GYM).
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



HISTORIC VIEW OF FORMER HADDON HALL,
WITH BELLE KING PARTIALLY VISIBLE AT
LEFT, TAKEN BETWEEN 1947-1952.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1955 VIEW OF THE EVERGREEN CENTER (B50),
NOW KNOWN AS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, FIR
AND PINE.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1955 - evergreen
center



1955 VIEW OF THE EVERGREEN CENTER (B50),
NOW KNOWN AS SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, FIR
AND PINE.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



VIEW OF EVERGREEN CENTER AND ASSOCI-
ATED COVERED WALKWAY UNDER CON-
STRUCTION, 1953-1954.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1955 VIEW OF CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTH
FROM ROOF OF THE CENTRAL KITCHEN.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



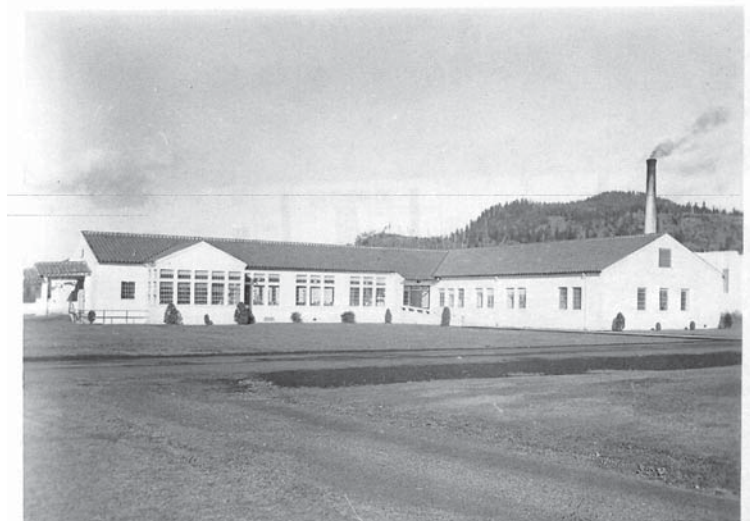
UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THREE BOYS' WARDS (PERCIVAL, DEVENISH, OLSEN), LOOKING NORTHWEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FLAG POLE AND FRONT PARKING AREA.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

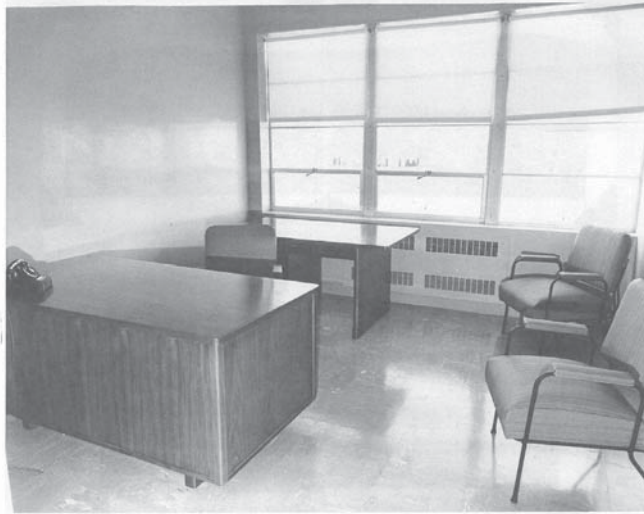


LATE 1940S VIEW OF HURLBURT FROM SECOND AVENUE, LOOKING NORTHEAST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



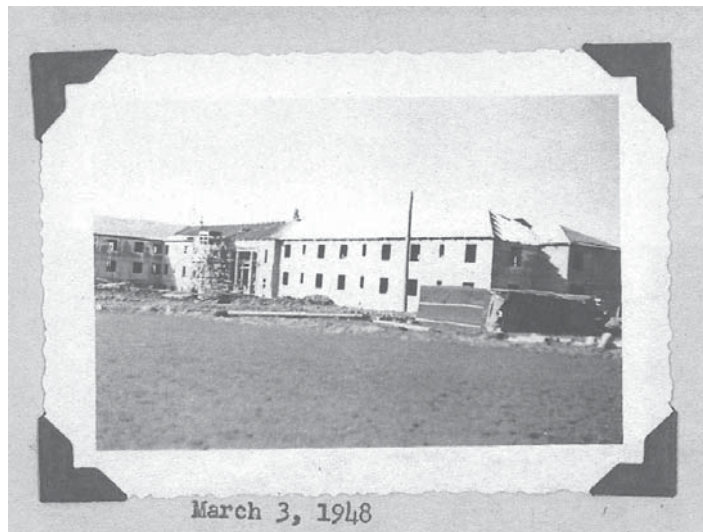
UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF A BUILDING
INTERIOR.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



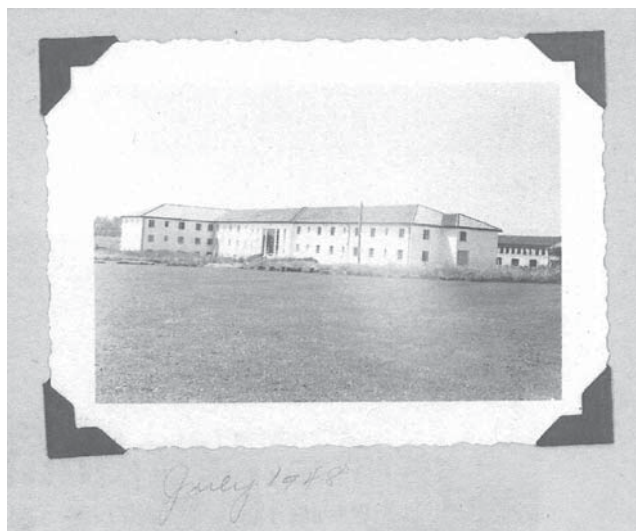
MARCH, 1948 VIEW OF THE STAFF DORM
UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



JULY, 1948 VIEW OF THE STAFF DORM NEARLY
OR JUST COMPLETED.

SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



MARCH, 1948 VIEW OF OLSEN AND MARTIN UNDER CONSTRUCTION, LOOKING EAST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



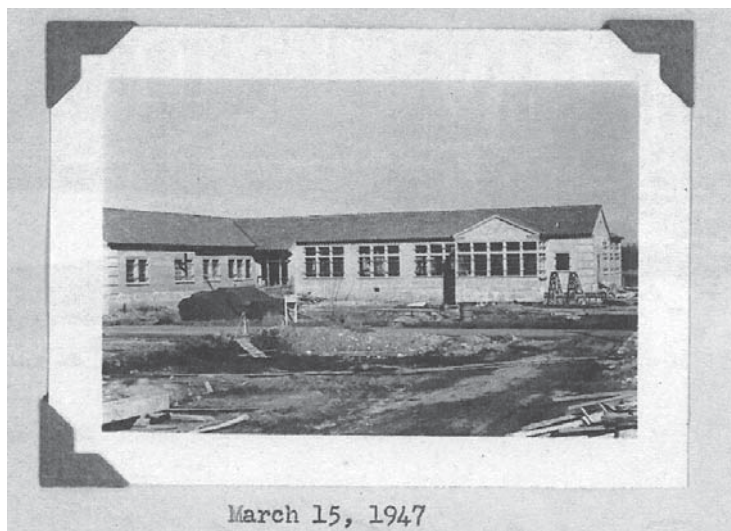
1947-1948 VIEW OF OLSEN AND MARTIN UNDER CONSTRUCTION, LOOKING NORTH-EAST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



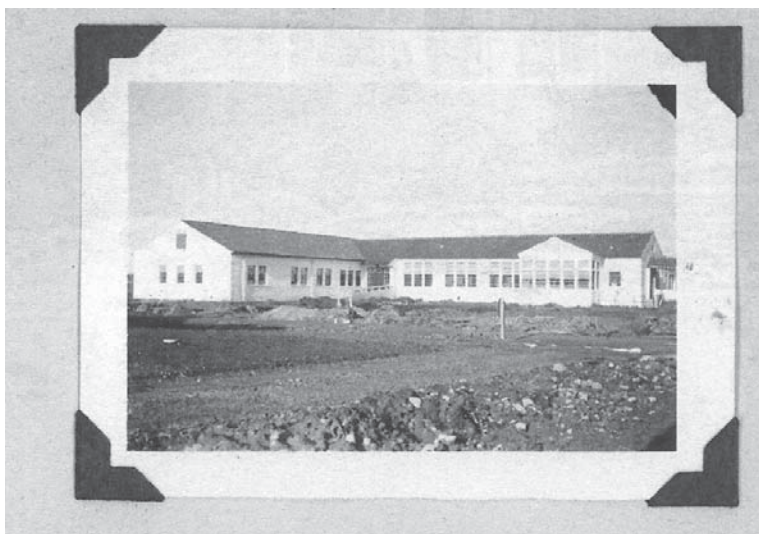
1947-1948 VIEW OF KERR AND BELLE KING UNDER CONSTRUCTION, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.



MARCH, 1947 VIEW OF HURLBURT OR ROBIN
UNDER CONSTRUCTION.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1947 VIEW OF HURLBURT OR ROBIN NEARLY
OR JUST COMPLETED.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1940S VIEW OF THE FARM, INCLUDING A
BRICK STACK AND SEVERAL BARNs.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



1940S VIEW OF THE FARM, INCLUDING A
BARN AND SILO.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC CAMPUS VIEW.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF FRONT
PARKING AREA AND FLAG POLE, LOOKING
SOUTHEAST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.

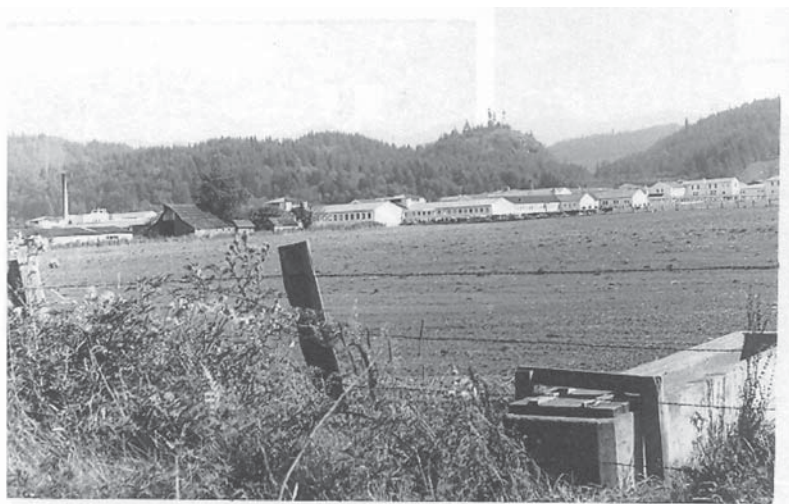


MID1950S INTERIOR VIEW OF A RECENTLY
CONSTRUCTED BUILDING ON CAMPUS.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



*New Construction
MID 1950's*

UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FARM,
LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



UNDATED HISTORIC VIEW OF THE FARM,
SHOWING TWO SILOS AND PARTIAL VIEWS
OF BUILDINGS.
SOURCE: RAINIER SCHOOL ARCHIVES,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH
SERVICES.



D.3 INVENTORY

The following tables provide a complete inventory of the buildings, structures, and objects on the Rainier School campus. The tables include:

- [“Table D.1 Inventory of Buildings” on page D-36](#)
- [“Table D.2 Inventory of Structures” on page D-53](#)
- [“Table D.3 Inventory of Objects” on page D-56](#)

Thet tables includes the following columns:

- “ID” refers to the identification number assigned to the building, structure, or object.
- “Status” refers to the individual resource’s status as historic or non-historic and contributing or non-contributing within a potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) district.
- “Condition” records whether the resource is missing or is intact with either good, fair, or poor condition.
- “Type” identifies whether the resource is a building, structure, or object.
- “Year Built” records the date of construction (when known). Date ranges are given when the specific year built is not known.
- “Historic Name” refers to the original name(s) when known.
- “Common Name” refers to the resource’s contemporary name.
- “Year Removed” records when the resource was removed (if applicable).
- “Architect” records the original designer (when known).
- “Development Period” associates the resource with a specific development period identified during the study of Rainier School. For more information, refer to [“C.1.3 Period of Significance” on page D-35](#).
- “Category” associates the resource with a principal land use and activity identified during the study of Rainier School. For more information, refer to [“A.1 Land Uses and Activities” on page A-4](#).

The table is organized chronologically by identification number.



TABLE D.1 Inventory of Buildings

ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B1	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1938	Administration	Administration	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B2	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1938	Hospital	Resident Health Center	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B3	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1940	Gymnasium, Auditorium	Gym, School	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B4	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Greenhouse	NA	NA	1979 to 1982	Facilities
B5	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1964	Rainier School Memorial Pool	Pool	NA	James H Nakamoto Jr	1955 to 1978	Recreation
B6	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	Greenhouse	Annex Greenhouse, Greenhouse 3	NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
B7	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1973	Training, Service, Volunteer Service Building	Instructional Services	NA	Harris, Reed and Litzenberger	1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B8	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1974	All Faiths Chapel	Chapel	NA	Arnold G Gangnes and Associates	1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B9	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Alpine	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B10	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Aspen	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B11	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	San Juan	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B12	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Shasta	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B13	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Omak	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B14	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Orcas	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B15	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Chelan	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B16	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	Secondary	1964	Intensive Treatment Unit	Glacier	2000-2014	Lyle Swedberg	1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B17	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1966	Activity Building, Bowling Alley	Ray Peel, Can-teen	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
B18	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1948	Ward, Boys' (B2)	Martin	NA	Miller and Ahlson	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B19	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1947-1948	Ward, Boys' (B1)	Olsen	NA	Miller and Ahlson	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B20	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1952	Ward, B3	Cedar	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B21	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Primary	1952	Ward, B4	Alder	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B22	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1966	Carpenter Shop	Carpenter Shop	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B23	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Secondary	1940	Garage	Maintenance	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B24	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1940	Commissary	Commissary	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B25	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1957	Motor Pool	Motor Pool	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B26	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Secondary	1940	Pumphouse	Pumphouse	NA	Marius Anderson	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B27	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Minimal	1940	Storehouse	Paint Shop	NA		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B28	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Minimal	1948	Root House	Maintenance Storage, Commissary Annex	NA		1947 to 1954	Facilities
B29	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1999	NA	Greenhouse	Unknown		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B30	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1938	Powerhouse	Powerhouse	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B31	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1938-1939	Laundry	Laundry	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B32	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1946-1948	Ward, Boys' Custodial	Hurlburt	NA	John Graham, James Taylor Jr. consulting	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B33	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1980	NA	Columbia	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B34	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1980	NA	Crystal	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B35	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1946-1947	Nursery, Boys'	Oakley	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B36	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1938-1939	Central Kitchen	Central Kitchen	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
B37	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1946-1947	Nursery, Girls'	Meyer	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B38	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1980	NA	Chinook	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B39	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1980	NA	Cascade	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B40	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Minimal	1953	Cerebral Palsy Center	Sunrise	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B41	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Klamath	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B42	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Naches	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B43	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Haddon	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B44	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Buckley	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B45	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Percival	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B46	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Devenish	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B47	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Tyce	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B48	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1981	NA	Hyak	NA		1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B49	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Primary	1946-1948	Ward, Girls' Custodial	Robin	NA	John Graham, James Taylor Jr. consulting	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B50	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	Minimal	1954	Custodial Building	W Hemlock (north), Spruce (south) E Fir (north), Pine (south)	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B52	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Gas Pump	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B53	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1947-1949	Ward, Girls' (G2)	Belle King	NA	Miller and Ahlson	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B54	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1947-1949	Ward, Girls' (G1)	Kerr	NA	Miller and Ahlson	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B55	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Primary	1952	Ward, G3	Holly	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B56	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1952	Ward, G4	Laurel	NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B57	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Primary	1948	Staff Dormitory	Staff Dorm	NA	Collins and Delaney, James Taylor Jr consulting	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B58	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Greenhouse, GH2	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B59	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Portable bath-room	NA		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B60	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA	Shed	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B61	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Primary	1939	Superintendents House	Superintendents Residence	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B62	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	1050 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B63	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	1040 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B64	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	1030 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B65	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	1020 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B66	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	1010 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B67	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	2005 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B68	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	2015 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B69	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1982	NA	2025 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B70	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1982	NA	2035 Quinalt	NA	Schmidt and Smith Architectural Partners	1979 to 1982	Institution and Residential
B71	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA	Shed	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B72	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA	NA	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B73	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	NA	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B74	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B75	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B76	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Maintenance buildings	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B77	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Maintenance buildings	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B78	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1992	Well No. 2	Pumphouse	NA		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B79	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1977-1990	Well No. 4	Well	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B80	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1965-1976	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B81	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 pre	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B82	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 pre	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B83	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1981 ca	NA		NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
B84	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA	Shed	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B85	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 pre	NA	Shed	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B86	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Alternative School	NA		1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B87	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Alternative School	2000-2014		1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B88	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B89	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1991 post	NA	Water systems building	NA		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B90	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1991 post	NA	Water systems building	NA		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B91	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1990 ca	NA	Water systems building	NA		1983 to 2014	Facilities
B92	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1970-1976	Picnic shelter	Picnic shelter	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
B93	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1970-1976	Camping shelter, boy scouts	Boyscout Camping shelter, main	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
B94	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1970-1976	Camping shelter, boy scouts	Boyscout Camping shelter	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
B95	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1970-1976	Camping shelter, boy scouts	Boyscout Camping shelter	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
B96	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Farm building	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B97	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Secondary	1941	Colony House	Collins School, Collins Cottage	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B98	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca	Farm building, poultry	Chicken coup, Chicken house	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B99	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca	Farm building, poultry	Chicken coup, Chicken house	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B100	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca		Farm building	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B101	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca		Farm building	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B102	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca		Farm building	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B103	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building		NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B104	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building	Farm building, animals	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B105	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building		NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B106	Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B107	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm Building	Farm Building	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B108	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1938 ca		Brick stack	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B109	Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Sewage treatment facility	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B110	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B111	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Facilities



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B112	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B113	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B114	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B115	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	Minimal	1939 ca		Farm building	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B116	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B117	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B118	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B119	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B120	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B121	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B122	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B123	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B124	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B125	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B126	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B127	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B128	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B129	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1955-1976	Barn	Barn	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B130	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Building	None	1976 post	NA	Farm building	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B131	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1955-1976	NA		NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
B132	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Building	None	1958 ca	Root Cellar	Farm building	NA	Warren A Brown	1955 to 1978	Farm
B133	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1940	Garage	NA	1996 post		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B134	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1940	Engineers Residence	Plant Managers Residence	1996 post	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B135	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1939-1940	Assistant Superintendent's House	NA	1996 post		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B136	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1937-1939	Garage	NA	1976 post		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B137	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1939	Garage	NA	1996 post		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B138	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1949	Physician's Residence, Staff Residence	Assistant Superintendent's House, School	1996 post	Olsen and Olson	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
B139	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	Minimal	1946-1950			1996 post		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B140	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1940	Ward	Haddon	1980 ca		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B141	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938-1939	Ward, Girls	Buckley	1980 ca	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B142	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938-1939	Ward, Boys	Percival	1980 ca	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B143	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1940	Ward	Devenish	1980 ca		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B144	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, barn	NA	1946 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B145	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1939	Greenhouse	NA	1946 pre		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B146	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, shed	NA	1946 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B147	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, dwelling	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B148	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca			Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B149	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1940	Engineers Cottage	NA	1996 ca	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
B150	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Garage	NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B151	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Grease Rack	NA	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B152	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Storage Shed	NA	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B153	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Addition, Custodial Building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B154	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, out-building	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B155	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, barn and shed	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B156	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, out-building	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B157	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, out-building	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B158	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, dwelling	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B159	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, chicken coop	NA	1954 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B160	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	Minimal	1955-1967	School Annex	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Institution and Residential
B161	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, dwelling	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B162	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, chicken coop	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B163	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B164	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B165	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B166	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Farm building	NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Farm
B167	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, outbuilding	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B168	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, barn	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B169	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938	Farm building	NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Farm
B170	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, barn	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B171	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Farm building	1976 pre		1955 to 1978	Farm
B172	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Farm building	1976 pre		1955 to 1978	Farm
B173	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Farm building	1976 pre		1955 to 1978	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B174	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, dwelling	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B175	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, shed	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B176	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, chicken coop	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B177	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, pump house	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B178	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, structure	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B179	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Nelson, pump house	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B180	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Miller, garage	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B181	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Shay, building	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B182	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Shay, dwelling	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B183	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Shay, barn	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B184	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Shay, shed	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B185	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Fishburne, dwelling	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B186	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Fishburne, shed	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B187	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca		NA	NA		1937 to 1946	Farm
B188	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Mimirik, shed	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B189	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Mimirik, shed	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B190	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Mimirik, dwelling	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B191	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Mimirik, barn	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B192	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B193	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Farm building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B194	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	Farm building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm
B195	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1944-1949	Pumphouse	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B196	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1944-1949	Pump house	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B197	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1944-1949		Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
B198	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1952	Chlorine Tank	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1947 to 1954	Facilities
B199	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Collins, dwelling	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B200	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Collins,	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B201	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Collins, storehouse	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B202	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca		NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Farm
B203	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1921-1936	Farmstead, Collins, barn	NA	1976 pre		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B204	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm
B205	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B206	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Farm building	NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Farm
B207	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B208	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Barn	NA	1976 post		1937 to 1946	Farm
B209	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B210	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca	Farm building	NA	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Farm
B211	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938	Silos	NA	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Farm
B212	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B213	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1938 ca		NA	1976 post		1937 to 1946	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR REMOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPMENT PERIOD	CATEGORY
B214	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Farm
B215	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building	Farm building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm
B216	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	Minimal	1938 ca	Farm building	NA	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Farm
B217	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building	Farm building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm
B218	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	Farm building	Farm building	1976 post		1955 to 1978	Farm
B219	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1955-1976	NA		1976 post		1955 to 1978	Facilities
B220	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None		Farm building	NA	NA		1890 to 1936	Farm
B221	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None		Farm building	NA	NA		1890 to 1936	Farm
B222	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None		Farm building	NA	NA		1890 to 1936	Farm
B223	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Building	Minimal	1950-1955	Wellhouse	NA	NA		1947 to 1954	Facilities
B224	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	0	1920 pre	Building, Farmstead	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement
B225	NA	Missing, previously removed	Building	None	1920 pre	Building, Farmstead	NA	Unknown		1890 to 1936	Settlement



TABLE D.2 Inventory of Structures

ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR RE-MOVED	ARCHITECT	DEV PERIOD	CATEGORY
CW1	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1938	Covered walkway		NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
CW2	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1938	Loggia	Covered walkway	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
CW3	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	Primary	1952	Covered walkway		NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
CW4	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1938	Covered walkway		NA		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
CW5	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Minimal	1954	Covered walkway		NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
CW6	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	Minimal	1954	Covered walkway		NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
CW7	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	Minimal	1954	Covered walkway		NA	NBBJ	1947 to 1954	Institution and Residential
S1	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1940	Rock wall	Rock wall	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
S2	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1938	Concrete wall	Concrete wall	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Facilities
S4	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1981 ca	NA		NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR RE-MOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVELOPER	CATEGORY
S5	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	None	1981 ca	NA	Shed	NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
S6	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	None	1981 ca	NA	Shed	NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
S7	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Primary	1939	Rock wall	Rock wall	NA	Graham and Painter	1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
S8	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Secondary	1941	Rock wall	Rock wall	NA		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential
S9	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	Minimal	1940 ca	Picnic shelter	Picnic shelter	NA		1937 to 1946	Recreation
S10	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	None	1976 post	NA	Soil and manure sorting	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
S11	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	None	1976 post	NA	Soil and manure sorting	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
S12	Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	None	1977 post	Filter	Sewage treatment facility	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
S13	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	Minimal	1938	Imhoff Tank	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
S14	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	Minimal	1952	Aero Filter	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1947 to 1954	Facilities
S15	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	None	1976 post	NA	Farm building	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm
S16	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	None	1976 post	NA	Farm building	NA		1955 to 1978	Farm



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR RE-MOVED	ARCHITECT	DEV/PERIOD	CATEGORY
S17	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Secondary	1939	Reservoir		NA	A. T. Kane	1937 to 1946	Facilities
S18	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	Secondary	1948	Reservoir	Reservoir	NA	A. T. Kane, James M Taylor Jr	1947 to 1954	Facilities
S19	Non-historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Good condition	Structure	None	1976 post	NA	Shed	NA		1955 to 1978	Facilities
S20	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Structure	Minimal	1907 ca	Reservoir, City of Buckley	Reservoir	NA		1890 to 1936	Settlement
S21	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Structure	Minimal	1950-1952	Pool	Pool (until 1961), Fishing Pond	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
S22	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Structure	None	1981 ca	NA		NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
S24	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1938 ca	Filter beds	Sewage treatment facility	1950 pre		1937 to 1946	Facilities
S25	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1952	Sludge Beds	Sewage treatment facility	2014 pre		1947 to 1954	Facilities
S26	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1938 ca	Imhoff, septic tank	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1937 to 1946	Facilities
S27	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1952	Final Clarifier	Sewage treatment facility	Unknown		1947 to 1954	Facilities
S28	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1940-1944	Silo	NA	1976 pre		1937 to 1946	Farm
S29	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1955-1976	Pool, Outdoor	NA	Unknown		1955 to 1978	Recreation
S30	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1939	Temporary Frames	NA	1946 pre		1937 to 1946	Facilities
S31	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	Secondary	1939	Reservoir	NA	1976 pre	A. T. Kane	1937 to 1946	Facilities
S32	NA	Missing, previously removed	Structure	None	1950s	Gravel bunker	NA	Unknown		1947 to 1954	Facilities



TABLE D.3 Inventory of Objects

ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR RE-MOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVPERIOD	CATEGORY
J1	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	None	1981 ca	NA	Swing set	NA		1979 to 1982	Recreation
J2	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Object	None	1981 ca	Swing set	Swing set	NA		1979 to 1982	Recreation
J3	Historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Object	Minimal	1976 pre	NA	Carousel	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
J4	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Object	None	1981 ca	NA	Transformer, electric	NA		1979 to 1982	Facilities
J5	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	Minimal	1950-1952		Swing set	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
J6	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	Minimal	1950-1952		Slide, metal	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
J7	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	Minimal	1950-1952		Fireplace, stone	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
J8	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	Minimal	1950-1952		Sign, wood	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
J9	Non-historic, non-contributing to potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	None	1970-1976	NA	Sign, wood	NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
J10	Historic, contributing to potential NRHP district	Good condition	Object	Primary	1938 ca	Flag pole	Flag pole	NA		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential



ID	STATUS	CONDITION	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	YEAR BUILT	HISTORIC NAME	COMMON NAME	YEAR RE-MOVED	ARCHITECT	DEVPERIOD	CATEGORY
J11	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	Minimal	1950-1952		Picnic tables	NA		1947 to 1954	Recreation
J12	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Fair condition	Object	None	1955-1978	Teeter Totter		NA		1955 to 1978	Recreation
J13	Historic, outside of potential NRHP district	Poor condition	Object	Secondary	1941	Flag pole	Flag pole	NA		1937 to 1946	Institution and Residential



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