HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY & INVENTORY

Enumclaw Plateau
Washington

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Submitted to:
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Executive Summary

The current physical landscape of the Enumclaw Plateau was drastically altered by the arrival of Euro-American settlers, and the historic built environment which remains is a result of the area's development into a rich agricultural center, first producing hops and later supporting dairying, chicken ranching and farming. Today many areas of the Plateau have been subdivided into a semi-suburban, residential landscape. Despite this, a large number of agricultural buildings remain, mostly from early 20th century dairy farms, but also from 1920s-1950s chicken ranches.

Throughout the Winter of 2007 and Spring of 2008 a comprehensive survey was conducted to identify historic agricultural buildings within the Enumclaw Plateau, excluding those within the Auburn and Enumclaw city limits or on the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. This project was financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). All agricultural properties which appeared to be built prior to 1950 were included in the survey and considered for inclusion in the King County HRI. The project did not include identification of pre-historic or historic archeological resources.

During the course of this survey approximately 275 agricultural properties were observed, for 185 of which field forms were prepared and digital photographs taken. From these, 163 properties were chosen for further research and inclusion in the King County Historic Preservation Program's Historic Resource Database. Those properties which were eliminated did not meet a level of integrity necessary to warrant further research and documentation. All but one of the historic properties inventoried are associated with agricultural history between 1900 and 1960.

The 163 final properties included in the 2007 Enumclaw Plateau Agricultural Survey and Enumclaw Plateau properties already included in the HRI were used to develop the findings and recommendations included in this report. The HRI data is intended to be used for preservation planning purposes, public education, and as a basis for evaluating, prioritizing and nominating properties for local landmark designation.

Copies of the complete Historic Resource Inventory are located at: the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) and the King County Office of Business Relations and Economic Development. Inventory forms for the properties included in the 2007 Enumclaw Plateau Agricultural Survey are available from the Enumclaw Public Library.

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PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Enumclaw Plateau is located in southern King County between the Green and White Rivers. The plateau was formed more than 5,700 years ago by the Osceola Mudflow, a massive clay, sand and gravel flow from the northeastern flank of Mount Rainier. Originally inhabited by the Stkamish, Skulkamish and Skopamish peoples, the plateau is today distinguished by a significant number of historic agricultural properties scattered across it. The majority of these historic properties were dairy farms operated from the early years of the 20th century. While some of these farms are still operating, many have been converted to other uses both agricultural and non-agricultural.

Efforts to identify historic resources on the plateau have been minimal over the years. Most properties previously identified were concentrated around the historic agricultural communities of Osceola, Boise, Veazie, Cumberland, Neuwaukum and Krain and were generally not identified as agricultural resources. Thus, numerous properties on the plateau had not been identified or documented. This project is the first to comprehensively look at the agricultural resources on the plateau.

In 2004, King County adopted an updated comprehensive plan which provides for the protection and enhancement of rural historic resources. Specifically, Chapter 3 "Rural Legacy and Natural Resource Lands" and Chapter 5 "Parks, Open Space and Cultural Resources" address the policies affecting rural historic resources. Several of the more pertinent policies are:

R-101 King County's land use regulations and development standards shall protect and enhance historic resources.

R-221 Non-residential uses in the Rural Area shall be limited to those that provide adaptive reuse of significant historic resources.

R-554 King County shall provide incentives, educational programs and other methods to protect historic resources.

P-207 King County shall administer a regional historic preservation program to identify, evaluate, protect, and enhance historic properties.

P-218 King County shall inventory historic properties in order to guide decision making in resource planning, capital projects, operations, environmental review and resource management.

These policies are the basis for preparation of all survey and inventory work done in the unincorporated areas of the county.

Survey Area

The survey area includes all land commonly known as the Enumclaw Plateau. This area is a relatively flat plain bounded by the Green River Valley on the north, the White River Valley

on the south and west and the foothills of the Cascade Range on the east. The current City of Enumclaw and City of Auburn corporate limits and the Muckleshoot Reservation were excluded from this survey. The survey only included upland areas along the two river valleys. No resources located within the valleys themselves were recorded. The area encompasses approximately 31,000 acres or 48.4 square miles. An effort was made to examine all previously inventoried properties to ascertain the current physical condition and degree of integrity; in most cases photos were updated.

Personnel and Public Involvement

This project was financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). Charlie Sundberg, King County Preservation Planner, prepared the Survey Area and Master Map. Mr. Sundberg provided GIS mapping and technical information and assisted with public involvement. Todd Scott, King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP) staff acted as project manager, conducted the fieldwork, and contributed to the Survey Report. Katelyn Wright, consultant for KCHPP participated in fieldwork, conducted the inventory analysis, compiled the final HRI database and inventory forms and prepared the Survey Report. Tonie Cook, KCHPP, also participated in fieldwork.

Mildred Andrews, consultant, provided research assistance and prepared the agenda for the public information collection session. Brian Rich and Tom Hitzroth, King County Landmarks Commissioners and Flo Lentz, 4Culture staff, assisted in the public information collection. Individual property owners provided invaluable information and research assistance. Julie Koler, King County Historic Preservation Officer provided overall project supervision.

HRI Repositories

- Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
  1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106
  Olympia, WA 98501

- King County Historic Preservation Program
  Office of Business Relations and Economic Development
  701 5th Avenue, Suite 2000
  Seattle, WA 98104

- Enumclaw Public Library
  1700 First Street
  Enumclaw, WA 98022

RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The objective of this project was to identify and evaluate those agricultural properties constructed prior to 1950 that are worthy of preservation and which may be eligible for designation as King County landmarks or listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Pre-historic and historic archeological sites were not addressed in this survey and inventory effort. Due to the potential number and expense required to identify and evaluate post-1950 properties, a 1950 cut-off date was established.

The information that was gathered for this project will be used by the King County Historic Preservation Program for historic preservation planning and economic and community development purposes. Prior survey and inventory efforts have been incomplete; thus comprehensive historic resource inventory data has not been available for analysis and preservation planning purposes.

This project adhered to the standards and procedures identified in NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN No. 24 - *Technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places*, and *Survey and Inventory Standards* established by the DAHP.

Survey and Inventory Methodology

- *Mobilization & Literature Review*
  Relevant literature, prior research and inventory data were reviewed to guide field examination and to prepare the historic overview. Field survey strategy and evaluation criteria were formulated. Field survey recording maps and tools were prepared.

- *Field Recording*
  Geographic Information System (GIS) generated maps and aerial photographs were used for the field examination. All properties previously included in the HRI were keyed to the maps. The initial phase of fieldwork covered geographic areas that had not been previously surveyed and reexamined previously documented historic resources. Field examination began with systematic travel along all public roads in the survey area. Aerial photographs were consulted for areas of the plateau that were not accessible by public road to determine if agricultural resources were located in those areas. The field examination consisted of recording descriptive information on the field forms including construction materials, architectural features and finishes; assessing physical integrity and potential architectural and/or historic significance; and the collection of digital photographs for each surveyed resource. In order to assess physical integrity properties were examined based on degree of alteration under four specific categories: building form, footprint/plan, fenestration, and exterior cladding. Buildings that exhibited a combination of moderate or extensive alteration in two or more of the categories were not recorded or considered for inclusion in the HRI, particularly if those alterations impacted highly visible elevations.

Approximately two hundred seventy-five (275) historic properties were examined, and 186 properties were photographed and recorded on field forms.

- *Draft Report Production*
  The draft Enumclaw Plateau Historical Overview was prepared. Additional research was conducted using a wide range of information sources. The primary library and archival collections consulted included: University of Washington Libraries - Special Collections, Enumclaw Public Library, the Washington State Archives- Puget Sound Regional Branch and the Enumclaw Plateau Historical Society Collection.

- *Draft Inventory Analysis & Development*
  All field survey forms and photographs were individually reviewed and 163 properties were prioritized for inclusion in the 2008 HRI. Inventory properties were analyzed and grouped according to architectural form/design, association with an historic theme, and developmental era. They were further reviewed and prioritized within subcategories according to specific areas of potential historic and/or architectural significance. A property record file was created for each property included in the HRI. A draft electronic inventory form with field data was prepared for each property, individual properties were researched and physical descriptions and statements of significance were written. The findings of this analysis were integrated into the final *Survey Report* and *Historical Overview*.

- *Final Survey Report & Inventory Form Production*
  The *Survey Report* and *Master Map* were finalized. Final electronic and hard copy inventory forms were prepared including: field data, physical description, statement of significance, and a digital photograph. HRI data was compiled in a computerized database (formatted in a Microsoft Access database) created by DAHP, which can be sorted by multiple categories including construction date, parcel number, owner, building type, etc. Each property was assigned an inventory (or field site) number that is used to locate it in the database and identify it on the HRI form, *HRI Master List* and *Master Map*. Properties that appear to be eligible for King County landmark designation or National Register listing were identified.

The following products were prepared in the course of the project:

- One hundred and sixty three Washington State DAHP Inventory Forms with digital photographs;
- Access Database;
- *Survey Report* that includes an Historical Overview, Survey Findings and Recommendations and an *HRI Master List*.
- A *Master Map* noting locations of all HRI properties; and
- Individual property record files that include relevant published and unpublished reference materials and research notes (for County only).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Setting and Natural Resources

The Enumclaw Plateau is a flat triangular landform which extends westward from the base of the Cascade Mountains, bound on the southwest by the White River Valley which flows southeast to northwest, and on the north by the Green River Valley which runs east to west. The White River defines the border between King and Pierce Counties. Newaukum Creek flows northward from the center of the Plateau where it is fed by numerous small tributary streams and forms a deep ravine toward the northern edge of the Plateau, where it drains into the Green River.

The Plateau's eastern edge is occasionally pierced by large, tree-covered hummocks which rise unexpectedly from the flat landscape. The land has mostly been cleared of forest, providing clear views today to the southeast of Mount Rainier and the Cascade Range.

The City of Enumclaw, located at the Plateau's southeast corner, is the only incorporated town in the area and functions as the local economic center, with a thriving downtown which includes many intact historic commercial buildings surrounded by impressive and prosperous looking historic residential neighborhoods. Remnants of several small historic communities dot the Plateau, as well. The City of Auburn is located just northwest of the Plateau and the City of Black Diamond is north of the Green River Valley. The Muckleshoot Indian Reservation occupies the northwestern edge of the Plateau, platted in a checkerboard pattern.

Native American History

Prior to the arrival of white settlers, the Plateau was covered with dense old-growth forest with a few cleared meadows. Native American populations existed in numerous small bands or tribes throughout the area. Several winter villages and settlement sites existed in the River Valleys, on the Plateau and in the foothills although all appeared to be seasonal (Payton, 1997). The tribes traded frequently with tribes in Eastern Washington using trails over Naches Pass which would later be widened and utilized by Euro-American settlers. In addition to this, there were numerous trails through the Plateau established by Native Americans which would be used by the early Euro-American settlers. The Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, at the northwestern edge of the Enumclaw Plateau, originally a place name rather than a tribal name, was formed as the result of contentious treaties in 1854 and 1855 (Payton, 1997).

Early Pioneers

Although some Euro-American attempted settlement on the Plateau as early as 1853, settlement on the Plateau did not begin in earnest for quite some time due to fears of Native American unrest related to the "Indian Wars" of 1855-6 and the Plateau's proximity to the Muckleshoot Reservation (Hall, 1983). The first homes were hand-hewn log cabins with rough floors though which fleas often invaded, built from trees cut off the settlers' land. Eventually, hand-hewn barns were constructed. Remaining trees, which today would be

valuable old-growth lumber, were burned in piles to clear small fields and pastures (Hall, 1983). Very few of these initial log homes remain today and these have been included in previous surveys of the Plateau.

Homesteaders settled in clusters by geographic section across the Plateau, some concentrated in ethnic groups. Osceola was homesteaded primarily by Danish and Dutch, Veazie by French and Krain by Austrian, Slovenian and Croatian settlers. Early settlers established community activities for companionship in the isolated wilderness, hosting churches, schools and dances in their homes, picnics in the summer and quilting bees among the women (Women's Progressive Club, 1941).

At this time there were no reliable roads between communities and rural residents relied on horses or donkeys to travel the muddy Native American trails or stream beds between each other's homes and to communities beyond the Plateau such as Slaughter (today Auburn). Frequently, trails had to be cleared as one traveled. One early settler's utilized a team of oxen to clear his land claim before generously clearing land for neighbors and hauling goods in from Auburn (Women's Progressive Club, 1941). River crossings were difficult and frequent as the river's course was less direct then.

With no reliable transportation within or beyond the Plateau there was no way to market specialized projects and settlers had to produce most of their own food and necessities, creating a primarily subsistence based economy.

Late 1800s – Arrival of the Railroad

A settlement boom occurred on the Plateau in the 1880s with the announcement of eminent railroad construction and the Pacific Northwest's Hops Boom. Vast areas of forest were cleared, supplying many local lumber mills which sprouted up along the river and providing for rapid construction of homes, barns, stores and churches. Despite the introduction of lumber mills, much brush and timber was still burned due to its sheer abundance. Pioneers described the Plateau dotted with winding smoke plumes as more and more land was cleared. Needing land for farming and unsure as to which Plateau community would get the railroad siding, homesteads were geographically dispersed as various communities competed for the railroad route (Women's Progressive Club, 1941).

In 1885 Northern Pacific Railroad laid their main rail line through the Plateau and established a siding on level land donated by Frank and Mary Stevenson, who then platted and named Enumclaw. The Stevensons quickly built a hotel and Mary's father built a saloon. Other early entrepreneurs constructed a general store.

Isolated homesteads operated as subsistence farms at this time. They typically included free-standing root houses, smoke houses, small fruit orchards and vegetable patches, small barn with a few cows and horses, berries, a small chicken coop and a cabin or framed house.

Numerous other farms retained all of these elements and additionally specialized in commercial hops farming. These specialized farms retained all the buildings common to

subsistence farms, since farm families still produced the vast majority of their own food and trips to town were infrequent. Hops production required the construction of large hop kilns which typically had pyramidal roofs. Although hops were a primary economic engine on the Plateau at this time, no hop kilns remain today. Only one barn included in the current survey appears to be converted from a hop kiln.

Due to a widespread lice infestation, most of the hops industry was devastated in the 1890s. Few farmers continued to raise hops in the area and most switched to dairying or grew berry or vegetable crops. It also appears to have been common at this time to produce a variety of agricultural goods to insure against a disaster similar to that which the hops industry suffered. At this early stage, most barns were small gabled multi-purpose buildings. Those used for dairying had wooden stanchions, if any, and required no specialized milk house building.

In addition to dairying and farming, Enumclaw's lumber industry was a major employer. In 1897 the White River Lumber and Shingle Co. was established in Enumclaw. This company would later merge with Weyerhaeuser. The mill located east of town and a flume sped milled to a drying facility adjacent to the railroad tracks. The lumber mill was, and continues to be, one of the largest employers on the Plateau. In fact, it was common for employees to buy small farms outside of town which their wives and children maintained while they worked at the mill.

With large amounts of land in demand for growing agricultural industry settlers continued to homestead across the Plateau. The Plateau's other rural communities such as Osceola, Krain, Veazie and Wabash profited greatly from the Hops Boom and developing agricultural industries and built schools, churches and stores at this time. By 1885, schools were built in Osceola, Krain and Veazie. Post Offices were frequently established in centrally located homes (Women's Progressive Club, 1941).

Despite the growth of these communities, with the arrival of the railroad Enumclaw had assured its role as the economic center of the Plateau. In addition to the lumber mill, stores, hotels, industry and banks all located in Enumclaw to take advantage of railroad access. While many early entrepreneurs opened stores, hotels and saloons, Enumclaw's Danish and Dutch immigrants encouraged the establishment of a thriving network of cooperatives. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. was founded in 1898 (this would later become Mutual of Enumclaw). The Enumclaw Cooperative Creamery was founded in 1899 to process and market local dairy products.

Early 20th Century

Just before the turn of the century the Annual Farmers' Picnic was established, continuing a strong tradition of social activity among rural farm families. A large picnic ground approximately two miles west of Enumclaw was purchased as a cooperative group. The group collected annual dues and as the picnic cooperative expanded, a baseball diamond, bandstand, dance hall and snack bar were built. The grounds were used year round and a maintenance person lived on site with his family. Annual Farmers' Picnics were held on the Fourth of July and showcased the Enumclaw Band. During the summers of the 1920s and

30s this was a particularly popular recreation site. The acreage of the grounds is greatly reduced today, but it continues to operate as a city park (Berg, 2007).

The Rochdale Store in Enumclaw was established as a cooperative general mercantile in 1905 continuing the Plateau's tradition of cooperative business ventures. Shortly after this, the Enumclaw Fruit Growers Association incorporated. As a group farmers were able to successfully pack and market berries, apples, plums and pears. While it appears that the fruit industry was a large economic product of the Plateau, little built environment from this industry remains. Many farms retain small historic fruit orchards, but none appear commercial in scale.

In 1910 the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific RR was routed through Enumclaw, as well, increasing travel opportunities and the ability to ship agricultural products to market. By 1913, the City of Enumclaw had continued to expand and decided to incorporate. While settlement in the small communities across the Plateau continued, they lost much of their individual identity when all local schools were consolidated into the Enumclaw School District a few years later.

While many families still operated subsistence farms into the early 1900s, the vast majority turned to increasingly specialized agricultural pursuits. Farms commonly focused on dairying, berries, vegetables, poultry, or some combination of these things. Despite this tendency toward specialization, farms did retain many of the subsistence farm practices such as drying or smoking their own meat, raising their own produce, eggs and poultry, and producing their own milk, but with improved transportation to town, this occurred to a lesser extant than it had before.

The primary agricultural pursuit of the early 1900s proved to be dairying. Despite the loss of many dairy barns, the Plateau remains dotted with barns, milk houses, milking parlor, silos and other dairy related buildings. The vast majority of barns which remain on the Plateau were initially built for dairying during the first half of the 20th century. Many of these have been converted to alternative uses, as updating them in accordance with new health regulations has become difficult and expensive. Barns built over this period of time illustrate the rapid evolution of regulations and technology in the dairy industry. These changes are expressed through alterations to buildings. Remaining barns which stopped dairying at different times provide a timeline of dairying in the early 20th century. A detailed explanation of these changes and their physical impact on the dairy farmstead is available in "Dairy Farm Properties of the Snoqualmie Valley: MPD" written by Flo Lentz, an excerpt of which is attached as Appendix B.

The expanding industry was reflected in the expansion of the Enumclaw Cooperative Creamery, which was later consolidated into the Darigold Cooperative. The Plateau was conveniently situated with rail transportation to transport both dairy, egg and poultry products to markets in Seattle and Tacoma.

Chicken ranching developed into a thriving industry just after WWI. While most farm families had raised chickens for their own egg and poultry consumption since the earliest

settlement of the Plateau, a massive shift occurred in the early-20th century. As chicken increasingly became a staple of the American diet during the 1920s, the small flocks which farm wives had raised for extra income were suddenly far more profitable. Magazines and newspapers advertised the easy money to be made in the poultry business and commercial size chicken coops went up across the Puget Sound countryside. Specialized chicken ranching publications became widespread and specialty breeds with higher egg output were developed. In many cases, husbands who had never been involved in the business of raising chickens before left other work to raise poultry (Wright, 2007).

Prior to 1915, most chicken houses on the Plateau were small, approximately 10' by 12,' and raised enough chickens to produce eggs for a family. After this time we see an explosion of large rectangular one-story chicken coops constructed – some up to 100' long and 20' wide. While these buildings were frequently documented across the Plateau in the King County Assessor's property record cards, very few (less that 20) remain intact today. Even rarer are intact examples of two-story chicken coops. Two examples were documented in this survey. More research is needed on various types of chicken coops and the history of this industry in King County.

While other agricultural industries existed during this time on the Plateau, they comprised a small percentage of the total agricultural output and little, if any, built evidence remains related to other farming types.

Development Trends in Recent History

Post-1960, it has proved prohibitively expensive to adapt these historic barns to current health codes for dairying. The vast majority of operating dairies on the Plateau utilize recently constructed buildings and those which do possess historic barns often leave them unused or adapt them in ways which are incompatible with the preservation of the barn. As dairies have had to increasingly expand to economically compete, the number of local dairies has declined. Many dairies have moved to Eastern Washington and much of the hay used in Western Washington is produced on the other side of the Cascades, as well (Lentz, 1993).

Land on the Plateau has continually been subdivided and the area is now dotted with retirement and hobby farms and large 'rural' residences owned by commuters. Many of these small acreages possess historic barns and agricultural buildings which sit unused.

Threats to Historic Resources

Rapid suburbanization of the rural Plateau is an imminent threat to the agricultural landscape. Remaining historic buildings are divorced from their original context by the subdivision of surrounding pasture and farmland into suburban acreages. While a vast number of dairy barns retained a high enough level of integrity for inclusion in the survey a large percent of these barns are unused today and in poor condition.

SURVEY RESULTS & FINDINGS

- All 163 properties included in the 2008 Historic Resources Inventory are representative of the Agricultural Study Unit Theme, while several fall under the Architectural Study Unit Theme, as well, such as those built using log construction and rare examples of particular barn forms.
- The majority of historic agricultural buildings on the Enumclaw Plateau which remain intact relate to the dairy industry, while a significant minority pertains to poultry ranching.
- Only one barn identified in the survey was constructed prior to 1900. Below is a table of barn construction dates (where a date is known).

Pre-1900	1
1901-1910	10
1911-1920	39
1921-1930	41
1931-1940	23
1941-1950	20

- While a large number of barns retain a level of integrity worth documenting, barns on the Plateau are imminently threatened by neglect and lack of use.
- Only a small percentage of historic built environment related to chicken ranching remains on the Enumclaw Plateau. These buildings are more threatened than other agricultural buildings due to the difficulty of finding adaptive re-use for their unusual building form.
- Of the dairy barns found, twenty eight (28) were western barns, fifty four (54) were gambrel barns, forty seven (47) were simple gable barns, six (6) were bow-truss barns and twelve (12) were English Barns. Only one (1) bank barn was identified. Five (5) cross-gabled barns were identified which appear to be a form more common on the Enumclaw Plateau than elsewhere in the county.
- The vast majority of milk parlors on the plateau are attached to the hay barn, as opposed to free-standing. Gabled wings, rather than shed-additions, appear to be used more commonly here than in other parts of the county and provide for better ventilation within the milk barn.
- The majority of milk houses on the Plateau are either attached to the barn or attached via a breezeway.
- Approximately sixteen (16) chicken houses were identified, although the majority of these accompanied other agricultural buildings in a farmstead. Only five sites' primary remaining agricultural building was a chicken house.
- Chicken ranches' buildings appear to be disappearing at a far faster rate than those related to dairying. This may be due to the difficulties of adaptive reuse with these building forms.
- Few purely subsistence farms were identified. Though many existed in Enumclaw's early history, most progressed to a specialized crop or product by the mid-20th century. Most accessory buildings associated with subsistence farms have deteriorated beyond recognition, been converted to a new use, or have been demolished.

- Several root houses or free-standing root cellars were identified and were constructed of stone, concrete and brick. These are some of the few buildings which remain as evidence of subsistence farming.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

- Research on the history and built environment of chicken ranching in King County is warranted, as built remains of this important rural industry are quickly disappearing. A Multiple Properties Documentation Form on chicken ranching in King County would be beneficial.

- Investigation into differences between Snoqualmie Valley and Enumclaw Plateau dairy barns to develop a Multiple Properties Documentation Form for Enumclaw area dairy properties would be beneficial due to the vast number of intact dairy barns and farmsteads on the Plateau.

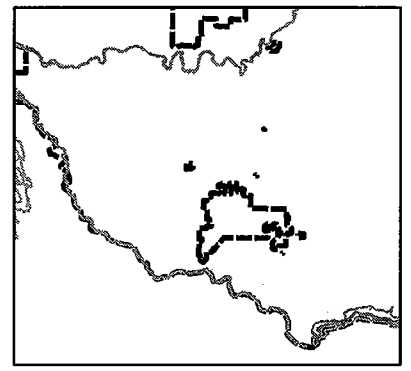
- Develop a preservation plan for the unincorporated King County portion of the Enumclaw Plateau.

- Work with the City of Enumclaw to document agricultural buildings extant within city limits.

- Cooperate with the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe to document historic agricultural buildings on tribal land.

Barn Survey/Enumclaw Plateau

Survey Area



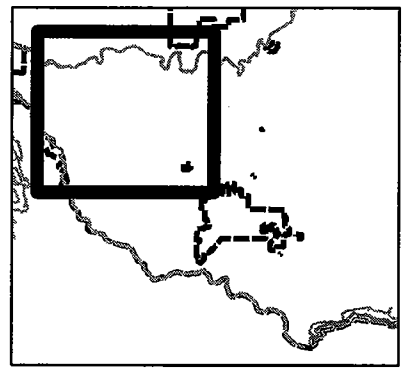
Legend

- bigwater_con_line
- King County Transportation Network (TNET)
- city_kc_line

N

0 2,850 5,700 11,400 17,100 22,800 Feet

Barn Survey/Enumclaw Plateau
NW Quadrant



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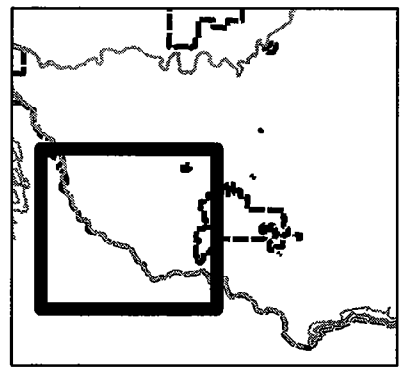
Barn Survey/Enumclaw Plateau
SW Quadrant



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- King County Transportation Network (TNET)
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Feet
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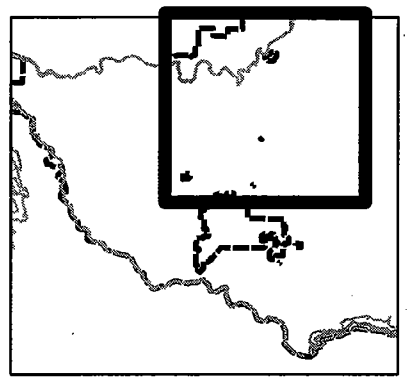
N

Barn Survey/Enumclaw Plateau

NE Quadrant



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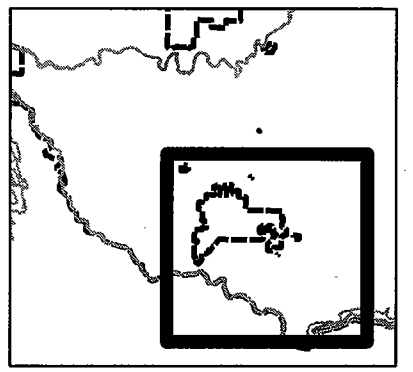
Barn Survey/Enumclaw Plateau

SE Quadrant



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- King County Transportation Network (TNET)
- city_kc_line
- HRI #

Feet

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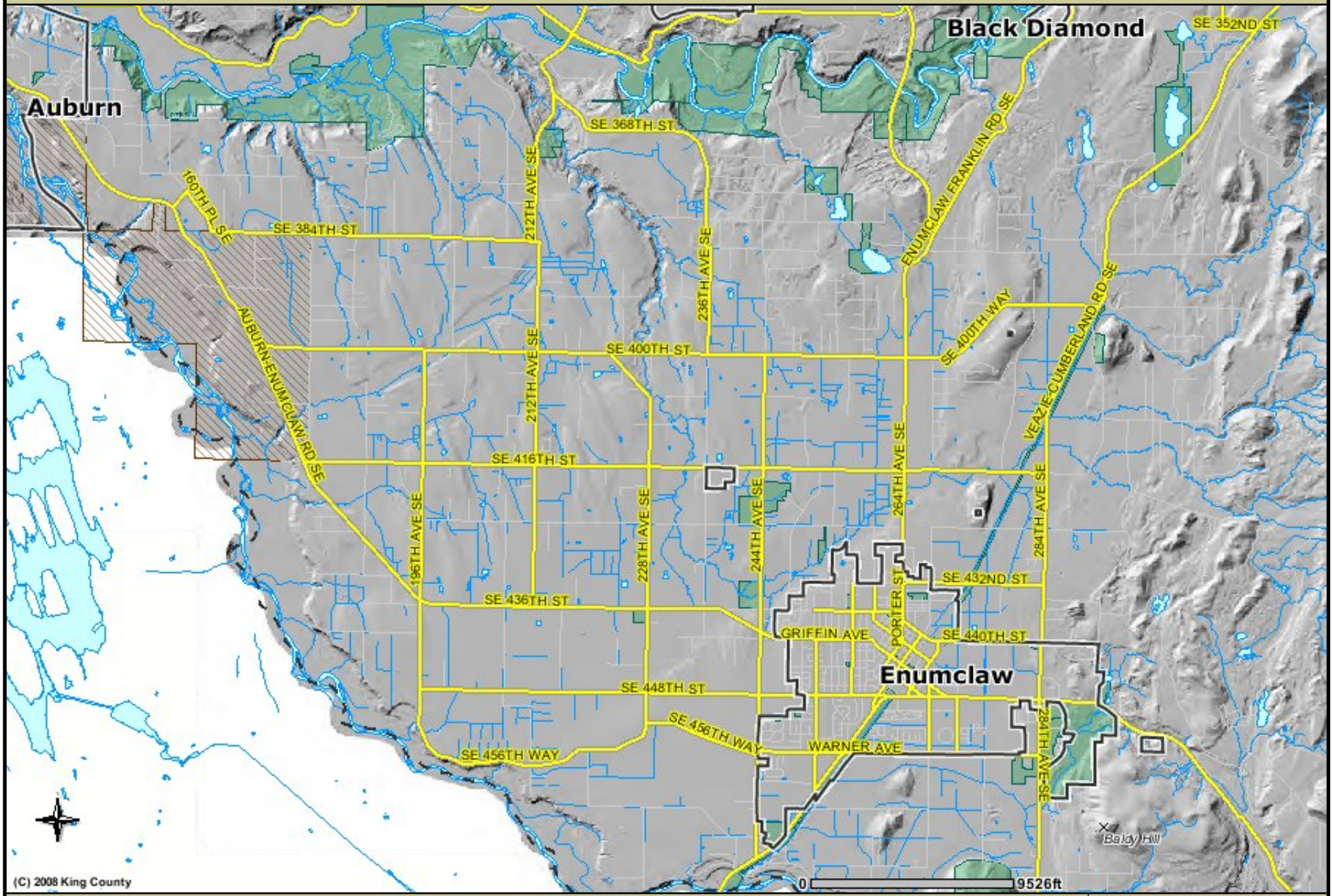
N

Enumclaw Plateau Area Map



Date: 5/22/2008 Source: King County iMAP - Property Information (http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/iMAP)

King County

Excerpt From “Dairy Farm Properties of the Snoqualmie Valley: Multiple Properties Documentation Form” by Florence Lentz, 1993, for the King County Historic Preservation Program.

Dairy Industry Regulations

Governmental regulation of Washington's dairy industry dates back to 1895 and the passage of legislation entitled "Law Relating to Dairy Products." This law prohibited the sale of impure and unwholesome products, regulated oleo-margarine and other dairy substitutes, and required the stamping of butter with the date and source of manufacture. A State Food and Dairy Commissioner was appointed and charged with enforcing these regulations. To do so the Commissioner was empowered to inspect suspicious dairy products, but not, as yet, to visit private farms. Tighter regulations requiring the inspection of all milk sold in first-class cities awaited the passage of new legislation in 1907.

A far-reaching new state law designed to regulate the "sale and manufacture of milk and milk products" was enacted in 1919. Still on the books today and codified as RCW 15.32, this legislation directly impacted day-to-day practices on the dairy farm and farmstead design. Although, from the mid-1890s, dairy industry and extension service literature had stressed the important connection between cleanliness on the farm and a high quality product, this new law for the first time set official standards for sanitary conditions in barns and creameries.

The 1919 law required that water for the herd be kept clean, that no manure piles be maintained in yards or enclosures with the cows, that the milk house be a separate structure from the barn with no manure or pig pens nearby, that no filth be allowed within fifty feet of milking stanchions, that milking barns and milk houses be whitewashed at least once a year, that the milker's clothes be clean, and that all equipment such as pails, cans, milking stools and milking machines be maintained in a sanitary condition (WA State Dept. of Ag., Laws and Regulations Relating to Dairying).

In 1949 the "Fluid Milk Law," commonly known as the Grade A Milk Ordinance, was passed by the state legislature and codified as RCW 15.36. This law provided for the grading of fluid milk and milk products, and further tightened regulations governing dairy farm practices and farmstead design.

Most farmers in the Snoqualmie Valley sought to update their farming operations to meet the standards set for Grade A raw milk. The new physical requirements for the Grade A dairy farm included: proper lighting, good ventilation, and no overcrowding in milking barns or sections of dairy barns designated for milking; floors and gutters of the milking area built of concrete or another impervious, easily cleaned material; no horses, swine, or poultry allowed in the milking areas and dry cows, bulls, and calves separately confined in stalls or pens; walls and ceilings of a smooth, finished construction to be kept clean and whitewashed; hay, grain, or other feed separated from milking areas by dust-tight

partitions; and all manure removed and stored at least fifty feet from the milking barn to prevent the breeding of flies (RCW 15.36.155~180).
Stricter standards for the design of the milk house were also implemented with the 1949 law, including: no direct opening into the barn; self-closing screened doors; concrete floors and walls for easy cleaning; proper lighting and ventilation; and running water with facilities for heating it and for washing utensils. The milk house was required to be kept completely clean at all times, as were all pieces of milk-handling equipment, the cows at time of milking, and the milker's clothes and hands (RCW 15.36.185-250).

A further interesting provision of the 1949 regulations required that all dairies and milk plants constructed or altered after June of 1949 meet the Grade requirements of the RCW. Properly prepared plans for such work had to be submitted thereafter for prior approval to the Department of Agriculture in Olympia (RCW 15.36.510).

Until the early 1970s, public health officials in King County conducted near-monthly inspections of all dairy farms, looking for violations of the sanitation and design standards set by the legislation of 1919 and 1949. Now these inspections are conducted twice each year by the state Department of Agriculture, overseen by an official from the federal Food and Drug Administration (Bernard, 9/25/92).

A multitude of regulations control the modern-day King County dairy farmers' operations, including the construction of new barns, the fertilizing of fields, flood protection measures, the pricing and marketing of milk, and much more. Long-time dairymen today appear unanimous in their belief that the level of government regulation has made dairying in the Snoqualmie Valley increasingly unprofitable (Various informants, 1991-1992).

Advances in Dairy Technology

Improvements in the practice of dairy farming and its supporting technologies were eagerly adopted in the dairying regions of Western Washington. The latest scientific advances were accessible to Snoqualmie Valley dairymen through regional industry literature, through publications of the Agricultural College at Pullman, and through the programs of the King County Agricultural Extension Service, founded in 1915. While valley dairy families lagged somewhat behind in their willingness to accept certain innovations, in other areas they stood squarely at the forefront of change.

Many progressive improvements in dairying methodology have visibly affected the functional design of the farmstead, including changes in milking technology, in the production and storage of hay and silage, in the housing of the dairy herd, and in manure removal systems. Because of their impact upon the physical evolution of the farm, each of those four areas are discussed in greater detail below.

Other important advances in dairy farming, although perhaps not so visible, greatly improved the productivity and profitability of the family farm. Such advances included

scientific pasture management, disease control, artificial breeding, and herd improvement. The latter was first made possible by the Babcock Tester, a device which measured the butterfat content of the milk of each cow, allowing low-producing cows to be weeded out of the herd. Babcock Testers were available for sale at Merz Dairy Supply Co. in Seattle as early as 1900 (NW H,A,D, April 1900). The King County Cow Testing Association, now known as the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, was organized in 1921 to provide a testing service to its members' herds using the Babcock device. Horatio Allen of the Snoqualmie Valley was one of its earliest presidents (D.H.I.A. Annual Report, 1925).

The advent of new power sources on the dairy farm materially lightened the load of a wide range of chores, both for the farmer and his wife. Gasoline engines, promoted in the Washington Agriculturist in 1912, were available in the Snoqualmie Valley in the 1910s. Gasoline was sometimes used to power the first mechanical milking machines, as well as early tractors, trucks, and other farm machinery. Small utility companies installed electric light plants in Duvall and Tolt in 1912-1913, and Puget Power brought its line across the valley through the Anton Marty place in 1916 (Duvall Citizen, 4/6/91). But most farmers on the valley floor did not benefit from rural electrification until the late 1920s (Kosters, 8/6/92; Larson, 8/24/92). Although they were heavily promoted in the agricultural literature of the period, it is not clear if direct-current dynamos, or home lighting plants, were affordable to Snoqualmie Valley dairy families (Washington Agriculturist, Dec. 1911, June 1915).

The first of four areas of evolving dairy practice that most directly shaped farmstead operation and design was **Milking Technology.** Equally as revolutionary for the dairy industry as the Babcock Tester, was the invention by Gustaf De Laval of the centrifugal home separator. This hand-operated device offered numerous advantages to the farmer as well as to the creamery. Home separators were also widely held to produce more and better cream from a given amount of milk (NW H,A,D, May 1900, Aug. 1901).

Snoqualmie Valley dairy farmers readily adopted this new technology when it arrived. The Northwest...Dairyman reported in its May and June issues in 1900:

> **Some King County, Wash, Dairymen**
>
> Mr. J. H. Moore an old-timer on the Snoqualmie, has a fine farm a few miles below Fall City. Mr. Moore has run a U. S. Separator over four years; he has a boiler and engine to run his dairy machinery and to manufacture the butter at home, which sells at top price.

At Cherry Valley

> Mr. L. Lyons, Herbert Leak, Benham Bros., Geo. Fowler and John C. Dutcher all own fine farms at Cherry Valley on the Snoqualmie. They all run U. S. separators, making butter until recently but are now sending the cream to Austin Bros. creamers at Monroe....

Although the traditional practice of hand milking persisted on a number of Snoqualmie Valley dairy farms right up until World War Two, the new mechanical milking machines (patented between 1875 and 1900) were available locally by the 1910s. Thedinga Hardware Co. in Monroe offered a Sharples Mechanical Milker for sale in 1913 (Duvall Citizen, 12/4/13). The De Laval Dairy Supply Co. in Seattle offered such equipment for sale, at least by 1916 (Washington Agriculturist, June 1916). Powered by gasoline or by electricity, the machine consisted of a vacuum pump and a milker with a large covered pail, pulsator, teat cups, and rubber tubing. The farmer moved the machine from cow to cow along the stanchion line. The advantage of the machine was in the saving of time, as one person could manage two double-unit machines, or four cows, simultaneously (Washington Agriculturist, Feb. 1916). Most significantly, the mechanical milker enabled the farmer to expand his herd, keeping pace with the growing market demand for milk.

Methods of storing raw milk on the farm evolved accordingly. As the booming fluid milk market made home separation obsolete, whole milk fresh from the cows was hand-carried in pails from the barn to the milk house. There it was poured through a wall-mounted cooling apparatus and stored in ten-gallon tin cans placed in a water-filled concrete trough. Daily pick-ups by wagon or truck were crucial to maintaining a fresh product. This system prevailed until the 1950s when the first bulk tanks were installed, usually within the old milk house. The early tanks were small in capacity --only 300 or 400 gallons in size--and their introduction occurred in conjunction with the advent of tanker trucks. The Spoelstra-Kosters farm on the River Road north of Duvall installed one of the first bulk tanks in the area in the early 1950s (Kosters, 4/2/91).

The next major step forward in milking technology was the pipeline, a system which moved the milk directly from milking machine to storage tank and eliminated hand-carrying once and for all. On the Coy-Bellamy farm at Cherry Valley near Duvall, a pipeline was installed in 1953 (Bellamy, 4/22/91). As the holding capacity of these tanks grows larger--some dairies now utilize two 40,000-gallon tanks--specially designed tank houses of greater dimensions are required.

A final important advance in the practice and technology of milking was the invention of the milking parlor. Industry literature references these specialized rooms for milking as early as 1936. The concept revolutionized the industry and outmoded the centuries-old practice of milking cows in stanchions within the confines of the barn. Cows now entered a parlor only twice a day at milking time and were milked in groups of six to ten with sophisticated apparatus and minimal labor. The system dramatically improved the efficiency of the family farm, and the management of larger and larger herds became

physically possible. The form and placement of the milking parlor has critically impacted the operation and layout of the modern farmstead.

Farmers in the Snoqualmie Valley were relatively quick to embrace this innovation. One of the first milking parlors in the valley was installed at Broadacre Farm, then owned by Pete Sinnema, in about 1950 (Ed Sinnema, 5/7/91). At the Ward Roney farm on the River Road, an early parlor was put in in 1955 (Roney, 6/25/91). To remain competitive, most valley dairy families had converted to the parlor system by the early 1970s. Long-time Snoqualmie Valley dairyman, Walt De Jong, invented the "parallel parlor" in 1983 and has since successfully marketed the design across the county. The parallel parlor doubled the capacity of the traditional herringbone arrangement, saving time, space, and labor (De Jong Dairy and Equipment Co. literature).

The second of four areas of evolving dairy practice that influenced farmstead design was the **Production and Storage of Hay and Silage.** From the inception of specialty dairy farming in the 1890s through World War Two, Snoqualmie Valley farmers raised most of the hay required for the maintenance of their herds. Typically, about half the farm's acreage was devoted to a hay crop which was harvested once a year in June. A good yield was 3.2 tons per acre, but some dairymen harvested more (Marts, p. 51).

With large crews of labor and a horse-drawn wagon, the loose hay was brought to the hay barn for unloading with pitch-forks and, later, with a mechanical hay track and carriage. The design of the barn was directly related to its requirements for hay storage. As herd size increased, the early-day, gable-roofed barn with hay storage on the floor or in partial lofts to the side of a wagon alley, gave way to the gambrel and bow-truss-roofed barn with its voluminous, full-lofted interior space.

Early dairy industry literature made frequent reference to the superior quality of hay raised in Eastern Washington. Indeed, alfalfa hay grown in the more acidic soils west of the Cascades, proved of lower nutritive value than its counterpart east of the mountains. Realizing this, and relying upon a greatly-improved cross-state highway system, Snoqualmie Valley dairy farmers after World War Two began to purchase alfalfa exclusively from Eastern Washington (Burhen, 9/12/91). Baled hay was (and still is) trucked across the mountains and delivered to many valley farms on a weekly basis. The massive lofted interiors of the old hay barns are no longer necessary or practical.

The importance of silage--fermented grass, corn, peas or vetch--to the dairy herd as winter feed was well-documented by the early 1900s. Silos were touted in dairy journals of the day as the ideal means of storage. Some early silos in the Snoqualmie Valley were built on the interior of the barn, but most were free-standing cylindrical structures build of native fir, concrete, and, less frequently, structural tile (Frohning, 10/1/92). Silos were a familiar feature of the rural landscape throughout Western Washington for several decades. A survey conducted in 1944 identified some 85 silos standing in the Snoqualmie Valley (Marts, p. 60).

Other less expensive, less labor-intensive forms of storing silage overlapped the era of the silo in the Snoqualmie Valley. Open stacks, formed without any structural container at all, were common in the 1930s through the '50s. During the 1950s, timber and concrete bunkers into which machinery could unload and compact the silage were popularized. Most recently the storage of silage has taken yet another form. Long polyurethane bags into which the organic matter is blown are now a common sight on valley farms.

The **Housing of the Herd** is a third area of dairying practice whose evolution has impacted the physical characteristics of the farm. In the mild Western Washington climate, dairy herds traditionally grazed in green pastures for nine months out of the year. During the coldest winter months they were confined to stanchions in the barn where they fed, slept, and were milked. As early as 1918 the Northwest Dairyman and Horticulturist discussed a new concept of herd housing in an article entitled "Dairy Barns or Open Sheds--Which?" (NW D&H, Dec. 1918).

The earliest of these new shelters, or loafing sheds, appeared in the Snoqualmie Valley in the late 1950s. At first the practice of "open loafing," in which the cows milled around freely, was the norm. The cost of bedding proved exorbitant under this system, and, as was soon discovered by Olaf Oien from Stanwood, cows preferred to rest in their own private stalls (Kosters, 8/6/92; Scott, 9/23/92). As a result, the "free-stall" loafing shed system was born and remains the favored method of housing the herd to the present day.

The proliferation of loafing sheds on the dairy farm, in conjunction with the advent of the milking parlor and the regular purchase of baled hay, spelled obsolescence for the once-critical hay barn. On most modern dairies, the herd is housed year-round in one or more massive loafing sheds and no longer turned-out for grazing in the open pasture. The more cost-effective system of "green-chopping" pasture grass and delivering it in measured quantity to the cow, represents an important shift in dairy farm land-use and farmstead design.

The care and housing of calves has changed over the years, as the need for disease control and good ventilation has become better understood. Originally sheltered in a dark corner of the hay barn, calf housing evolved in the 1940s and '50s to separate, specialized barn structures, and most recently, to a system of free-standing circular, plastic calf hutches. These individual little shelters provide the ideal temperature and air circulation, and are a distinctive visual feature on today's modern dairy (Werkhoven, 11/2/92).

Manure removal is a fourth area of dairying practice that has altered the layout, as well as the day-to-day operation, of the farm. All early dairy barns were designed with a gutter, or recessed trough, in the floor along the stanchion line, to collect animal wastes. It was often the job of the boys on the farm to muck-out the gutters with shovel and

wheelbarrow, delivering each load out a slippery plank catwalk to a pile some 50' from the barn. The pile grew enormous until spring, when the farmer spread it upon his fields for fertilizer using a team of horses and a simple manure spreader (Burhen, 9/12/91).

Mechanization eased the drudgery of this work in the 1920s. Dairy equipment catalogues and industry literature of the period advertised track and carrier systems to be installed around the perimeter of the milking floor of the barn. The remnants of such a system remain in place in the milking barn at the Horrock-Petersen farm near Carnation, and the Spoelstra brothers designed such a system for the Spoelstra-Kosters barn on the River Road north of Duvall. Front-end manure loaders pulled by tractors further lightened the work of distributing the built-up waste across the fields in the spring. The Spoelstra brothers of Duvall designed a loader that was used throughout the valley in the 1940s (Kosters, 6/28/91).

Tractor and blade most commonly accomplish the removal of manure from today's loafing sheds. A few of the most up-to-date dairies in the Snoqualmie Valley have installed state-of-the-art-flushing systems. The waste matter produced by ever-expanding herds is thus pushed or flushed into underground holding tanks, or into manure lagoons (large open ponds). Here it is stored until county regulations allow its distribution over the fields by pump and sprinkler system, or by spreader. Sometimes the solids are separated for sale to local nurseries. Methods of modern-day manure removal, storage, and distribution are a crucial environmental factor in the design of today's dairy (Werkhoven, 11/2/92).

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Informants:

Appendix C
Enumclaw Agricultural Survey 2007

Janet Baker. March 2008.
Charles Berg. March 2008.
Louise Poppleton. March 2008.

Appendix D

Enumclaw Plateau Agricultural Survey 2007					
HRI Number	*Physical Address*	*Resource Type*	*Primary Building*	*Dates Constructed:*	*Historic Name*
2557	41801 180th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1928	Henningsen Dairy
2558	42011 180th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1950	Jones Dairy
2559	18721 SE 440th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1940	Babcock Barn
2560	44017 196th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1918, 1948	Ulmen Dairy
2561	44028 208th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Bow Truss Barn	1916	Englund, Adoll Dairy; Wasselius, Sam Dairy
2562	44306 208th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	English Barn	1922	Burnett, William Dairy
2563	44329 208th Ave SE	Single - Milking Parlor	Milkhouse/Bottling Room	1933, 1947	Motley, W. H. Dairy
2564	44625 208th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1897	Felchlin Dairy
2565	19901 SE 448th St	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1919	Wilson, Lafe Dairy
2566	44927 196th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1919	LaBrash Dairy
2567	45326 196th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1936	Schweik, Henry Dairy
2568	19828 SE 456th Way	Farmstead	Western Barn	1947	Edison Smith Barn
2569	46002 212th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	c. 1921	Ahman, Julius Dairy
2570	21403 SE 460th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1940	Remitz Dairy
2571	21531 SE 456th Way	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1910, barn; c. 1920, coop	VanHoof Dairy
2572	21202 SE 448th ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1932	Beebe, Edward W. Farm
2573	21304 SE 448th St	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1930	Schuieckle, George Dairy
2574	21207 SE 436th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	No Date on Card but photo dated 1951	Cade, Thomas Dairy - Palmer Helland Dairy - George McPherson Dairy
2575	18222 SE 416th St	Single - Chickenhouse	Chickenhouse		Evans, David T. Dairy and Chicken house
2576	18115 SE 416th St	Single - Chickenhouse	Chickenhouse	No date on Card, but photo dated 1939	Hall, Fred Farm
2577	18702 SE 416th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1948	Nelson Farm
2578	42316 Auburn-Enumclaw Rd. SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1910	Fowler Dairy
2579	42624 188th Ave SE	Farmstead	English Barn	1906	Joseph Carriere Barn
2580	19124 SE 416th St	Farmstead	English Barn	1923	Miller/Carriere Dairy
2581	20717 SE 400th ST	Farmstead	Western Barn	1922	Higgens Dairy
2582	20328 SE 416th St	Farmstead (Subsistance Farm)	Gable barn		Andrew Palm Farmstead
2583	41915 212th Ave Se	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1918	Smith/Mollenberg Dairy
2584	42124 212th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel barn	1926	Bostwick Barn
2585	20514 SE 424th St	Farmstead (Subsistance Farm)	Chickenhouse	1946, 1895	J. C. Anderson Farmstead
2586	42231 208th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1947	Anderson Barn
2587	42721 212th Ave SE	Farmstead	English Barn	1910, 1904	James Merritt Farmstead
2588	43007 212th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1936	Edward M. Sheets Barn
2589	22114 SE 424th ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1928	E. A. Tiffany Barn

2590	22724 SE 424th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1950, 1955	Theo P. Saeger Barn
2591	22024 SE 416th St	Farmstead	Bow Truss Barn	1948	W. R. Stanhope Barn
2592	41301 236th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1923	Bennett/Lessman Farmstead
2593	41925 236th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1929, 1927	Rudolph Klinke Farmstead
2594	42414 236th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1932	Peterson Dairy Barn
2595	42508 236th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1932	Sathes Barn
2596	43405 236th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1923	Gulliksen Farmstead
2597	22331SE 436th St	Farmstead?	Gambrel Barn	1938	DeBolt Barn
2598	22720 SE 448th St	Farmstead	Western Barn	1920	Bakum Farmstead
2600	43021 228th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1924	44021 228th Ave SE
2601	44203 228th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1910	Sisters of Charity House of Providence/Fred Thompson Barn and Milkhouse
2602	45031 228th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1925	Oley Hansen Dairy
2603	21730 SE 456th Way	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1919	Slatt/McClune Dairy
2604	21812 SE 456th Way	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	Pre-1936	Hansen Barn
2605	21920 SE 456th Way	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1918, 1956	Sorensen Dairy
2606	22327 SE 464th St	Single - Hay Barn	Bow Truss Barn	No date on Card - Picture in 1958	Calvert Milk Barn
2607	47413 228th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1925	Borgen Dairy
2608	47402 228th Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1941	47402 228th Ave SE
2609	47211 228th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1940	Edwin Holt Barn
2610	46620 228th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1948	Ted and Ruby Matson Dairy
2611	23131 SE 464th St	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1945	23131 SE 464th St
2612	23729 SE 468th Way	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn		Johnson Farm
2613	46621 244th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1920	Anders Burkland Barn
2614	46517 244th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1927	Wilson Barn
2615	25131 SE 464th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1928	Pritka Barn
2616	25617 SE 464th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1928	Sartons Barn
2617	26228 SE 464th St (address for historic farmhouse - no address for barn and separate owners)	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn		Pope Farmstead
2618	46220 268th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1934	Deringer Barn
2619	46032 268th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1914	Maurice Barn
2620	46101 268th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	English Barn	1913	Louis Basik Barn
2621	24801 SE Mud Mountain Rd	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1924	Andrew Lockey Barn
2622	29218 SE 472nd St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1922	Guland Barn
2623	28511 SE 464th ST	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1947	Burnette Dairy
2624	46311 284th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn		E. Cook Barn
2625	46407 284th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1925	Francis G. Guest Barn
2626	46605 284th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	English Barn	1955	Caborn Barn
2627	46703 276th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1924	Schlisser Barn
2628	27409 SE 456th St	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1915	Marnet Barn and Outbuildings
2629	45832 276th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1910	Bruhn/Hansen Dairy

2630	26911 SE 456th St	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1948	Niels Brons House and Barn
2631	27129 SE 456th ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1914	Eneroldsen Barn
2632	28131 SE 456th St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1929	Bush Farmstead
2633	28221 SE 456th St	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1908	Otto Bruhn Barn and Milkhouse
2634	28102 SE 432nd ST	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	c. 1934	Fred Ballestrasse Farmstead
2635	27609 Se 432nd ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1938	Ballestrasse/Steiner Barn and milk house
2636	27509 Se 424th St	Single - Hay Barn	Bow Truss Barn	No Def. Date, but a picture dated 1934	Peterson Bow-Truss Barn
2637	27608 SE 424th St	Farmstead	Western Barn	1920	John Logar Farmstead
2638	42524 284th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	n.d.	42524 284th Ave SE
2639	28731 SE 416th St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1934	Adolf Tamm Farmstead
2640	41103 292nd Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1914	Hattie McKnight Barn
2641	29923 SE 408th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1955	Otto Tamm Barn
2642	45425 284th Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1920	William F. Malidore Barn and Farmhouse
2643	40201 292nd Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Cross-gabled barn	1928	John Primon Barn
2644	29221 SE 384th St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1918, 1921	Arthur Estby Farmstead
2645	45527 244TH AVE SE	Farmstead	"Feed House"	1923	Benjamin Pettinger Poultry Farm
2646	38319 Veazie-Cumberland Rd SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn/Bank Barn	c. 1933	C. E. McNeil Barn
2647	37929 292nd Way Se	Single - Hay Barn	Cross-gabled barn	1920	Victor Carlson Barn
2648	38315 292nd Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1933	J. Earl Marshall Barn
2649	38705 Veazie-Cumberland Rd SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1914, 1930	Silas Balsey Dairy
2650	28406 SE 392nd St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn		28406 SE 392nd St
2651	39926 264th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1923	Verhanick/Millarich Barn
2652	39019 244th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1949, 1938	John Klansnic Dairy
2653	24212 SE 384th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	Pre-1936	Henry Kraupa Barn
2654	27520 SE 400th Way	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1921	James Krashovitz Barn
2655	South of SE 392nd St on 278th Way SE	Single - Hay Barn	Bank Barn	1909	Anicich Dairy Barn
2656	40714 278th Way SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1953	Neils Gillis Barn
2657	28121 SE 416th St	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1900	J. F. Miller Barn
2658	27611 Se 416th St	Farmstead	Gable Barn		Joseph Strum Farmstead
2659	42507 228th Ave SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1948	Pederson/Klinkel Farmstead
2660	41028 264th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1917, 1930, 1925, 1918	Harper Farmstead
2661	43731 236th Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1948	Bessie Wykes Barn
2663	46905 244th Ave SE	Single - Chickenhouse	Two story chicken house	1939	Benson Poultry Farm
2664	44709 244th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1947	44709 244th Ave SE
2665	44807 244th Ave Se	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1920	Peter Paulson Dairy
2666	23911 SE 448th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1936	Dahl Barn

2667	23117 SE 452nd St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1928	Andrew Holn Dairy
2668	23114 SE 452nd St	Single - Hay Barn	English Barn	1913, 1922	Gottavara Barn
2669	23615 SE 456th Way	Single - Hay Barn	English Barn	1918	Hans Gravesen Barn
2670	45423 244th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1926 (house only)	John Warkman Dairy
2671	45407 244th Ave Se	Farmsead	Gambrel Barn	1928, 1926	George Moergeli Farmstead
2672	45203 244th Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1956	Laura L. Pederson Barn
2673	45015 244th Ave Se	Farmstead	Western Barn	1911, 1910	Christian T. Slatt Dairy
2674	43019 244th Ave SE	Farmstead	English Barn	1927	R. S. Cutter Dairy
2675	25100 SE 416th St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	unknown	Amanda Boelnke Dairy
2676	25207 SE 416TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn/English Barn	1933	Charles Labunske Barn
2677	25216 Se 416th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1930	Roch/Massard Barn
2678	25811 SE 416th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn/English Barn	c. 1929	John Holden Barn
2679	41826 264th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Cross-gabled barn	1919	John Padberger Barn
2681	42521 248th Ave Se	Single - Hay Barn	Cross-gabled barn	1925	Mantel Farmstead
2682	42806 248th Ave SE	Single - Chickenhouse	Chickenhouse	1942	Charles Ligmont Chickenhouse
2683	43111 248TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1933, 1950	Charles Ligmont Barn
2684	43112 248th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1928	Ole Johnson Barn
2685	40729 244th Ave SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1950	Grip Barn
2686	24622 SE 400th St	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1921	August Bress Barn
2687	23028 SE 400TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1918	Bartell Pauschek Barn
2688	39719 236th Ave SE	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1924	Dilomena Pompillio Dairy
2689	39420 236th AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1924, 1951	Tony Vansky Barn
2690	22517 SE 368TH ST	Farmstead	Cross-gabled barn	1917	Suboverswick/Suhoversnick Dairy
2691	22315 SE 368TH ST	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1928, 1956	John Rosenstein Dairy
2692	37904 212TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1923	Walter A. Payne Farmstead
2693	37914 212TH AVE SE	Farmstead	Western Barn		F. W. Newman Farmstead
2694	20512 SE 384TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1918	Jens P. Anderson Barn
2695	20932 SE 384TH ST	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1958, 1919	Claude Daves Farmstead
2696	21611 SE 392ND ST	Farmstead	Log Barn (1925)	1918, 1925	Schmidt/Siskar Farmstead
2697	37925 200TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1919	Viola C. Landers Barn
2698	36816 200TH AVE SE	Farmstead	Western Barn	1929	Arthur Kemp Dairy
2699	36500 200TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1935	Nolan Barn
2700	18018 SE 400TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Bow Truss Barn	1945	Osborne Barn
2701	19812 SE 384TH ST	Farmstead	English Barn	1921, 1900, 1923, 1917, 1928	Ole Swain (Suen) Farmstead
2702	19328 SE 384TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1916	Fred A. Garrett Barn
2703	19214 SE 384TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1920	Anderson Barn
2704	38316 188TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1938	Berg Barn

2705	17910 SE 384TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1917	Anna May Jones Barn
2706	17224 SE 384TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1913	Ruth Hewitt Barn
2707	38104 160TH PL SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	No Def. Date, but a picture dated 1939	38104 160TH PL SE
2708	37915 Auburn-Enumclaw Rd SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1918	Jones/Poggensee Barn
2709	38031 160TH PL SE 98092	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1909	37933 160th Pl SE
2710	17632 SE 376TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Western Barn	1911	Ruth Youngblood Farmstead
2711	17430 SE 376TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1928	Fletcher Barn
2712	16929 SE 376TH ST	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1920	Joe W. Jones Barn
2713	16600 SE 376TH ST	Farmstead	English Barn	1926, 1928	Clifford Jones Farmstead
2714	37118 160TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1920	Peeples/Thompson Barn
2715	15512 SE 372ND ST	Farmstead	Gable Barn	1920, 1909	George Markwell Farmstead
2716	37333 152ND AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Bow Truss Barn	1947, 1950	H. A. Tupper Barn
2717	36328 148TH AVE SE	Single - Hay Barn	Gable Barn	1934	Catherine G. Johnson Barn
2718	13629 SE Green Valley Rd	Single - Hay Barn	Gambrel Barn	1953	Vienna Neely Barn
2719	18225 SE 416th St	Farmstead	Gambrel Barn	1947, 1929	Patnick Barn

King County
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Historic Preservation Program
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August 28, 2008

Ms. Megan Duvall
CLG Coordinator & Survey Program Manager
Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 48343
1062 S. Capitol Way
Olympia, WA 98504-8343

RE: Contract # FY08-61018-005 Survey Products

Dear Ms. Duvall:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed items in accordance with our grant requirements. The items include a final survey reports for both the Enumclaw Plateau Barn Survey and the City of Kent Survey Update, as well as maps and exported data and images. It was great fun working on both of these projects, and we look forward to the next ones!

I look forward to any comments you have regarding these documents. Thanks for all your support.

Sincerely,

Julie M. Koler
Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: 6