

PART III: ISSUES AND NEEDS

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Chapter 1: Geographic Distribution

Five resource groups were studied to determine significant historical location patterns and to identify current location status. Geographic distributions were considered important because of equity issues in decision-making affecting different geographic areas of King County and because of planning and relocation considerations. (For a listing of the distribution of Phase I Inventory resources by Community Planning Areas, see Chart 11 on page 119.)

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historical Patterns

Rural Locations: The majority of farms were found along river valleys, across plateaus, and on prairies. There was a significant orientation along early transportation routes, with access to urban centers. Siting farmsteads in relationship to flood plains, river flows, topography, and weather exposure were important considerations. Hop farming, dairying and truck gardening occupied King County's prime farm land.

Waterfront Locations: Berry and specialty farming were located on islands. Waterfront farms were carefully sited away from extreme exposures to winds and salt air.

Foothill Locations: Smaller subsistence farms were carved out of forests and upper river valleys. Upland areas were cultivated later than flat land areas. Settlers combined other occupations like mining and logging with farming.

Current Distribution

Naturally, the bulk of Phase I Inventory entries occur in rural (valley, prairie, and plateau) areas (94). A large number (39) originally sited in rural valleys with close access to service-center communities are now within urban and suburban districts. A smaller number of entries (12) occur in the foothills and along the waterfront. Further agricultural resources are known to exist in southeastern and eastern King

County in uninventoried rural areas. Additional uninventoried resources are expected to exist in upper river valleys, foothills, and Puget Sound shoreline areas.

Community Planning Areas (CPAs) contain the following numbers of agricultural inventory entries: Bear Creek (5), Eastside (10), Enumclaw (13), Federal Way (5), Green River (15), Highline (10), Northshore (13), Sammamish (20), Shoreline (1), Snoqualmie (11), Soos Creek (22), Tahoma/Raven Heights (9), and Vashon (11). The CPAs of Enumclaw, Soos Creek, Snoqualmie, Tahoma, and Vashon are known to contain excellent resources that were simply overlooked in Phase I Inventory efforts.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historical Patterns

Urban Locations: Schools were situated in town centers, where population was greatest. Schools also developed along transportation routes, such as interurban and trolley lines, to simplify access and alleviate long treks by children.

Rural and Foothill Locations: Schools developed where there were large concentrations of families who felt the need to establish a school. Some rural schools served several communities.

Current Distribution

Educational resources are rather evenly balanced between urban or in-town sites (15), and rural sites (19). One (1) foothills location emphasizes the lack of survey completion in eastern King County. Further resources are sure to exist in foothills and mountain communities, although many of the earliest will have been lost to abandonment and deterioration.

Community Planning Areas (CPAs) that contain more than one educational resource are as follows: Eastside (5), Enumclaw (2), Federal Way (3), Green River (5), Northshore (3), Shoreline (5), Snoqualmie (2), Tahoma/Raven Heights (3), and Vashon (3). The CPAs of Newcastle and Sammamish contain no inventory entries from this resource group. The more populated CPAs of Highline, Northshore, and Sammamish can be expected to encompass a larger share of resources than the inventory would indicate.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historical Patterns

Urban Locations: Resources situated in town centers, or at the edge of towns when open space was required for recreational use.

Waterfront Locations: Heavy concentrations of recreation sites were found along lake shores, reservoirs, rivers, and the Puget Sound shoreline.

Foothills Locations: Sites were oriented along transportation routes and scenic rivers.

Mountain Locations: There was a significant concentration of recreation sites along mountain passes and transportation routes, hot springs locations and back-country trail routes.

More than with other resource groups, entertainment/recreational/cultural resources were often purposely located away from population centers, particularly after improvement in transportation made access possible and enjoyable.

Current Distribution

Inventoried resources occur along shorelines (7), in urban or town settings (6) and in rural areas (3). It is very likely that additional properties representing this resource group exist in foothill and mountainous areas to the east, especially along the transportation routes and within the boundaries of the National Forest. It is also probable that more resources remain standing along river, lake and Sound shorelines than have been identified in Phase I data.

Community Planning Areas which contain more than one inventoried resource include: Eastside (4), Green River (3), Shoreline (3), and Highline (2). Vashon, Snoqualmie, Sammamish, and Enumclaw, with their extensive shorelines and mountainous areas, can be expected to encompass additional resources from this resource group.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Historical Patterns

Urban Locations: Factories and plants were situated on the periphery of town centers, or more recently in industrial zones at the edge of towns.

Waterfront Locations: Fisheries and shipbuilding resources were found at water's edge at the Lake Washington shoreline, Vashon and Seattle. The waterfront provided an important shipping and loading point for the timber and coal industry.

Rural Locations: Industrial "parks" of recent decades are located in the Sammamish and Green River valleys.

Foothills Locations: Coal mining resources are found above Issaquah and Renton, in Newcastle, and the Green River areas. Mill towns and logging camps were found from the north end to the south end of King County. These camps extended from Puget Sound well into the Cascade Mountains.

Mountain Locations: Hydroelectric sites were found on the Snoqualmie and Cedar Rivers. Logging towns and camps and recent logging operations are located within the Snoqualmie National Forest. The mountains also contain remote mining sites.

Industrial sites in King County were generally situated in close proximity to the natural resource upon which the industry was based, whether timber, water, or minerals. Great improvements in the transportation of raw materials has allowed

concentration of manufacturers and processing plants in urban areas in more recent decades. Modern aerospace facilities and high technology industries remain urban and suburban based.

Current Distribution

As might be expected, the majority of inventoried industrial resources (12) occur in urban areas. A few waterfront resources relate to maritime industry, and a few mountain resources to hydroelectric production. Foothills resources, largely associated with timber and coal mining, number ten. Additional industrial resources of the Growth-Urbanization Period (1900-World War II) and the Modern Era (World War II to present) can be expected to occur in urban and suburban areas that were overlooked in Phase I Inventory efforts. Foothills and mountainous areas of eastern King County, not yet inventoried, are sure to contain resources related to small-scale industrial operations.

Community Planning Areas (CPAs) contain the following numbers of industrial Inventory entries: Eastside (5), Green River (2), Highline (1), Newcastle (3), Northshore (1), Sammamish (5), Shoreline (2), Snoqualmie (5), Soos Creek (1), Tahoma-Raven Heights (1), Vashon (1), and Eastern King County (1). Bear Creek, Enumclaw, and Federal Way contain no inventoried resources from this resource group. Each CPA may be expected to yield at least two or three additional industrial structures, sites, or artifacts worthy of documentation.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Historical Patterns

Urban Locations: Residential development moved to allow for commercial growth in the central business district of Seattle. In smaller towns, residential areas are platted adjacent to the main street, or fronting along either side of a major transportation artery.

Rural Locations: Housing developed on major routes of commerce as land was platted along rivers, interurban lines, railroads, and auto routes. Some elite development was specifically designed for exclusivity away from public transit. Recent suburban housing developments are spreading out from city limits.

Waterfront Locations: Early homes were along waterways for access to transportation; after 1900, waterfront housing reflected a preference for views and recreational access.

Foothills and Mountain Locations: Early concentrations of housing near industrial resource sites was common. Later dispersed housing reflected easy auto access to urban centers.

Current Distribution

Nearly two-thirds of Phase I Inventory residential entries are situated in urban or suburban environments. This is to be expected, for the greatest concentrations of

single-family dwellings occur in incorporated communities. Rural and waterfront areas each encompass between twenty-four and thirty domestic, non-farm resources. Foothills and mountain areas include the fewest, owing to the lack of a completed survey in that area. These breakdowns are logical and in themselves suggest no areas of obvious oversight.

Each of the Community Planning Areas (CPAs) contain a selection of inventoried properties from this resource group, with the exception of Federal Way. Highline and the Eastside encompass the greatest numbers of inventoried sites with forty-one and forty, respectively. The remaining CPAs include: Bear Creek (3), Enumclaw (5), Green River (29), Newcastle (7), Northshore (15), Sammamish (4), Shoreline (18), Snoqualmie (9), Soos Creek (6), Tahoma/Raven Heights (4), Vashon (9), and Eastern King County (2). Vashon, Federal Way, and all of the easternmost CPAs can be expected to contain further residential resources worth Inventory inclusion.

	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	TOTAL
Bear Creek	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	18
East King County	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	2	9
Eastside	8	9	0	5	3	1	0	0	6	0	4	40	1	6	83
Enumclaw	13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	20
Federal Way	6	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Green River Valley	18	6	0	5	2	3	1	0	2	0	1	29	3	7	77
Highline	11	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	41	2	0	63
Newcastle	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	13
Northshore	13	2	0	3	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	15	2	2	45
Sammamish	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	30
Shoreline	1	5	0	5	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	18	1	1	40
Snoqualmie	8	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	9	3	4	42
Soos Creek	17	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	28
Tahoma Raven Heights	8	3	0	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	1	28
Vashon	11	5	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	8	2	2	35
KING COUNTY	145	39	4	35	16	18	1	1	31	2	15	191	18	26	542

Chart 11: Distribution of Cultural Resources by Community Planning Areas

Chapter 2: Ethnic Associations

King County has a strong ethnic heritage. Ethnic associations are often easy to identify through costume, music, dance, art and lifestyle. The purpose of this chapter is to look in-depth at five cultural resource groups to determine if a significant ethnic association exists. We looked first at historic ethnic association and then at representation among our known heritage sites.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historic Ethnic Association

Various groups have been active in King County's agricultural past. Certain ethnic groups tended to locate in particular areas of King County:

Austrians and Slovenians at Krain
Danish at Flenstead and Enumclaw
Filipinos in the Green River Valley
Germans in the Snoqualmie Valley
Irish at O'Brien
Italians in the South Park vicinity
Japanese in the White River Valley, Eastside, and Sunnydale

Other ethnic groups such as the Southeastern Asians, Scandinavians, Eastern and Western Europeans were more dispersed.

Resource-Based Ethnic Influences

Studying our known heritage sites we were able to identify some resources associated with ethnic and political/social activities. Also some resources have architectural and stylistic ethnic associations. Other resources were later tenanted by particular ethnic groups.

Many Phase I Inventory entries are associated with first generation ethnic groups and nationalities:

Asian

Japanese - 3

North American

American Indian - 3

Canadian - 1

Scandinavian

Danish - 7

Finnish - 4

Norwegian - 12

Swedish - 20

Western European

British/Irish - 6

French - 2

German - 5

Dutch - 1

Italian - 3

Swiss - 2

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.



Strawberry pickers in fields on Vashon Island; photo courtesy of Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association.

Given the important role of the Asian community in the history of King County agriculture, it is very likely that additional resources with Asian association exist outside Phase I Inventory data. Restrictions placed on Asian ownership of land, and the internment of the Japanese in World War II, may mean these resources are not of the traditional owner-occupied farmhouse-and-barn variety. Further resources associated with Native American involvement in agriculture, including sites, natural features, and structures, may also exist in both surveyed and unsurveyed areas.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Historic Ethnic Association

Various ethnic groups made their mark on the educational system in King County through the creation of language or heritage schools. Ethnic influence was helpful to expand school curriculums and added to library collections.

Resource-Based Ethnic Influences

Only one Inventory entry from this resource group has any direct identified ethnic association, and that is the Hollywood School where Japanese families gathered on Saturdays shortly before World War II to teach their children.

It is uncertain whether further educational resources may have particular ethnic connections. The rather broad mix of races and nationalities that developed throughout the County, and the democratic nature of the western frontier public school would seem to argue against it. It is probable, however, that in every community the particular ethnic mix of the population has influenced to some extent the content of the public school curricula, the holdings of the local library, and perhaps even the existence of parochial schools and colleges.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES GROUP

Historic Ethnic Associations

Celebrations, festivals, community centers, and cultural facilities were all evident in historic times. There is some record of ethnic associations with park development.

Resource-Based Ethnic Influences

Only one inventoried resource represents a particular ethnic community. The potential for the existence of further resources in this resource group which represent particular ethnic associations is uncertain. An exception will surely be ethnic-established community institutions such as churches or schools which served a multi-purpose role as recreational centers.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Historic Ethnic Associations

There are rich ethnic influences in the development of coal mining. Among the groups involved were Italians, Poles, Yugoslavians, Welsh, Black Americans, Austrian-Slovenians, Scottish and the Irish. There was a strong Scandinavian association with logging and fishing. Some Chinese and Japanese were also involved with logging and fishing. The shipbuilding industry attracted Eastern Europeans and Scandinavians.

Resource-Based Ethnic Influences

Phase I Inventory entries include two sites with mixed ethnic associations, one with Italian association, three with English association and two with German association. Given the rich ethnic contribution to the coal mining industry, and to a lesser extent the timber, maritime, and fisheries industries, additional resources with ethnic associations are likely to exist around the County. This may be especially true for industrial housing at camps or mill sites, or more permanent company towns, where domestic architecture and town layout could reflect certain ethnic influences.



Japanese village at Kerriston; photo courtesy of Mike Maslan

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Historic Ethnic Association

Some of the associations found within this resource group include Peter Kirk's English-influenced mill town housing in Kirkland. Scandinavian influences are evident on the Soos Creek Plateau with carpenter-built farmhouses. There were strong Scandinavian communities in Enumclaw, Preston and other enclaves. The Asian community contributed to the distinctive balconies, signage and alleys of Chinatown and Japantown in Seattle. They also influenced King County's domestic landscape. Some Asians lived in tenant farmhousing and company housing around King County.

German and Swiss influence was found in the Ellsworth Storey Northwest Style architecture, still found throughout King County. Italians made a significant contribution to King County's landscape.

Resource-Based Ethnic Influences

Fifteen different nationalities are specifically cited in Phase I Inventory data as associated with individual properties. The largest number for any one nationality is thirteen Swedish associations. Because every King County homeowner possessed some ethnic and national origin, these associations have limited meaning. They are most meaningful when a discernible ethnic influence on the form or design of the resource itself is present. The existing Inventory data suggest such an influence only upon the Swedish-designed homes of the Soos Creek Plateau area. It is likely that other ethnic influences do exist which could be identified more comprehensively in the further survey of ethnic enclaves and company towns in eastern King County.

Chapter 3: Attrition Patterns

Attrition patterns refer to the loss and decay of historically interesting properties. Because of the strong interest in agricultural preservation in King County, a more in-depth analysis was completed for the Agricultural Resource Group. The results of that study are available through the Historic Preservation Office. Vigilance in monitoring the rate of change and loss of historic sites is necessary to maintain our level of knowledge about cultural resources.



Barn near Carnation; 1979.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The impact of attrition on agricultural resources is probably the most devastating of any other resource group. The results of the 1984 Agriculture Attrition Study and Inventory Update indicate attrition rates in the Community Planning Areas generally range from twenty to thirty percent of resources first inventoried in 1978. Both the rural landscape and a way of life are altered forever as three major interacting forces of attrition exert continuing pressure on farmlands:

Subdivision of small farms to accommodate new residential, commercial and industrial uses;

Abandonment and decay of unused farm buildings, resulting in demolition by neglect, lack of viable adaptive reuse potential, and

Corporate farming with accompanying changes in the cultural landscape and loss of traditional farmstead structures.

COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of historic commercial properties around King County has been steady, but not as rapid as for agricultural resources. Both rural resources and those within established downtowns have been affected. The particular pressure on downtown resources has been indirect; a result of shopping center and strip development competing with older downtown retail centers. Many older downtown buildings have been altered beyond recognition since World War II. Older business districts in Renton, Kent, and Burien have retained something of their historic flavor and have begun to attract new investment.

DEFENSE/FORTIFIED MILITARY RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of military resources is not a constant threat; however, it is likely that the sites of early Indian War incidents will continue to be lost to pavement and modern development unless a systematic marker program is instituted soon.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Population fluctuations since the beginnings of King County's educational history have resulted in constantly changing public needs. Early pioneer, frame, and "model" schools have long since lost their viability. Larger brick structures of the 1910's, '20's, and '30's are outmoded in terms of size and curriculum needs. Schools of the post-World War II baby-boom generation are being abandoned and surplussed as the school population declines. The reuse of outmoded schools is a sizable issue, but one which has been successfully addressed in many communities. The adaptation of early frame country schools into living spaces is one potentially workable approach, but in King County there has been a loss of the integrity that might qualify such resources for designation and protection. The reuse of larger masonry schools is vastly more complicated, but successful case studies exist in the City of Seattle.

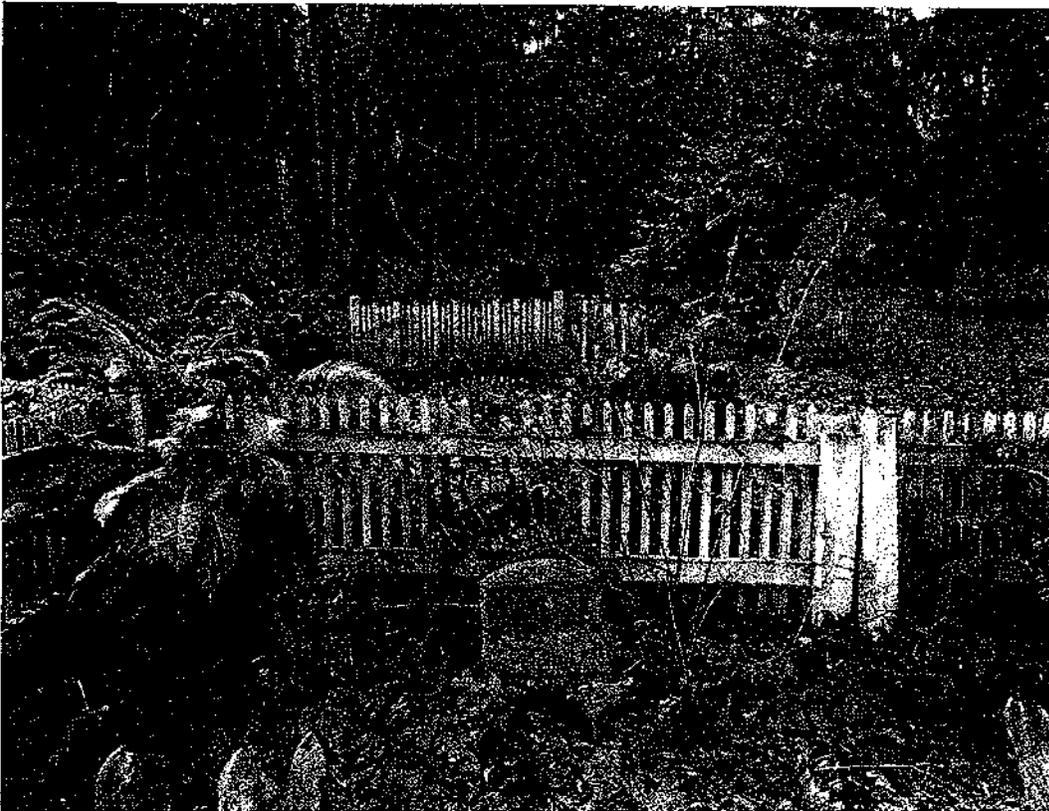
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Attrition of resources in this resource group can be expected to proceed relatively rapidly. In addition to more general forces of attrition, such as residential, commercial, and industrial development, several factors work against preservation of these resources. The entertainment and recreation industry is dynamic and evolves swiftly as leisure pastimes fade in and out of fashion. Structures are often quite specialized in design and when original uses change, they do not necessarily lend themselves well to adaptation. The intense public use received by park facilities, historic sites, and sports facilities causes constant wear and tear. The remote locations of some resorts, camps, and tourist destinations can subject structures to severe environmental conditions.

Since the 1978 survey, at least one Phase I Inventory entry has been lost to demolition related to industrial development on King County land.

FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

The rapid deterioration and loss of pioneer cemeteries and early burial grounds has long been an issue of concern to history-minded people of King County. When family, fraternal, or community maintenance efforts cease, the fast-growing Puget Sound understory quickly takes over and gravesites, markers and monuments are soon destroyed. Lack of public funding for cemetery upkeep, as well as the hurdles of landmark designation for these sites, has made attrition of cemeteries almost inevitable. At the very least, documentation of these resources should be occurring before their irrevocable loss.



Newcastle Cemetery; photo by Mark Ruwedel, 1984.

GOVERNMENTAL/PUBLIC RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of resources in this resource group has apparently been steady over the years, keeping pace with government's ability to pay for new, updated facilities. Frequently such resources have been radically remodeled to serve new uses. Outmoded government facilities are often surplussed to the private sector, and thus may still be extant.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

The resources of the Industrial/Engineering Resource Group are affected by a high rate of attrition. Industrial operations have always been determined by economic viability. Natural resource-based industries that King County has traditionally fostered depend upon a continuing supply of the resource itself, access to transportation, and healthy labor-management relations. Fluctuations of these factors over the years have directly influenced the rise and fall of industry throughout the County. Technological advances have rendered some industrial operations obsolete—physical plants are frequently updated and equipment replaced in order to keep pace. Many industrial sites were designed for a single specific use. Abandoned industrial plants are often unlikely candidates for adaptive use, and so are lost to demolition or decay.

LANDSCAPE/OPEN SPACE RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of the cultural landscape is proceeding at a rapid rate, hand in hand with the development of King County's agriculture and forest lands. The loss of professionally-designed landscapes occurs at a slower but steady pace, as new property owners make changes affecting the original design intent. Clearly, a systematic means of identifying and evaluating significant landscapes of both types is a high priority.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of these resources does not generally proceed at a rapid rate. The important place that churches hold within a community tends to slow the rate of loss and allow local involvement in the decision-making process. Owner opposition to designation, and the criteria requirement for "exceptional" importance may slow the designation process; nevertheless, the designation of our earliest and most architecturally significant churches should be considered a relatively high priority. A thematic nomination for the resources of this group is one possible approach.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Residential resources, clustered as they are largely within established communities, have not suffered the intensive development pressures of agricultural properties; nonetheless, the impact of attrition upon older neighborhoods has been extensive. Expanding in-town commercial zones, multi-family housing, and highway construction have affected older districts of single-family homes in obvious ways. A less obvious but constant source of attrition are the modernization and "remuddling" efforts of decades of homeowners. Through these well-meaning efforts the historicity

of many residential resources has been irrevocably lost. The preservation of domestic resources in King County towns and cities will be most effectively handled through the designation of entire districts in communities where Interlocal Agreements with King County, or local historic commissions are in operation.

SOCIAL RESOURCE GROUP

The effects of attrition upon these resources have not been devastating. Judging from the Phase I Inventory data, a fair scattering of social resources remains standing, many still in use, around the County. The relative longevity of this group of resources undoubtedly relates to the varied and continuing needs of each community for low-cost assembly space.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

The attrition of transportation resources is serious. Many forms of transport, once obsolete, are lost forever. Vessels and vehicles are dismantled for salvage, and associated sites or routes abandoned or lost to development. Valuable property and rights-of-way are often reconstructed with updated technology to meet the needs of the decade. Wilderness sites fall prey to the elements, to logging operations, and to destructive recreational uses. Dangerous resources such as old tunnels, trestles, and bridges are quickly dismantled to prevent injury or loss of life. The viable reuse of outmoded transportation resources is the key issue for this resource group.

Chapter 4: Research Questions

King County's historical record is being collected and maintained primarily by citizen historians. Thanks to these volunteers, pioneer tales, community histories and cultural artifacts are being collected. Because our history is so recent, it is often taken for granted. The purpose of this chapter is to help guide the research efforts of both citizens and academicians. It is hoped that high schools, community colleges and universities will help King County collect its history before the primary sources disappear.

Research needs are presented in a list format by each resource group. The last chapter of this section raises questions and issues about King County's role in respect to historians, museums, and academia.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The physical impact of Asian agriculture on the cultural landscape in King County;

The architectural legacy of Scandinavian design on the Soos Creek Plateau;

Farm-related vernacular architecture and typology of farmhouse/farmstead design, log cabin construction, barn technology;

The distinctive cultural landscape of Vashon Island;

The evolution of King County's dairy industry—the major scientific contributions, model farms, specialized structures, processing technology, and

The cultural pattern of berry and fruit farming in King County.

COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

The evolution of the "country store" found in rural areas and early business districts.

DEFENSE/FORTIFIED MILITARY RESOURCE GROUP

Further examination of the issues and conduct of the 1855-56 Indian Wars, and
Documentation of the industrial mobilization efforts of King County during
World War II and its effects upon population and economy.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Existing oral history of the Salish group;
Ethnic heritage schools, Indian mission schools, and language schools;
The recruitment, training, and hiring of teachers in the King County public
schools system;
The evolution of local libraries in King County communities, and
The effect of curriculum innovations on schools design.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

The history and former sites of Salish potlatch activities in King County;
The history of performing and visual art in King County communities—the
evolution of arts facilities;
The history of tourism in King County—the natural and man-made
destinations—the impact of auto touring;
The evolution of sports industries in King County—skiing, boating, aviation,
horse racing, team sports;
Ethnic contributions to culture, entertainment, and recreation—events, celebra-
tions, customs and their material remains, and
The development of heritage consciousness—pioneer societies to the Association
of King County Historical Organizations.

FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

The impact of ethnic association on cemetery design, and
The evolution of tombstone and monument design in local burial grounds.

GOVERNMENTAL/PUBLIC RESOURCE GROUP

The structure and role of King County government, as well as the record of local governments in incorporated communities;

Public works histories, the evolution of park systems, municipal-owned utilities, and government roles in arts and heritage;

A history of the Muckleshoot Reservation, and

A history of the postal service in King County.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCE GROUP

The evolution of private health care and care of the elderly.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

The evolution of the company town in King County—site plan, hierarchy, worker housing typology, from logging camps to planned industrial communities;

A comprehensive history of coal mining in King County—companies, production, methods, lifestyle;

The impact of Dockton and Lake Washington Shipyards on the Puget Sound fleet;

The history of Preston—self-contained Swedish milltown;

A study of timber mills on the shores of Lake Sammamish, and

The evolution of water supply systems around King County—from private to commercial to municipally owned.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCE GROUP

The stylistic evolution of frame churches in King County;

The contributions of the early circuit riders to the spiritual life of King County settlers, and

The history of ethnic congregations around the County.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Archaeological sites of primary Salish villages, longhouses, and summer camps;

Ethnic influences on vernacular housing forms in King County--Asian, Scandinavian, Eastern European and others;

The work of Swedish craftsmen on the Soos Creek Plateau and southeastern portions of King County--including Pete Englund, Magnus Peterson, and Alex Swanson;

The development of lake and shoreline resort communities north and south of Seattle;

The growth of interurban suburbs through real estate speculation, and

The evolution of the small town hotel.

SOCIAL RESOURCE GROUP

The evolution of the fraternal hall (and/or the grange hall) as a building type in King County;

The contributions of brotherhoods and relief societies in the social history of King County industrial towns, and

The impact of women's clubs on the cultural life of communities around King County.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

Documentation of the earliest trails and wagon road route into King County;

Study of marine archaeological sites in Lake Washington and Puget Sound, and

The impact of the automobile on commercial architecture.

Chapter 5: Survey and Inventory Priorities

Each reader may develop his own sense of priorities and urgency from this report. The intent of this chapter is to identify gaps in our knowledge and records. We identified these gaps by comparing our knowledge of King County's history with our list of known heritage sites. Our knowledge of heritage sites is based in this report on the 542 Phase I Inventory sites identified between 1977 and 1979 by a County-funded survey effort. In 1979, Phase II of the survey was begun and identified an additional 260 sites. However, documentation was never completed and the sites were therefore not included in the development and findings of the resource protection plan.

A major purpose of this chapter is to help us choose which areas of our County need additional survey effort. Surveying for heritage sites can be expensive because it requires time and expertise in local and architectural history; nonetheless, early identification of heritage sites can help to preserve the sites as well as expedite development permit review. Because some levels of data have been established for the Phase II sites, a prudent course and initial priority is to complete documentation of these sites. Once completed, data from Phase II can be incorporated into the Resource Protection Plan. The survey and planning needs identified in this chapter should be a key consideration in allocating historic preservation funds, although it is possible that in the future some of the needs outlined below may change in response to new information from Phase II Inventory sites.

Archaeological survey and planning needs are not discussed in this chapter but are considered a major gap in our knowledge. This deficiency is addressed in the implementation section of this report.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Additional surveying of the Enumclaw Community Planning Area (CPA) is needed to cover numerous farms of equal or better quality than those identified in the Phase I Inventory. The need is urgent because of increasing growth in this CPA.

Additional surveying is also needed in the Soos Creek CPA to cover high-quality resources omitted from Phase I Inventory. Development pressure is intensive in this area, and many potential sites are within land areas designated "suburban". No

substantive consideration of historic properties was made in the Soos Creek Community Plan.

Additional surveying is needed in the Tahoma/Raven Heights CPA to pick up uninventoried properties in the western one-third of the area from Maple Valley to Black Diamond. Like Soos Creek, this area is experiencing increasing residential growth.

Resurveying of the Snoqualmie CPA should be done to cover additional working farms of interest along these particular roads: West Snoquamie Valley Road, Carnation Farm Road, Ames Lake-Carnation Road, Snoqualmie River Road from Carnation to Fall City, and the series of roads along the river northwest of Fall City (SE 24th, SE 28th, 324th SE). Since much of the floodplain is protected from development, there is no immediate danger from construction and changing land use; however, continuing physical deterioration, and development of the Snoqualmie Community Plan suggests timely action.

Resurveying of the Vashon CPA should be considered with a cultural landscape assessment approach in order to better define the island's special character.

COMMERCIAL/PROFESSIONAL/OFFICE RESOURCE GROUP

Further survey and inventory efforts are needed in eastern King County where many rural resources remain unidentified. Thematic surveys (of previously inventoried areas) for purposes of multiple resource designations would be of value. In most respects, however, the Phase I Inventory coverage for this resource group appears to be thorough and fairly well-balanced.

DEFENSE/FORTIFIED MILITARY RESOURCE GROUP

Without question, further survey and inventory of military resources is needed. The sites of Indian War hostilities and fortifications in southern King County have not been included in Phase I data, nor have the much later Nike Missile sites on Cougar Mountain. It is possible that additional military resources, such as armories, camps, or artillery also exist in locations around the County.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Survey completion in eastern King County should be done to locate all remaining small town and rural schools and libraries. A systematic review of previously surveyed communities is also recommended to identify omitted library, college/university, or research facility properties. Also a resurvey, at an appropriate future date, of post-World War II schools, libraries, and other facilities of modern design should be attempted.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Intensive survey efforts in eastern King County are recommended to identify foothill and mountain outdoor recreation and tourist destination resources. Systematic review of shoreline areas (some previously surveyed) along lakes, rivers, and Puget

Sound is needed to identify resort, amusement, and outdoor recreation resources. Ultimately a coordinated survey of local, County, and State park and National Forest resources should be done to identify structures and sites related to the parks and recreation movement of the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's.

FUNERARY RESOURCE GROUP

It is probable that a number of funerary-related sites, particularly Indian burial grounds and family cemeteries, were not identified in Phase I Inventory efforts. Certainly a number of them will be located in uninventoried portions of eastern King County. Cemeteries throughout King County have been rather thoroughly surveyed in a report entitled "King County Cemetery Directory" by Farnum, Lemon, Vann, and Walker, issued in 1981. This valuable resource could become the basis for additions to the Inventory from this resource group.

GOVERNMENTAL/PUBLIC RESOURCE GROUP

Further survey, or in fact a resurvey of resources in this resource group is suggested by the very low number of actual government buildings included in Phase I. It is highly probable that town halls, jails, fire stations, and post offices have been omitted in large numbers. King County government buildings in the City of Seattle should be inventoried as well.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCE GROUP

Further survey and inventory efforts are clearly required for this resource group. A major health care resource, the Masonic Home in Zenith, was entirely overlooked in the Phase I Inventory, suggesting that other important sites in this category may not have been identified elsewhere in the County.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Intensive surveying in eastern King County should be undertaken to identify timber and mining-related resources in foothills and mountains. A systematic resurvey of urban and suburban areas to update the themes of manufacturing and aerospace with Modern Era (World War II-present) examples is also suggested. There is a need to review shoreline areas along lakes, rivers, and Sound to identify probable fisheries and maritime resources overlooked in Phase I Inventory efforts.

LANDSCAPE/OPEN SPACE RESOURCE GROUP

The most pressing research questions for the Landscape/Open Space Resource Group involve examination of the vernacular, or cultural landscape. Further survey and inventory efforts for this resource group should incorporate the results of such a study as a basis. A survey of Vashon Island, or the Snoqualmie Valley, using a cultural landscape approach, would be a valuable precedent.

RELIGIOUS RESOURCE GROUP

It is unlikely that substantial numbers of pioneer churches and religious resources were overlooked in the Phase I Inventory process; however, resources from the 1920's to the present were clearly under-emphasized. Completion of the survey in eastern King County will round out this resource group nicely.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Any further survey and inventory efforts should be preceded by the development of clear criteria for inclusion of additional single-family homes. The completion of a survey in eastern King County is important to encompass the full range of primary, transient, and seasonal housing. A thematic review of previously surveyed communities to identify additional hotels, inns, and multiple-family dwellings overlooked in Phase I Inventory efforts, should also be considered.

SOCIAL RESOURCE GROUP

Further survey and inventory is needed in unexamined areas of eastern King County. For the most part, however, Phase I data appears quite comprehensive for the western, more populated portions of the county.

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCE GROUP

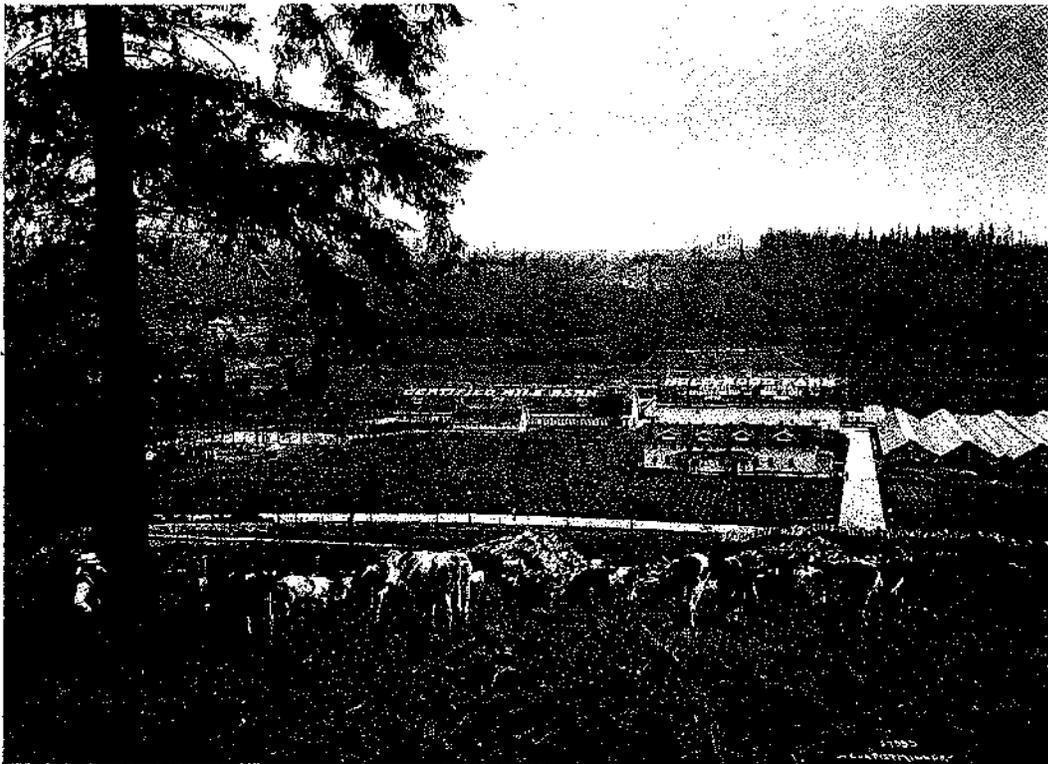
Further survey and inventory for transportation resources is needed in all parts of King County, but in particular the central and eastern reaches of the County. Further survey efforts might best be thematic or resource specific in nature, such as a survey of all remaining highway bridges, or all railroad-related structures, or all sites associated with aviation. This approach would reduce the chances of oversight within any given category.

Chapter 6: Designation Priorities

A major goal of this chapter is to assist decision-makers in evaluating the quality of any particular cultural resource. Five resource groups were carefully studied to assess the degree of similarity between resources and to suggest what features make one of these resources a good example of its kind. This type of analysis should be done in the future for all resource groups.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Integrity of setting, design, and association are particularly crucial in the evaluation of agricultural resources. A rural setting still unaltered by modern development will enhance the quality and meaning of such a resource. Clear connections to the land, and site relationships between the land, the farmer, and the chief product of the farm



Hollywood Farm, Woodinville; photo courtesy of Washington State Historical Society.

are important to convey. For instance, a dairy farm should illustrate its function with specialized structures and open pastureland, a truck farm with row crops or greenhouses, etc. A complex of working outbuildings contemporary with the farmhouse is key to illustrating its original use and significance. Still other cultural features such as gardens, orchards, fencing, and machinery add to the integrity of design and association, and to the interpretive value of the site.

Agricultural resources that clearly illustrate ethnic association should be considered especially valuable in documenting County history. Vernacular styles and methods of construction should be valued to the same degree as more traditional "city styles." Unaltered examples of farmhouse and farm-related structures, however modest in character, must be viewed as important artifacts. Integrity of design, materials and workmanship are the key factors in the evaluation of significant ethnic and architectural associations.

Processing- and marketing-related resources, because of their relative rarity, should also be considered valuable designations. They illustrate the full range of King County's agricultural legacy.

EDUCATIONAL/INTELLECTUAL RESOURCE GROUP

Like churches, educational resources (schools in particular) can be found in every community and possess sentimental value to entire generations. Not all schools can be considered "significant". Age, architectural quality, and the role a particular school played within its community are all important factors. Design features often illustrate the way in which the school actually functioned, particularly interior features. Thus integrity of design, workmanship and materials become crucial, even when architecture is not a major aspect of significance.

Changes over time to adapt a building to continued educational use must be considered more valid than those which convert a school into a home, whether or not the conversion was sensitively handled, and despite the fact that conversion to a home may have saved the building. The activity that took place within the school should be perceivable through integrity of feeling and association. Just as for industrial structures, the resource must convey its intended function, and to do so must retain the form which defines that function.

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATIONAL/CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP

Original or near original use should be an important integrity consideration because of the specialized nature of many recreation-oriented facilities. Integrity of setting will prove crucial in the evaluation of outdoor recreation and tourism resources, particularly those with scenic attributes. For outdoor complexes such as planned parks, site relationships are important. Several distinctive styles and/or building types have been identified: "community center vernacular", Park Service Rustic, and Alpine motif. Resources of significance may be associated with these styles, although others are valid as well. Ethnic association should bear some weight because the physical record of these links, although believed to exist, has yet to be documented in any manner. Multiple-purpose resources are a significant category because their existence was apparently widespread. The associated recreational or cultural use of such a property should be clearly conveyed.

INDUSTRIAL/ENGINEERING RESOURCE GROUP

Resources of greatest significance to King County history are those which illustrate the six or seven major industries—timber, fisheries, maritime, coal mining, aerospace manufacturing, and power production. Given the importance of the ethnic contribution to the County's industry, specific ethnic associations will add significance to resources, especially coal mining-, timber- and maritime-related resources. When these associations have influenced the overall design of the resource, they are of even greater value.

Integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are key to the evaluation of industrial resources. Resources of greatest worth are those which document the industrial process in its entirety, or clearly illustrate one component of the process. Resources which reflected state-of-the-art technology in their time, and those which illustrate evolution, or technological improvements over time, are equally significant. To clearly convey its vernacular form, industrial housing should retain basic configuration, exterior materials and window design.

The issue of industrial artifact integrity, or remnants of former industrial sites or plants, may best be considered in the light of information conveyed. Does the resource provide information on the industrial process or a component of that process? Can the resource tell a story, were it removed from the site, such as a piece of logging equipment? Or, is the resource part of a complex of structures, remnants, or artifacts that together provide a clear picture of the vanished industry?



Denny Renton Clay Company; photo courtesy of Renton Historical Museum.

RESIDENTIAL/DOMESTIC RESOURCE GROUP

Residential/domestic resources significant for their association with events or persons should possess sufficient integrity to convey that association. The events or activities that occurred in and around the site should be demonstrated through integrity of location, setting, feeling, association and, in some instances, design. The physical integrity of the interior space may become important when human associations are an element of significance. Overall "good design", or stylistic purity, should not be as heavily weighted for resources such as these, where the structure served as a shelter for important human activity.

On the other hand, a good many residential/domestic resources are significant by reason of their architectural design. They may be representative of a type, style, or particular method of construction. For such resources, integrity of design, workmanship, and materials must be given primary consideration. The intactness of the immediate site and of the interior, in addition to the exterior, may be of great importance depending upon their original contributions to the design as a whole. Reversible alterations should be considered in the same light as permanent changes, unless there is evidence that the alterations can and will be reversed.

Certain domestic architectural styles such as the ubiquitous bungalow, are so common as to demand especially stringent criteria for architectural significance. Bungalows associated with important events or personages on the other hand, require a looser interpretation of these criteria. Entire districts of bungalow homes are an effective way of evaluating the phenomenon of large-scale, carpenter-builder housing developments.

Chapter 7: Constituencies

This chapter begins with a detailed description of constituency groups involved with cultural resources. This chapter also discusses the results of constituency involvement. The final section discusses constituencies as they relate to particular resource groups.

INTRODUCTION

As an organized movement, King County's historic preservation constituency is of comparatively recent origin. The impetus for its development was the interest and enthusiasm generated as a by-product of the American Revolution Bicentennial of 1976. It was then that a number of citizen activists and community-based historical organizations requested coordination and assistance from King County.

An historical committee was organized and an historical coordinator, Mr. Arthur Skolnik, was appointed to survey the historical organizations in the County and to assess the need for further developments in King County's historic preservation programs.

Skolnik initiated the King County Survey of Historic Sites, with a team of surveyors and specialists hired under provisions of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Under Skolnik's direction, the CETA surveyors documented 542 heritage sites as a first phase of the project.

A survey of the historic preservation constituency was also undertaken which documented thirty-six heritage organizations in King County, and Skolnik convened meetings of these groups in order to further determine preservation goals and objectives.

Three committees were established as a result: one for the development of a King County Landmarks Ordinance; one for the establishment of an Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO); and one for the presentation of educational workshops.

The AKCHO was incorporated in July, 1977, and an annual educational workshop program was inaugurated the same year.

Until the establishment of the King County Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), there had been isolated historical organizations in operation throughout the County, but there was no coordinated effort in historic preservation and public history. The historical concerns of the twenty-eight municipalities and significant but unincorporated districts in King County had been largely overlooked by state-funded and Seattle-based heritage agencies. The small all-volunteer museums and non-profit historical organizations which had banded together to form the AKCHO were trying to overcome the relative obscurity which had characterized public history in the County. They were seeking an organizational identity, better visibility, and an effective agency within County government which would support landmarks preservation and community history efforts.

The OHP has, then, been concerned with landmarks preservation and the built environment as well as with local historical interpretation in museums and public programs.

Among the service and support constituency groups of the OHP, there are at least six categories which may, with minimal overlap, be defined: (1) Private Non-Profit Organizations; (2) Community Groups and Individuals; (3) Ad-Hoc Organizations; (4) The Private Development Community; (5) The Academic and Educational Community; and (6) Other Governmental Agencies.

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

It was in 1871 that citizens organized the County's first heritage group, the King County Pioneer Association, now a statewide group. Other local pioneer groups formed in Seattle and King County beginning in the 1890's, several of which are still operative.

King County's first museum was a small natural history exhibit established at the University of Washington in the late 1880's. It is now known as the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum, and in recent years its focus has been fixed on natural history and the ethnology of the Pacific Rim.

The Seattle Historical Society was formed in 1914 and succeeded in establishing the Museum of History and Industry in 1952. The Society was able to secure contractual subsidies with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Public Schools, and with King County (1953-1983). The Society's museum has developed one of the larger facilities and collections in the area, with an emphasis on City of Seattle heritage resources.

In the 1930's historical societies were formed on Vashon Island and in the Snoqualmie Valley. By the 1950's societies were also operating in the Green River Valley and the Shoreline District. The period of the 1960's and 1970's saw an accelerated growth in the number of community heritage groups, which reached a new high during and after the American Revolution Bicentennial of 1976. Today there are approximately thirty historically related museums and interpretive centers in Seattle and King County, and as many more significant historical societies, guilds, and associations.

To date, the Association of King County Historical Organizations (AKCHO), which was formed in 1977 and is now composed of nearly fifty heritage groups, has been a significant, organized constituency for the OHP.

In 1980, the Ethnic Heritage Council of the Pacific Northwest (EHC) was incorporated in Seattle as an educational and informational umbrella organization to serve the interests of ethnic member groups, primarily in the greater Seattle area. Ethnic social service, governmental, religious, fraternal, and cultural heritage concerns comprise the membership. Over 125 of these groups are now members of the EHC.

State and national organizations such as the Forest History Society, the Society of Architectural Historians, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have memberships, local chapters, or occasional conference and workshop activities in King County. There are some statewide organizations including the Washington Museums Association, *Landmarks Magazine*, and the Washington Trust for Historic Preservation which also operate programs and services in King County from time to time. Architects, museologists, archaeologists, and other special interest constituencies belong to national and regional professional associations which may have local membership chapters and which distribute journals, newsletters, and professional publications.

Although not involved with many OHP program issues directly, these state and national organizations have a significant impact on their specific constituencies and further the cause of public history and preservation in King County.

COMMUNITY GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS

One of the prominent service constituencies that the King County Office of Historic Preservation deals with on a regular basis are individual citizen researchers and community groups which are seeking direct services in various forms. Convention and Visitors Bureaus, genealogists, homeowners, job seekers, local historians, media contacts, and service organizations seek assistance from or referrals through the OHP for locating museums, archives, libraries, or other agencies for specific information, advice or services.

Some community organizations, such as the Friends of Washington (Woodinville), the Duvall Businessmen's Association, or the Plateau Preservation Society (Enumclaw) sometimes seek OHP services as part of a larger land use or development issue.

Media contacts occasionally seek informational services from the OHP on a variety of local issues or research needs. Their time is usually so limited that they characteristically seek out a single information source which can quickly help them meet their needs. The OHP often fills that role.

AD HOC GROUPS

There are, occasionally, groups which form around particular community-or landmarks-related issues in King County. The Auburn Arts Council, the Waverly Community Liaison Committee (Kirkland) and the Ft. Lawton Coalition (Seattle) are all examples of this type. A Society for the Preservation of Old Bellevue was

established in 1983 to retain the character of an older shopping district in Bellevue's downtown.

A number of the significant, more established historical organizations now operating in King County have evolved from these ad hoc groups. Occasionally, however, the effectiveness and staying power of many local ad hoc committees and groups is limited.

Ad hoc groups such as Seattle's Friends of the Public Market have been able to draw from a large, well-informed and involved public. When ad hoc coalitions are formed in smaller rural and suburban communities where public visibility is harder to achieve, the population is composed largely of recent arrivals, and people interested in preservation issues are comparatively fewer, the prospect of success in ad hoc landmarks preservation may be diminished.

Ad hoc organizations perform many valuable functions, even though their valid needs occasionally present special challenges to the OHP's budget and staff resources. As a special constituency, however, ad hoc organizations are essential in rallying public support and media attention for many landmarks preservation issues in King County.

THE PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

The development community in King County includes private property owners with historic homes; citizens who have historic properties with development potential for investment purposes; and corporations and non-profit organizations who own or use historic structures for corporate, institutional or commercial purposes.

Owners of historic sites call upon the OHP for technical advice or adaptive reuse or restoration of their properties; information regarding investment tax credits; presentations of the National Main Street Preservation Program; Block Grant funding opportunities, and for assistance with the preparation of landmarks nominations.

The landmarks designation process has traditionally been supported by private owners and developers on an inconsistent basis. Those who have an economic interest in a property look for a broad and liberal interpretation of its significance as a cultural resource when preservation suits their goals. When it does not, the owner usually seeks to avoid the designation of a property or to have the rules of significance for historic properties strictly interpreted. Resentment of governmental control over private property is still a major obstacle to landmarks preservation in King County. Local incentives for participation in landmarks preservation are still insufficient in many cases to attract the interest of developers. In much of King County, the adaptive reuse of residential, rural and small-town landmark properties is not economically attractive to developers of commercial complexes or industrial sites.

Overall, the private development community is a constituency which presents perhaps the greatest challenges to the OHP.

THE ACADEMIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY

Within King County there are hundreds of public and private schools, twenty public school districts, and more than a dozen colleges and universities. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Educational Service District No. 121, and the

State Council for the Social Studies are also significant educational service agencies which utilize and produce resources relating to King County history.

All of the formal educational levels have profited by including local history components in their curricula. Academic departments at area colleges and universities, especially those of history and social science, are routinely involved with research, fieldwork, and instruction in King County history. Students have benefited by using landmark and museum resources which have been preserved with assistance from the OHP. In 1983, for example, Seattle Pacific University offered a credit course for educators and students on the history of King County's coal industry. The historic Black Diamond Depot Museum, the principal facility used in the course, was restored with assistance from OHP-administered Community Development Block Grants and was aided in the preparation of its interpretive exhibits by the OHP's Museum Assistance Program.

Outside of the formal educational system, individuals, museums, libraries, non-profit associations, and governmental agencies offer a variety of heritage-related workshops, classes, courses, demonstrations, and seminars which augment and complement the technical assistance programs of the OHP.

College and university departments in King County have produced a quantity of scholarly papers, theses, dissertations, and interpretive media of great research value both to local historians and to the OHP. Student internships and cooperative education programs may be of direct benefit to the OHP and to local preservation and museum groups as temporary or project-oriented staff.

Academics and educators continue to be a professional consultant resource upon which the OHP may depend. Their expertise is also of major importance to Landmarks Commission proceedings as well as to local historical groups.

In coming years, the academic and educational community will be an increasingly significant service and support constituency for the OHP and the King County Landmarks Commission as well as to community history organizations.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

One of the principal service constituencies of the OHP is the variety of governmental department offices, and agencies at the federal, State, County, and municipal levels. In King County, the OHP, or the King County Landmarks Commission (KCLC) for which it provides staff support, is often the most appropriate source for technical and procedural information on heritage resources.

Federal agencies, including the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, or the Army Corps of Engineers may consult with KCHPO on particular landmarks preservation issues within their jurisdictions in King County.

Such State agencies as the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, the State Archives, the State Heritage Council and State Centennial Commission are all heritage-related agencies which affect public history in King County. Other State land-holding and public works agencies, including the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Transportation are involved with County landmark properties and issues.

King County's Design Commission, Parks Division, Public Works Department, and Facilities Management Division are examples of numerous arms of County government which may request information or project cooperation from the OHP as well as approval from the KCLC for aspects of their programs regarding County-owned heritage sites.

The City of Seattle's Office of Urban Conservation may make informational requests or referrals to the OHP, and the Seattle Water Department and City Light utility may involve the OHP in their management of heritage resources located within the City of Seattle Watershed in eastern King County.

Municipalities other than Seattle and Bellevue are eligible for OHP-administered Community Development Block Grant projects. Excluding Seattle, the majority of cities and towns in the County have been included in the Historic Sites Survey, and are offered technical advisory services from the OHP. All communities, including those within Seattle, may request technical museum assistance.

Incorporated communities in King County have expressed an interest in interlocal agreements to extend the designation authority of the Landmarks Commission, allowing their participation in the County's landmarks designation program.

CONSTITUENCIES AND RESOURCE GROUPS

During the course of preparing this report several constituent groups identified their concerns and interests to King County in the form of letters to elected officials and staff. They also contacted the Office of Historic Preservation by telephone and participated in community meetings. Listed below are some of the constituencies identified with particular resource groups, and their concerns.

Agricultural Resource Group

Residents of King County who favor retention of the rural qualities of the countryside, and strict control of further development in rural areas. Many of these are long-time inhabitants of farming districts, and/or people who have consciously chosen a rural lifestyle;

Outdoor enthusiasts and environmentalists--bicyclists, hikers, nature watchers--as individuals and in groups such as the Issaquah Alps Trail Club, and

King County Farmlands Preservation program and its proponents.

Educational/Intellectual Resource Group

Local citizens and community groups who often become last-minute opponents of school surpluses or demolitions;

Organized local groups and businesses in need of inexpensive rental space in adapted schools--from daycare centers, to consultant groups, to aerobics franchises, and

Entrepreneurs, architects, and community leaders who can envision the economic, design, and promotional opportunities of visible, large-scale reuse projects.

Entertainment/Recreational/Cultural Resource Group

King County Parks and Recreation Division who owns a number of identified resources, may move toward interpretation;

Municipal, state, and federal parks jurisdictions who may participate in joint survey-inventory efforts;

Larger private or commercial entities such as Longacres Racetrack, Seattle Golf and Country Club, who may support designation and continued use of their own facilities;

Large sports organizations based in Seattle who might support the restoration and reuse of sports facilities in small communities, and

Community arts groups, civic organizations and other user groups.

Industrial/Engineering Resource Group

Strong citizen support of the protection and interpretation of the coal mining heritage of the Newcastle-Coal Creek area;

Organized maritime history groups based in the City of Seattle;

Organized history of flight groups centered around the Boeing Company and the Museum of Flight at Boeing Field;

Puget Sound Power and Light, owner of the Snoqualmie Falls power plant, listed on the National Register, as potential advocates for continued preservation of that site, and

Most local historical societies, as advocates for the preservation of logging and mining artifacts in particular.

Residential/Domestic Resource Group

Owners of historic homes who are among the strongest of preservation constituents;

Non-profit house museum groups, a number of whom are under the umbrella of AKCHO, and

The general public, long exposed to the historic house preservation ethic, particularly for houses of obvious architectural elaboration and properties associated with important personages.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND ISSUES

1. What is King County's proper role vis-à-vis community heritage organizations and "regional institutions"?
2. What are the major gaps in our historical knowledge of King County? What populations and planning districts receive disproportionate service?
3. What method should be used to ensure fairness and inclusiveness in publications, museum, and public programs?
4. What resources are most likely to be lost or are being threatened? Collections? Resource people? Volunteers?
5. What can be done to involve, or at least attract, the attention of academic historians? Is there an urban bias in public history?
6. How can the heritage community as a whole develop closer ties to the formal educational institutions and structure of our state?
7. What is King County's role in respect to the State Heritage Council?
8. How can there be better integration between City of Seattle and King County programs? Where should King County be extending museum assistance—what limits?
9. What can or should be done regarding further proliferation of community heritage organizations?

Chapter 8: Public History Policy

The number of heritage organizations which are requesting some form of assistance from King County is on the increase. Lease of county-owned properties as well as financial support for individual museums is well preceded. In order to achieve an objective, systematic and fair approach to public history, King County should develop a public history policy.

Most historical museums are recognized as non-profit organizations under Title 24 of The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) "Corporations and Associations (non-profit)". In addition, there are relevant sections of Title 27 of the RCW, "Library, Museums, and Historical Activities."

Most relevant in Title 27 is Section 27.48.010 in which a public purpose is declared:

"The storage, preservation and exhibit of historical materials, including, but not restricted to books, maps, writings, newspapers, ancient articles, and tools of handicraft, antiques, artifacts, and relics is declared to be a public project carried on for public purpose and the legislative body of any county, city or town may provide quarters therefore within the territorial limits thereof and may provide funds necessary for the operation, or otherwise provide for the preservation of historical material. . . ."

In making decisions related to leasing county facilities, offering grant assistance, and other actions related to museums and historical societies, King County should consider the following criteria: local meaning and context; local control; community heritage wealth; community identity and pride; local participation; sources of support; extension of public domain; local economic benefits; support of historic preservation; interpretive emphasis; scope and frequency of exhibits; and local education benefit.

A discussion of these elements follows:

LOCAL MEANING AND CONTEXT

Just as interpretive centers are sited at parks in close proximity to the unique local natural features they describe and explain, local history goes with and is inseparable from its territory. Artifacts and landmarks are associated with cultural landscapes

and with local families, institutions and industries. Much of local history has primary relevance, meaning and value for the region and population from which it springs. It is usually better understood, more fully documented, and better appreciated in its own natural context. It seems obvious that individuals from Skykomish would not travel to Enumclaw to see an exhibition of their heritage, but it is also unlikely for them to go to Seattle to see it. For this reason, ethnic groups often site their interpretive efforts in neighborhoods with traditionally high densities of their population; maritime museums locate along waterfronts; and a flight museum is located adjacent to an historic airfield.

LOCAL CONTROL

The community museum can be an extension of the impulse toward community self-government and citizen involvement. The cultural sphere is an area in which non-professionals have often experienced the "tyranny of the experts". Community museums allow for citizen volunteers to participate in the governance and operations of museums. This is a role otherwise left to the few trustees who govern on the boards of the larger urban institutions or their staffs.

COMMUNITY WEALTH

Developing a local museum or an active historical society in a community is a hedge against having a wealth of heritage resources generated by a community stripped or removed by collectors, institutions or agencies from other areas. It is also a convenient repository for collecting materials which might otherwise be discarded or lost for lack of interest. While major metropolitan museums may have an interest in bits and parts, they usually have little interest in the whole. Community museums are, in effect local history "banks".

COMMUNITY IDENTITY AND PRIDE

Having a museum facility or collection available within a community can be a source of pride to the local citizenry. The public of one municipality differs from that of the next, as do their ordinances and their municipal assets. Community history is inseparable from the municipal or local "identity" from which it springs. The history of Renton (its public officials, its institutions and its people) is not that of Seattle. The history of Seattle, or of the Northwest generally, will not substitute for a community's local history.

LOCAL PARTICIPATION

For many individuals, having access to a local organization or facility is an opportunity to participate as a volunteer or staff person. Since many community museum volunteers are also senior citizens, or working people, it is impossible for them to commute to a distant locality in order to be a volunteer. In many instances, if there is to be an opportunity to participate, it must be local. Many of the larger institutions simply have "quotas" of volunteer positions to fill and would be incapable of handling the numbers represented by community heritage organizations.

Community history organizations often operate as "laboratories" where the raw materials of history are formulated into finished products.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Many sources of income, material support, and publicity are only available to a local organization or to a facility developed within a local agency. The suburban and rural cities and towns of King County often cannot or will not provide funds, materials or space to organizations or institutions in other towns.

Some smaller or community museums are attached to and are part of corporations, institutions and governmental agencies. They often refuse to turn over their heritage resources to another institution. State law, in fact, forbids much transfer of public property to private non-profit agencies, except under contractual provisions.

EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Most of what is collected by historical museums is donated by individuals, families, social organizations, clubs, businesses and institutions other than government. This essentially transfers heritage resources from the private to the public domain, or at least to non-profit organizations who serve as "public trustees." Many family heirlooms and treasures are "invested" in museums only with the understanding that they remain local and that they receive proper care. These interests often continue even after transfer of title to the museum occurs, and without regard to the terms of the transfer. Many donors simply will not contribute material out of area to an institution, if it is to be shelved indefinitely, sold or traded away.

Much more material of historic value is publicly accessible today due to the work of local organizations than would be possible with fewer, more centralized repositories.

LOCAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Even local museums can be tourist attractions for a community, especially if the community is small, has an interesting heritage, and has few other recreational or cultural facilities. "Historical sites" including museums are, according to State tourism studies, among the recreational pursuits most often sought out by travelers to Washington state.

Community museums, particularly those sited in historic structures, can also have a positive effect on stabilizing a deteriorating older section of a town. They can, in fact, be keystone elements in a redevelopment campaign, and can stimulate the maintenance of property values in older communities.

SUPPORT FOR THE LARGER PRESERVATION EFFORT

In King County, the work of the Landmarks Commission and the Office of Historic Preservation are dependent upon organized efforts at the local level for access to documentary resources for landmarks research, and for support of landmark nominations

and preservation. Local level organizations also provide monitoring and reportage services to the Landmarks Commission for threatened properties.

INTERPRETIVE EMPHASIS

Urban-based museums and professional historians are often primarily interested in urban, regional, or "larger" fields of historical interpretation. They often completely overlook local history or consider the heritage of neighborhoods or suburban and rural communities as subsidiary developments of hinterland areas.

At the community level, however, local heritage is elevated to primary interpretive emphasis. Regional history may form its background, but does not obscure it. King County's preservation movement has found its community level support indispensable. Both local and regional viewpoints are valid and necessary.

SCOPE AND FREQUENCY OF EXHIBITION

Community museums provide an opportunity for permanent, large-scale interpretation of topics in local history. A large metropolitan museum may give occasional, partial, or superficial treatment to a significant theme, industry, ethnic group or geographic community which needs or desires fuller, more comprehensive and permanent exhibition or interpretation through publications.

Community museums exist in order to fulfill a significant interpretive role that a more centralized institution may find logistically impossible.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Exhibition of materials in museums, both great and small, has the effect of attaching value to the objects or materials shown. This is one of the important roles a museum plays in educating the citizens to preserve what may be valuable in local history. Museums enjoy their unique status under federal law by virtue of their educational nature. Many local museums provide the most important and accessible resource for local schools. According to national museum expert Carl Guthe, "A local history museum has the unique privilege and responsibility of serving as the tangible expression of the living memory of the community by giving its citizens the opportunity to see and understand the objects that once played a part in its past experiences."

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS BY PLANNING AREAS

Bear Creek Population 15,350

None
Council District #3

East King County Population 1,500

None
Council District #3 and #9

Eastside Population 149,800

Eastside Genealogical Society
Private Non-Profit (PNP), Council District #3

Kirkland Historical Commission
PNP Council District #3

Marymoor Museum
PNP, Council District #3

Mercer Island Historical Society
PNP, Council District #6

Society for the Preservation of Old Bellevue
PNP, Council District #3

Willowmoor Heritage Guild
PNP, Council District #3

East Sammamish Population 15,100

Issaquah Historical Museum
(Issaquah Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #6

Enumclaw Population 18,000

Pioneer Room/Enumclaw Public Library
Municipal Agency, Council District #9

Federal Way Population 69,500

Poverty Bay Historical Society
PNP, Council District #7

Green River Valley Population 57,500

Neely Mansion Association
PNP, Council District #9

Renton Historical Museum
(Renton Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #6

Tukwila Historical Society
(Renton Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #8

White River Valley Historical
PNP, Council District #9

Highline Population 133,250

Greater Des Moines Zenith Historical Society
PNP, Council District #7

Highline School District Museum at Sunnyside School District Agency
Council District #7

Midway Hamlet Historical Society
PNP, Council District #7

Scouting Trail Museum
PNP, Council District #7

Southwest Seattle Historical Society
PNP, Council District #8

Newcastle Population 69,800

Issaquah Alps Trail Club
PNP, Council District #6

Newcastle Historical Society
PNP, Council District #6

Northshore Population 73,700

Bothell Historical Museum
(Bothell Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #1

Woodinville Historical Society
PNP, Council District #1

Seattle Population (1983) 489,700

Black Heritage Society
PNP, Council District #2

Campfire Museum
(Seattle-King County County of Campfire)
PNP, Council District #2

Center for Wooden Boats
PNP, Council District #5

Coast Guard Museum Northwest
Federal Affiliate, Council District #5

Ethnic Heritage Council of PNW
PNP, Council District #2

Goodwill Museum
(Goodwill Industries)
PNP, Council District #5

Historic Seattle Preservation and Development Authority
Municipal Charter, Council District #5

International District P.D.A.
Municipal Charter, Council District #5

King County Sports Museum
(Kingdome) Council District #5
PNP

Klondike Gold Rush Museum
(National Park Service)
Federal Affiliation, Council District #5

Last Chance Fire Department
PNP, Council District #4

Seattle

Mountaineer's Museum
(The Mountaneers, Inc.)
PNP, Council District #4

Museum of History and Industry
(Historical Society of Seattle and King County)
PNP, Council District #2

Museum of the Sea and Ships
PNP, Council District #5

Nordic Heritage Museum
PNP, Council District #4

Northwest Seaport
PNP, Council District #2

Pacific Museum of Flight
(Pacific Northwest Aviation Historical Foundation)
PNP, Council District #5

Pacific Northwest Historian's Guild
PNP, Council District #2

Pike Place Market P.D.A.
Municipal Charter, Council District #5

Pioneer Hall Museum
(and Daughters of the Pioneers of the State of Washington)
PNP, Council District #2

Pioneer Museum/Pacific Northwest Bell
Corporate Affiliation, Council District #5

Pioneer Square Association
PNP, Council District #5

Pioneers of Columbia and Vicinity
PNP, Council District #5

Postal Museum
PNP, Council District #5

Puget Sound Maritime Historical Society
PNP, Council District #2

Queen Anne Historical Society
PNP, Council District #4

Seattle

Seattle Genealogical Society
PNP, Council District #5

Virginia V Foundation
PNP, Council District #5

Washington State Jewish Historical Society
PNP, Council District #5

Waterfront Awareness
PNP, Council District #5

West Coast Paper Company Printing Museum
(Thorniley Collection) Council District #5
Corporate Affiliation

Western Union Museum
Corporate Affiliation, Council District #5

Wing Luke Memorial Museum
PNP, Council District #5

Women's History and Cultural Center
PNP, Council District #2

Shoreline Population 62,850

Shoreline Historical Museum
PNP, Council District #1

Snoqualmie Population 21,450

Duvall Historical and Old Stuff Society
PNP, Council District #3

Puget Sound and Snoqualmie Valley Railway
(Puget Sound Railway Historical Association)
PNP, Council District #3

Snoqualmie Valley Historical Museum
(Snoqualmie Valley Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #3

Toit-Carnation Historical Society
PNP, Council District #3

Soos Creek Population 96,700

Osceola Archeological Museum
(Green River Community College)
Council District #7

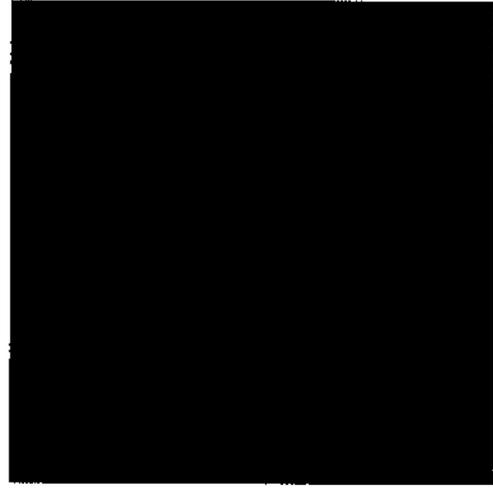
Tahoma-Raven Heights Population 33,950

Black Diamond Historical Museum
(Black Diamond Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #9

Maple Valley Historical Museum
(Maple Valley Historical Society)
PNP, Council District #9

Vashon Population 7,600

Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association
PNP, Council District #7



**PART IV: IMPLEMENTATION AND
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

Implementation and Management Strategies

Implementation priorities and policy issues for long-range heritage resource planning are discussed in this section. As new information becomes available it will be incorporated in the Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3) model and plan priorities will be reconsidered through a public process. These policies should be reviewed annually by the King County Landmarks Commission and the review process should be the focal point for public participation in historic preservation decisionmaking.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Policies presented below were developed through a community involvement process. Copies of the RP3 findings were distributed to representatives from the county-wide preservation constituency, including the King County Landmarks Commission, the Association of King County Historical Organizations and interested individuals. In addition, copies were provided to County Executive and Council Staff for review and comment.

Based on the comments received on the RP3 findings a list of policy issues was developed by Historic Preservation Office staff. This list was reviewed and discussed at a public meeting conducted on October 30, 1985.

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING POLICIES AND PLANS

A goal of the King County Comprehensive Plan - 1985 (KCCP-85) is to preserve community diversity, including features that reflect King County's history. The Comprehensive Plan outlines eight heritage sites policies intended to encourage appropriate heritage site preservation. Methods for accomplishing the heritage sites goals of the Comprehensive Plan are recommended in this section by listing specific implementation measures, summarizing existing program activities that meet the KCCP-85 goals, and by identifying new program directions that should be considered for long range heritage resource planning.

RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

I. Implement Existing Legislation and Policies

Legislation

- King County should continue to support and implement existing County historic preservation legislation including King County Code (KCC) 20.62 (King County Landmarks Commission); KCC 21.44.030 (Conditional Use Incentives for Historic Buildings); Executive Order D-135 (Protection of County owned historic properties), and KCC 20.44 (County Environmental Procedures). In addition, King County should implement State and Federal legislation requiring local action.

Comprehensive Plan

- King County should implement Heritage Sites Policies defined in KCCP-85 in a systematic and timely way. All policies set forth in the KCCP-85 deserve equal attention; however, some policies will require new financial resources. Policies are cited from the KCCP-85 by policy number, for example, Heritage Site Policy-101, (HS-101).

Given limited resources, the following near-term priorities should be considered in implementing KCCP-85 policies:

Priority 1: Continue existing efforts in regard to policies HS-101, 102, and 107 as listed below.

HS-101 King County should work with residents, property owners, community groups, cities and other agencies to identify, evaluate and protect heritage sites;

HS-102 King County should encourage land uses that retain or enhance the historic or scenic setting of landmarks, landmark sites or districts.

HS-107 Development of parks and trails should be coordinated with preservation restoration and use of heritage sites.

Priority 2: HS-105 Incentives should be provided for preserving, restoring or adapting landmarks, landmark sites and districts in King County including tax benefits, and zoning to allow economically attractive adaptive use, and some flexibility in building codes, consistent with public health and safety.

Develop a task force comprised of residents, property owners, community groups, public agencies and preservation professionals to develop incentives for preserving, restoring and adapting landmarks, especially residential structures.

Recommend specific incentives to Executive and Council in the form of ordinances.

Priority 3: HS-103 New development in and adjacent to landmark districts should enhance the historic features of the district and should be compatible with the scale of the district whenever possible.

HS-104 New development affecting historic landmarks, landmark sites, districts or archaeological sites in King County should retain and enhance historic features to the greatest extent possible.

Develop in-house expertise and criteria for efficiently and fairly reviewing site plans and permit applications involving new developments affecting historic landmarks. Staff training and automation will be important in meeting this goal.

Priority 4: HS-106 King County should acquire heritage sites through purchase, dedication, or other equitable means based on a systematic acquisition review process to be defined in a functional historic preservation plan only when:

- a. The site has outstanding heritage value of county-wide significance and no other methods of preservation are feasible; or
- b. The site is a part of another public project such as a park or public building.

The King County Landmarks Commission should initiate the development of criteria for the acquisition of heritage sites and should coordinate the development of criteria with other county agencies involved with real property. An acquisition policy for heritage sites should seek to minimize King County's custodial role with respect to heritage sites.

II. Recognize Existing Resources

Comprehensive Plan

- As stated in the KCCP-85, King County should consider the protection of County-owned resources a priority, and continue existing efforts in regard to policy HS-108 below.

Priority 5: HS-108 King County should identify, assess and protect all County owned heritage resources and should provide for public access when possible.

King County should work with citizens, community groups, municipalities and other public agencies to preserve and interpret the records, artifacts and other heritage resources which

relate to the historical development of the people and governance of the County.

When King County assists citizens, community groups, municipalities and other public agencies to preserve and interpret records, artifacts and other heritage resources through leases, grants, technical assistance and other means, it should do so by means of an objective, consistent and fair process.

King County should develop an interpretive program as a way of exposing the general public to the information recorded on King County's Historic Register and Survey. An interpretive program should be coordinated with the King County Parks and Recreation Division and the Department of Public Works. An interpretive program should be well designed and incorporate a uniform marker system. Such a program should include County owned heritage trails, parks, roads, facilities and heritage sites in which the County has a public interest.

King County should determine its archival role in relation to King County government records.

Property Maintenance

- King County should institute a demolition by neglect review process when the King County Landmarks Commission finds that the exterior architectural features of a designated historic resource become deteriorated to a point which imperils their preservation as a result of willful neglect.

Building Code Revisions

- King County should adopt the new historic building amendments to the Uniform Building Code.

Archaeology

- King County's role in archaeological resource protection should include survey and documentation of resources; integration of archaeological sites into the King County Open Space Plan; update of the RP3 to include pre-history and the development of criteria and procedures for designating, preserving, and interpreting archaeological resources.

Suburban Cities

- King County should continued providing technical assistance, museum services, restoration funds and other services to suburban cities, towns and population centers which house the majority of King County's cultural resources. Economic development, destination tourism development and

museum activity is dependent on suburban city resources. Interlocal agreements should be strongly encouraged.

Museums

- King County should review policies penalizing historical museums and develop incentives to ensure public access to facilities and collections including: building and code requirements, tax valuation and other licenses and fees.

Volunteers

- King County should encourage volunteers from historical societies, the private sector and the academic community to assist in completing the research gaps identified in the RP3 Issues and Needs Section.

Property Owners

- King County should develop public information materials to assist owners of regulated buildings.

III. Evaluate New Program Directions

Incentive Development

- King County should investigate a transfer of development rights program as a way to preserve the open space which is critical to agriculturally related sites. Historic sites should be added to open space valuation in order to provide property tax relief to regulated sites.

Policy for Donations

- King County should begin accepting donations from the private sector in order to accomplish heritage goals. A special revenue fund and guidelines should be established for such donations. Donations may be in the form of facade and property easements, cash, artifacts or documents.

Emergency Relief Fund

- King County should establish an "Emergency Relief Fund" for documenting threatened heritage sites. Fund sources could include donation and revenue from general permits.

New Revenue Sources

- King County should investigate alternative revenue sources for historic preservation including fees, 1% program, endowment and revolving fund.

Program Visibility

- King County should ensure the general public is aware of historic preservation information: Touring information should be readily available, as the County's history and architecture can be appreciated best by seeing the resources and their settings. The County's historic resources should be published in a guidebook and distributed widely through the County Library system and the Chambers of Commerce. Official plaques, signs and certificates should be available to the owners of resources listed on the King County register.