KING COUNTY

HERITAGE RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN

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RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY

THE RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN SUMMARY

PART I: FRAMEWORK / TOOLS

This section describes the Resource Protection Planning Process–what it is, how it was implemented, and what we expected to accomplish–and also provides an introduction to the scope and history of the King County Historic Preservation Program.

Chapter 1: The Resource Protection Plan Method

In 1983 the King County Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) began preparation of a Resource Protection Plan following the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) model developed by the United States Department of the Interior. The purpose of the plan was to better identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources throughout King County in two ways: (1) By developing a process for efficient coordination among the various agencies that deal with issues affecting historic preservation, and (2) by establishing a framework for rational, consistent decisionmaking in the management of cultural resources. In addition, the plan serves as a way for the King County OHP to manage its vast resoure base within the limitations of existing staff and financial resources.

The approach used to develop the Resource Protection Plan included dividing cultural resources into fourteen groups based on King County history; identifying ideal or preferred conservation, reuse, research, and interpretation objectives for each cultural rersource group and identifying achievable priorities and strategies for use in land use planning. As part of this process, a variety of documents were prepared which supplement the information presented in the RP3. These include a directory of all Federal, State, and County laws related to cultural resources; guide to programs and policies affecting cultural resources in King County; procedures summary for King County cultural resources; directory of grant sources, and a bibliography. These documents can be obtained by contacting the OHP.

Community involvement in developing the Resource Protection Plan occurred primarily through review and comment by the King County Landmarks Commission

(KCLC) and by the Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO) at several points in the planning process.

In its present form, the RP3 will be used by the OHP to determine priorities for further research efforts, to establish a context for KCLC decisionmaking, to identify land use issues that affect historic resources in the community planning process, to establish budget priorities, and to better evaluate historic resource concerns in environmental review. The public and the King County Executive and Council may use the RP3 to provide themselves with a background on King County history and status report on the existing level of knowledge about historic resources in 1985. Various chapters provide information of a specific nature that will be useful to those interested in historical research or policy development.

The RP3 process inherently allows the incorporation of new information into the plan, and it is the intention of the OHP to continue to integrate future phases of data on historic resources into the Resource Protection Plan.

Chapter 2: King County Historic Preservation Program

This chapter describes the history and functions of the King County Historic Preservation Office.

Beginning in 1972 with the first inventory of 140 historic sites compiled by the Policy Development Commission, through the surveying of an additional 542 sites for Phase I in 1977 and 269 sites for Phase II in 1979, King County has promoted historic preservation and local heritage programs.

In April 1980, the King County Council adopted the Landmarks Ordinance which established a nine-member Landmarks Commission who, with support from the OHP staff, have the authority to designate historic sites and prevent unnecessary alterations or demolitions.

In addition to administering the Landmarks Commission, the King County OHP offers a variety of services including museum assistance, restoration and rehabilitation grants for historic sites, historic preservation planning, review of development proposals with potential to impact historic sites, and technical assistance on preservation issues and financial incentives. Chapter 2 provides in-depth information on all aspects of these services; a summary is provided here.

Development Review

The OHP receives information from the Building and Land Development Division on development proposals, site plans, and demolition permits for sites identified on the King County Historic Sites Survey, and reviews them for impacts to cultural resources.

Technical Assistance

The OHP provides technical assistance to the public on a variety of preservation topics such as preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, grant and loan program information, and educational programs about preservation for school or historical society use.

Landmarks Commission

Staff provides support to the King County Landmarks Commission in the preparation of nominations for King County Landmark status, compilation of records of meetings, and processing of design review applications.

Interlocal Agreement

In December 1984, the King County Council approved an Interlocal Agreement which allows the Landmarks Commission to designate historic sites within the limits of participating jurisdictions. Because many of the County's significant historic sites are within small towns and cities, the opportunity for preservation and designation of those sites is of value to all citizens of King County.

Block Grants

Housing and Community Development Block Grant funds are available for the restoration and maintenance of designated Landmarks following a competitive application process and adherence to rehabilitation standards set forth in King County Code 20.62. Applications are reviewed by the Landmarks Commission whose recommendations are submitted to the Executive and King County Council for final approval.

Museum Assistance

King County's museum assistance program was first established by the County Commissioners in 1953 when a grant was awarded to the Museum of History and Industry. The program was revised and expanded in 1979 when the Office of Historic Preservation assumed responsibilities formerly assigned to the Arts Commission. In 1980, a community museum advisor position was established to provide on-site technical assistance to King County's museums and historical societies. The advisor provides free consulting services to assist with the conservation, management and public exhibition of museum collections, and works with the King County Landmarks Commission's Museum Committee which reviews and makes recommendations to the Office of Historic Preservation about museum grants and technical assistance.

PART II: THE RESOURCES

The two chapters which comprise *Part II: The Resources* provide a background on the history of King County which, in turn, becomes the framework for analysis of cultural resources from the Phase I Inventory. This framework is the basis for the Resource Protection Planning Process described in Part I.

Chapter 1: Overview of King County History

Beginning with prehistory and ending with current land use issues, this chapter narrates the major events and periods of King County history.

The periods covered include: Prehistory; Ethnohistory; Nineteenth Century: Exploration and Settlement; Twentieth Century: The New Era; and World War II

and Beyond. The general coverage of history in this chapter is an appropriate introduction to the theme-specific historical narrative provided in Chapter 2.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resource Groups

The King County Historic Sites Survey identified 542 sites in Phase I. In this chapter, these 542 sites have been categorized and analyzed within the framework of King County history.

The creation of cultural resource groups provides a vehicle for comparing, analyzing, and managing like resources, and promotes a holistic approach to cultural resource planning. Of fourteen cultural resource groups identified, five have been analyzed in depth because they represent the bulk of King County's known historic resources and because of threats to these resources from significant development pressures. The geographic parameters for the resource groups are the boundaries of King County. The chronological parameters are from the approximate date of Euro-American settlement (1850) to the present, with limited discussion of Native American prehistory.

Discussion of each resource group begins with historical background which summarizes the development of the themes associated with that particular resource group. For the five resource groups analyzed in depth, further historical data is presented under the headings of *Themes over Time, Resource Types,* and *Type, Style, and Method of Construction.* The historical data allows predictions as to what resources we can expect to find in King County for each resource group, and provides a context for analysis of Phase I Inventory sites. Comparing Phase I Inventory sites against predictions based on King County history allows us to evaluate strengths and weaknesses of the Inventory as a whole, as well as integrity of individual cultural resources.

Listed below are highlights of the analysis for the five cultural resource groups studied in depth.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The Agricultural Resource Group, with 145 entries, represents 27 percent of the County's cultural resources from Phase I of the Inventory.

King County's agricultural history is long and rich, yielding nine themes that are fairly well represented by the Inventory with emphasis on dairy farms and subsistence or mixed production farms. Most Inventory entries are from the Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-WWII) and Settlement-Development Period (1850-1900).

Although a wide range of resource types have been included in the Inventory, several resources types that could exist based on King County history are not represented, suggesting either that such resources are now obsolete and increasingly rare or that they were consistently overlooked by surveyors.

With regard to type, style, and method of construction, Inventory entries encompass various log construction types and vernacular farmhouse styles, but are lacking in representation of Asian-influenced farm buildings and landscapes, and specialty structures associated with hop farming, food processing, dairying, truck farming, and

specialty farming. In addition, there may well be additional ethnic influences on County farmsteads that are as yet unrecognized.

Inventory entries in the Agricultural Resource Group range widely in levels of condition and integrity. Factors which frequently reduce the level of integrity for this resource group are the remodeling of farmhouses, demolition of outbuildings, and subdivision of original acreage. Nevertheless, many properties appear to be potentially eligible for various levels of landmark designation and protection. Recent research from this office indicates that attrition rates are high for agricultural resources and that attrition occurs for a variety of reasons including commercial or industrial development, subdivision of land, housing development, recreational development, replacement by newer structures, and deterioration due to natural causes.

EDUCATIONAL /INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

The Educational/Intellectual Resource Group, with 37 entries, represents seven percent of the County's cultural resources from Phase I of the Inventory.

The history of education in King County begins with instruction given to pioneer children in private homes, churches, the general store, or whatever facility happened to have room. Later community schoolhouses were built, and with the establishment of the Territorial University in Seattle in 1861, the local commitment to education was strengthened. Likewise community libraries developed from small private collections through the efforts of local citizens. The two themes of Educational Institutions and Libraries are fairly represented by the Inventory, with an emphasis on schools. Most entries occur within the Growth and Urbanization Period (1900-WWII). Additional surveying is likely to yield additional resources from both themes and all time periods.

Missing from the range of resource types that illustrate the Educational/Intellectual Resource Group are examples of college and university resources and research facility resources.

With regard to type, style, and method of construction, the Inventory lacks examples of pioneer log schools and post-WWII International Style school buildings. Although it is unlikely that any log schoolhouses still exist, additional surveying may reveal resources of other types and styles.

While levels of condition are relatively high for educational/intellectual resources as a whole, integrity is often low for those resources that have been remodeled for conversion to other uses.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural Resource Group, with 16 entries, represents three percent of the County's cultural resources from Phase I of the Inventory.

The history of entertainment, recreational, and cultural pursuits in King County grew from a coming together of Native American customs, worldwide ethnic traditions, pioneer experiences, and shared appreciation for the natural beauty of the land that fostered special interests in physical recreation. This history yields six themes which are represented broadly, but minimally, by the Inventory due to the overall low number of resources in this group. No Inventory entries at all occur from the Modern Era Period (WWII-present) although such resources are known to exist in the County.

This omission, and the low number of entries, would suggest additional surveying is needed.

Resource types for this resource group are not well represented in the Inventory. Of ten resource types, five have been omitted entirely from the Inventory.

Four types, styles, and methods of construction are suggested for the Entertainment/ Recreational/Cultural Resource Group, of which only two are represented by Inventory entries.

Levels of condition and integrity vary for this resource group but are generally good.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

The Industrial/Engineering Resource Group, with 31 entries, represents six percent of the County's cultural resources from Phase I of the Inventory.

An abundance of natural resources forms the basis of King County's rich industrial history. The eight themes identified by analysis of County history illustrate the early dependence on those natural resources as well as later developments in the industries of aerospace, communication, hydroelectric power. Surprisingly, the Inventory entries are not distributed to reflect the relative importance of certain industries to King County. For example, there are no entries relating to the theme of fisheries and very few relating to maritime and aerospace activities. Accordingly, no Inventory entries fall within the Modern Era Period (WWII-present); most entries represent the Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-WWII).

The list of resource types that could be expected to exist based on King County history is long and varied owing to the technological nature of industrial facilities. However, the Inventory contains few examples of complete industrial operations, and thus fails to document industrial activity for each theme. It is possible that many of these specialized resource types may no longer exist because they became obsolete and were replaced with newer facilities. Also, industrial equipment and other movable artifacts were not emphasized in the Inventory, yet are known to exist in various locations.

Inventory representation of types, styles,and methods of construction is fair with the exception of the company town. Only two are identified in the Inventory, although many more are known to exist around the County.

A range of levels of condition and integrity exists for the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group. Factors which contribute to integrity include resources which retain sufficient original characteristics to convey the industrial process. Conversely, resources with poor integrity have lost the characteristics or context which illustrate the industrial activity that once occurred on the site.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

The Residential/Domestic Resource Group, with 191 entries, represents 35 percent of the County's cultural resources from Phase I of the Inventory.

The history of residential/domestic resources begins with the longhouses of Native American tribes and continues through the dwellings of early Euro-American settlers into the present as buildings proliferated in response to a growing population. Of the

three themes identified, Inventory representation is clearly weighted in favor of Primary Housing (single-family homes, apartment houses, and some institutional housing). However, resources illustrating the themes of Seasonal and Transient Housing are likely to exist in the form of turn-of-the-century hotels and boarding houses, summer houses, and the like, around King County. Only two Inventory entries from the Modern Era (WWII-present) exist, although many more are likely to be found in additional surveying efforts.

The majority of Inventory entries illustrate the single-family dwelling resource type. Six other resource types have minimal Inventory representation. Although some resource types such as log houses are quickly disappearing, it is probable that examples of other resource types do exist within the County.

Resources of the Residential/Domestic Resource Group include a myriad of vernacular and architect-designed types and styles. More so than with any other resource group, these resources may be categorized and evaluated on the basis of architectural style alone. Phase I Inventory entries provide good represenation of these types, styles, and methods of construction with the exception of post-WWII styles.

The majority of residential resources were found to be in good condition at the completion of Phase I of the Inventory in 1978, and it is likely that a fairly constant level of maintenance has occurred since then given that the most of these resources are single-family homes. On the other hand, a range of levels of integrity exists for the resources in this group. Resources with excellent integrity have been maintained in essentially an original condition in terms of massing, exterior configuration, and materials. Resources with lesser integrity have suffered a loss of original design through massing, roofline, window, and siding alterations.

ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUPS

The remaining nine cultural resource groups of Commercial/Professional/Office, Defense/Fortified Military, Funerary, Governmental/Public, Health Care, Landscape; Open Space, Religious, Social, and Transportation were not analyzed in depth. For each of these groups there is a brief description of historical background and inventory summary listed in Chapter 2.

PART III: ISSUES AND NEEDS

The Issues and Needs section analyzes the cultural resource groups by looking at geographic distributions, ethnic associations, and attrition patterns, and identifies survey and inventory priorities, designation priorities, and research questions within each resource group. The final two chapters discuss the history and nature of King County constituencies, and identify the need for a public history policy which provides an objective approach to museum assistance.

Chapter 1: Geographic Distribution

Five resource groups were studied to determine significant historical location patterns and to identify current location status of Phase I Inventory sites. Geographic distributions are considered important because of equity issues in decisionmaking

affecting different geographic areas of King County and because of planning and relocation considerations for historic resources.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historically, farms were located along river valleys, across plateaus, and on prairies with consideration for weather exposure, floodplains and river flow, topography, and solar orientation in siting. Smaller subsistence farms were carved out of the forested foothills. The bulk of Phase I Inventory entries still occur in rural areas, although some originally located in rural communities are now within urban and suburban districts. Additional resources are known or expected to exist in southeastern and eastern King County and along shorelines, and in upper river valleys and foothills.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Schools developed in areas of concentrated population or wherever there were enough families who felt the need to establish educational facilities for their children. Phase I Inventory entries are evenly balanced between urban and rural sites. It is probable that additional resources exist in foothill or mountain communities, unless they have been lost to abandonment and deterioration.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

More than with other resource groups, entertainment/recreational/cultural resources were often purposely located away from population centers along scenic rivers, lakeshores, mountain passes, near hot springs and back-country trail routes, and outside towns along transportation routes. Inventoried resources occur along shorelines, in towns, and rural settings, but do not represent the diversity of settings that existed historically. It is probable that more resources exist than are presently inventoried.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Industrial sites in King County were generally situated in close proximity to the natural resource upon which the industry was based; whether timber, water, or minerals. Improvement in transportation of raw materials has more recently allowed concentration of manufacturers and processing plants in urban areas. The majority of Phase I Inventory entries occur in urban and foothills locations. Additional as yet uninventoried resources can be expected to exist in all locations.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Historically, resources were located in plats adjacent to main streets, along major transportation lines, on waterfront property, and near employment centers. Nearly two-thirds of Phase I Inventory entires are currently situated in urban or suburban areas, with the other one-third distributed among rural, waterfront, foothill and mountain locations. This breakdown is logical and suggests no areas of obvious oversight.

Chapter 2: Ethnic Associations

This chapter provides an in-depth look at five cultural resource groups to determine if a significant ethnic association with resources exists. We looked first at historic ethnic association and then at representation among our known heritage sites.

The information that follows summarizes the finding of the comparison by resource group between historic ethnic association and actual representation among inventoried sites. For a more complete list of ethnic association, please refer to the full chapter.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The extent of ethnic influences on the physical form of agricultural resources around the County is uncertain. There may well be identifiable forms, site designs, and methods of construction associated with both Asian and Scandinavian farming that are as yet unrecognized. (These issues appear in more detail in the chapter on Research Questions.) Clearly the Asian influence on agriculture is not well documented given the contribution this ethnic group has made to King County history.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

The rather broad mix of races and nationalities that developed throughout the County, and the democratic nature of the western frontier public school would argue against strong ethnic associations with this resource group. However, it is probable the particular ethnic mix of each community did indeed influence public school curricula, holdings of the local library, and the existence of private schools and colleges.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

With only one inventoried site representing an ethnic community, the potential for existence of further ethnic associations with resources of this group is uncertain. Additional research into ethnic-based festivals and events may yield new information.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

There are rich ethnic influences in the industrial resource group, particularly in association with the development of coal mining. Other industries such as logging and fishing also had strong ethnic associations. Given this knowledge, it is likely there are more resources with ethnic associations than are currently reflected in the Inventory.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Although fifteen different nationalities are specifically cited in Phase I Inventory data as having association with various properties, this information has limited meaning when one considers that every King County homeowner possessed some ethnic and national origin. One exception is the marked influence of Swedish designers and carpenters of homes in the Soos Creek Plateau area. Other ethnic influences may exist which have yet to be fully identified.

Chapter 3: Attrition Patterns

This chapter provides information on attrition of each of the fourteen cultural resource groups. Attrition patterns must be monitored to maintain our level of knowledge about cultural resources. Listed below are the resource groups currently most impacted by loss and decay of resources.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The impact of attrition on agricultural resources is probably the most devastating of all the resource groups. The results of the 1984 Agriculture Attrition Study and Inventory Update indicate attrition rates in community planning areas generally range from twenty to thirty percent of resources first inventoried in 1978. The three major forces continuing to exert pressure on farmlands are the subdivision of small farms to accommodate new uses and higher densities, the abandonment and decay of unused farm buildings resulting in demolition by neglect, and corporate farming with accompanying changes in the cultural landscape and loss of traditional farmstead structures.

COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of historic commercial properties around King County has been steady and can be indirectly attributed to shopping center and strip development competing with older downtown retail centers. Loss of integrity often occurs with alterations to storefront facades.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Population fluctuations and changing building standards affect the viability of educational facilities throughout the County and present challenges for adaptive use. Although successful case studies exist in the City of Seattle, the reuse of outmoded schools is a sizable issue which has only begun to be addressed in the rural communities.

FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

Attrition of funerary resources is almost inevitable as pioneer cemeteries lose regular maintenance and quickly become overgrown with understory plants. Difficulty in designating cemeteries also contributes to the neglect. At the very least, documentation of these resources should be occurring before their irrevocable loss.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Rates of attrition for the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group are high for a number of reasons. Resource-based industries depend on a continuing supply of the resource itself, access to transportation, and healthy labor-management relations. Fluctuations in these factors have led to the rise and fall of industries throughout the County. Technological advances also contribute to attrition by rendering certain equipment and operations obsolete. The resulting abandoned industrial plants are often unlikely candidates for adaptive use, and so are lost to demolition or decay.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Residential/domestic resources in older neighborhoods suffer attrition as in-town commercial zones expand, and multi-family housing and new highways are constructed. Remodeling efforts of homeowners, though well-meaning, can also diminish the historicity of resources. The preservation of resources in this group can best be achieved through designation of entire districts in communities where interlocal agreements with King County, or local historic commissions are in operation.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of transportation resources is serious. Many forms of transport, once obsolete, are lost forever making adaptive use a key issue for this resource group. Reasons for attrition include the dismantling of vessels or vehicles, the development or expansion of historic routes, and the rebuilding of resources such as bridges, trestles, and tunnels which pose safety hazards to the public.

Chapter 4: Research Questions

Inasmuch as King County's historical record is being collected and maintained by the efforts of citizen historians, this chapter provides a guide to those research efforts by listing research questions relevant to each cultural resource group. It is hoped high schools, community colleges, universities, historical societies, and others will continue to help King County collect its history before the primary sources disappear.

The research questions raised in this chapter encompass a wide range of topics from Asian influence on agriculture, to stylistic evaluation of frame churches and social halls, to the impact of the automobile on commercial architecture, and more.

Chapter 5: Survey and Inventory Priorities

The intent of this chapter is to identify gaps in our knowledge and records and determine which areas of King County need additional survey effort. We identified these gaps by comparing our knowledge of County history with the list of 542 sites from Phase I Inventory done between 1977 and 1979. In 1979, Phase II of the survey was begun with an additional 260 sites identified. However, documentation was never completed and the sites are therefore not included in the development and findings of the Resource Protection Plan. Because some levels of data have been established for the Phase II sites, an initial priority is to complete documentation of these sites, and eventually incorporate that data into the Resource Protection Plan.

Archaeological survey and planning needs are not discussed in this chapter but are considered a major gap in our knowledge. This issue is pursued in the management policies section of this report.

Following are summaries of the survey and inventory needs identified in this chapter for each resource group.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Additional surveying is needed in the Enumclaw, Soos Creek, Tahoma-Raven Heights, Snoqualmie, and Vashon community planning areas.

COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

Further surveying in eastern King County and some thematic research could be valuable, although Phase I Inventory for this resource group appears to be thorough.

DEFENSE/FORTIFIED MILITARY RESOURCE GROUP

Without question, further survey and inventory of military resources is needed, particularly with respect to sites of Indian War hostilities and Nike Missile sites.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECUTAL RESOURCE GROUP

Additional surveying and some resurveying is needed to identify all remaining small town and rural schools and libraries, and post-WWII facilities throughout the County.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Intensive survey efforts throughout King County are recommended to identify foothill and mountain resort resources, shoreline resort or amusement facilities, and all local, County, State, and national park resources.

FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

Although cemeteries throughout King County were thoroughly surveyed in a 1981 report entitled "King County Cemetery Directory" by Farnum, Lemon, Vann, and Walker, it is possible that some Indian burial grounds and family plots remain uninventoried.

GOVERNMENTAL/PUBLIC RESOURCE GROUP

The low number of governmental/public resources included in the Phase I Inventory. Further surveying throughout the County is recommended.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCE GROUP

Only resource from this group was included in the Phase I Inventory. Further surveying throughout the County is recommended.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Additional surveying throughout the County is needed to complete documentation of mining, timber, manufacturing, aerospace, fisheries, and maritime-related resources.

LANDSCAPE/OPEN SPACE RESOURCE GROUP

The most pressing needs for this resource group involve examination of the vernacular or cultural landscape. A survey of Vashon Island or the Snoqualmie

Valley using a cultural landscape approach would be a valuable precedent to identifying additional resources.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCE GROUP

Pioneer resources from this group were adequately covered in the Phase I Inventory; however, resources from the 1920's to the present were overlooked as were resources in eastern King County.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Completion of surveying in eastern King County is important to include representation of primary, transient, and seasonal housing resources in the Inventory. A thematic review of previously surveyed communities to identify previously uninventoried multi-family housing should also be considered.

SOCIAL RESOURCE GROUP

With the exception of completing work in eastern King County, survey efforts for this resource group have been comprehensive.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

Further survey and inventory is needed in all parts of King County for this resource group. Thematic or resource specific approaches to surveying might best reduce the chance of oversight within any given cateogry.

Chapter 6: Designation Priorities

In this chapter five cultural resource groups were studied to assess the similarity between like resources and to suggest what features make one of these resources a good example of its kind. This type of analysis allows decisionmakers to objectively evaluate the quality of any particular resource within a thematic and historic context. In the future, this analysis should be completed for the remaining nine resource groups as well.

Following are summaries of the conclusions derived from in-depth study of five of the cultural resource groups.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Integrity of setting, design, and association are particularly crucial in the evaluation of agricultural resources. Clear connections to the land, and site relationships between the land, the farmer, and the chief product of the farm are important to convey. Therefore, existence of outbuildings and landscape features are key to understanding the original functions of the farm. Resources that illustrate ethnic association are also valuable in documenting County history. Processing and marketing-related resources should be given designation priority because of their relative rarity.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Age, architectural quality, and the role a particular school played within its community are all important factors in determining the significance of resources in this

group. Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials become crucial especially where schools have been adapted to new uses. Any building adapted to a new use must still retain enough features to convey its original function as an educational facility.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECRATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Original or near-original use should be an important integrity consideration because of the specialized nature of many recreation-oriented facilities. In addition, integrity of setting for outdoor recreation facilities, and integrity of site relationships for planned parks and resorts are also critical.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Industrial resources that illustrate the six or seven major industries of King County–timber, fisheries, maritime, coal mining, aerospace manufacturing, and power production–and that represent the ethnic contribution to those industries have particular historical importance of King County. Resources that also retain enough integrity to illustrate the specific industrial process, coupled with the above factors, are those which merit priority for designation.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Resources from this group may be significant for a variety of reasons including architectural merit or association with important persons or events. Accordingly, the standards by which the resources are evaluated should also vary within a general framework of integrity. For example, properties significant only for architectural design may warrant stricter evaluation of stylistic purity than properties significant primarily for their association with important persons or events.

Chapter 7: Constituencies

This chapter contains a description of constituency groups involved with cultural resources, the results of their involvement, and specific constitutent concerns relative to five of the fourteen cultural resource groups. As an organized movement, King County's historic preservation constituency is almost entirely a post-World War II phenomenon. The impetus for its development came in part from the interest and enthusiasm generated by the American Revolution Bicentennial of 1976. At that time a number of citizen activists and community-based historical organizations requested coordination and assistance from King County. Under the direction of Arthur Skolnik, a survey of over 500 heritage sites was completed and three committees were formed: one for the development of a King County Landmarks Ordinance, one for the establishment of an Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO), and one for the presentation of educational workshops. With the establishment of the King County Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) in 1978, the various historic preservation constituencies throughout the County have found better visibility, an organizational identity, and an agency within County government that has been responsive to community history and preservation efforts.

Among the service and support constituency groups of the OHP, there are at least six categories which may, with some overlap, be defined as: (1) Private Non-Profit Organizations; (2) Community Groups and Individuals; (3) Ad-Hoc Organizations; (4) The Private Development Community; (5) The Academic and Educational

Community, and (6) Other Governmental Agencies. Each of these groups presents unique service needs as well as support to the OHP. These groups are described in detail within the chapter.

Also described in the chapter are some of the constituent-identified concerns about particular resource groups. During the course of preparing the RP3, the OHP became aware of these concerns through the direct involvement of a variety of constituent groups who participated in community meetings, and contacted the OHP both by letter and telephone. The concerns are presented in a list format for five of the fourteen cultural resource groups.

Chapter 8: Public History Policy

The number of heritage organizations which are requesting some form of assistance from King County is on the increase, and in order to achieve an objective, systematic, and fair approach to public history, King County should develop a public history policy. In formulating such a policy, the following criteria should be considered: local meaning and context; local control; community heritage wealth; community identity and pride; local participation; sources of support; extension of public domain; local economic benefits; support of historic preservation; interpretive emphasis; scope and frequency of exhibits; and local education benefit. A full description of these elements is provided in Chapter 8, from which excerpts are presented here.

Local Meaning and Context

Local history goes with and is inseparable from the territory it describes and explains because much of its primary relevance is for the region and population from which it sprang. It is usually better understood, more fully documented, and better appreciated in its own natural context.

Local Control

The community museum can be an extension of the impulse toward community self-government and citizen involvement by allowing citizens to participate in the governance and operations of museums. This is a role otherwise left to the few trustees who govern on the boards of larger urban institutions or their staff.

Community Wealth

A local museum or historical society can be a hedge against having a wealth of community heritage resources removed by collectors, institutions, or agencies from other areas, and can also serve as a repository for collecting materials which might otherwise be lost or discarded for lack of interest.

Community Identity and Pride

Having a museum facility or collection available within a community can be a source of pride to the local citizenry. Indeed there is no substitution for the awareness of local history in fostering community identity.

Local Participation

For many individuals, having access to a local organization is an opportunity to participate as a volunteer or staff person that would not exist at larger urban institutions.

Sources of Support

Many sources of income, material suport, and publicity are only available to local organizations and would go untapped without such organizations.

Extension of the Public Domain

In that much of what is collected by historical museums is donated by individuals, families, social organizations, clubs, businesses, and institutions, many donors simply will not contribute material out of an area to an institution if it will be shelved indefinitely, sold, or traded away. Thus local museums provide a service as "public trustees" in maintaining and exhibiting heritage resources.

Local Economic Benefits

Local museums can be a tourist attraction for a community and can also have a positive effect on stabilizing a deteriorating or older section of town.

Support for the Larger Preservation Effort

In King County, the Landmarks Commission and the OHP are dependent upon organized efforts at the local level for access to documentary materials for landmarks research support for landmarks nominations.

Interpretive Emphasis

At the community level local heritage assumes primary interpretive emphasis. Regional history may form its background, but does not obscure it. King County's preservation movement has found its community level support indispensable.

Scope and Frequency of Exhibition

Community museums provide an opportunity for permanent, large-scale interpretation of topics in local history thereby fulfilling a significant interpretive role that more centralized institutions may find logistically impossible.

Local Education Benefits

One of the important roles a museum plays is educating the citizens to preserve what is valuable in local history. According to national museum expert Carl Guthe, "A local history museum has the unique privilege and responsibility of serving as the tangible expression of the living memory of the community by giving its citizens the opportunity to see and understand the objects that once played a part in its past experiences."

PART I: FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

Chapter 1: The Resource Protection Plan Method

Chapter 2: King County's Historic Preservation Program

Chapter 1: Resource Protection Plan Method

INTRODUCTION

In August of 1983, the King County Office of Historic Preservation began an effort to better identify, evaluate, and protect heritage resources throughout King County. The program resulted in this report, the Resource Protection Plan. The goal of the program was twofold: (1) to develop a process for efficient coordination among agencies that deal with issues affecting historic resources, and (2) to establish a framework for rational, consistent decisionmaking in the management of historic resources.

METHOD

The United States Department of the Interior developed the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) Model which formed the basis of King County's heritage planning effort. King County's objectives for this plan included:

- Developing a comprehensive historic resource management process which identifies and organizes information about King County's historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural resources into a form and process readily usable for producing reliable decisions, recommendations, and advice about the identification, evaluation, and protection of these resources;

- Making preservation decisionmaking a normal function or element of land use decisions rather than an exceptional one;

- Reducing administrative conflicts concerning historic preservation decisions;

- Decreasing the frequency of Federal and State intervention in local historic preservation decisions, and

- Providing a focus for public participation in preservation decisionmaking.

King County's approach for developing a resource protection planning strategy included:

- Dividing the County into appropriate resource groups and defining eligible and important resources;

- Identifying ideal or preferred conservation, reuse, research, and interpretation objectives for the historic resources included in each resource group;

- Identifying achievable objectives, priorities, and strategies for use in land use planning, and

- Cycling new information back into Step 1 resulting in redefinition of resource groups and preservation objectives if necessary.

The definition of resource groups served to subdivide the mass of historic resources data for King County into smaller units of related kinds of resources. For example, all resources related to agriculture comprise one resource group. This allowed the development of priorities and strategies with respect to sets or classes of historic resources providing a context for decisionmaking about individual properties that is reliable and defensible.

As part of this planning process, King County has prepared the following documents which are available for reproduction and use by contacting the Historic Preservation Office:

- Directory of all Federal, State and County laws and regulations related to cultural resources;

- Guide to programs and policies affecting heritage resources in King County;

- Procedures Summary or King County agencies' rules for heritage resources;

- Directory of grant sources (as of 1984), and

- Bibliography.

This report presents information about:

- King County's Existing Historic Preservation Program.

  This chapter describes the evolution of King County's program and the many services offered by King County related to heritage resources.

- Overview of King County's History

  This chapter presents a thumbnail sketch of our historical development beginning with our pre-history and ending with current land use issues.

- Resource Group Exploration

  This chapter is divided into 14 sections representing each King County Resource Group. Five of these sections contain a detailed historic background as well as assessment of known resources related to the identified historic themes. These five sections are about agricultural, educational/intellectual, entertainment/recreational/cultural, industrial/engineering, and residential/domestic resources. These subjects were chosen for more in-depth study because they represent the bulk of King County's known historic resources and because of threats to the resources from significant development pressures.

  Assessments are made about the condition, quality, and significance of the known resources represented in these five sections. Definitions are given about building types, styles and construction methods. Nine other resource groups are presented in less detail. These include: commercial/professional/office, defense/fortified military, funerary, governmental/public, health care, landscape/open space, religious, social, and transportation.

- Issues and Needs

  This section analyzes the resource groups by looking at geographic distributions and attrition patterns. Priorities for future survey, identification, and research work are listed. Guidelines are suggested for prioritizing which historic resources should be saved, and constitutencies with demonstrated interest in each resource group are identified.

- Plan Implementation/Management Strategies

  The last section identifies implementation priorities and policy issues for long-range planning. This section should be viewed as dynamic and changeable. As new information becomes available, it will be incorporated into the RP3 model, and plan priorities will be reconsidered through a public process. This section is the best focal point for public participation in historic preservation decisionmaking.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING LAWS, POLICIES, AND PLANS

The Office of Historic Preservation is involved with land use planning in King County in several ways. For instance, the Office worked with the Planning Division on the Heritage Sites element of King County's updated Comprehensive Plan and it reviews community plans to ensure historic sites are protected through plan policies and land use designations. In community plans, where possible, historic properties are given zoning classifications compatible with a site's existing use which discourage demolition or replacement with incompatible new development.

The Resource Protection Plan improves the quality of information and analysis provided by the Office of Historic Preservation in enforcing regulations and coordinating with other agencies in planning efforts.

A major use of this plan is to assist the King County Landmarks Commission in its decisionmaking about designating and regulating historic landmarks.

Chapter 2: King County's Historic Preservation Program

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

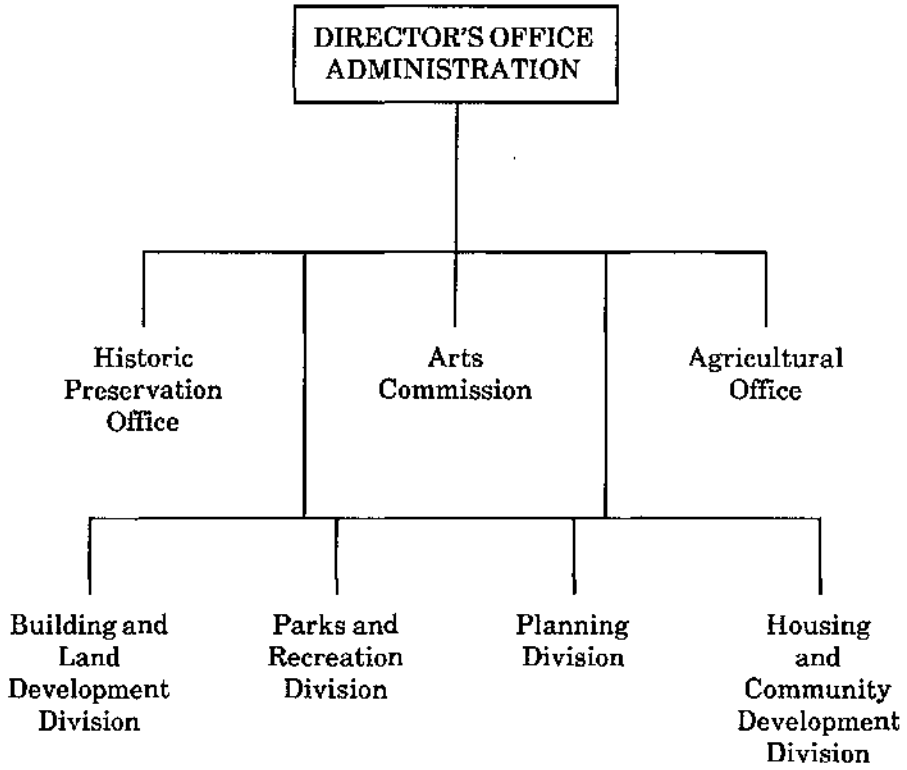
King County first became involved in historic preservation planning in 1972 when the first inventory of 140 historic sites was compiled by the Policy Development Commission. Then, in 1973, nine policies were prepared to guide the County in land use decisions involving historic sites. After serving as interim guidelines, these policies were refined in 1976 and adopted in Ordinance 2991 as an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan (King County Code 20.62).

The ordinance required the Department of Planning and Community Development to conduct a survey of historic landmarks and identify sites worthy of protection. The survey project began in 1977, and the first phase identified, mapped and photographed 542 sites. In 1979, the second phase of the survey was begun, and 269 additional sites were identified. This inventory of historic sites is ongoing and is known as the King County Historic Sites Survey. In 1978, the County's first full-time Historic Preservation Officer was hired, and since that time, the Office has continued to promote historic preservation and consolidate local heritage programs.

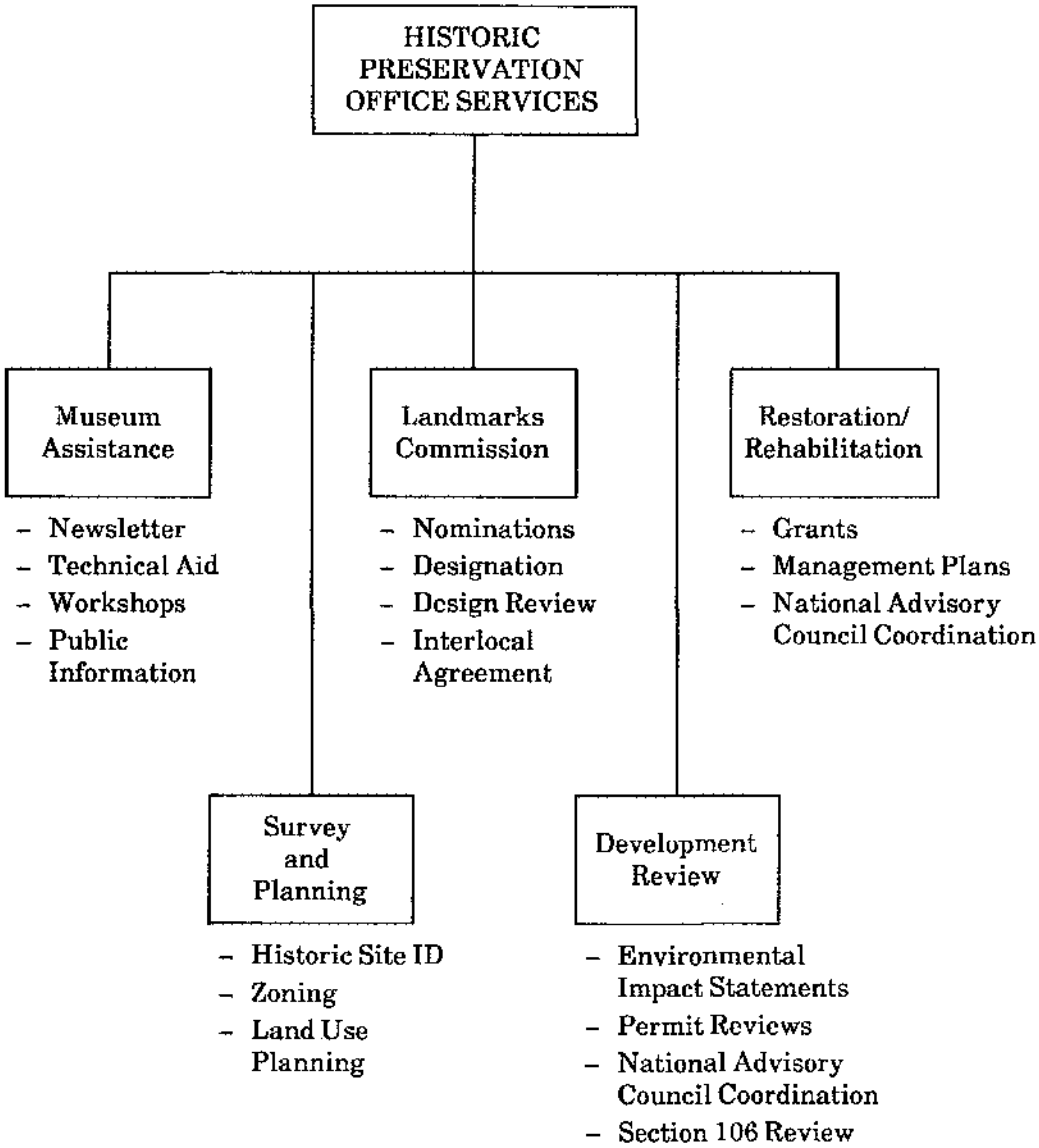
The King County Executive and Council members recognize that some buildings and areas represent, by their appearance or history, an essential part of the County's heritage. They also believe it is important to protect these historic assets to promote civic pride and economic vitality. In April 1980, the King County Council adopted a landmarks ordinance that would make preservation and enhancement of historic buildings an attractive option for their owners. Grassroots citizens' support for historic preservation programs in King County was instrumental in assuring the passage of this landmarks legislation. Ordinance 4828 (King County Code 20.62) establishes a nine-member Landmarks Commission with authority to designate historic sites and prevent unnecessary alterations or demolitions. (See page 27 for a map of all surveyed sites and designated Landmarks.)

In addition to administering the Landmarks Commission, the King County Office of Historic Preservation offers a variety of services including museum assistance, restoration and rehabilitation grants for historic sites, historic preservation planning, review of development proposals which could impact historic sites, and technical assistance on preservation issues and financial incentives.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT



HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE SERVICES



DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

The Office of Historic Preservation reviews development proposals, site plans, and demolition permits for sites identified on the King County Historic Sites Survey and historic properties shown in adopted community plans. The Building and Land Development Division, which is responsible for reviewing all County development and demolition permits, circulates copies of any proposed action which affects inventoried sites to the Office of Historic Preservation. The Office is responsible for environmental review of these permit applications and comments about their effects on historic properties.

Structures, sites or districts are designated as King County Landmarks so that significant historic features will be protected. Before any changes can be made to a designated landmark, an owner must receive a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Landmarks Commission. The Commission awards the Certificate of Appropriateness after it approves any proposed alterations to significant features of the property. This includes changes that may not involve any permits from King County, as well as those requiring permits.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Office of Historic Preservation answers questions and provides assistance on a variety of preservation issues. For example, the Office prepares documentation for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. Historic Preservation staff also advise and update people on grant and loan programs for restoration and rehabilitation of historic sites. The Office offers education programs about historic preservation including publications and slide programs to schools, historical societies and community service organizations.

LANDMARKS COMMISSION

In 1981, the King County Landmarks Commission was established to implement the purposes of the County Landmarks Ordinance 4828, which had been adopted the previous year (King County Code 20.62). This nine-member Commission is appointed by the King County Executive and confirmed by the King County Council. Members serve three-year terms. No more than four members may reside within any one jurisdiction.

The primary purposes of the Landmarks Commission are to designate, protect and enhance those sites, buildings and districts which reflect significant elements of the County, State and national heritage. An object, site, improvement or district may be designated as a **King County Landmark** if it meets the following criteria:

1. is more than 40 years old;

2. possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association;

3. (a) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history; or

(b) is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history; or

(c) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history, or

(e) is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

An object, improvement, site or district may be designated a Community Landmark if it is valuable for its prominence, age, siting or scale but does not meet the more stringent criteria for designation as a King County Landmark. Community Landmarks are identifiable visual features of a neighborhood or area and contribute to the neighborhood's or area's distinctive quality or identity.

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

In December, 1984, the King County Council approved an Interlocal Agreement which allows the County Landmarks Commission to designate historic sites within the city limits of participating jurisdictions. This Agreement was based on the provisions of the King County Landmarks Ordinance. The Interlocal Agreement is set up as a prototype; each interested jurisdiction may negotiate a separate contract based on this model.

Because most of King County's significant commercial heritage is found in the architecture of small cities and towns, the preservation of significant historic structures within suburban cities is of value to all citizens of King County. By contrast, the historic features of unincorporated King County are primarily agricultural and residential.

BLOCK GRANTS

Housing and Community Development Block Grant funds may be allocated for the restoration and maintenance of historic structures, provided any alterations to designated landmarks comply with criteria set forth in King County Code 20.62. All Block Grant applications for historic structures are reviewed by the Landmarks Commission. In evaluating Block Grant proposals, the Commission follows a set of policy guidelines. Exterior restoration and stabilization projects are given priority over acquisition and interior restoration projects. Designated King County Landmarks receive priority over other historic structures, and National Register sites not listed on the County Register are given second priority in the allocation of Block Grant funds. All recommendations of the Commission are advisory to the King County Executive and Council who make the final determinations in the allocation of Block Grant funds.

MUSEUM ASSISTANCE

King County's museum assistance program was first established by the County Commissioners in 1953 when a grant was awarded to the Museum of History and Industry. The program was revised and expanded in 1979 when the Office of Historic Preservation assumed responsibilities formerly assigned to the Arts Commission. In 1980, a community museum advisor position was established to provide on-site technical assistance to King County's museums and historical societies. Some of these include the Wing Luke Museum, Renton Historical Museum, Marymoor Museum, Snoqualmie Valley Museum, Black Diamond Historical Museum, White River Valley Museum, Woodinville Historical Society, and Issaquah Historial Society.

Except in July and December, the museum advisor prepares a monthly Community History Newsletter which is widely distributed to museums, historical societies, and individuals interested in King County's history. This newsletter covers Landmarks Commission actions, a monthly report from the Association of King County Historical Associations (AKCHO), and other information about historical organizations, events, exhibits, and local preservation issues.

As part of the museum assistance program, the advisor provides free consulting services for eligible associations to assist with the conservation, management and public exhibition of their collections. This includes working closely with groups such as the Association of King County Historical Organizations. In addition to on-site museum consultations, the advisor's responsibilities include assessing community museum needs as well as organizing, coordinating and promoting interest in museum and public history programs within King County. The Office works with the AKCHO to provide technical programs and workshops about local history and preservation.

Another aspect of the museum assistance program involves working with the King County Landmarks Commission's Museum Committee which reviews and makes recommendations to the Office of Historic Preservation about museum grants and technical assistance.