PART II: THE RESOURCES

Chapter 1: Overview of King County History
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PREHISTORY

The archaeological surveys, excavations and studies conducted in King County and throughout the Pacific Northwest have provided us with a quantity of information and artifactual material about prehistoric times. However, even with the artifactual evidence we now have, there is much we still do not understand about prehistoric cultures in the region.

One preferred method archaeologists employ in constructing a time frame or cultural sequence for an archaeological site is the analysis of organic material (radiocarbon dating). Another traditional method is analyzing the layered deposits or strata of sand, soil, or other materials (depositional or stratigraphic dating) which may exist at a site. Artifacts and data from various sites are compared to establish patterns and correlations for geographic districts and regions.

Unfortunately, the climate, soil conditions and other environmental factors of the Puget Sound region often work against the formation of stratified deposits and the preservation of organic materials, especially those of more remote prehistoric periods. The prehistoric record is therefore far from complete. Under the circumstances it is difficult to construct a precise concept of the social life or the physical characteristics of the County's earliest inhabitants.

The area presently known as King County is located well within a region designated by archaeologists as Southern Puget Sound, an area which has been determined by hydrological boundaries to extend roughly from the Pilchuck River to the north, to the Deschutes and Nisqually Rivers to the south, and from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the shoreline of Puget Sound. Since comparatively little work has been done in King County, the pattern of data derived from archaeological work in the larger region is essential for understanding local prehistoric sites. The environmental settings which are used to characterize Southern Puget Sound prehistory include saltwater or littoral, lakeshore or lacustrine, inland and riverine, prairie and lowland, as well as foothill and mountain. In spite of the diversity of local environmental settings, the majority of known sites are found adjacent to water along river
banks, lakeshores, and Puget Sound shorelines. Sites throughout King County are considered essentially related.

Despite the limitations of our present knowledge, a generalized framework of cultural sequences has been suggested in the last several years which may provide a simple temporal framework for understanding the County's prehistory. Three major periods may be defined as follows:

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<th>Period</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
<th>(Prehistoric)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Late Period</td>
<td>250 bp (before present)</td>
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<td>Middle Period</td>
<td>2500-2500 bp</td>
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<td>Early Period</td>
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The Early Period is known from excavations at the Jokumsen site near Enumclaw which contained numerous lithic (stone) artifacts and charcoal. Characteristic artifacts were projectile points, scrapers, choppers, blades, burins, etc. Occupation of the site may have begun as early as 4,000 bp. The period is also represented at a site tested near Carnation in 1977 which may be as old as 5,000 bp. Artifacts recovered from this site included a variety of lithic materials.

The Middle Period is known in King County from the Jokumsen site, the earliest level of the Marymoor (A) Site, a site near Bothell, and perhaps several others. Artifacts included a variety of lithic materials and projectile points as well as some shell materials. This period shows evidence of the beginnings of trade across the Cascade Mountains and seasonal settlement patterns.

The Late Period is divided roughly into the late prehistoric and historic periods, beginning respectively in 2500 bp and 250 bp. Late period sites are located, most notably, at Marymoor (A&B) Sites, Tokul Creek (Fall City), Jokumsen, the Duwamish River (Seattle), and Earlington Hill and Black River sites (Renton). Materials recovered from these sites are represented by a variety of bone, shell, and lithic materials, and in the historic period, some trade goods. The Biederbost (Duvall) site, just north of the County line into Snohomish County, also furnished some remarkable wood, basketry, and cordage fragments. Human burial remains are also known from the very late prehistoric and historic periods, mostly in coastal sites.

Recent archaeological work suggests major prehistoric time periods may be linked to characteristic artifactual styles. Changes in the form of projectile points, the preference for use of certain types of lithic materials for tools, and the presence of fire cracked rock and earth ovens at various sites may indicate cultural turning points in local prehistory.

To date, the results of archaeological work in King County indicate that there has been more or less continuous settlement in the river valleys beginning sometime after the retreat of the last glaciation about 13,500 bp. Unfortunately, there are no human skeletal remains from the Early Period to furnish us with data on the physical characteristics of the earliest inhabitants of the area. We do know that in the earliest period the subsistence pattern was based on hunting and gathering technologies, and there was probably some influence from the plateau area of eastern Washington on local technologies.

The Late Period has furnished the most abundant material remains and therefore our most complete understanding comes from the most recent period. Some ethnohistorians and tribal organizations believe, based on oral traditions which appear to
describe known geological events, that there has been a continuous cultural tradition from the Early Period through historic time. Archaeologists have, on the other hand, advised caution when interpreting prehistoric materials on the basis of modern ethnohistorical data collected since the late 18th Century.

For the present, however, many archaeologists use the comparative method which employs ethnohistorical models for interpreting the use of prehistoric artifactual material.

A more technical and complete analysis of Southern Puget Sound prehistoric archaeology is being incorporated into the Washington State Resource Protection Plan.

ETHNOHISTORY

The Native American Indian groups inhabiting the area of present day King County were first encountered by Euroamerican explorers beginning in the late 18th century and by traders in the first half of the 19th century.

In King County the prevailing groups have been known since historic times as the Snoqualmie, Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Skykomish, and possibly the Suquamish. All of these groups are closely related both culturally and linguistically. In ethnographic literature they are known as the Southern Puget Sound branch of the Coast Salish.

Although there are traditional areas in which groups erected villages, hunted, fished, and gathered food and resources, there were no fixed or permanent territories as such. Instead, “tribal” or extended family bands occupied winter villages, seasonal camps, and territories according to their individual needs as well as their fortunes in intergroup alliances and wars.

Although exact population figures are unknown, there were an estimated several thousand persons in the area in late prehistoric times. It is believed that Euroamerican-spread epidemics in the late 18th and early 19th centuries were responsible for depopulating Puget Sound by as much as 80% of its indigenous peoples. Attacks by seagoing Tlingits and Haidas from southeast Alaska in prehistoric times further reduced and disrupted the local tribal groups. Historic accounts of occasionally brutal intertribal warfare among Puget Sound groups up to historic times may also have been a factor in local population decline.

The Snoqualmie were known to have had major villages at or near Fall City, Tolt (Carnation), North Bend, and other sites along the Snoqualmie River from the Cascade Crest to an area north of Duvall. In historic times they also lived on the eastern shore of Lake Sammamish.

The Duwamish are reported to have had villages at Black River and Cedar River near Renton, along the valley of the Duwamish, at its mouth and immediately southeast of Pioneer Square in Seattle. Related groups extended up along Shilshole, Salmon, and Union Bays. The Lower White (now Green) River and shorelines of Lake Washington were also traditional village sites or areas of influence. Several accounts place closely related bands on Lake Sammamish and the Sammamish River. The Duwamish were
also known to have used sites at Alki Point (West Seattle) and at several points farther south on the Puget Sound shoreline.

The Puyallup-Nisqually are said to have had large villages in and around the present City of Tacoma, but reportedly used sites on Vashon-Maury Islands and along the southern Puget Sound shoreline of King County.

Several bands of the Muckleshoot lived at sites along the upper White and Green Rivers and on the Enumclaw Plateau. The Muckleshoot were believed to have had close cultural and linguistic ties through intermarriage with Sahaptin-speaking Yakimas and Klickitats of eastern Washington.

The Stevens Pass area of King County was once the hunting territory of the Skykomish who lived downstream, with a village in the Sultan Creek area of Snohomish County. The small number of Skykomish are believed to be largely absorbed into other groups, possibly the Tulalip, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie.

A band of the Suquamish is credited in one account as having occupied Vashon-Maury Islands and with possible use of the northern shoreline of King County. Summer villages are believed to have been located at several sites in the islands including Tahlequah and Manzanita on Maury Island and between Burton and Portage on Vashon Island.

All of the major groups erected split cedar houses or longhouses for their more permanent villages. Old Man House, reportedly the largest longhouse on Puget Sound (near Poulsbo), was nearly 700 feet long and housed as many as several hundred people. Seasonal camps were constructed of woven mats and poles. Several variations on the cedar dugout canoe were used for transportation, and these finely crafted canoes were extensively used by the earliest pioneers. Stoneworking and woodworking technologies were well developed before smelted metals were introduced by Euroamerican trade. In King County, Indian groups harvested the incredible runs of salmon which have been documented by the early settlers. Other dietary items included shellfish, waterfowl, large and small mammals, roots, herbs, and berries. Among the Duwamish, cultivation of the Hudson’s Bay potato had begun before the arrival of the settlers. Many of the clearings later occupied by the County’s first pioneers were apparently naturally occurring prairies which were occasionally burned off by the Indians to increase the berry harvest and hunting of small game.

Trade was routinely conducted across the mountain passes, especially in late summer. Most King County Indian groups had some form of contact, trade, cultural affinity, or blood relationship to tribes across the Cascade Mountains.

Overall, the lifestyle of most Indians in the King County area was characterized by a natural abundance of food and raw materials. Finely crafted baskets, mats, and woven blankets were in wide use and were also made for trade. Much of the remaining material culture of local Indian groups is now in museums, with many of the best collections located in other states or counties.

Religious life was particularly well developed and, among the Duwamish, gave rise to the widely known spirit canoe ceremony which was an elaborate curing ritual. Puget Sound Indians later evolved the Indian Shaker religion which combines elements of the indigenous spirit power religion with some aspects of Roman Catholicism. The
Indian Shaker Religion has become an integral part of tribal cultural identity in the 20th Century.

Potlatches were among the most important social gatherings and were called for a variety of celebrations and religious ritualistic purposes. Feasting, dancing, singing, gift-giving, gaming, and gambling were among the typical potlatch activities. Collusion between missionaries and Indian agency officials succeeded in banning the potlatch early in the 20th Century.

With the influx of American settlers beginning in the early 1850's, pressures increased on the U.S. government to solve the problem of land tenure for the new arrivals. The solution, following the federal policies used to acquire territories across the continent, was to negotiate treaties ceding Indian lands to the Federal government in exchange for limited reservation parcels, some services, and compensation.

The principal treaty which cleared the way for validating settler claims dating from 1851 was known as the Point Elliot Treaty of 1855. All of mainland King County, except the reservation lands which were later set aside, was involved. Vashon-Maury Islands were included in the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854. Actual reservation boundaries were not settled until decades later. For most of the early historic period King County Indian groups remained friendly to the white pioneer. The Snoqualmie, in fact, enlisted in the defense of Seattle against the incursion of hostile Indians from eastern Washington during the bloody post-treaty skirmishes and battles of 1856.

The Puyallup, Muckleshoot, and Suquamish eventually acquired reservation lands within their traditional areas of influence. The Snoqualmie and Duwamish were to be relocated, out of the County, to reservation lands which were essentially overstrained and inhospitable to their traditional ways of life. Some tribal members refused to leave their traditional homes in King County. Others left the reservation after a short while, and subsequently found work in pioneer farming and logging operations. The Snoqualmie and Duwamish have not acquired their own reservations, despite their inclusion in the Point Elliott Treaty.

The Muckleshoot, Snoqualmie, and Duwamish who presently live in King County have endured considerable culture shock and major social readjustments. The changing interpretation of federal Indian policy has, over the years, contributed to the difficulties of local tribal groups.

Indian activism in the 1960's and 1970's has resulted in securing the landmark Boldt Decision in federal court on Indian fishing rights in 1974 and has continued in the efforts to secure federal recognition by the smaller tribes, including the Snoqualmie and Duwamish.

Despite the many difficulties affecting tribal organizations and reservations in the region, most groups are seeking to maintain their language, culture, and traditions. The establishment of tribal museums and cultural centers around the state in recent years is characteristic of the tribal organizations' strong interest in heritage preservation.
NINETEENTH CENTURY: EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT

During the early 19th century, a series of international agreements were negotiated between the United States and European powers involved in colonizing the American northwest. After the War of 1812, American-British competition for the Oregon Country was intensified and a joint use agreement was negotiated. The British Hudson's Bay Company, which was involved here in the overland fur trade, established several forts north of the Columbia River including Ft. Nisqually on lower Puget Sound in 1833. The Company also organized the Puget Sound Agricultural Company in 1838 which introduced farming and cattle raising to the region.

By the 1840's, however, American settlers began filtering into the territory in increasing numbers via the Oregon Trail. Oregonians took steps toward organizing a provisional government and aligning it with the United States. In 1846 a treaty was concluded with Britain permanently establishing the U.S. boundary at its present 49° north latitude.

The federal Donation Land Act of 1850 encouraged settlement in the Territory and, as desirable tracts were claimed south of the Columbia River, a number of pioneering settlers turned their attentions northward to the Puget Sound country. In December of 1852, the Oregon Provisional Legislature established boundaries for King County, named for the Vice President Elect under Millard Fillmore, William R. King. King County then sprawled from the crest of the Cascades to the Pacific Ocean. Washington became a territory in 1853, and all but the southern boundary of the County was established as at present in 1857. In 1864 the Legislature ceded part of the southern area of the County to Pierce County. A later decision fixed the remaining portion of the County's southern boundary at its present limits just after the turn of the century.

Permanent Euroamerican settlement of the County began in 1851 when several families established claims at the present site of King County International Airport. Later in 1851, another group of settlers landed by boat at Alki Point in West Seattle, and in the following year moved their claims to a site on Elliott Bay, now part of Pioneer Square in Seattle. Other adventurers and pioneers arrived shortly thereafter in 1852, establishing the first stores, industries, and services. By 1853, pioneers were arriving overland across Naches Pass, and settlements were forming at Black River (Renton), White River (Kent-Auburn), and Porter's Prairie (Enumclaw Plateau). With few reserves of money and food, settlers immediately set to planting crops and creating farms on the "prairies" and clearings created by Indian burnoffs.

In all of King County there were only a very few of these open spaces available for immediate use by settlers. These included bottom lands of the Duwamish River, White River, Black River, Cedar River, Porter's Prairie, Ranger's Prairie (Snoqualmie), Squak Prairie (Issaquah) and Jenkins Prairie (Maple Valley).

Elsewhere thick underbrush and coniferous forest in the uplands and deciduous growth in bottomlands blanketed all of King County. All of these stands of brush and timber had to be cleared before agriculture could even begin. Many farmsites, once cleared of timber, were labeled "stump ranches" until the tree stumps were laboriously uprooted and removed. Considerable acreage in cutover stump lands remained well into the 20th Century, and most upland areas were slow to be developed into farms.
A steam-powered sawmill was set up in Seattle in 1853, and a water-powered mill began cutting lumber at Black River the same year. The Black River community opened the County's first school and coal mining operation, and the first Board of County Commissioners was appointed in the same eventful year of 1853 by the Territorial Legislature. Seattle has been the county seat since then.

Farmers in the Duwamish and White River communities had, by the latter 1850's, begun to market their poultry, eggs, potatoes, and wheat in Seattle, transporting them along the only natural thoroughfares—the inland waterways. What overland transportation there was followed beach and Indian trails. Indian canoes and pole-driven scows were the preferred means of transportation until small steamboats began to run upriver to serve the farm communities in the late 1850's. Between 1853 and 1866 the Military Road from Steilacoom to Seattle was cut through the woodlands and river bottoms, providing the first continuously passable track for the southwestern portion of the County.

In 1855-1856, hostile Indians from eastern Washington crossed the Cascades into Puget Sound. Regular Army troops and volunteer militias, including the Northern Battalion which operated in eastern King County, constructed a series of small blockhouse forts along the Duwamish, Snoqualmie and White Rivers. Incidents involving settlers and Indians precipitated a series of skirmishes, ambushes, and minor actions at White River, Maple Valley, Mercer Slough, and elsewhere. A state of near panic sent King County settlers fleeing into Seattle for protection. The "Battle of Seattle" successfully defended the settlers and helped break the momentum of the hostile forces.

The crisis was soon over, although farms and incipient industries were disrupted for several years. After the hostilities known as the "Indian Wars" were over, settlers once again resumed their farming activities on the Duwamish River, White River, and Black River. New settlements were started in the Snoqualmie Valley in the late 1850's and at Squak Prairie in the early 1860's.

The 1860's saw a painfully slow expansion of the pioneer settlements in the County. Coal was also discovered at Squak (Issaquah) and Newcastle, and the first halting efforts were made to develop the vast potential of the deposits. Lack of local capital slowed the development of adequate transportation of coal into Seattle. An elaborate system of barges and tramways was constructed to move the coal from Newcastle, but the labor-intensive handling kept overhead high and production low.

Unsurfaced, corduroy or puncheon (log) roadways were cut into the County at several locations beginning in the 1850's but were rough and jarring or seasonally impassable due to mud. The growth of the communities continued to be retarded, and commercial transport was still limited to waterways. The County's wagon road through Snoqualmie Pass was opened in 1867, but Snoqualmie Valley settlers had to bring produce to market downriver through Snohomish County. In fact, the water route was the preferred method of bringing most produce to market from remote areas of the County until railroad transportation became available in later years.

In the 1860's, small manufacturing enterprises in Seattle such as metal foundries, breweries, cooperages, and cigar makers began to produce for the maritime and local markets. Seattle opened a public school and made its first attempts at cultural events. The University of Washington was established and soon began to operate as a
normal school for teachers. Civic pride induced the citizens to incorporate the City of Seattle in 1869.

Expanding markets for timber products, coal, salmon, and produce enabled Seattle to experience some measurable growth in the 1870's. Steamers and sailing schooners called at Seattle and nearby ports on Puget Sound for an expanding trade to California.

In the early 1870's, the Northern Pacific Railroad (NP) raised the hopes of local citizens for a national rail connection. Instead of selecting Seattle, the NP chose Tacoma for its west coast terminus in 1873. For the next twenty years, all of Seattle and King County's attempts to get connecting service would be frustrated by the NP.

The Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, a locally financed enterprise, was constructed to the Black River and Newcastle coal mines in the late 1870's, making the full development of the mines a reality. In the following years, King County began to export hundreds of thousands of tons of coal to San Francisco and other markets. By 1880, control of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad passed to outside interests and was renamed the Columbia and Puget Sound Railway.

Renton Cooperative Coal Company; photo courtesy Renton Historical Museum.

During the 1880's, the discovery of the Green River coalfields gave rise to the new communities of Franklin, Ravensdale, and Black Diamond. The Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad was extended to the Green River coalfields but could not provide the
desired national rail access. While eastern capitalists vied for control of the railroads, Seattle and King County interests were thwarted in their attempts to secure adequate connecting service to the Northern Pacific. In their frustration, local citizens organized the Seattle, Lakeshore and Eastern Railroad (SLS&E) in 1883 which built a line north around Lake Washington through Woodinville, Sammamish Valley, Squak, and on to the Upper Snoqualmie Valley in the late 1880's. This effectively opened up vast sections of King County's Sammamish and Snoqualmie Valleys to development of their timber, coal, and agricultural industries and spurred the growth of small communities along the way such as Bothell, Woodinville, Squak, Redmond, Preston, Snoqualmie, and North Bend.

After a few years, the SLS&E Railway ran short of capital and was taken over by the Northern Pacific. As a result, the drive for a national rail link was halted during the 1880's despite the best efforts of local interests to construct their own rail lines. Under pressure of competition from the Great Northern, the NP finally commenced service to Seattle in 1896.

The NP's Cascade Branch tunnel through Stampede Pass near Lester, which was completed in 1888, was an engineering feat and provided the first direct rail access from the east to Puget Sound. Tunnels were also cut through Stevens and Snoqualmie Passes in subsequent decades, greatly improving rail access to the County.

Other developments in overland transportation were also achieved in the 1880's with County road-building projects at Vashon, Kirkland, Squak, Renton, Newcastle, Maple Valley, and Snoqualmie.

From the 1870's to the 1880's, large numbers of Chinese laborers were brought in to work at the railroads, mines, farms, and construction sites in the northwest. In 1882, the federal Chinese Exclusion Act was passed at the insistence of labor interests in order to curtail Chinese immigration. Violent attacks on the Chinese occurred at Squak and Newcastle by Indian and white laborers. In 1886, an anti-Chinese mob rioted in Seattle, and wholesale, violent expulsion of the Chinese was narrowly averted.

The Knights of Labor, a national organization which began operating in the King County coalfields in the mid 1880's, was instrumental in fomenting the anti-Chinese hysteria. The Knights' aggressive confrontations with mine owners contributed to periodic labor disputes from the 1880's to the 1900's. By the late 1900's, the United Mine Workers Union had superseded the Knights of Labor.

The ethnic diversity of mining communities was a significant aspect of their social life. In the late 19th century, the predominant group in the King County coalfields was from the British Isles. By the early 20th century the majority populations were eastern and southern European, especially from the Slavic and Balkan countries. Many pioneering Black families came to work at the mining communities of Newcastle, Franklin, and Ravensdale.
Seattle had become a shipbuilding center by the 1880's, and small boat-building operations had begun on Lake Washington at Yarrow Point and Pontiac near Sand Point. A "mosquito fleet" of small steamers began operating on Puget Sound and inland waters. This enabled small settlements at Vashon-Maury Islands, Mercer Island, Bellevue, Kirkland, Des Moines, Redondo, and Richmond Beach to begin to grow.

Mosquito fleet boat "Daring" served Vashon Island and shoreline of South King County; photo courtesy of Williamson Collection, Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society, Inc.

In the late 1880's the County experienced an agricultural boom known in Puget Sound as the "hop craze." The beer flavoring ingredient, hops, was a lucrative cash crop which attracted interest in every farming district of the County. The Snoqualmie Hop Ranch was, in its heyday, the largest in the world, with 80 kilns and a workforce of up to 1200 persons, many of them Native Americans. The crop was exported to England and Germany. Falling prices and insect infestations brought the boom to an abrupt halt by the early 1890's.

The City of Seattle's growth was phenomenal in the 1880's with new civic improvements such as construction of street railways, erection of a county courthouse, and the organization of a Chamber of Commerce. The shipbuilding, mining, wood products, and cannery industries were becoming prominent. The population of Seattle rose from 3,500 to nearly 43,000 in the 1880's.

The great Seattle fire of June, 1889, was a temporary setback but proved a boon to local brick and quarrying industries during the reconstruction process. The fire proved to be a turning point for the City's development as the downtown area was rebuilt with a new core of more permanent structures.

Washington Territory was granted Statehood on November 11, 1889. Over the years, King County has become the most developed and populous of Washington's 39 counties.
The heady developments of the boom years of the 1880's encouraged considerable speculation in land and industry which was dashed in the panic and depression of 1893, a national economic cataclysm which had a paralyzing effect on Seattle and King County. Mining, logging, manufacturing, banking and a host of other enterprises, including the Kirkland Steel Mill and the Mercer Island resort hotel complex at East Seattle, were easy victims.

Although the economic stagnation of the 1890's was problematical, the decade saw the arrival in Seattle in 1893 of the Great Northern Railroad through the Stevens Pass district of King County, opening that area to large-scale mining, recreation, and lumbering activities. Thereafter, the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroads also provided service to Seattle and King County. An interurban railway from Seattle to Renton commenced operation in 1896, further increasing commuter residential possibilities in the Rainier Valley, Columbia City, Hillman City, Bryn Mawr, and Renton areas.

The real emergence from the depression, however, was stimulated by the discovery in 1897 of gold in the Yukon. Seattle and King County enterprises such as Schwabacher Hardware, Kirkland's woolen mill, and the farms of the White River Valley became outfitters, suppliers, and provisioners to the tens of thousands of gold seekers who poured through Seattle on their way to the goldfields. Flour milling and meat packing industries were also flourishing, and numerous Seattle and King County entrepreneurs prospered by "mining the miners."

In the late 1890's, Seattle undertook the major engineering process of regrading its difficult downtown terrain. The steepest hilltops were removed by a sluicing operation. The muddy tideflat areas south of the business district were filled in by the process, and have since become a major industrial area.

In 1895, citizens of the White River Valley organized the County's first drainage district. In the following decades, rivers were straightened and thousands of acres of farmland were reclaimed in the river valleys of the County.

At the close of the 1890's, two very significant events occurred in King County industries. The Pacific Coast Condensed Milk Company at Kent produced its first cans of Carnation milk in 1899, signaling the rise of the King County dairy industry and the birth of a world class corporation. At Snoqualmie Falls, the Snoqualmie Falls Power Company gave rise to the hydroelectric power era in King County with the construction of a generating station which was heralded as one of the engineering marvels of the world.

TWENTIETH CENTURY: THE NEW ERA

In the early 1900's, the development of the Puget Sound Electric Railway from Seattle to Tacoma stimulated further settlement in the Duwamish and White (Green) River valleys and their adjacent uplands. In north King County, the commuter era also commenced in the 1910's as the Seattle-Everett Interurban was extended. Both lines provided a stimulus to Seattle's streetcar suburbs and to the small farmers and market gardeners who produced primarily for Seattle.
By the early 1900’s, the logging industry had been revolutionized by steam-powered locomotives or "lokeys", steam "donkeys" or stationary engines, and improved saw-milling equipment. Seattle and King County mills were booming as exports of wood products helped to rebuild fire-stricken cities such as San Francisco.

In 1907 the Pike Place Public Market was organized in order to eliminate the middle-men brokers and commission houses which paid King County farmers low prices for produce while keeping consumer prices high. Japanese and Italian farmers were already among the major producers for the Seattle market. Farmers of British, Scandinavian, Filipino, and European descent were also significant contributors to agricultural production in the County. Eastside, Duwamish Valley, Vashon Island, Enumclaw, and Green River Valley farmers sold a variety of produce at the market including strawberries, apples, carrots, potatoes, lettuce, eggs, and poultry. In the early decades of the market, the vast preponderance of the produce sold was locally raised.

In rural areas, especially the Enumclaw Plateau and the Green River Valley, cooperative processing, distribution, and retail operations were started by farmers in the 1900's. The co-op movement was in part responsible for many of the successes in King County's agriculture.

By the 1900’s competition among the owners of "mosquito fleet" vessels on Puget Sound and Lake Washington was providing better access to island and shoreline communities in the County. Summer homes became more popular and practical, and a number of new residences were built on the Eastside, Mercer Island, Bainbridge Island, the shorelines north and south of Seattle, and on Vashon-Maury Islands.

King County began its first ferry service across Lake Washington in 1900, and service to West Seattle and Vashon Island commenced in the following decades. The County maintained its involvement in the ferry business into the late 1940's. Work on the Lake Washington Ship Canal was begun in earnest with King County playing a lead role. Automobiles made their first appearance in the 1900's, but there were few surfaced roads on which to drive them.
Seattle began operating its own municipal street railway system, including cable cars which connected downtown to the Lake Washington ferries at Madison and Leschi Parks, and constructed the nation's first municipally owned hydroelectric plant at Cedar Falls. The City's water system began delivering from the Cedar River Watershed in 1901. The development of Seattle's and other municipal watersheds continues to have a significant impact on eastern King County.

The 1900's were also a time for great city expansion and annexation. Seattle had acquired considerable territory along its northern limits in 1891, but in the three years from 1907 to 1910 five King County municipalities were annexed into the City of Seattle, including Ballard, Columbia City, Georgetown, South Park, Southeast Seattle, and West Seattle.

In the years from 1900 to 1910, the population of Seattle nearly tripled, from 81,000 to over 237,000 persons. This was due in part to annexations, but was also related to economic expansion in the Seattle-King County area. Total King County population grew from 110,000 in 1900 to 284,000 in 1910.

From the 1890's to the 1910's, King County experienced its first "wave" of incorporations. In a little over twenty years, twenty-two municipalities had been established in King County beyond Seattle.

The Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition (AYP) focused international attention on Seattle and King County in 1909; and real estate developments at Lake Forest Park, Kirkland, and other points around Lake Washington were actively promoted during the fair. The event was a financial success and left a legacy of buildings which were used by the University of Washington for decades.

Export of lumber products to all parts of the world allowed the timber industry to flourish. Small shipyards at Dockton (Vashon-Maury Islands) and Houghton (Kirkland) were beginning to produce a number of small steamers, yachts, and fishing vessels. Pacific Car and Foundry set up operations in Renton in 1909, producing railcars and logging equipment. Other manufacturing operations, such as the Northern Clay Products Company at Auburn and the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company at Taylor, produced brick, tile, and terra cotta.
In 1906 disastrous flooding in south King County necessitated permanent diversion of the White River into Pierce County. It had originally flowed through Auburn and Kent into the Duwamish. The Green River became the main tributary of the Duwamish, and the valley of Kent and Auburn was then renamed for the Green River.

The Port of Seattle was created in 1911 to manage the thriving but complex Seattle waterfront activity. Trade to Asia, to Alaska, and "coastwise" to California provided the Port's major markets. Over the years, the Port's influence has reshaped the Seattle harbor and waterfront, and has radically restructured the lower Duwamish River, allowing for its industrialization.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914, lumber production, manufacturing, shipbuilding, and coal mining operations were increased. The local dairy industry, which had begun to experience growth in the 1900's, rose to national prominence in the 1910's and 1920's. Local packers were beginning to produce agricultural specialties, eggs, and canned fruits and vegetables for national and world markets.

In 1916 the opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal and Chittenden Locks at Ballard had a dramatic overall effect on the economy of King County. Lumbering, shipbuilding, and manufacturing industries on the lake now had the potential for maritime access, which proved valuable during the war years. Unfortunately, the opening of the canal lowered the water level of the lake by nine to eleven feet, causing water flow problems for tributary rivers, sloughs, and creeks. Navigation and lumber mill operations on Lake Washington, the Sammamish River, and Mercer Slough were disrupted. New shoreline was exposed around the lake, leaving docks high and dry. King County was thereafter involved in erecting and maintaining a number of affected docks. The Black River at Renton, which connected the lake to the Duwamish River, was drained and subsequently backfilled. The Cedar River had to be rechanneled through Renton into the lake.

The State Constitution was amended in 1910 to allow women to vote. This date marks the rise of women to positions of prominence in local affairs. Much of the cultural legacy of King County's hospitals, churches, schools, libraries, and museums is due to the influence and industry of women and their organizations.

In 1910, King County entered the age of aviation with the first successful airplane flight at the Meadows, at the present location of King County International Airport. In 1916 the Pacific Aero Products Company constructed its first aircraft. One year later, the company was renamed the Boeing Aircraft Company which, in its early years, survived on a variety of government contracts and small-scale production work.

In 1916, the State of Washington voted to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages. The United States Government followed with the Volstead Act in 1920 which attempted to enforce nationwide prohibition until its repeal in 1933. Seattle-based rum runners began to import quantities of liquor from Canada, and the shorelines of King County, north and south of Seattle, became preferred sites for clandestine drops. Small stills
were set up in all parts of rural King County, and many farmers diverted portions of
their fruit and grain production to bootlegging operations.

The automobile era, which began in Seattle in the 1900's, created a demand for a
better and more extensive system of roads. In the Pacific Northwest, the "Good
Roads" movement of citizen activism began to have a potent effect on state and local
governments by the late 1910's. The Pacific Highway was built to Everett through
Bothell, and a surfaced road was extended around the entire perimeter of Lake
Washington. Roadways were also being extended south and east throughout the
County, providing opportunities for motor freight businesses, truck gardeners, public
passenger transport, and private automobiling. Bus and motor coach lines were
established, and "jitneys" or autostage cars connected ferry docks with surrounding
communities, replacing horsedrawn coaches and carriages. As many as ten lines
radiated to eastside towns from the County ferry dock at Kirkland. By 1916 there
were 54 miles of paved road and over 1400 miles of gravel or dirt roads in King
County.

With the development of auto travel and prohibition came the roadhouses, speak­
easies and dance halls which began to spring up around the County. Recreational
outings to scenic parks and autocamps were also extremely popular, and resorts in
rural areas of the County catered to a growing clientele at Juanita, Snoqualmie Pass,
and the Green River-Enumclaw area.

The labor problems which had intermittently beset the County since the coal mining
troubles of the 1880's became more common in the 1910's. Urban trade unions as well
as the International Workers of the World (IWW) or "Wobblies", whose power base
had been in the logging camps, became more aggressive. After World War I, the
Everett and Centralia "massacres" focused national attention on local labor strife,
and in 1919 Seattle experienced the nation's first general strike which paralyzed the
City for a short time and raised the spectre of Bolshevism in the national media.

In the County's rural areas, the Grange, a national organization which became a
social and political force among farmers in the late 19th century, prospered in the
1910's and 1920's. The Grangers often supported labor union issues and were active
in political campaigns.

In the years after World War I, all of King County's coalfields were involved in a
bitter strike-lockout which largely disrupted the local mining industry. In following
years, increased labor costs of local slope mining methods, the rise of the alternative
petroleum and hydroelectric industries, and the competition of cheaper strip mining
operations elsewhere were among the factors which forced the decline of the local coal
industry.

The 1920's also saw a decline in the forest products industry as national markets grew
smaller in post-war years and timber reserves were being depleted. Many mills in
Seattle, on Lake Washington, and in the Snoqualmie, Sammamish, and Cedar River
Valleys completely disappeared. With the decline of the mining and forest products
industries and the growth of municipal watershed activity in eastern King County, many industry-dependent communities and company towns began to disappear. A number of these communities, including Kerriston, Taylor, Franklin, and Newcastle have been virtually obliterated.

Residential development was spurred in the Shoreline, Eastside, Burien, and Green River Valley areas in the 1920's by auto travel, interurban railways, commuter trains, and improved ferry service. Industrial development as a whole decreased in Puget Sound as many manufacturers relocated to California where unionism was less a problem and wages were lower. Farm production was still strong in the 1920's as packers shipped from Vashon, Sammamish Valley, Green River Valley and the Snoqualmie Valley. Libby, McNeil and Libby and Stokely Van Camp were among the national distributors operating here.

In 1924, the Chinese Exclusion Act, which had been introduced against Chinese labor in the 19th century, was extended to include the Japanese. Resentment was already building against their efficient methods and incursions into the agricultural market in King County. Restrictive national immigration laws further aggravated the hardships of many local ethnic groups.

Significant developments in transportation in the 1920's included the completion of the East Channel Bridge to Mercer Island in 1924 and the opening of the King County Airport (Boeing Field) in 1928. Also in 1928, the Seattle-Tacoma Interurban was shut down as automotive competition and management difficulties forced an end to operations. The Seattle-Everett Interurban continued to serve the Shoreline Community up to 1939.

The disastrous, nationwide Great Depression followed the Wall Street financial collapse in 1929. This aggravated an already poor economic situation in Puget Sound.

A "Hooverville" of shanties was erected, despite official efforts to suppress it, in the tideflat area south of Seattle's downtown, and thousands of jobless workers became migrants looking for work or handouts. A less noticeable number of shanties was scattered throughout rural King County.

Bitter newspaper and waterfront strikes in Seattle in the 1930's aggravated an already difficult economic period, but provided the stimulus for the local labor movement's subsequent rise to power.

During the Roosevelt administration scores of public works projects were undertaken in King County under the Federal Works Progress Administration or WPA. Roads, park buildings and facilities, docks, bridges, airport facilities and river improvement programs provided thousands of construction jobs. The WPA also created skills-preserving jobs for artists, writers and tradespeople, and succeeded in providing a lasting cultural legacy in King County. The Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC is similarly well remembered for its accomplishments in public works activity in the eastern reaches of the County's national forests.

Remarkably, the Boeing Company and numerous other industries endured the difficult decade of the 1930's. Boeing's large-capacity, single-wing "monomail" produced in the 1930's was a revolutionary technological development in military and commercial aviation.
King County's agriculture, despite the hard times, was still among the most prominent in all of Washington State. The Kent-Auburn area during the late 1920's and early 1930's was acclaimed the "lettuce capital of the world," and trainloads of lettuce were shipped eastbound. In some respects, the depression had a less pronounced effect on the rural areas of the County than in the urban centers dependent upon manufacturing. The number, output, and resident population of farms increased in the 1930's while the average size and value of farms decreased.

Arima Dairy Farm near Kent; photo courtesy of White River Valley Historical Museum.

In 1940, the Lake Washington Floating Bridge was completed to Mercer Island, opening the island and the eastside communities to increased development. The rapid decline in ferryboat activity on the lake ensued, ending completely in 1950.

WORLD WAR II AND BEYOND

Even before the outbreak of World War II, an increased number of defense contracts was helping to stimulate local industries. When war came in 1941, the aviation, shipbuilding, automotive and related industries were greatly expanded. In the early 1940's, King County's population soared by several hundred thousand as people came in to work in war production industries. Defense housing was hastily constructed in the Eastside, Highline and other areas in order to accommodate the influx of people.

In 1942, President Roosevelt issued executive order 9066 which forced the relocation of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west coast, including those who were U.S. citizens, to camps in the interior of the country. This was a devastating blow to the
social life, personal freedom and economic well-being of the Japanese-American community. Some Japanese-Americans returned after the war to agricultural businesses, but they were mostly engaged in greenhouse and nursery gardening. Large-scale, open field or row-crop farming declined steadily in the post-war period. Since then, food processors in eastern Washington, Oregon, and California have supplied the bulk of our produce.

During the war up to 6,000 persons were employed at the Lake Washington Shipyards, and more than 40,000 were at work at Boeing plants in Renton and the Duwamish Valley. Pacific Car and Foundry in Renton was also among the many local industries producing war materials.

Among the many who came to work at defense industries was a significant number of Black families. The increasing incidence of discrimination which occurred after the war resulted in many difficulties for them.

After the war, servicemen and women returned to find industries drastically curtailing their workforces. By 1950, the Lake Washington Shipyards were completely idle, and Boeing had laid off nearly three-fourths of its employees. Recession in heavy industry was somewhat alleviated by the demand for cars and other consumer products, but the post-war period was one of major economic readjustment.

The late 1940's saw real growth in the suburban areas around Seattle including Shoreline, White Center, Highline-Burien, Northshore, Kirkland, Bellevue, Kent, and Auburn. Many areas that had recently been farmed were now becoming residential developments. Small suburban shopping areas such as Bellevue Square first made their appearance in the late 1940's, and by the mid 1950's shopping "centers" were becoming extremely popular. The increased use of cars contributed to the suburban flow of the population. Commercial strip development along suburban roadways catered to the marketing needs of the new residential areas.

In 1947, limited operations were commenced at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, and in 1949 the airport became fully operational. The Port of Seattle, of Seattle, which operates the facility, expanded and modernized the facilities under a major construction project in the late 1960's and early 1970's. Subsequent expansions of the clear zones around the facility have had an impact on the residential districts which were constructed in close proximity to the airport in the 1950's.

The 1950's saw another "wave" of new cities and towns incorporating in King County. Bellevue, Medina, Yarrow Point, Hunts Point, Clyde Hill, Beaux Arts, Black Diamond, Normandy Park, and Des Moines were incorporated in order to shape community development and provide services to their citizens. No new incorporation attempts were successful from the early 1960's through the early 1980's.

The post-war "baby boom" as well as the "white flight" phenomenon contributed to the expansion of suburban residential areas. Some of the schools built to accommodate the "baby boom" children, such as those in Shoreline and Highline districts, have been surplussed in the 1980's because of the decline in the school age population.

The continued success of Boeing's military and commercial aircraft designs of the 1950's helped them to attain their present leadership position in the commercial
aviation and aerospace field. Fluctuations in their contracts and employment situation continues to have an occasionally adverse effect on the local economy. Boeing continues to be King County’s largest employer.

The growing problems of environmental pollution and sewage disposal in the County led in 1958 to the establishment of the Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle or Metro. Metro cleaned up Lake Washington and established a precedent for later developments under the ambitious Forward Thrust public works programs of the 1960's which included the Kingdome and Metro Transit.

In 1962, the Howard Hanson Dam project was completed in order to maintain flood control in the Green River Valley. The project, initially described as a potential benefit to the farming community, actually contributed to its decline. Protection from periodic flooding made the valley attractive to developers. Zoning policies and increasing real estate values and taxes have added to the pressure on farming operations.

When the Interstate 5 freeway was built in 1962, easy access to the Green River Valley was made practical, and industries eager to relocate out of Seattle were established on the immensely productive farmlands around Tukwila, Kent and Auburn.

The opening of the Evergreen Point Bridge in 1963, the completion of Interstate 405 to the Eastside, and the opening of state highway 167 to the Green River Valley from Renton also facilitated major changes in the demographic and industrial makeup of King County. By the 1970's the majority of County citizens lived outside the City of Seattle which was experiencing a decline in population.

The Century 21 Exposition at Seattle in 1962 was a world's fair which attracted favorable attention to the Seattle Metropolitan Area. The legacy of the fair was a group of buildings at the Seattle Center which continue to serve the City and the region as important cultural facilities.

In 1969, King County adopted a home rule charter which allowed it to change from the commissioner form of government to the Council-Executive form we know today. This basic restructuring of the County's operations has allowed the County to manage the increasingly complex range of services demanded by a predominantly urbanized population.

Among the significant developments in the 1960's and 1970's was the rise of the University of Washington to national prominence. It was the focus of a great deal of controversy during Civil Rights and Vietnam era protests, but by the late 1970's it became the nation's foremost recipient of federal research grants and contracts. Its continuing influence on the cultural life of King County and Seattle is immense, but difficult to fully assess. The University is now the second largest employer in the County.

The rapid rise of computer, medical technology, aerospace, and electronics related industries has had a dramatic influence on the growth of suburban King County during the 1970's. The boom in the eastside cities of Redmond and Bellevue in recent years is partially due to this trend. The recreational industry has also had a significant impact on suburban and rural areas.
Development of the community colleges in Shoreline, Highline, Bellevue, Auburn, and Seattle in the 1960's and 1970's has provided the County's suburban areas with much-needed educational and cultural facilities.

By the late 1970's, the Port of Seattle had developed the second busiest container port in the United States. The ports of Puget Sound have a natural advantage over other facilities on the West Coast due to their proximity to Alaska and to the international markets of East Asia.

The City of Seattle turned in the 1970's toward the preservation of its older neighborhoods and downtown areas, including the historic Pike Place Market and Pioneer Square districts. Preservation of open space and farmlands in King County became an issue in the 1970's. In 1979, voters overwhelmingly approved the King County Farmlands Preservation Bond Issue. Under this program, the first purchase of farmlands development rights by the County took place in January of 1984. The controlled growth of trans-Seattle/King County and the preservation of its unique quality of life continue to be major issues facing King County in the decade of the 1980's.

Bibliographic sources used in the preparation of the "Overview of King County History" are available, along with other source materials used in preparation of the Resource Protection Plan, at the Historic Preservation Office.
Chapter 2: Cultural Resource Groups

The 542 sites identified in Phase I of the King County Historic Sites Survey have been categorized into fourteen cultural resource groups listed below:

- Agricultural*
- Commercial/Professional/Office
- Defense/Fortified Military
- Educational/Intellectual*
- Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural*
- Funerary
- Governmental/Public
- Health Care
- Industrial/Engineering*
- Landscape/Open Space
- Religious
- Residential/Domestic*
- Social
- Transportation

* These five resource groups were selected for in-depth analysis because they represent the bulk of King County's known resources and because of development pressures.

Cultural resource groups provide a context for making consistent decisions in the identification, evaluation, and protection of King County's heritage. 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.

The cultural resource groups used in this report are based upon the concept of historic use and are consistent with the fourteen historic functions defined and coded by the National Register for use in data processing systems. Because the historic use of a resource can be documented and is therefore factual and constant, it is hard data which invites little or no subjective interpretation. The use relates directly to the resource and describes its reason for being. Further, resources grouped together by historic use define an economic or social theme in history. Examining resources of like use also brings to light architectural or structural patterns in a more meaningful context than would resource groups based upon style alone.

The geographic parameters for each resource group are the boundaries of King County. The geography of the County is varied and in fact had measurable impact upon its historic development. Nevertheless, these natural geographic divisions have lost much of their significance over the years with an improved transportation network, and they are often unrelated to present-day land-use planning areas.
The chronological parameters for the resource groups are from the approximate date of permanent Euro-American settlement in King County (1850) to the present, with limited discussion of Native American prehistory and known archeological sites. The rationale for this limitation is that current programs, data availability, and staff expertise are focused almost exclusively upon resources associated with Euro-American settlement; however, the structure of the cultural resource groups can easily accommodate expanded analysis of Native American prehistory at some later date. Further chronological breakdowns (Settlement-Development 1850-1900, Growth-Urbanization 1900-WWII, and the Modern Era WWII-present) are included in the resource group sections as they are associated with the cultural, economic, and social development of each resource group through history.

Each of the fourteen resource groups begins with a historical background which summarizes the development of the major theme represented by that particular resource group. Further historical data is presented under the headings of Themes Over Time, Resource Types, and Type, Style, and Method of Construction for five of the fourteen resource groups. In addition, there is a summary of Condition, Integrity, and Eligibility findings.

This information 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.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From the time of the first permanent pioneer settlement on the Duwamish River in 1851, agriculture has shaped the economy and landscape of King County. The phenomenal growth of Seattle in the late 19th century was largely attributable to the surrounding natural resources and the rich farmlands of King County. County farms have consistently supplied fresh dairy products and produce to city dwellers since the earliest decades of transport to market by river scows and wagons. From the 1920's to the present, King County farms have exported a wide range of foodstuffs to a nationwide market. Until the post-World War II industrialization of the County's economy, it was the productivity of King County agriculture which served as a major economic stabilizer even through the hard years of the Great Depression.

Outside the city limits of Seattle, open farms once filled the landscape in areas that are now entirely suburban or industrial in character. It took several decades before the impact of farmsteads, carved acre by acre out of dense forests, was felt upon the countryside. By the turn of the century, scenic rural landscapes framed by spectacular mountain and water views, were dotted with human-scaled self-contained farms and farming communities. The natural lay of the land was discernible. The man-made features of the working farm with its modest dwelling, clustered outbuildings, and related open spaces was both functional and visually satisfying. Since World War II, population and development pressures have changed the nature of King County agriculture. Of all the County's cultural resources, those related to agriculture are perhaps the most threatened by attrition from all fronts. This paper outlines the themes and resources of our farming heritage.

THEMES OVER TIME

The timeline that follows organizes King County agricultural history by themes as they occurred over time, and lists the major events within each theme. The nine themes described here are: Development of the Land, Hop Farming, Dairying, Truck Gardening, Specialty Farming, Machinery and Tools, Agriculture Marketing, Processing, and Political Action.

Native American Occupation (prehistoric-1850)  Development of the Land
Rich alluvial valleys and mudflows combine with mild climate to produce favorable agricultural conditions in King County.

Native Americans burn off forested areas to create prairies hospitable to berries, nettles, and bracken.

Settlement-Development (1850-1900)  Development of the Land
Donation Land Act of 1850 and Homestead Act of 1862 open King County lands to agricultural settlement.
Settlement-Development (1850-1900)

From 1851, through 1860's and '70's, pioneers settle on open prairies and bottom lands at Muckleshoot, Squak, Snoqualmie, Duwamish, White River, and Black River.

Forests are cleared—stump ranches and subsistence farms created.

Hop Farming

Ezra Meeker's booklet *Hop Culture of 1883* spreads the gospel of hop cultivation throughout the region.

Major areas of hop cultivation are White and Green River Valleys, Enumclaw Plateau, Renton and Sunnydale areas.

Snoqualmie Valley Hop Ranch becomes County's largest with 80 kilns, 1200 workers, and a hotel.

County hops are exported to Germany and England through the 1890's.

Hop lice infestation, failing prices, and competition from eastern Washington bring decline in the 1890's.

Machinery and Tools

Pioneer farmers make use of horsepowered equipment—plows, rakes, discs.

Handtools evolve—rakes, shovels, flails, mauls, specialty tools and equipment for hop-growing.

Blacksmithing plays a major role in farm operations.

Agricultural Marketing

River systems serve as arterials of commerce—canoes, barges, scows, small steamers ply the streams.

Crude overland wagon roads are traveled by farmers on horseback or foot enroute to market.

San Francisco provides a healthy market for King County grain and produce in the early years.

Railroads open new markets, new lands for agricultural development.
Settlement-Development  
(1850-1900)

Seattle's unbridled growth of the 1880's creates a solid local market.

Alaska and Klondike gold rushes provide overnight markets for King County produce.

Political Action
Origins of the grange movement in White River and Duwamish in 1874.

Growth-Urbanization  
(1900-World War II)

Development of the Land
Drainage, commercial waterway districts and flood control zones established from 1895 (White River Valley) through 1930's.

Early flood control results in the rechanneling of the White and Green Rivers in 1906.

Opening of Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 creates new shorelines, results in draining of the Black River and rechanneling the Cedar.

Straightening of the Duwamish and Sammamish Rivers in the 1910's impacts adjacent agriculture.

Dairy Farming
Recovery from the hop failure encourages expansion of 19th century subsistence dairying.

Scientific breeding experimentation begins in the early 1900's-Clise at Willowmoor, Stimson at Hollywood, Stuart at Carnation.

A worldwide export market for King County dairy products is established.

By 1940, dairying is the principal branch of King County agriculture.

Truck Gardening
Motorized transportation and growth of the urban market in Seattle encourages expansion of produce farming.

Vegetable (lettuce, carrots, green beans, sweet corn, peas), fruit (cherries, pears, apples), berries (strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries) production becomes big business.

Kent becomes famous as the "Lettuce Capital of the World" in the 1920's and '30's.
Growth-Urbanization (1900-World War II)

A nationwide market for King County produce is established.

By 1940, King County is pre-eminent in vegetable production in Washington State.

Speciality Farming
Scientific poultry farming begins in the early 1900's—by 1940, poultry is second most important agricultural product in King County.

Swine and cattle production, fur-farming and horse-raising increase.

Washington's first fish hatchery constructed at turn of the century on Green River near Auburn—additional small hatcheries operated throughout the County.

Floriculture—seeds, bulbs, and cut flowers—scientific production begins at Stimson's Hollywood Farm, expands on Vashon at Beale's greenhouses, roses grown at Christopher.

Regional specialties emerge—holly, nuts, mint, shrubs.

Machinery and Tools
Steam traction engines and belt drive accessories begin in use.

The gas-driven one-lung farm engine is introduced.

Electrification reaches rural King County.

Agricultural Marketing
Interurban railroad and motorized trucking boost dairy and produce industries.

Formation of Pike Place Market, Pacific Fruit and Produce, and other local produce terminals solidifies the Seattle market.

King County dairy products, produce, fish and meats are exported nationwide.

Political Action
Cooperative enterprises in Enumclaw, including Enumclaw Cooperative Creamery and Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, provide a county-wide model.
Growth-Urbanization (1900-World War II)

Populist and socialist political beliefs spread in rural areas—the Farmer Labor Party gains a foothold in the 1910's.

Government flood control, soil conservation, and drainage measures are taken in the White, Green and Sammamish River Valleys.

County Cooperative Extension Services are established in 1914.

Anti-Japanese legislation and litigation at state and county levels attempts to curb their agricultural activities in the 1920's.

Processing

Dairy processing becomes big business at Pacific Coast Condensed Milk (Carnation Corporation), Borden and Darigold.

Processing of fruits and vegetables begins at Stokely Van Camp, Libby McNeil, Farman's Pickles, and others.

Packing, processing of meat occurs at Washington Packers.

Smaller community canneries spring up at Vashon, Bellevue, Kirkland, Enumclaw, and Bothell.

Modern Era (World War II-present)

Dairy Farming

Corporate farming expands—decline in the number of family-owned dairy operations.

Decline in total acreage devoted to dairying—increase in overall productivity through technological advances.

Truck Gardening

Row-cropping declines with the internment of Japanese farmers during World War II.
Modern Era
(World War II-present)

Greenhouse vegetable gardening expands on Vashon, the Eastside, at Bryn Mawr, and along Green River.

Machinery and Tools
Mechanization, electrification, and automation changes farm life.

Political Action
Japanese internment during World War II effects land ownership and agriculture patterns.

Construction of Howard Hanson Dam on upper Green River in 1962 leads to industrialization of Kent Valley, loss of farmland.

Attrition of working farmlands results in the Farmlands Preservation Program of the 1970's and 1980's.

THEME REPRESENTATION IN THE INVENTORY

Theme representation in the Inventory is broad, and fairly well-balanced. The historic persistence of dairying and mixed-use farming over truck farming and hop production is reflected in the Inventory. Marketing and Processing themes are not well-represented in the Inventory. This may be partially explained by the relatively low number of such resources as compared to farms, and by the changing economy and technology of processing. The theme of Political Action is not well-illustrated by inventoried resources of this resource group, but grange halls in particular are evaluated under another resource group (Social). The large number of inventoried mixed-use resources illustrates accurately the varied basis of King County's agricultural economy.

The Settlement-Development Period (1850-1900) is represented by sixty Phase I Inventory entries. The Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-WWII) is represented by ninety Inventory entries. Some entries have more than one date of significance and thus fall into both of these time periods. No inventoried resources occur within the Modern Era (WWII-present), although some resource types such as greenhouse and specialty farms, food processing facilities, and modern farm equipment can be expected to fall within this most recent time period. Resources associated with the conversion from small private farming to large corporate operation, and resources associated with recent flood control measures are known to exist. Most of these will occur in areas previously surveyed.

Out of 145 Phase I Inventory agriculture resources, all of the nine identified resource group themes are represented, including Dairy Farming (42), Development of the Land (15), Specialty Farming (11), Truck Gardening (9), Hop Farming (8), Agricultural Marketing (1), Machinery and Tools (1), Political Action (1), and Processing (1). A number of entries fall into more than one theme category. The largest number of entries (52) are subsistence farms or farms of mixed production, generally some dairy, some poultry, and some produce. (See Chart 1.)
### Chart 1: Agricultural Themes

This chart identifies numbers of agricultural resources from Phase I Inventory by theme, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by theme) not yet inventoried.
RESOURCE TYPES

The following list indicates the types of agricultural resources suggested by the resource group model. These are the resources that are likely to exist, or have existed, based upon King County history. Arranged by categories, the list also includes a detailed subset of resources under each general resource type.

Agricultural Landscape
- cultivated field
- fencing*
- garden (vegetable, ornamental)
- gazebo/other ornament*
- greenhouse
- orchard
- path/lane*
- pasture
- windbreak/row of trees

Animal Facility
- aviary
- cattle chute
- dairy/milk barn
- fish pond
- horse barn/stables
- kennel
- pens, outdoor enclosure
- poultry barn (coop, hatchery, brooder)

Domestic Outbuilding
- bunkhouse*
- laundry/washhouse
- outhouse*
- pump/wellhouse
- sauna*
- swimming pool
- tenant housing*
- tennis court
- watertower/cistern
- woodshed

Equipment, Equipment Repair, Storage
- blacksmith shop*
- equipment shed/barn
- garage/carriage house
- gasoline-powered machinery*
- hand tools*
- horse-powered equipment*
- machine shop
- steam-powered machinery*

Farmhouse
RESOURCE TYPES IN THE INVENTORY

A surprisingly wide range of subsets of resource types have been included in the Inventory. However, based upon the resource group model, certain categories could be expected to exist around the County that do not appear in the Inventory. The nature of the Inventory explains the exclusion of farm machinery and tools—although a number of such artifacts are sure to still exist, they are undocumented. Certain resource types such as outhouses and hop-related structures are clearly obsolete and are increasingly rare everywhere in the County. The absence of certain types of food-processing and food-storage resources in the Inventory, however, suggests this category may have been consistently overlooked by surveyors.

Resource types encompassed within the 145 agricultural Inventory entries include 132 farmhouses, 89 animal facilities, 54 elements of agricultural landscape, 41 equipment, repair, and storage facilities, 34 domestic outbuildings, 23 homestead cabins, 13 food storage facilities, and 1 food processing facility. Individual entries often include more than one resource. (See Chart 2.)
Resource Types

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Chart 2: Agricultural Resource Types

This chart lists numbers of agricultural resources from Phase I Inventory by type, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by type) not yet inventoried.

Type, Style, and Method of Construction

The resource group model suggests the following types, styles, and methods of construction for the Agricultural Resource Group.

Log construction systems: Cabins, houses, barns

American vernacular farmhouse typology: American "Els", foursquares, bungalows

Barn technologies

Asian-influenced agricultural landscapes and farm structures

Scandinavian-influenced farmstead design

Specialty structures and artifacts related to hop farming, dairying, truck-gardening, processing, marketing, and specialty farming.
INVENTORY REPRESENTATION OF TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Inventory entries encompass 23 log structures of varying construction types, and 132 American vernacular farmhouses ranging from one-story cabins, to foursquares, to bungalows, and including at least eight examples of distinctive Scandinavian design. Inventoried resources also include 89 examples of barn technology, and at least two examples of Asian-influenced farm landscaping. Within the context of various farm types, the Inventory contains numerous examples of specialty structures and artifacts, in particular those associated with the evolution of dairy farming.

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. Log design, barn-building technologies, and vernacular domestic architecture on King County farms are all unexplored topics to date. Inventoried resources are probably fairly representative of the range of styles and methods of construction in existence throughout the County today. Clearly, certain distinctive types such as hops-related structures are no longer in existence.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY, AND ELIGIBILITY

Phase I Inventory entries from this resource group were reassessed in the spring of 1984 for purposes of measuring the rate of attrition of the County's agricultural resources. Varying states of repair include: excellent (17), good (47), fair (31), deteriorated (35), and unexposed—lost since 1978 survey (15). Among the Inventory entries demolished since 1978 are two homestead cabins, two barns and various farmsteads.

Again based on the 1984 update, Inventory resources include the following levels of integrity: excellent (40), good (43), fair (25), and poor (22). Factors which frequently reduce the level of integrity are the remodeling of farmhouses, demolition of outbuildings, and subdivision of the original acreage.

Many agricultural resources appear to be potentially eligible for various levels of landmark designation and protection. Of 48 properties potentially eligible for King County Landmark designation, five have already been designated. Other Phase I Inventory entries were conceivably eligible for landmark designation, but based on the 1984 Inventory update, appear to have suffered a loss of integrity or are no longer of sufficient quality. Fifteen properties are potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places status (four of which are already listed) and eighteen properties may be eligible for the State Register (three sites are already listed).
COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Commercial activity in King County has traditionally been concentrated in town centers and rural crossroads. The earliest commercial establishments were supply posts which evolved into general stores and mercantiles. Retail shops, restaurants, and saloons rapidly emerged in the County's growing agricultural and industrial communities. In the first decades of the 20th century, banks and financial institutions sprang up. Before and after Prohibition, vice-related businesses flourished in out-of-the-way rural locations and along the back streets of towns. Post-World War II years brought increasing numbers of service-oriented white collar businesses, particularly to the Eastside, and the auto-accessible phenomenon of the suburban shopping center and commercial strip at the outskirts of town.

Early commercial buildings were modest frame structures, with gable roofs, western false fronts, and expansive covered porches. By the late 1890's, brick masonry buildings with professional offices, assembly spaces, or living quarters at the second-story level rose up along Main Streets across the County. Terra-cotta facings and poured concrete gained favor in the 1920's and 30's. Examples of Art-Deco, Chicago Commercial Style, International Style, and a Northwest Regional style have been sprinkled throughout the County since the 1930's.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Phase I Inventory data include 39 entries in the Commercial Resource Group. Of these, five entries represent early commercial districts in Burien, Kent, Auburn, Skykomish, and Redmond. Only sixteen entries are located in unincorporated King County. Of these sixteen, there are ten entries which appear to be eligible for designation. These include: The Gorsuch Store, Burton Trading Company, Colvos Store, Fuller Store and House, and Van O' Linda's Store and Post Office on Vashon Island; The Crawford Store, Umbrite Drugstore, and Ashton Store in Richmond Beach; and The Burien Historic District on Southwest 152nd Street. Designation of resources in incorporated communities can and should occur by district once interlocal 'agreements between King County and suburban cities are in effect.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King County’s only direct involvement in military action came during the so-called “Indian Wars” of 1855 and ’56. The Battle of Seattle and skirmishes along the Duwamish, White, Green, and Cedar Rivers left sixty people dead, both native and white. Racial relations between natives and whites were seriously damaged and the fledgling economy was set back for a good decade. To protect themselves from possible attack settlers built a series of forts or blockhouses around King County although frequently no action was ever seen at these sites. Most of the forts were abandoned soon after the war, but Fort Slaughter with its blockhouse, stockade, barracks, and hospital became the core of the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation.

Further military activity in King County has brought economic benefit rather than disaster. Fort Lawton was established in 1898 on Magnolia Bluff as a defense post for the region, but remained peaceful and modest in size until its massive expansion during World War II. County Commissioners purchased land at Sand Point and deeded it to the U.S. government as a naval air base in 1920. King County as a whole played a role in homefront mobilization during both world wars, dramatically expanding its aircraft and shipbuilding industries. This activity spurred major population growth and acres of emergency and war-production housing. National air defense efforts of the 1950’s resulted in the construction and operation of Nike Missile sites on Cougar Mountain and Vashon Island. Both an upper control site and a lower launch site, active until the early 1960’s, have been surplussed by the federal government to King County Parks, as part of the proposed Cougar Mountain Regional Wildlife Park.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Phase I Inventory data include four entries related to the Defense/Fortified Military Resource Group. All of the resources are sites of former Indian War fortifications along the Snoqualmie River. Because they were not the locations of important military actions, and because all traces of the structures themselves are gone, these sites would not appear to be eligible for landmark designation. Three out of four of the sites are currently marked. A consistent interpretive marker program would be a good approach to the commemoration of these (and other) early military sites around the County. There are currently no resources from Phase I Inventory that relate to military activity beyond the Indian Wars.
Pioneer families in King County placed a high priority on the education of their children. Early settlements in the 1850's and 1860's often lacked basic necessities, but one of the first planning activities was the establishment of a place for the instruction of the children, and a contract with an educated member of the community to instruct the classes. Initially, instruction took place in private homes, farmhouses, barns, the general store, a church, or whatever facility happened to have room. Often this meant long treks of several miles in the uncleared wilderness for school-age children. In most communities school was open only part of the year to allow the children to work during the growing season and harvest. Later, as enough tax dollars could be raised or land was donated, schoolhouses were built. In Seattle, classes from primary through secondary level were held for some years in the territorial university building. In fact, the establishment of the territorial university in Seattle in 1861 strengthened the County focus on education, provided normal school training for teachers, and ultimately provided a very significant intellectual resource, the effects of which were and are felt throughout King County.

Beginning in the 1850's County Superintendents of Instruction began to oversee educational resources. Schools were provided under a districting system that was continually strained by more people entering the state. By 1903, Seattle was coping with its population explosion with a model school program that recognized the need for periodic expansion of facilities. Outlying communities also addressed the pressure for new schools, replacing early frame buildings with brick single- and multi-story buildings and following Seattle's lead in the development of high schools. In the 1940's, another influx of new residents occurred as bridges and new and improved highways made access to these largely agricultural communities easier and stimulated new businesses. In the 1950's a migration of families from Seattle to newly developing suburban areas dramatically shifted educational needs, producing many new schools in King County while at the same time resulting in the closure and demolition of older buildings for lack of students. Community colleges were built in Bellevue, Highline and Shoreline.

Libraries and associated facilities developed from small private collections. Many communities, such as Enumclaw, Bothell, and Kirkland established libraries because of the foresight of local community associations and women's clubs. Most rural libraries became a part of the King County Rural Library System in 1942. In the 1960-70 period, with state and local funding, library construction and development throughout the County vastly increased these initial resources. This context paper examines the themes, physical resources and associations related to County education and intellectual life since 1850.

THEMES OVER TIME

The timeline that follows organizes King County educational/intellectual history by themes as they occurred over time, and lists the major events within each theme. Two themes, Educational Institutions and Libraries, are described.
**Educational Institutions**

Isolated communities of very low density initially provide education in private homes, farmhouses, sheds, barns, churches or general stores. Some schools are "private" by subscription. First school in King County established at Black River in 1853; Seattle in 1854.

Site for local school building often donated by a member of the community. Early log and frame schools lack running water, toilets, heat. Children walk long distances from their homes to attend. Farm and mill work determines sessions—in some districts, school operates on two- to four-month sessions well into the 20th century.

First schools come to White River (1861), Duwamish (1862), Kent (1869), Kirkland (1874), Redmond (1875), Bellevue (1883), and North Bend (1890).

Government assumes increasing responsibility for financing public schools. 1854 School Law establishes a Commission on Education, appoints a County Superintendent of Instruction and provides for establishment and maintenance of County schools, financed by tax dollars. With statehood (1889), revenues from the sale of land in townships provides some sources for school funding.

King County is determined the site of the territorial university. First building erected in Seattle in 1861 functions as a "normal" school and is also used as grade school until 1870 when the first Central school is erected.

Teachers with normal school training are recruited from East and Midwest to teach in County schools. First Washington Teachers Institute (1876) calls attention to need for progressive methods and administration.

Graded schools are established (1881), allowing uniformity of courses of study and levels from grade 1-8. By 1908, there are 56 in King County.
Settlement-Development (1850-1900)

Completion of the Seattle and Walla Walla and the Seattle, Lakeshore, and Eastern Railroads, the Yukon Gold Rush (1897-98), and opportunities in surrounding mills and coal fields produce intense growth in population and continually expanding schools. In 1872, there are 12 districts in the County with 9 schoolhouses and 447 pupils; by 1895, there are 122 districts in the County with 332 teachers and over 12,000 pupils in more than 70 schools.

Private and parochial schools develop, including seminaries, colleges, and church schools—Sisters of Providence, Vashon College at Burton (1892), and business schools.

Libraries
In 1854, Governor Isaac Stevens appropriates $5,000 for the first public library. By 1871, the territorial library has over 4,000 volumes.

In 1862, with the establishment of the territorial university, the Board of Regents elects a librarian. By the end of the territorial period (1889), the university library houses 3,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets.

With these exceptions, libraries in the County are generally private collections that come to communities and leave with their owners. Some are lending libraries that charge for book use.

Schools purchase textbooks as money is available. Traveling book vendors or shipments ordered from out of the territory.

Educational Institutions
Expanding transportation network, including trolleys, ferries, rail, and interurban, make outlying areas of the County accessible from Seattle. Schools in some incorporated areas (Columbia City, Georgetown, Ballard) become part of Seattle School District when these areas are annexed in 1904-1910. Rising immigration and development of new coalfield, timber, dairy resources result in more school construction in the County.

Consolidation of school districts from over 150 to about 20 introduces the problem of transporting pupils to centralized schools. County assumes expenses (fee for horses, carriages, interurban fares, later provides bus service).
First Model School designs (1903) in Seattle by James Stephen incorporate standardized floor plans with varied facades and capacity for expansion.

Development of high schools and specialization in curriculum. First high schools: Seattle (1881); Redmond (1902); Kirkland (c. 1902).

Development of curriculum to include fine and applied arts, music theory and performance, drama, physics, chemistry and life sciences, hygiene, physical education, vocational training, horticulture, home economics. Night school for adults and foreign classes for immigrants. Some ethnic groups (Japanese) maintain own language schools.

First kindergartens in the public schools are established (c. 1920). Increase in number of months per year of grade schools from approximately five (1890) to nine by 1930's.

Parental schools, originally private, are taken over by Seattle School District (Luther Burbank School on Mercer Island followed by Martha Washington School for girls in Seattle). State of Washington takes over responsibility in 1956.

Development of junior high schools in 1920's and 1930's; smaller communities in County retain traditional grammar school system until 1940's and 1950's.

Other colleges and private schools develop, including Seattle University, Seattle Pacific College, Vashon College, Ravenna, Our Lady of Lourdes (South Park).

Decline in early 20th century industries in the 1930's (timber, coal mining) causes shift in population centers. Smaller pioneer communities disintegrate, schools close and deteriorate.

Libraries
Seattle establishes a library association in 1862; by 1890, City charter provides a public library. In 1906, Andrew Carnegie funds a downtown building, and money for libraries in Columbia City, Fremont, Renton, Auburn, and elsewhere in Washington. When former incorporated towns were annexed to Seattle in 1907, these Carnegie libraries become branches of the Seattle Public Library.
Growth-Urbanization (1900–World War II)

Outlying communities establish local libraries with assistance of clubs and associations (Nokomis Club in Redmond, Women's Club in Kirkland, Free Library Association in Kent). Some branches benefit from Works Progress Administration projects in the 1930s. Libraries established in Renton, Auburn, Enumclaw, Bothell, Vashon, Fall City.

University of Washington constructs a modern library facility with large reading room on campus. Holdings are also spread among various departmental collections.

In 1942, the King County Rural Library System is established to provide systematized library services throughout the County. Legislation places library system in tax base (millage on property tax).

Modern Era (World War II–present)

Educational Institutions

Completion of Mercer Island Floating Bridge (1940), Evergreen Point Bridge (1962), Interstates 5 and 405, as well as improvement to major arterials and expansion of ferry service serving Bainbridge Island, Vashon, open up County to rapid residential and commercial development, especially in Shoreline, Bellevue, Tukwila, Burien, and localities close in to Seattle. This shift, and the post-World War baby boom, generate need for new schools in city and County. Early frame and brick buildings are replaced with “modern” buildings.

Periods of financial insecurity for school funding, failure of school levies, teachers strikes for higher wages and benefits.

Shift of control; 1966, County Superintendent system ends and state reorganizes and assumes more authority over County schools.

Nine educational Service Districts established in Washington State. ESD 121 has jurisdiction over (20–21) districts in King County (also Pierce County and Bainbridge Island).

Statewide legislative action in 1967 establishes a community college system, provides 2-year learning campuses in Seattle, Shoreline, Highline, Bellevue, Green River.
Modern Era
(World War II-present)

Federal anti-discrimination legislation promotes inner school era; promotes "white flight" to rural and suburban communities, especially Shoreline, Northshore, Renton, Bellevue, and Kent; shift to increasing number of private schools.

By 1970's, 1980's decreasing school age population results in surplussing schools in Seattle, Shoreline, Highline areas, and demolition or reuse of older school buildings.

Libraries

1964 amendment to Federal Library Service and Construction Act of 1957 extends library aid to non-rural areas. Local projects are eligible for matching federal and state funds. 1966 King County Library District Capital Construction Bond issue of $6 million passes. Facilities built from 1964-1984 bring to 37 the number of branch libraries offering services in the County.

New facilities include meeting rooms for community uses, outreach programming and special educational programs to serve youth and adults, new service including records and cassette lending, computer instruction and use, special collections (Burien branch has "northwest" collection).

Some libraries remain municipal, not County libraries (Renton, Enumclaw, Auburn).

University of Washington, private colleges, and community colleges provide library services, including inter-library loans and computer search that allow access to materials outside of local area.

THEME REPRESENTATION IN THE INVENTORY

This resource group encompasses two themes: Educational Institutions and Libraries, with thirty-three entries and two entries respectively. The emphasis on school-related resources is not surprising given the abundance of small school districts throughout the County. Nevertheless, library-related resources can be expected to exist in greater numbers than the Inventory reflects. In many instances early library facilities are no longer in use as such, and may thus be difficult to identify. (See Chart 3.)

The Settlement-Development Period (1850-1900) is represented by eight resources, and the Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-World War II) by twenty-seven. No Inventory entries date from the Modern Era (World War II-present). All of these chronological periods are likely to yield additional resources, particularly the most recent decades when school and library systems were expanded with up-to-date facilities.
THEMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION</th>
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<th>NOT INVENTORIED</th>
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<tr>
<td>1860-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900-WWII</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWII-</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>LIBRARY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860-1900</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900-WWII</td>
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<td>WWII-</td>
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Chart 3: Educational/Intellectual Themes

This chart identifies numbers of educational/intellectual resources from Phase I Inventory by theme, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by theme) not yet inventoried.

RESOURCE TYPES

The following list indicates the type of educational/intellectual resources suggested by the resource group model. These are the resources that are likely to exist, or that have existed, based upon King County history. Arranged by categories, the list also includes a detailed subset of resources under each general resource type.

School
- architect-designed frame or brick model school
- multi-purpose hall
- one-room or two-room log cabin or frame schoolhouse
- portable annex
- private residence, church, commercial building
- single/multi-story frame school building

Secondary Structures
- auditorium
- cafeteria
- garden
- greenhouse
- gymnasium
- library
- playground
- restrooms
- shops
- storage shed
- swimming pool
- track and field house
RESOURCE TYPES IN THE INVENTORY

Inventoried resource types for this resource group include 30 schools, two libraries, and three examples of educational housing. A fairly wide range of subset of these resource types are represented. (See Chart 4.)

Omitted altogether from the Inventory are representations of college/university resources and of research facility resources. Although the County's institutions of higher learning are focused in the City of Seattle, sites and structures associated with early colleges and more recently established community colleges do exist around the County. (The site of the former Burton College is in fact mentioned in Inventory data for the Burton Historic District.) One research facility—Carnation Research Farms—is cross-referenced in this resource group and listed primarily in the Agricultural Resource Group. Modern research facilities and laboratories are likely to exist in conjunction with industrial operations on the eastside, and in the Kent Valley.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESOURCE TYPES</th>
<th>INVENTORIED</th>
<th>NOT INVENTORIED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Housing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College/University</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Facility</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
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Chart 4: Educational/Intellectual Resource Types

This chart lists numbers of educational/intellectual resources from Phase I Inventory by type, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by type) not yet inventoried.

TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

The resource group model suggests the following types, styles, and methods of construction for the Educational/Intellectual Resource Group.

Pioneer Schools: Split cedar or log schoolhouses with rudimentary facilities. No running water, toilets; painted wood "blackboards". Mud fireplace, chimney of sticks and mud (Auburn). When milled boards were available, clapboard frame schoolhouses became the common type.
Early Frame Schools: 2-12 rooms, single- or multi-story, sometimes with bell­tower. More elaborate frame buildings, architect designed, begin to appear by 1880's.

Standard Model School: Architect designed with standard plans, symmetrical with potential expansion by addition of wings. Various stylistic facade treatments, generally classical, large window expanses for maximum light and air circulation in classrooms. (Seattle public schools—James Stephen and Edgar Blair; County schools—William Mallis, others).

Masonry Eclectic School (1892-1940's): Designed within the model school plan by school architects; more substantial, sometimes more sophisticated and elaborate in ornamentation than earlier frame buildings. Collegiate Gothic or Beaux Arts Classical in style.

International Style Modern: Glass, steel, and concrete or brick veneer single­and multi-story buildings, often with separate attached buildings housing auditorium, gymnasium, cafeteria, pool. Many designed by Mallis and DeHart.

Portables: Prefabricated, tilt-up, or constructed on site; usually frame single room annexes. Built from 1900 on as needed to accommodate increased enrollment.


INVENTORY REPRESENTATION OF TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Phase I Inventory entries include fifteen examples of early frame schools, housing, and libraries, nine examples of standard model schools, including one Carnegie Library, and eleven examples of masonry eclectic school buildings.

No pioneer log schools, and no international style facilities have been inventoried. It is rather unlikely that any log schoolhouses are extant, although certainly some of our remaining homestead cabins may have served as schools for a length of time. On the other hand, post-World War II styles are to be found in nearly every community. Based on the resource group model, it is probable that additional examples of early frame schools and libraries, Carnegie Libraries, and Masonry school styles were overlooked as well in Phase I Inventory efforts.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY AND ELIGIBILITY

Phase I Inventory properties from this resource group are in relatively good condition as a whole. The levels of condition which apply are as follows: excellent (11), good (13), fair (9), and unexposed (2). Many of these resources have been converted to other uses are currently being well maintained. Of the unexposed sites, one (Richmond Beach School) was demolished since completion of the inventory in 1978.
Levels of integrity for Phase I properties include: excellent (6), good (7), fair (12), and poor (8). Two (2) entries are not evaluated for integrity since they are now demolished. The relatively low levels of integrity are directly related to the number of these resources, mostly schools, that have been converted to other uses. While the condition of these buildings has remained good, changes and insensitive alterations have eroded integrity.

A number of educational resources listed in the Phase I Inventory appear eligible for landmark designation and protection. One resource is already a King County Landmark, with another fifteen properties appearing eligible. Four properties are potentially eligible for National Register status, two of which have already been listed.
**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The history of recreation, entertainment, and cultural pursuits in King County grew from a coming together of Native American customs, worldwide ethnic traditions, and pioneer experiences shared in common by settlers in the Pacific Northwest. Emerging community identity forged new traditions in the late 19th century. A shared appreciation for the beauty of waters, mountains, and forests shaped a special type of physical recreation that would become distinctive to our region. The state of the economy has always influenced the quantity and quality of our leisure time, spawning tourism, spectator sports, and the amusement industry. From the automobile to the cinema, to the video arcade, technology has expanded our range of choices. This context paper examines the themes and the physical legacy of our leisure-time pursuits since 1850.

**THEMES OVER TIME**

The timeline that follows organizes King County entertainment/recreational/cultural history by themes as they occurred over time, and lists the major events within each theme. The six themes of Community Events, Performing Arts, Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, Amusement, Sports, and Heritage are described here.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement-Development (1850-1900)</th>
<th>Community Events</th>
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<tr>
<td>Isolation and pioneer hardships limit social and cultural activities to family events in homes, barns, hop sheds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Founding of towns and institutions encourages social gathering at central locations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early &quot;multi-purpose&quot; facilities—hotels, schools, and commercial buildings also serve as community meeting halls, ballrooms, and auditoriums.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outdoor social gatherings expand to include festivals, community picnics, parades, hayrides, ice cream socials.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The beginnings of fairs and festivals—King County Agricultural Society holds first annual County Fair in 1863.</td>
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</table>

**Performing Arts**

Traveling forms of entertainment bring culture to isolated communities in 1800's and 1890's—vaudeville, minstrel shows, Lyceum, Chautauqua, magic lantern shows.
Settlement-Development (1850-1900)  

Multi-purpose community halls, schools, churches and commercial buildings serve as auditoriums for concert, drama, lectures.

Community bands, singing societies, and local theatre groups blossom from 1800's on.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
A renewal of appreciation for wilderness destinations coincides with growth of towns and clearing of forests.

Snoqualmie Falls and Green River Gorge attract local sightseers and tourists as early as 1880's.

Hunting, fishing, and "tenting" become popular recreational activities.

More formal tourist accommodations prosper in the 1880's and 1890's at hot springs resorts on the Skykomish and Green Rivers, Hop Ranch Hotel in Snoqualmie, and Calkins' Resort on Mercer Island.

First local park system established in 1884 in Seattle.

Amusement
Communities with scenic water settings become pleasure destinations in 1890's.

Private pleasure and excursion boats provide access to Fortuna Park on Mercer Island, Juanita Beach, Des Moines and Redondo.

Sports
Individual sports such as bicycling and rowing become popular in the 1890's.

Informal horse-racing a common event.

Arrival of game of golf in 1890's—courses developed at Earlington Overlake, and The Highlands.

Heritage
King County Pioneer Society, established in 1871, begins recognition of County and local heritage.
Growth-Urbanization (1900-World War II)

Community Events
Rising immigration at turn of the century results in a growing number of local ethnic festivals.

Popularity of agricultural fairs peaks with productivity of King County farming and the Kent Lettuce Festival, 1920's and 1930's.

Seattle-based celebrations of national and international scope begin with Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exhibition of 1909.

Performing Arts
Issaquah, Enumclaw, and Auburn welcome performing arts with specialized structures and opera.

Cinema gains a foothold over live theatre in 1904—movie houses constructed or converted from existing theatres.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
Economic health allows expansion of leisure time for all.

Tourism by rail and steamboat makes way for private auto touring in 1910's and 1920's.

Auto camps and rustic resorts accessible by highway enjoy growing popularity—over Snoqualmie Pass and along Cedar-Green River corridor to Enumclaw and Mt. Rainier.

Water recreation brings swimming and picnic parks along lake, sound and river shorelines.

State, County and local park systems are established resulting in wide range of recreation options from backpacking to athletics.

Conservation ethic formalized in King County by creation of Snoqualmie National Forest in 1908.

Amusement
Luna Park at Alki Beach attracts County-wide visitors from 1907 until destruction by fire in 1931.

Redondo Recreation Center with its art deco skating rink thrives in the 1930's.
Sports
School and community team sports expand in scope and popularity in early 1900’s.

Schools begin to plan for and construct athletic facilities as distinct elements of their physical plants.

County and local parks concentrate on providing sports facilities—ballfields and stadiums, gymnasium/fieldhouses, swimming pools, etc.—for community recreation.

Meadows Racetrack in Georgetown is frequented in the early 1900’s, replaced by the regional Longacres Racetrack in Renton in 1933.

Sicks’ Stadium in Seattle (built in 1938) becomes a regional facility.

Heritage
Local historical societies begin in the 1930’s.

Monuments and markers commemorating heritage sites and trails are erected throughout the County.
Modern Era
(World War II-Present)

Community Events
Major regional festivals expand—Heritage Fair at Marymoor Park, King County Fair at Enumclaw.

Small community festivals such as Duvall Days, Auburn Days, and Vashon Strawberry Festival proliferate.

Performing Arts
Population growth and local incorporations bring about formation of local arts groups, new construction of local cultural facilities.

Rebirth of interest in live theatre encourages reuse and adaptation of older arts facilities, outdoor amphitheatres constructed.

Regional arts facilities in Seattle built to attract countywide and regional audiences of national and international repute.

Drive-in theatres, multiplex theatres change the nature of movie-going.

Outdoor Recreation and Tourism
Suburban and County park systems expanded and upgraded—Forward Thrust bond issue provides county-city funding in the 1970’s.

Acquisition of first County regional wilderness park at Cougar Mountain begins in 1984.

Amusement
Theme parks rise and decline in Woodinville, Federal Way, and Shoreline—most recent theme parks are Waterworks in Issaquah and Enchanted Village in Federal Way.

Seattle World’s Fair of 1962 leaves a lasting legacy at Seattle Center.

Penny arcades give way to video game parlors.

Sports
The Kingdome is constructed with Forward Thrust funds in Seattle in 1976.

Expanding forms of sports and recreation effect changes in parks, shoreline, and wilderness areas and leave impacts upon the landscape—boating, skiing, bicycling and jogging, off-track vehicles and snowmobiles, white water sports and sports aviation.
Modern Era
(World War II-Present)

Heritage
Increasing awareness of heritage brings about proliferation of history groups, museums, and public and private collections of pre-historic and historic artifacts.

Heritage site development is spurred by the Bicentennial of 1976–Snoqualmie Depot, Clise Mansion become tourist destinations.

Legislation protecting both archaeological and historic sites is enacted at the federal, state and local level.

King County's Office of Historic Preservation, established in 1978, manages a Countywide inventory of historic resources, a small museum assistance program, and a landmarks designation program.

Local heritage celebration and project planning now underway for State Centennial in 1989.

THEME REPRESENTATION IN THE INVENTORY

Theme representation in the Inventory is broad yet somewhat unbalanced, partially due to overall low number of inventoried resources. Some inventoried commercial districts may contain individual properties not analyzed within this resource group but related to performing arts and community events. No resources of the Heritage theme, such as museums, historic monuments or markers have been inventoried, yet such properties are known to exist in the County.

The Settlement-Development Period (1850-1900) is represented by only three inventoried resources. The Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-WWII) is represented by thirteen Inventory entries. No inventoried resources fall into the Modern Era (WWII to present). A number of resource types omitted from the Inventory should occur within this most recent period. A moderate number of resources dating from the earlier two periods are likely to still exist in un inventoried areas.

Phase I Inventory entries represent five out of six identified resource group themes, including Amusement (7), Sports (7) (2 entries filling 2 theme categories), Outdoor Recreation and Tourism (2), Community Events (1), and Performing Arts (1). (See Chart 5.)
### RESOURCE TYPES

The following list indicates the types of entertainment/recreational/cultural resources suggested by the resource group model. These are the resources that are likely to exist, or that have existed, based upon King County history. Arranged by categories, the list also includes a detailed subset of resources under each general resource type.

**Auditorium**
- amphitheatres
- multi-purpose facilities
- school auditoriums

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<tr>
<th>THEMES</th>
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</tr>
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**Chart 5: Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural Themes**

This chart identifies numbers of entertainment/recreational/cultural resources from Phase I Inventory by theme, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by theme) not yet inventoried.
Fair/Amusement Park*  
amusement parks  
fairgrounds and facilities  
themed

Monument/Marker*  
Heritage site markers and monuments

Museum/Exhibition*  
art galleries  
converted homes, halls  
fairgrounds exhibition buildings  
history museums  
open-air museums

Music/Dance Facility  
bandstands  
dance halls  
multi-purpose facilities  
pavilions

Outdoor Entertainment/Recreation  
campgrounds, back-country structures  
picnic, day-park facilities  
pleasure craft, trains, and trolleys

Resort  
auto camps  
fishing, hunting resorts  
hot springs resorts  
rustic mountain resorts  
ski resorts  
waterside resorts

Sports Facility  
field houses  
golf course facilities  
gymnasiums  
playgrounds and ball fields  
race track facilities  
shooting/archery ranges  
skating rinks  
ski slope facilities  
stadiums and grandstands  
swimming pools/natatoriums

Theatre/Cinema  
cinemas  
concert halls  
multi-purpose facilities—schools, churches, fraternal halls, commercial buildings  
opera houses  
theatres
RESOURCE TYPES IN THE INVENTORY

Resource types for the entertainment/recreational/cultural resource group are not well represented in the Inventory. Of ten resource types, these five have been omitted altogether from the Inventory: Auditoriums, fair or amusement park facilities, monuments or markers, museums, and works of art. All of these are known or likely to exist, though many may be of recent construction. Homes of artists have not been analyzed within this resource group, but rather categorized in the Residential/Domestic Resource Group.

Inventoried resource types include seven sports facilities, four outdoor recreation facilities, three music/dance facilities, two resort properties, and one theatre. (See Chart 6.)

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<td>Music/Dance Hall</td>
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<td>Resort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monument/Marker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Museum/Exhibition</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Work of Art</td>
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Chart 6: Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural Resource Types

This chart lists numbers of entertainment/recreational/cultural resources from Phase I Inventory by type, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by type) not yet inventoried.
TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

The resource group model suggests the following types, styles, and methods of construction for the Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural Resource Group.

Eastlake and Shingle style architecture: elaborate resorts (Calkins, Hot Springs on Green River); Victorian exuberance in excursion parks, dance and band pavilions.

"Community Recreation Center": a rural vernacular building type intended for multi-purpose use (often, a two-story Western false-front framed structure with dance hall or auditorium space above, commercial space below).

Park Service Rustic architecture: national, state, and local park systems, some private camps.

Alpine theme: ski resorts and mountain towns; other fantasy motifs in theme parks.

INVENTORY REPRESENTATION OF TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Inventoried properties include two examples of the "Community Recreation Center" (vernacular multi-purpose) type, and two examples of Park Service Rustic.

Additional examples of the latter style have been identified within the King County Park system. More are believed to exist in national and state park systems, and possibly in some private camps or resorts. Victorian styles such as Eastlake and the early 20th century Shingle Style, are unlikely to remain in existence. On the other hand, ski and mountain resort architecture in the alpine motif are known to exist.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY, AND ELIGIBILITY

Phase I Inventory properties from this resource group were found to be in varying stages of repair: excellent (3), good (7), fair (4), and deteriorated (1). One inventory entry is known to have been demolished since the 1978 survey.

Inventoried resources include the following levels of integrity: excellent (2), good (4), fair (7), and poor (2). One property is known to have been demolished since the 1978 survey.

Ten resources appear eligible for King County Landmark status, and five of those may be eligible for listing on the National Register.
FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

From their own ethnic and religious backgrounds, settlers to King County brought familiar funerary customs, customs which differ in some respects from those of the Native American population. Sparse population and the isolation of pioneer homesteads made the family burial plot the practice of the day. The growth of communities allowed the creation and upkeep of cemeteries, sponsored by churches, cemetery associations, ethnic groups or fraternal organizations. Undertaking companies emerged as sidelines of the local cabinet maker or livery stable in the 1870's and evolved into full-scale funeral services as the size of the community increased. The commercial operation of large private cemeteries such as Evergreen-Washelli reached its present scale after World War II.

Resources associated with this resource group include tribal, family, and church burial grounds, community and fraternal cemeteries, and private commercially operated cemeteries. Markers, monuments, and landscape features are important design elements. Mortuaries, mausoleums, creatoriums, columbariums, and funeral parlors also belong to this resource group.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Phase I Inventory entries from this resource group number eighteen. These include: eight community cemeteries, four church cemeteries, three fraternal cemeteries, and three family cemeteries. Several of these cemeteries contain Native American plots. Although cemeteries as a rule are excluded from designation at both the national and county level, the following would appear to be possible exceptions based upon significance of human association and/or design. Newcastle Cemetery (already listed), Fall City Cemetery, Saar Pioneer Cemetery, St. Patrick's Cemetery in Kent, and the Marker Plot in Maple Valley. These sites have been maintained to some degree at the time of the Phase I Inventory project in 1979.
GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The boundaries of King County were carved out of a larger Thurston County by the Territorial Legislative in 1852. The first Board of County Commissioners met in Seattle, the County Seat, in March of 1853. King County's Native American population was relegated to the Muckleshoot Reservation, established by treaty and enlarged in 1874. Pioneer communities were platted in the 1870's, '80's, and '90's. Incorporations proceeded rapidly in the 1890's and the first decade of the 20th century. During the same decades many towns adjacent to Seattle were annexed by the City.

Gradually, King County communities established their own systems of rule, their own fire and police protection, water works, utilities, and street systems. County government grew to provide these same services to rural, unincorporated areas. In addition the County provided social services such as the almshouse and hospital at Georgetown and the "lazy husband" work farm at The Willows on Lake Washington. Public Works projects such as roads, bridges, schools, parks, and flood control were increased through the availability of federal dollars under Depression-era relief programs. World War II growth spurred additional eastside incorporations in the late 1940's and '50's. Regulation of burgeoning land development in unincorporated districts became a major function of King County government in the 1970's.

The need for government buildings both in suburban cities and towns, and at the County seat in Seattle, inspired a wide range of building types from humble frame halls to ten-story masonry edifices. Very often town hall, jail, and postal service functions shared space in private homes, community centers, or commercial buildings. As the economic base of King County towns solidified in the 1910's and 1920's, modern brick municipal halls and other special purpose facilities were erected. Fire stations, jails, and post offices have left a legacy of varied building types and styles. A diversity of public works projects over the decades, from community centers to highway bridges, exist in all corners of the County.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Only one Phase I Inventory entry, the Renton Fire Station, is classified in this resource group as a primary listing. However, as cross-references, sixteen entries are included. These sixteen fall into the Commercial Resource Group (three community centers—one used for many years as a city hall, the other a WPA-built County park facility), Transportation Resource Group (four public roadways, one Coast Guard light structure, and one vehicular bridge), Agriculture (one Indian Agency structure on an old farmstead), Education (two schools—one built by WPA, the other serving for many years as a city hall), and Recreation (2 WPA-built County park fieldhouses).

The Renton Fire Station, built by the WPA in 1942 in the Modern Style, has been listed on the State Register of Historic Places. Many of the cross-referenced properties, dealt with under their primary resource group, may also be considered eligible.
HEALTH CARE RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King County's first medical practitioner was the renowned Doc Maynard of Seattle. Three Sisters of Charity began administration of a small hospital at the County-owned Georgetown Poor Farm in 1877. The Sisters purchased property in Seattle and by 1882 had begun construction of a permanent facility. Providence Hospital in Seattle was the largest hospital in the Northwest by 1909. King County continued to operate an almshouse at Georgetown. In 1894, a permanent masonry hospital building was erected. This facility served the County until the late 1940's, well beyond construction of King County's new Harborview Hospital in Seattle in 1930.

Private health care progressed on a number of fronts during the early decades. Doctors began private practices in Issaquah and Kent in the 1880's. Often, physicians operated pharmacies and small hospitals and clinics on a community scale. Private sanitoriums at Riverton, Firlands, and the Meadows were opened in the 1910's and 1920's. Private rest homes for the elderly, often sponsored by fraternal organizations, opened their doors in the 1920's. The Masonic Home at Zenith remains one of the largest of such facilities in the County. Hot springs resorts at Lickton, Goldmeyer, Scenic, and Green River offered alternative "cures" to physical ailments. In 1945, Group Health Cooperative was established in Seattle. Today Group Health clinics and Seattle-King Couty Public Health clinics operate in various locations all around the County.

Health care resources vary widely in scale and style. Hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, medical businesses and offices reflect both the institutional styles of their period as well as the changing technology of the profession.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Health Care entries in the Phase I Inventory are only one in number: Firlands Sanitorium in Richmond Highlands. The Georgetown Poor Farm Annex (now demolished), and the Lyle House, an early residential doctor's office in Bothell, are cross-referenced under this resource group as well. Portions of the Firlands complex indeed appear to be eligible for King County Landmark designation. As one of the County's few remaining examples of early 20th century health care, the complex deserves recognition.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An abundance of natural resources forms the basis of King County’s rich industrial history. In addition to its agriculture and thriving food-processing industry, the earth, waters, and forest of King County have given rise to lucrative timber, maritime, and coal mining activity. Logging and commercial fishing were the first industries of the fledgling town of Seattle, and these, as well as coal mining, were largely responsible for the City’s developmental success in the 1860’s, 1870’s, and 1880’s. These resource based enterprises spawned support industries such as wood products manufacture, shipbuilding, and hydroelectric generation.

The aerospace industry, spearheaded by the Boeing Airplane Company, brought King County squarely into the 20th century. This major new business, for the first time based upon raw materials originating from outside the County, began a trend toward diversification of King County industry in the general direction of electronics manufacture and space industry research. World War II boosted production in all fields of industry. By the end of the War, the scales had tipped irrevocably away from an agriculturally based economy to one of diverse industry. This context paper outlines the range of King County’s industrial heritage and the cultural resources which illustrate it.

THEMES OVER TIME

The timeline that follows organizes King County industrial history by themes as they occurred over time, and lists the major events within each theme. The eight themes described here are: Timber, Fisheries, Maritime, Coal Mining, Manufacturing, Water Supply and Power Production, Communication, and Aerospace.

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<th>Period</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>Native American Occupation</td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>Western cedars used for centuries by Native Americans for canoes, housing, clothing, and implements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(prehistory - 1850)</td>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>Native Americans rely primarily on salmon and shellfish for sustenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large quantities of salmon are caught by weir and trap in traditional fashion along rivers and inlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Early commercial schooners on Puget Sound barter with Indians for whale oil and salmon to be sold in San Francisco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement-Development</td>
<td>Timber</td>
<td>Hand logging of spars and poles for export to San Francisco and foreign ports becomes King County’s earliest industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1850-1900)</td>
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</table>
Henry Yesler establishes King County's first sawmill on Elliott Bay in 1853. Mill serves as the area settlers' principle source of livelihood for some ten years.

Sawmills, shingle mills, and sash and door factories proliferate around the County in the 1870's and 1880's. Mills with easiest access to Puget Sound enjoy greatest success.

Railroads open up new territories to logging in the 1890's. Logging camps and milltowns spring up along these transportation routes at Monroe, Woodinville, Bothell, Snoqualmie Falls, and others.

**Fisheries**

Dr. David S. Maynard of Seattle is first to engage in catching, curing, and marketing of fish on a commercial scale. For next 25 years, salted fish put up in kits and barrels, and fish oil are sold for cash in San Francisco. Indians make most of the catch.

From 1880 to 1891, Jackson, Myers and Co. operate a large cannery at West Seattle. Chinese and Japanese supply most labor. Purse seining method used.

Seattle too far from fishing grounds to become cannery leader. Instead, plays an important role in shipping, financing, and the manufacturing of equipment.

**Maritime**

George Austin of Seattle, County's first known shipwright, builds small wooden craft in the 1860's.

Robert Moran creates a shipbuilding empire in the 1880's and 1890's. Alaska gold rush creates a market for 12 Moran Yukon River steamers. Moran yards launch the torpedo boat Rowan, and the battleship Nebraska.

Wood shipbuilding thrives in Seattle yards in the 1870's from the downtown waterfront to Smith's Cove. Mosquito fleet of Puget Sound is manufactured locally.

Puget Sound Drydock is established in Dockton on Maury Island in 1891, pros pers through the Alaskan gold rush years until its removal to Seattle in 1909.
Coal Mining

King County coal fields first discovered by Dr. M. Bigelow on his Black River donation claim in 1853. In the 1860's, private claims at Squak Coal Creek are worked and small quantities of coal transported to market in Seattle via wagon and barge.

In the 1870's, Seattle Coal and Transportation Company takes charge of the movement of coal, via coalcar, tram, and barge from Newcastle mines to ships on Elliott Bay. In 1879, 132,263 tons of coal are exported from Seattle.

The Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad reaches the Newcastle mines in 1878 and the overland-lake route is abandoned. Coal mining becomes King County's most important industry.

Black Diamond Coal mines are opened in 1882 by the California based Black Diamond Coal Company. By 1895, the mines are top producers in King County and remain so for many years.

Completion of the Cedar River extension of the Columbia and Puget Sound Railroad from Renton encourages the development of new veins at Ravensdale, Franklin, Lawson, and Cedar Mountain.
Settlement-Development
(1850-1900)

Manufacturing
Pioneer communities establish small brickyards wherever a good supply of clay and level ground are available. Horse powered pugmills and simple kilns are built.

Seattle Woolen Mill established in Kirkland in 1892, produces blankets and woolen fabric.

Denny Clay Company is organized in 1882. Pits and a plant are opened at Kummer and Taylor. Manufactures vitrified paving brick, sewer pipe, building and fire brick, flue lining, and terra cotta. Many of those products used in the building of Seattle.

Water Supply/Energy Production
Pioneers construct small scale, private water supply systems, often spring-fed.

Seattle's municipal water supply system on the Cedar River is begun in 1892 under City Engineer Reginald Thomason. The system is protected by 80,000 acres of watershed lands.

Charles Baker's Snoqualmie Falls Power Company establishes the first major hydroelectric generating station in the County at Snoqualmie Falls in 1899.

Other small scale electrical generation systems set up in sawmills and industrial plants at turn of the century.

Communications
Western Union Telegraph reaches Seattle in 1864, extends to rural communities by turn of the century.

Sunset Telegraph Company operates a telephone exchange in Seattle by 1890.

Growth-Urbanization
(1900-World War II)

Timber
The steam powered donkey engine revolutionizes logging in the early 1900's. By 1920's, gasoline powered logging trucks enter the forests.

The Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company (founded in 1914) and the White River Lumber Company of Enumclaw (founded in 1893) become the largest local producers in King County.

Logging gradually moves further east to virgin stands in foothills of the Cascades. Preston, High Point, Selleck, Hobart, Skykomish, and Alpine host major operations.
Growth-Urbanization (1900-World War II)

Largest hardwood mill in the West is set up at Auburn in 1917.

When Western Washington timber production peaks in 1929, King County ranks third in production statewide. Dwindling forest resources and the onset of the Depression bring production to an all-time low in the early 1930's.

Fisheries
Edmund A. Smith of Seattle perfects the "Iron Chink," a fish butchering machine in 1903.

National and state regulations come into effect to protect the resource from depletion. Green River Salmon Hatchery is established by the State near Auburn in 1899, updated in 1920's, becomes highest producer in State by 1929. Tokul Creek hatchery and others operate in King County.

Small scale commercial fishermen operate out of Quartermaster Harbor at Vashon Island.

Seattle becomes center for Pacific halibut fleet and handles large volume of fresh and smoked fish through cold storage packing houses.

Maritime
Martinolich Shipyards are established in Dockton in 1904, produce over 200 fishing vessels and mosquito steamers until closure in 1930.

Seattle shipyards such as Skinner and Eddy and many others were involved in production for World War I, the mosquito fleet, and the Pacific fisheries.

Bartsch and Tompkins Transportation Company acquire a shipbuilding site at Houghton in 1901, later merge with Anderson Steamboat Company. Ferryboats, mosquito fleet steamers, and A.Y.P. tourist craft are manufactured here.

Opening of the Lake Washington Ship Canal in 1917 provides inland shipyards and ports with direct access to Puget Sound. Ocean-going ships reach Renton, Bellevue.

The Depression closes many shipyards. Lake Washington remains open and rebuilds the ferry Kalakala with new arc welding technique in 1935.
Growth-Urbanization
(1900-World War II)

**Coal Mining**
Pacific Coast Coal Company absorbs many local mining and transportation companies to become largest operator in King County.

County production peaks in the 1920's, then declines with labor problems, competition of fuel oil and electricity, and a worsening economy.

Company towns such as Newcastle, Franklin, Kummer, and Sherwood fold up and disappear. Others such as Cumberland, Ravensdale, Selleck, and Black Diamond convert to different economic base.

**Manufacturing**
Gladding, McBean and Company acquires the Denny-Renton Clay and Coal Company. Large plants are operated at Taylor, Renton, and Auburn.

Seattle Car and Manufacturing Company, later known as Pacific Car and Foundry, is established in 1905, becomes one of Renton's major industries.

**Water Supply/Energy Production**
Local water systems managed by private companies, often in combination with local power supply.

Seattle Lighting Department's hydroelectric facility at Cedar Falls, completed in 1904, becomes nation's first municipal power supplier. Company town of Cedar Falls built to house facility's operators and their families.

In 1972, The Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Company, with headquarters in Seattle, consolidates local utilities and electrical railways from Bellingham to Tacoma. Improved service to rural King County is the result.

City of Seattle begins extensive hydroelectric development of the Skagit River in 1918.

By mid-1920's, most King County cities are operating municipal water supply systems.

**Communications**
Small local exchanges exist in nearly every rural town by 1910. Among the earliest were the Issaquah, Fall City, Auburn, and Kent exchanges.
In 1913, Sunset Telegraph merges with competition, eventually becomes Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. Gradually acquires all local exchanges.

**Aerospace**

Boeing Airplane Company is officially established in 1917. A small 21-man specialty shop becomes a major aircraft manufacturer in World War I, and the leading U.S. supplier of single-seat fighting planes from 1924-1936. Passenger planes, mail planes, and seaplanes are produced in the 1920's.

Boeing Field is developed by King County as a commercial airfield.

King County purchases Sand Point in 1920 and deeds it to the U.S. government for use as a naval airbase.

**Timber**

Post war prosperity and the housing boom stimulate the industry in the 1940's and 1950's. Forestry management practices on public and private land are introduced in response to wide scale depletion: fire prevention, sustained yield, reforestation, tree farming, and multiple-use policies. Small, private logging companies and mills are gradually forced out by growth of major land-holding corporations such as Weyerhaeuser.

**Fisheries**

The Boldt decision of 1974 changes the nature of commercial salmon fishing on Puget Sound waters.

**Maritime**

Lake Washington Shipyard mobilizes during World War II as a major defense plant for the manufacture of Navy vessels and repair and conversion of war damaged ships.

**Coal Mining**

In the 1940's, King County remains second in statewide coal production. Large reserves are known to remain, ready to be tapped in several fields.

**Manufacturing**

Timber, aviation, and agriculture based manufacturing remain foremost, with a growing competition from electronics and other high technology light industry.
Modern Era  Aerospace
(World War II - Present)

World War II production demands encourage rapid expansion of Boeing. A new plant at Renton produces B-29s. Boeing employment opportunities radically boost the County's population, create new suburbs and incorporations.

Boeing remains the major employer in King County, weathering a serious economic slump of the early 1970's.

Boeing spurs proliferation of aerospace and related industries, broadening County's economic base.

THEME REPRESENTATION IN THE INVENTORY

Theme representation in the inventory is surprisingly unbalanced considering the relative importance of certain industries to King County history. For example, there are no inventoried resources pertaining to the theme of Fisheries (one fish hatchery on the Green River has been evaluated under the Agriculture resource group), and only a small number of Maritime and Aerospace resources are listed in the Inventory. In contrast, the theme of Water Supply/Power Production is illustrated by ten inventoried resources. Timber, Coal Mining and Manufacturing, among King County's most important industrial activities are only moderately represented in the Inventory, with five entries each. In spite of their transitory nature, the logging, mining, and fishing industries made a significant impact upon the County. Industrial resources illustrating these themes in the form of sites, archeological remnants, and moveable artifacts are certain to exist in greater numbers. Aerospace, maritime, and manufacturing resources also exist outside the scope of the Inventory.

As might be expected, the majority of industrial resources in the Inventory (24) relate to the Growth-Urbanization Period of 1900-World War II when King County developed its resource based economy to the fullest. Major industrial expansion followed World War II, especially in the field of aerospace, but no resources from the Modern Era (World War II to present) have yet been inventoried.
Phase I Inventory entries in this resource group represent seven out of eight identified resource group themes, including Water Supply/Energy Production (10), Coal Mining (5), Manufacturing (5), Timber (5), Communications (3), Maritime (2), and Aerospace (1). (See Chart 7.)

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Chart 7: Industrial/Engineering Themes

This chart identifies numbers of industrial resources from Phase I Inventory by theme, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by theme) not yet inventoried.
RESOURCE TYPES

The following list indicates the type of industrial/engineering resources suggested by the resource group model. These are the resources that are likely to exist, or that have existed, based upon King County history. Arranged by categories, the list also includes a detailed subset of resources under each general resource type.

Communications Facility
- equipment storage facilities
- switching stations
- telephone/telegraph offices

Energy Facility
- dams
- gatehouses
- generating plants/equipment
- penstocks
- substations
- transformer stations

Extractive Facility or Site
- brickyards*
- coal mines: barges, bunkers, narrow-gauge cars, slopes*
- logging sites: donkeys and other equipment, log flumes, skid roads*

Industrial Housing
- company towns (logging, mining, shipbuilding, hydroelectric):*
  - company/plant offices
  - company stores
  - management housing
  - social center/other amenities
  - worker housing, domestic outbuildings

Mill/Processing/Manufacturing Facility
- aerospace facilities*
- airplane plants, hangars, fields*
- briquette factories
- clay product plants*
- drydocks
- fish and shellfish canneries*
- foundaries
- modern light industrial plants*
- pulp and paper mills
- sash and box-making factories*
- saw and shingle mills, sawdust burners, mill pond*
- shipyards
- woollen mills

Water-Related Facility
- dams, piping
- purification plants
- reservoirs
- springs, natural features
Industrial resource types suggested by the resource group model which are not represented in the Phase I Inventory.

RESOURCE TYPES IN THE INVENTORY

Certain resource types are not as comprehensively represented in the Inventory as the resource group model suggests they might be. For example, distinctive types such as log flumes, and out-of-date processing systems may now be obsolete in all areas of the County. Industrial equipment and other moveable artifacts were not emphasized in the Inventory, yet are known to exist in various locations—they are particularly crucial to the preservation of our industrial heritage.

Inventoried resource types often fall into more than one category, for example, industrial housing situated on a mill site. The thirty-one Inventory entries encompass twelve examples of industrial housing, twelve mill/processing/manufacturing resources, six energy facility resources, five extractive facility resources, four water-related (or water supply) resources, and three communications facility resources. (See Chart 8.)

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Chart 8: Industrial/Engineering Resource Types

This chart lists numbers of industrial/engineering resources from Phase I Inventory by type, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by type) not yet inventoried.

TYPE, STYLE AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

The resource group model suggests the following types, styles, and methods of construction for the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group.
Form follows Function: stylistic considerations minimal–functional efficiency is top design priority.

State-of-the-art engineering techniques reflect period of use and technological level of particular industry, adaptation to technological improvements over time, layering rather than original design.

Transitory in nature: a sawmill, shipyard, or coal mine–built to serve only until natural resource is depleted. More permanent structures built to house manufacturing process or hydroelectric generation.

Equipment housed within industrial structures: crucial to interpretation and to function of the site, equipment types clearly vary by industry and decade of use. Sheltering structures often a version of the "industrial shed" in frame or steel.

Company towns share concepts of overall layout and domestic styles with private communities, with some exceptions:

- obvious hierarchical distinctions among homes and home sites based upon standing within company.
- limited range of simple vernacular housing styles, materials
- orientation of townsite toward workplace

INVENTORY REPRESENTATION OF TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Inventory entries include twelve examples of company built industrial housing, two examples of in-place industrial equipment, and eight loosely defined examples of the "industrial shed".

Only two examples of industrial towns, Dockton and Newcastle, are identified in the Inventory. More company-owned towns are known to exist around the County. Some of these towns may reflect ethnic influences in their layout and domestic architecture. The Inventory contains few examples of complete industrial operations, and thus fails to document completely even one industrial activity. An exception is the theme of hydroelectric power production, where both Snoqualmie Falls and Cedar Falls plants are inventoried in full and thus illustrate a complete process.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY, AND ELIGIBILITY

Phase I Inventory resources from this resource group were found in varying stages of repair at the time of the 1978 survey: excellent (6), good (8), fair (6), deteriorated (8), and ruins (3). The latter three include the Renton Coal Mine Hoist Foundations, the Cherry Valley Shingle Mill site and Artesian Well Head, the Lake Washington Shipyard site. Since the Inventory, two structures designated as deteriorated, the Boeing Red Barn, and the Baima House, have been restored to excellent condition. One structure, the Chicago-Milwaukee Substation at Cedar Falls, is thought to have been demolished.
Resources from this resource group possess the following levels of physical integrity based on 1978 survey information: excellent (10), good (5), fair (9), and poor (7). Properties with excellent integrity retain original characteristics sufficient to convey the industrial process with which they are associated, either in full, or as a complete component. Properties with poor integrity have lost the characteristics or context which illustrate the industrial activity that once occurred on the site.

Out of the 31 inventoried resources in the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group, sixteen are potentially eligible for King County Landmarks designation, one of which has already been designated. Three properties are currently listed on the National Register, with an additional three potentially eligible.
LANDSCAPE/OPEN SPACE RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The landscape of King County is a striking juxtaposition of modern urbanization, against turn of the century agricultural lands, against age-old wilderness. Faced with the shear necessity of survival, early settlers did much to tame the wilderness. They created a cultural landscape which fanned out from Seattle and other river outlets along valleys and plateaus. Clusters of these settlers formed towns and eventually suburbs that transformed open fields into private yards and gardens. Still, native vegetation, and natural contours and features dominated the landscape. Further manipulation of the land for commercial and industrial purposes in recent decades has radically altered the landscape in the western portions of the County. Central and eastern reaches of the County still retain a distinctive sense of place that illustrates the true quality of the original landscape.

Seattle, at the most urbanized core of King County, recognized the need for a City-wide park system in 1884. Surrounded by acres of mountain and forest wilderness, King County saw no pressing need for the protection of green open spaces in the forms of parks until the 1930's. Even then, the parks established in the early years were geared primarily to recreation and sports activity. Professionally-designed private landscapes are rare in the County and are chiefly associated with wealthy city dwellers who relocated to suburban or country estates. In many instances the design concepts applied at these estates emanated from sources of the eastern and mid-western United States. A separate and distinctive design source can be identified in Japanese-influenced gardens and landscape of suburban city dwellers.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Only two entries from Phase I Inventory are categorized under the Landscape/Open Space Resource Group. Both of these–The Carlsen Hill Spring and Maple Tree, and The Iago Vista Spring–are marked by the Shoreline Historical Society. Because of lack of integrity, neither of these sites would be considered eligible for landmark designation. Six Inventory entries are cross-referenced under this resource group—two are waterfront parks with primary recreation functions, one is a spring used for industrial purposes, and one is a private residence with an historic tree on the property.
RELIGIOUS RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Settlers to King County from Europe, Asia, Canada, and the eastern United States brought with them a wide variety of religious beliefs. The earliest documented Protestant service was held at the home of Thomas Alvord in 1860. In that same decade, Roman Catholic priests celebrated mass on the Muckleshoot Reservation. Early-day services were held in private homes, schools and tents. Circuit riders served entire rural districts until a church’s membership grew strong enough to erect facilities and support a full-time minister. In some communities, ethnic enclaves formed congregations where services were held in the native tongue. The increasing prosperity of certain denominations permitted the further specialization of services from health care to schooling and housing. Lutherans, Methodists, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Catholics, and Baptists were among the most widely represented in King County. The Jewish and Buddhist beliefs were practiced by many, especially within the City of Seattle.

Private parlors, schools and community halls, and crude log churches gave way to framed, milled edifices in the 1880’s and ’90’s. By the 1910’s and ’20’s, many congregations were able to erect substantial churches of brick and stone. Church schools, colleges, seminaries, health care facilities, parsonages, rectories, and chapels are among the many variations of resource types in this group.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

Phase I Inventory data contains fifteen religion-related entries. These include nine churches, three parsonages, one seminary, one memorial chapel, and one church bell. Those which might be eligible for landmark designation include: The Muckleshoot Indian Mission Church, the Florence Henry Memorial Chapel, First Baptist Church in Bellevue, Holy Innocence Catholic Church in Duvall, St. Edward’s Seminary, the Swedish Baptist Church at Preston, the Methodist Manse in Burton, and the Riverton Park United Methodist Church (8). Many of these properties possess architectural significance, which would permit exceptions to the church exclusion rules of the County and National Register.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The principal dwellings of the Native American tribes residing in King County were split cedar longhouses. During the 1850's and 1960's, Euro-American settlers to King County established makeshift quarters for themselves from available materials. As one of the earliest acts of clearing the land, whole or split logs were used to build rudimentary dwellings. As sawmills capable of preparing dimensional lumber proliferated around the County, housing followed the traditional vernacular styles of frame buildings elsewhere in America. By the 1880's and 1890's, the simple board and batten clapboard frame farmhouses had evolved into more highly ornamented Victorian and Queen Anne residences with milled posts, carved brackets, bays and scalloped shingles. The majority of homes in the County were "carpenter" or "builder" rather than "architect" designed. The exceptions were those of wealthy farmers, merchants, and mill owners who could afford more prestigious accommodations, some in exclusive enclaves such as The Highlands. Many summer and resort homes, some modest and others quite elaborate, were constructed after the turn of the century.

Rural trade centers, railroad towns, mining towns and milltowns provided accommodation for laborers and transient businessmen in various single room occupancy hotels and boarding houses on or near the main streets of the town. In the early part of the 20th century, Seattle had one of the highest ratios of hotel dwellers to single family residents in the country. During the same period, large numbers of brick hotels arose in Seattle's Chinatown to house the influx of Asian laborers who worked seasonally in the fisheries and canneries and on the farms of King County.

The automobile and better roads opened up County agricultural lands in close proximity to Seattle to residential development after World War II. The suburban tract home, with its yard and garage, became the answer to crowded conditions in the city. Many such developments sprouted up adjacent to main traffic arteries or "strips" which generated their own indigenous domestic architecture geared to the traveler-motels, automobile camps, and mobile home parks. Further super-highway development into foothills of eastern King County has promoted the phenomenon of "dispersed housing" in the 1970's and 1980's.

Post-war development in rural King County of new residential centers has changed the old community-oriented domestic pattern while incidently destroying many of the area's early homesteads, farmhouses, and out-buildings. This context paper reviews the themes, physical resources, and associations related to domestic life in King County.

THEMES OVER TIME

The timeline that follows organizes King County residential/domestic history by themes as they occurred over time, and lists the major events within each theme. The themes of Primary Housing, Transient Housing, and Seasonal Housing are described here.
Native American Occupation
(prehistory-1850)

Native American seasonal camps provide lodging in temporary shelters constructed of woven mats and poles.

Seasonal Housing
Native American seasonal camps provide lodging in temporary shelters constructed of woven mats and poles.

Primary Housing
Tribal and extended family bands occupy winter villages and seasonal camps. Permanent villages, with split cedar longhouses, are characteristic of the Snoqualmie, Duwamish, and Muckleshoot. Puyallup-Nisqually along southern King County shorelines.

Primary Housing
Tribal and extended family bands occupy winter villages and seasonal camps. Permanent villages, with split cedar longhouses, are characteristic of the Snoqualmie, Duwamish, and Muckleshoot. Puyallup-Nisqually along southern King County shorelines.

Settlement-Development
(1850-1900)

Primary Housing
Initial transportation by waterway determines location of homesteads along rivers and tributaries of the Duwamish, White, Green and Black Rivers.

Crude log shelters provide temporary habitations for settlers. Some pioneers dwell in stump houses hollowed out of enormous virgin cedar tree stumps.

Early sawmills, make dimensional lumber widely available for frame housing in the 1860's and 1870's. Modest one-and two-story farmhouses, "town" houses and outbuildings are common from 1870-1910.

Fledgling communities throughout the County are built around timber, coal, farming, and maritime resources. Company towns provide rental housing and boarding houses for workers and managers and their families.

As rail lines and County roads are extended, they trigger housing along their routes. By the 1880's, there are County roads in Vashon Island, Kirkland, Squak, Renton, Maple Valley, and Snoqualmie. The Seattle-Walla Walla Railroad reaches Newcastle in late 1870's. Seattle, Lake Shore, and Eastern Railroad runs through Woodinville, Sammamish Valley, Squak, Snoqualmie Valley, and spurs development of Bothell, Redmond, Preston, and North Bend.

In-town houses are "craftsman" or "builder" design, influenced by Victorian and Queen Anne styles popular at the turn of the century. Access to pattern books and mail order catalogues provide opportunities for up-to-date residences for the novice builder.
Settlement-Development
(1850-1900)

Seasonal Housing
Recreational travel in the 1880's and 1890's, steamer excursions and trips to the mountains stimulate development of lodges and inns. Summer resorts are established along the lake and saltwater shorelines and on mountain pass routes around the turn of the century. McDedmond's Inn, Hotel Snoqualmie, and Calkins Resort Hotel on Mercer Island.

Transient Housing
Hotels and rooming houses for transient labor are established in every town center along its major transportation routes. Some of these are separate buildings, others are on the second floors of commercial buildings on main streets. Parker Hotel, Kenton (1876), Bellevue Hotel, Issaquah (1888), and Enumclaw Hotel (1885).

Growth-Urbanization
(1900-World War II)

Primary Housing
Major period of economic growth and population increase. Residential styles influenced by national trends. Beaux Arts eclecticism, with its array of Tudor, Norman, Georgian, and Mediterranean applications, inspires architects in designing homes in better neighborhoods from 1905-1940. Mail order and popular publications (Bungalow Magazine, Architectural Book of Spanish Colonial Designs, and the Coast Magazine) and the works of Ford Tehren and V.W. Voorhees locally promote plans for craftsman bungalows and Spanish Revival of "Classic Box" residences in the county. Well-to-do County merchants build prominent homes in outlying areas or on hills overlooking towns that are labeled "castles" and "mansions" by local residents.

The interurban railroad connects Seattle with Tacoma in 1902 and Everett in 1910. Speculative tracts follow the route and trigger the growth in the White (Green) River Valley from Tukwila to Auburn, and north through Shoreline. "Commuting" to Seattle to shop or work becomes possible.

1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition attracts new residents; real estate promotion of suburban areas such as Juanita and Lake Forest Park. Richmond Beach, The Highlands, and Normandy Park follow. Shoreline, Burien, Des Moines, Beaux Arts start to take shape.
Primary Housing
The beginning of a Northwest Regional style emerges in the domestic architecture of Ellsworth Storey in Seattle, combining craftsman details and local lumber and stone in a natural setting. The style influences suburban development into the 1980's on Mercer Island, in Bellevue, Redmond, and elsewhere in County, State, and region.

The Depression halts building activity. The jobless create shanties of scrap materials and form a community south of downtown Seattle—"Hooverville". Shanties are also scattered throughout the County.

Seasonal Housing
Summer communities for city folks spring up at Redondo, Three Tree Point, Des Moines, Richmond Beach. Summer cottages eventually converted to year-round residences.

Youth camps are established throughout the County—Camp Sealth, Waskowitz, Cabrini and others.

Transient Housing
Transient Asian labor, mostly single men, fill 3-to 5-story brick hotels in Chinatown and Japan-town in Seattle between jobs in the fishing, railroad, mining, farming, and timber industries. Tenant housing is built on King County farms.

Motels and autocamps along major highways provide a new form of temporary housing for auto-tourists.

Luxury hotels such as the Olympic take root in the heart of Seattle.

Primary Housing
Defense housing goes up in early 1940's at Shoreline, Renton (4,000 units), in the Duwamish Valley, and on the Eastside.

Shortage of building materials and manpower during the war period results in standardization, prefabricated housing, and modular plans. Generally smaller homes in the price range of lower middle class is made available to meet demands of war families and the post-war baby boom.
Modern Era
(World War II-present)

Primary Housing
Government-funded low-income housing projects are erected in the County, near Black Diamond, during early 1940's, Renton, Burien in 1960's.

New towns incorporate in the 1950's-Bellevue, Medina, Yarrow Point, Hunts Point, Clyde Hill, Beaux Arts, Black Diamond, Normandy Park, Des Moines—in order to shape development and provide services.

Highways and the automobile promote "suburban sprawl"; regional shopping centers and growing industry accompany new suburban tract housing in former agricultural/dairy belts around Kent, Auburn, Tukwila, Bellevue, Redmond, and Kirkland. Dramatic development of the County results in the loss of much early housing.

As the cost of land rises and vacant lots become scarcer in the 1960's and 1970's, multi-family duplex and apartment developments become an acceptable alternative to the cost of single family homes. Mobile home parks also fill the need for inexpensive housing.

"Dispersed housing", single family suburban-style homes on 5- to 10-acre tracts in rural and foothills areas of eastern King County, proliferates. Suburban housing developments in the form of PUDs spread into the Sammamish, Snoqualmie, Soos Creek and Enumclaw areas in the 1970's and '80's.

Seasonal Housing
Vacation cabins, condominiums, and summer homes increase in ski area at Snoqualmie, upper river valleys, on Vashon Island.

Transient Housing
Hotel and motel operations increase with growth of Seattle/King County tourist industry. Bellevue and Sea-Tac Airport area compete with Seattle for convention business at major hotels.

THEME REPRESENTATION IN THE INVENTORY

Of the three identified themes: Primary Housing, Seasonal Housing, and Transient Housing, theme representation in the Inventory is clearly weighted in favor of Primary Housing—single family homes, apartment buildings, and some institutional housing. The large majority of these entries are in fact single family homes. Transient Housing, which includes traveler accommodations such as inns, hotels,
motels, and autocamps, is rather lightly represented as is the theme of Seasonal Housing which includes summer homes, hunting lodges, camps, and other vacation accommodations. The reasons for this imbalance are uncertain, but relate in part to the sheer numbers of single-family dwellings in relation to all other building types. However, based upon the resource group model, turn-of-the-century hotels and boarding houses occurred in nearly every community, and seasonal housing was once widespread throughout the County. It is reasonably certain that additional resources representing these themes exist in previously surveyed areas. The eastern portions of King County, as yet unsurveyed, are certain to encompass more properties illustrating each of the three resource group themes. Seasonal housing in particular, may occur in relatively higher density in foothill and mountain locations.

The great majority of Inventory entries for this resource group (approximately 150) date from the Growth-Urbanization Period of 1900-World War II. In part this is due to the natural attrition of pre-1900 residential resources, but it is also due to a bias in emphasis. Only two resources from the Modern Era (World War II-present) have been inventoried. Undoubtedly representation of all three resource group themes will be found from this most recent time period.

With 191 Inventory entries for the Residential/Domestic Resource Group, all three themes are represented including Primary Housing (172), Transient Housing (10), and Seasonal Housing (9). (See Chart 9.)

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Chart 9: Residential/Domestic Themes

This chart identifies numbers of residential/domestic resources from Phase I Inventory by theme, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by theme) not yet inventoried.
RESOURCE TYPES

The following list indicates the types of residential/domestic resources suggested by the resource group model. These are the resources that are likely to exist, or that have existed, based upon King County history. Arranged by categories, the list also includes a detailed subset of resources under each general resource type.

Camp/Temporary Habitation
auto camp*
back-country shelter*
hunting lodge
ski chalet*
summer home/cottage
vacation cabin resort
youth camp

Hotel/Inn
first class/luxury hotel*
main street hotel (ground floor retail) laborer/transient SRO motel*
resort hotel (inn, lodge)*

Institutional Housing
dormitory
halfway house
nursing home
parental school
teacherage

Multiple Family Dwelling
apartment house*
duplex/triplex/condominums*
frame and brick single room occupancy hotels
frame boarding house or bunk house
Indian long house
public housing project (war, low-income, military)*

Secondary Structure
barn
carriage house
fencing*
garage
garden gazebo*
gatehouse*
guesthouse*
outhouse*
other ornamentals*
pumphouse*
shed: tool storage, wood
washhouse

Single-Family Dwelling
architect designed "suburban” residence (eclectic)
company housing
early homestead cabin (split cedar and log)
mobile homes and trailers*
owner/carpenter built frame farmhouse
pattern book/mail order houses (Victorian, Queen Anne, Bungalow, classic box)
pioneer frame (board and batten or clapboard)
post World War II residences (International style, Northwest Regional,
suburban ranch styles)*
shack housing (Hooverville)
stump house*

Village Site*

* Residential/domestic resource types suggested by the resource group model
which are not represented in the Phase I Inventory.

RESOURCE TYPES IN THE INVENTORY

The majority of resource types in the Inventory are single family dwellings. Some
entries include more than one resource type, such as a dwelling with secondary
outbuildings. Also, other examples of institutional housing can be found in the
Educational/Intellectual and Religious Resource Groups, and company housing is
treated in the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group. Certain resource types such as
Native American longhouses have disappeared from the landscape, and others such as
pioneer log shelters are fast being eliminated.

Resource types encompassed within the 191 residential/domestic Inventory entries
include single family dwellings (172), secondary structures (28), camps/temporary
habitations (9), hotels/inns (7), institutional housing (1), and multiple family dwelling
(1). No examples of village sites are included in the Inventory. (See Chart 10.)

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Chart 10: Residential/Domestic Resource Types

This chart lists numbers of residential/domestic resources from Phase I Inventory by type, and based on the resource group model, predicts the likely existence of additional resources (by type) not yet inventoried.
TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

The resource group model suggests the following types, styles, and methods of construction for the Residential/Domestic Resource Group.

Pioneer structures: one- or two-room temporary log shelter in the wilderness; occasional two-story house; served pioneer families until more permanent home was built.

Early wood frame buildings: simple owner-built farmhouse with sheds and barns nearby. Later more ornate, use of decorative shingles, milled posts and bargeboards, brackets in Victorian styles.

Builder/carpenter/architect designed Victorian and Queen Anne styled frame residences: more sophisticated, commodious one- and two-story buildings, often with bays, turreted towers, verandas. Some are mail ordered and delivered by railroad for assembly on the site.

Company housing: a group of identical or similar frame buildings serving workers in sawmills, railroad towns, coal mines, or other industries nearby and built for his workers by the owner of the industry. (Style considered under Industrial/Engineering Resource Group.)

Bungalows: 1-1/2-story frame dwelling, popularized in California and by several trade publications (Bungalow Magazine) that include plans for design and construction. Similar popularity of Spanish and V. W. Voorhees, locally. Speculative development created bungalow district in communities around County.

Country Estates: extensive landscaped grounds, major house (mansion), architect designed, with carriage houses, gatehouses, fountains, or other ornamentals.

Wealthy residential districts: Eclectic Beaux Arts designed residences in popular English Tudor, Norman French Gothic, Mediterranean, and Georgian styles.

Vacation homes: beach houses, summer homes and cottages built as temporary vacation retreats along lakeshore, sound, in wooded areas outside population centers, in foothills.

Boarding houses and hotels: 2-story brick or frame commercial buildings with rooms on second floor.

Depression era shack housing.

War housing and low income housing projects: sponsored by the Federal Government; generally simple frame with two or four apartments, communal yards.

Mobile home parks: trailers; mass-produced uniform plan designed for easy transport, hook-ups on site for electricity, plumbing.
Suburban tract housing: split-level, ranch style, frame housing with certain traditional architectural details in Classical, Colonial, English Tudor, or Mediterranean; small or medium lots, landscaped on cul-de-sac or private streets. Garages attached.

Architect designed "Northwest contemporary" style: wood, glass, sensitive to terrain and plantings.

INVENTORY REPRESENTATION OF TYPE, STYLE, AND METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION

Resources of the Residential/Domestic Resource Group include a myriad of vernacular as well as 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 include the following identifiable types and styles as defined in the resource group model: pioneer structures (4), early wood frame (46), builder-carpenter-architect designed (61), bungalow (46), country estate and suburban district (16), vacation (7), and residential districts encompassing mixed styles (5).

Additional pioneer structures are given primary listing under the Agricultural Resource Group, because for the most part they served as early farmhouses. The Inventory is weakest in its coverage of post World War II styles: government-sponsored housing, suburban tract housing in split-level or ranch styles, mobile homes, and Northwest contemporary architect-designed housing. Although the evaluation of such recent building types is difficult, the Inventory should begin to include examples of the best of these most recent residential styles in order to fully illustrate our domestic architectural heritage.

CONDITION, INTEGRITY, AND ELIGIBILITY

The majority of residential resources were found in good condition (107) at the time of Phase I completion. Of the remainder, 34 were found in excellent condition, 46 in fair condition, and 4 in deteriorated, ruinous, or unexposed condition. It is likely that a fairly constant level of maintenance has occurred since 1978, given that the large majority of these resources are single-family homes.

The following levels of physical integrity exist for Phase I residential resources: excellent (56), good (51), fair (62), and poor (22). Resources with excellent integrity have been maintained in essentially an original condition in terms of massing, exterior configurations, and materials. Those with lesser integrity have suffered a loss of original exterior design through massing, roofline, window, poor and/or siding alterations. Resources in excellent condition may thus display poor physical integrity.

A number of inventoried residential resources in unincorporated King County may be eligible for various levels of landmark designation and protection. Of 191 resources in Phase I, thirty are potentially eligible for King County Landmark designation. One property from that list, the Beck-Wilson House, has already been designated. Thirteen resources appear to be eligible for the National Register. Clearly the greatest concentrations of potentially eligible properties, including entire residential districts, will occur in incorporated communities.
SOCIAL RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Early settlers of King County were drawn together by the isolated circumstances of pioneer living. Informal gatherings for recreation and entertainment took on a more serious social purpose at an early date. The first assemblies were held in schoolhouses, churches, and pioneer mercantiles. As early as 1874, the Patrons of Husbandry established granges in the White River and Duwamish Valleys. Fraternal groups were also initiated in the 1870's, 80's, and 90's in nearly every small community. Brotherhoods, relief societies, and charitable groups often had strong ethnic memberships. These groups served an important social function in providing aid to widows and orphans of industrial casualty victims. Other groups, such as the Ku Klux Klan, only increased racial and nationalist separatism among citizens.

After the turn of the century, as community identities grew strong, civic groups formed to "improve" or "beautify" a town. Frequently these groups built clubhouses that served a wide range of community needs. Women's clubs and fraternal auxiliaries proliferated in the 1910's and 20's making countless contributions to the cultural and educational development of the community. Increasing prosperity and the growth of available leisure time spurred the creation of private social, golf, tennis, and yacht clubs. Although their focuses have changed since World War II, civic groups and service clubs, fraternal and patriotic organizations, granges, and private clubs continue to some degree to shape the social character of the County. Increasingly, however, well-organized charities, government agencies and private businesses provide the social services traditionally handled by community groups.

Early 20th century fraternal halls created a distinctive building type throughout the County. They have left us a legacy of imposing frame false-fronted structures and brick edifices that in their own day, formed a distinctive part of the commercial streetscape. Often these buildings housed retail businesses on the ground floor, reserving the second story for secret meeting rooms. Frequently granges, community centers, and private clubhouses took on a residential character appropriate to the period of construction and the relative wealth of the user group.

INVENTORY SUMMARY

The Social Resource Group encompasses 18 entries from the Phase I Inventory. Among these are a well-balanced mix of fraternal halls, granges, private and community clubhouses. A good number of these resources (11) retain strong physical integrity and might be considered eligible for designation. These include: The Preston Community Club, the Duvall Grange and Community Hall, Happy Valley Grange #322, the Cedar Grange Hall (Gibbon's Hall), the Keewaydin Clubhouse on Mercer Island, the Richmond Highlands Masonic Hall, the I.O.O.F. Island Lodge #247 (The Blue Heron), the Issaquah Oddfellows Hall, the Maury Island Club House, the Bothell Oddfellows Hall, and the Delta Masonic Temple in Highline. A number of these are in unincorporated King County.
TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King County's transportation history is rich with drama and human associations. Mountains, hills, and dense forests so limited settlement and exploitation of the region's resources that concerted energies were put into the development of workable transportation systems at an early date.

Water transportation began with canoes, scows, and rope-ferries on the rivers and lakes. Fleets of small steamboats, known as the "mosquito fleet" began to ply the inland waterways by 1855. King County entered the water transport business with ferry runs across Lake Washington and across the Sound to Vashon, beginning in 1899. The opening of the Ship Canal in 1917, funded by King County, connected the eastside's resources directly with Puget Sound.

The earliest roadways in King County were Indian paths. These evolved into mud wagon roads, puncheon or corduroy roads, and were eventually surfaced with gravel and macadam. The Military Road, Snoqualmie Pass and Naches Pass roads were the first connecting links to points beyond the County lines, and to state and industrial arterials. The automobile age, the "Good Roads" movement, and the establishment of the King County Road Engineer's Office added immensely to the County's network of highways. A new breed of roadside architecture emerged in gas stations, roadhouses, and auto camps. Federal relief programs of the 1930's and early 1940's led to new roads, road improvements, and highway bridges throughout the County. The Pacific Highway (1915), the Lake Washington bridges (1940 and 1963), Interstate 5 and 405 (1960's) completed Countywide, state and national linkages.

By 1890, the western portions of the County were laced with railroads that connected every lumber, coal and farming community. Native Americans, Chinese, and other distinctive ethnic groups played invaluable roles in the construction of these road networks. The County's first railroad was a local one, the Seattle and Walla Walla, built to the coalfields of Newcastle in 1878. The Northern Pacific (over Stampede Pass) and its subsidiaries arrived in the 1880's, followed by the Great Northern in 1888, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in 1910. The Interurban, an electric trolley connecting Seattle to Tacoma and Everett and to other King County communities was in operation between 1902 and 1939. The Great Northern and the C.M.&S.P. electrified their lines in the 1910's and '20's to increase power and reduce expenses. Still, the competition of gasoline-powered truck and auto traffic reduced the scale of all the County's rail systems in the 1930's.

Aviation has long been a significant part of King County's transportation history. The commercial aircraft industry, military aviation, and recreational flying have all found a home in King County. Major airports at Sand Point, Boeing Field, Renton, and Sea-Tac are supplemented by many small airfields around the County. Aerospace technology has become one of the County's most progressive businesses in recent years.

The range of resources associated with the Transportation Resource Group is perhaps broader than for any other group of resources. Not only does it include a myriad of sites (roads, trails, rail-lines, shipyards, airfields) and associated structures (depots,
terminals, gas stations, bridges, trestles, substations), but also the movable objects themselves (trains, wagons, stages, autos, vessels, aircraft, etc.).

INVENTORY SUMMARY

A total of twenty-six transportation-related entries in the Phase I Inventory do not begin to touch upon the scope of the resources which are expected to exist throughout the County. The inventory entries encompass eight train depots, five roads, four bridges/tunnels, four vessels, three landing sites, one ferry dock, and one lighthouse. Nearly all of these resources (21) are thought to be potentially eligible for landmark designation. In fact, seven are already listed in the National Register. Those of particular concern at the King County level include: the Issaquah Depot, the Military Road, the Duvall Depot, the Cedar Falls Depot, and three former steamboat landing sites on the Green River.