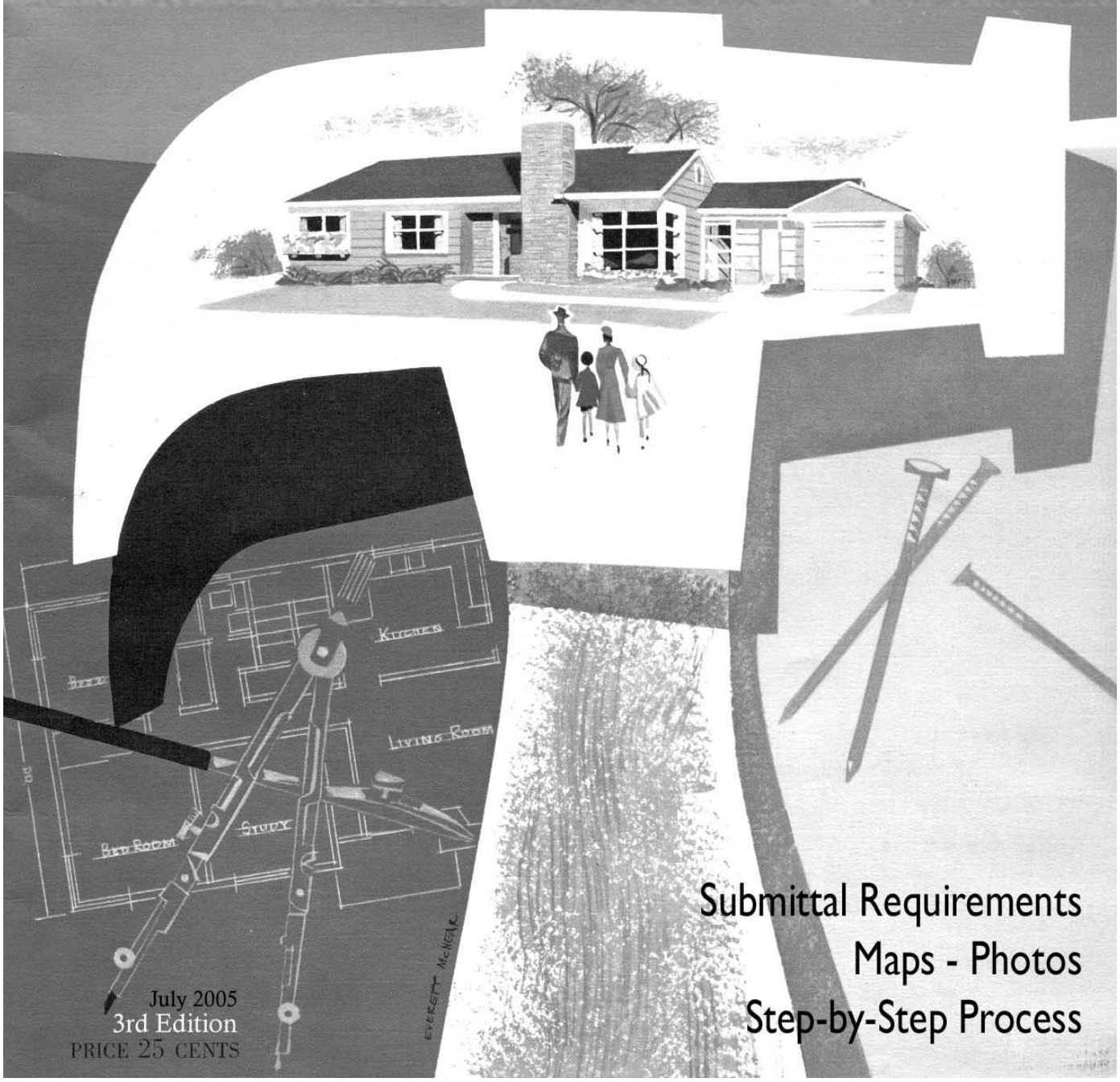
Washington State

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT GUIDE



Submittal Requirements
Maps - Photos
Step-by-Step Process

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WASHINGTON STATE
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT
GUIDEBOOK

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Protect the Past, Shape the Future

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INTRODUCTION

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The Register is maintained in Washington, D.C. by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Under the authority of the National Preservation Act of 1966, the states work in partnership with the federal government to expand the list according to specific criteria for evaluation.

The criteria for the National Register are based on a district's 1) physical features and characteristics, 2) historical association with events or movements of consequence in American history and culture, and 3) qualities that distinguish it from its surroundings. The National Register serves as a combination "honor roll" and planning tool. Listing on the National Register can qualify properties in the district for federal and local tax benefits under state and federal laws.

Figure 1: Cottage Avenue Historic District, Cashmere

The National Park Service defines a district as a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

The Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the State Advisory Council

To help the federal government administer provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, each state has a designated State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Professional staff and an advisory body aid the SHPO. In Washington, the State Historic Preservation Office called the Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation, and Dr. Allyson Brooks is the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Washington's review board is officially titled the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council consists of nine persons, four of whom are professionally qualified in one of the following disciplines: history, prehistory and/or historic archaeology, architectural history and architecture. In Washington, the Council meets three times per year. All of its meetings are open to the public and owners of properties proposed for nomination to the State and National Register, as well as the highest elected local officials of the jurisdiction in which the property is located, are notified of the

opportunity to comment on the nomination.

The Nomination Process

Nominating a district to the National Register of Historic Places is a three-step process. In accordance with Federal rules, 36 CFR Part 60, nominations are 1) first reviewed by the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. If approved by the Council as meeting the criteria for evaluation, a nomination is then 2) signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer, or the Deputy SHPO, and 3) forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register, who makes the final determination to list or not list the property. The process may take up to a year from the time a registration form is submitted for review, to receipt of confirmation that a property has been registered.

District nominations are often proposed by government agencies; but they may be initiated by anyone including a local historical society, a community group, or an individual. It is the preparer's responsibility to complete the form that documents the significance of the district to the community, state or nation. At the present time, 158 National Register districts throughout 36 of Washington's 39 counties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Why Supplementary Guidance is Necessary

Instructions and guidance for completing National Register forms are found in two federal documents: Bulletin 15, *How to Apply National Register Criteria for Evaluation*; and Bulletin 16A *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.*

Each state administers National Register nominations that conform to the federal rules and guidelines. However certain procedures and technical requirements may vary from state to state, depending on state laws, budgetary constraints, and the priorities of the state advisory board. This document is provided as a supplement to the National Register Bulletins and to show preparers what is required to successfully complete the NR process in Washington. Preparers are advised to carefully review the following instructions concerning the required number of copies of the completed form, the processing and labeling of photographs, the assembling of maps, as well as requirements in the text of the nomination such as a discussion of the district's developmental history. All standards and requirements outlined in

this document are effective for all proponents of National Register nominations in Washington. No exceptions will be made.

A complete list of the National Register Bulletins which give detailed guidance on specific documentation issues and resource types is included in Bulletin 16A. Copies of most of the National Register Bulletins are available from the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation or from the Publications Unit, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 849 C Street NW, NC 400, Washington DC, 20240.
Bulletin 15 and 16A are also available on line at:
http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/.

Questions about the National Register or the State of Washington's requirements can be addressed to Michael Houser, Architectural Historian, DAHP, PO BOX 43843, Olympia, WA 98504, (360) 586-3076 or michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov.

Figure 2: Pioneer Square Historic District, Seattle.

WASHINGTON'S PROCESS FOR NOMINATING DISTRICTS TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

General

The national historic preservation program, authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, operates as a partnership of federal, state and local governments. State and Federal Historic Preservation Officers nominate historically significant properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Since the nation's cultural heritage is a cross-section of properties that are significant to local communities, states and/or the nation, properties are eligible on several levels. Also, districts of national significance, such as Fort Worden in Port Townsend, may be given a designation of National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior under a separate program.

The Nomination Process

The listing of a district in the National Register is a process established by federal rules in 36 CFR Part 60. The process varies only in detail from state to state. Any citizen may propose a district for listing in the National Register, but the operating rules ensure that the concerns of property owners and local governments are taken into consideration.

Before beginning the nomination process, proponents should consider contacting the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) staff who can advise them with regard to the potential eligibility of the district for registration. To begin the nomination process, a proponent fills out the registration form. The form requires a general description of the district and detailed information about individual properties within the district boundaries. It also requires a statement of the district's historical significance, which is adequately supported by research. The form must be complete before it is accepted for processing. Applications are screened by staff for completeness and accuracy of essential points, and proponents may be requested to revise or supplement the form. For those who are not experienced in completing registration forms, advance submittal of a rough draft form for the staff's informal review and comments can be very helpful. Some proponents hire a consultant to prepare the registration form. Hiring a consultant is a matter of personal choice, not a requirement. You can contact DAHP for a list of qualified consultants who can prepare National Register district nominations.

In an effort to ensure that property owners are informed about a pending historic district listing, applicants for National Register Historic Districts and Washington Heritage Register are required to verify that at least two types of notification has been conducted in nominated district <u>prior to final submittal</u> of a nomination to DAHP. Applicants are required to choose at least one form of public notice from both categories 1 and 2.

Category 1

- Submit an article about pending district listing in a neighborhood newsletter.
- Conduct a formal neighborhood meeting about pending district listing with formal public notice published in the local newspaper.
- Send an individual letter to each affected property owner about the proposed district listing.

Category 2

- Develop an information flyer, which would be delivered door to door within the boundaries of the proposed district.
- Install an informational yard sign(s), 36” x 48” min at a prominent location within the proposed district (design to be approved by DAHP).
- Develop a Web site dedicated to informing owners about the proposed district.
- Have published a feature article in local newspaper about the proposed district.
- Or develop another form notification method, which is approved by DAHP.

Letters of support from a city council/county commission, historical society, a downtown association or other appropriate agencies can assure DAHP that the nomination has been reviewed and approved at the local level. DAHP staff are available to attend public informational meetings to help answer questions about National Register designation.

The next step in the nomination process is a review of the registration form by the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council must recommend a district for nomination if the process is to continue. If the Council recommends that a district does not meet the criteria for evaluation, the nomination process for that district stops. In such a case, the state’s decision may be appealed to the Keeper of the National Register under Federal rules.

The state notifies property owners and local governments of their opportunity to comment between 30 and 75 days before a district is to be considered by the Advisory Council. An objection to register

listing from an individual owner or local government does not prevent the Council from reviewing the nomination, but owner objection to the listing from fifty-one percent of the privately-held properties will prevent the district from being formally listed. The State Advisory Council is informed of any known objections by the staff at the meeting, and anyone may present testimony to the Council regarding the proposed district. The Council will then make its recommendation regarding whether or not the nomination meets the criteria for evaluation. A district is listed on the National Register based solely on the objective review of the application and its ability to meet the criteria for evaluation.

Properties that are in public ownership are treated differently from privately-held properties nominated to the National Register. Although statements of objection to listing a publicly-held property will be taken into consideration by the Keeper of the National Register; under federal rule, such objections will not preclude the listing of a district that is in public ownership.

Meeting Schedule and Due Dates for Applications

In Washington, proponents of district nominations are required to submit a draft nomination to the DAHP staff prior to its scheduling on the agenda of the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The due date for the receipt of the first draft application is generally four months before the meeting. The Council customarily meets for the purpose of reviewing nominations to the National Register in **February**, **June** and **October**. For the exact due dates, please contact DAHP at (360) 586-3076 or visit our web site at: **http://www.dahp.wa.gov.** The deadlines for review are final and must be observed to ensure the proper handling of applications in accordance with the federal rules and regulations.

The Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation maintains a policy of scheduling caps for the number of applications to the National Register that will be presented to the State Advisory Council on

Historic Preservation during a given meeting day. Even when technically complete, applications which are received after the fixed due-date for one of the regular meetings, and those received after the per-meeting-day scheduling cap has been reached, will be deferred for consideration at the next available meeting.

Due to the complexities of district nominations, sometimes review of a district nomination may extend over two meetings of the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. During the initial presentation, the premise and scope of the application, an overview of contributing and non-contributing resources and other appropriate aspects of the nomination proposal are reported. During a subsequent meeting, after the final, detailed presentation is made, the Council may act to approve the nomination.

Figure 3. Fort Worden District, Port Townsend

Nomination Review Process

During the meeting of the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, staff will present a short summary of each nomination on the agenda to introduce the nomination to the Council and the public. Staff recites the applicable criteria for evaluation and expresses an opinion with regards to NR eligibility. Proponents of historic district nomination submissions are then required to make their own formal slide presentation about the district.

Next the chairman of the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation calls for comments from the proponents and opponents of the nomination, allocating time to each as equitably as possible until all parties have been heard. Once a motion has been made, and following due discussion, the Advisory Council votes on the eligibility of the district at the second reading for inclusion into the Washington Heritage Register and then into the National Register of Historic Places. *Note: All National Register districts are also added to the State Heritage Register.*

The Council may, at its discretion, defer action on a nomination. Valid reasons for deferral include lack of quorum, lack of sufficient information on which to base a professional judgment, or the decision to request particular advice from a local landmarks commission or public official.

Under federal rules, 36 CFR Part 61, political subdivisions of the state which have qualified for expanded participation in the federally-assisted national historic preservation program are recognized as Certified Local Governments (CLG's). CLG's are required to review National Register nominations that are located within their jurisdictions. An evaluation by a landmarks commission or historic review board must be conducted at a formal public meeting. As such, a CLG is required to submit an evaluation form to DAHP at least five days in advance of the State Advisory Council meeting. Contact with the CLG is done by DAHP staff not the preparer of the nomination. Note that nominations within the jurisdiction of a CLG will not be heard by the Council without confirmation of formal CLG review and receipt of a completed CLG NR evaluation form. A copy of the evaluation form is supplied in the appendix of this document.

Figure 4: Light Station, Mukilteo.

Completing the Nomination Process

When a district has been recommended for listing by the State Advisory Council, the proposed nomination, pending any technical corrections, passes formally to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO is appointed by the Governor and is directly responsible to the Governor for the nomination process. SHPO staff works with the proponents of approved nominations to complete any required revisions. When the nomination form and its exhibits are accurate and complete, the SHPO or Deputy SHPO makes the formal nomination to the Keeper of the National Register via their signature and approval of the nomination.

If property owners have objected to the listing of the district, a copy of each of the objection letters is forwarded to the Keeper. If fifty-one percent of the property owners within the boundaries of the district object to the listing, the district cannot be listed, but the district application may be forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for a formal determination of eligibility. The Keeper's official determination of whether a district is eligible for inclusion to the National Register makes it easier for the district to be listed in the future if the opposing property owners should withdraw their objection at a later date. A formal determination of eligibility also helps protect the district from adverse impacts from federally sponsored projects.

When all is in order, the nomination is forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington, D.C. for registration. The Keeper's staff reviews the nomination for technical accuracy and, at a minimum, verifies that the criteria for evaluation have been applied appropriately. Sometimes more substantive analysis may be required. If the nomination clears this final review, the registration form is signed by the Keeper of the National Register and the district is officially added to the register.

Figure 5: Empire Theater, Tekoa.

Results of Listing a District to the National Register

General

The listing of a district on the National Register of Historic Places not only provides recognition of the district's historic importance in the community, state or nation, it also assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the district. If a district is listed on the National Register, certain federal investment tax credits for rehabilitation and other provisions may apply to individual properties within the boundaries of the district.

Listing on the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the properties within the district by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners, and alterations or even the demolition of properties are not reviewed by any federal or state government entity, however review may be required on a local level. Be advised though that incompatible alterations or the demolition of multiple resources may result in the de-listing of the district from the National Register.

The federal government will not attach restrictive covenants to properties within the district. It is possible that certain protective zoning measures may apply under a local ordinance. Check with your local government for any such restrictions.

Eligibility for Federal Tax Provisions

If a district is listed on the National Register, certain federal tax provisions apply. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 revised the historic preservation tax incentives authorized by Congress in earlier statutes. This new act established a 20 percent investment tax credit for rehabilitating historic commercial, industrial, and rental residential buildings which are defined as contributing buildings within an historic district. For non-contributing buildings, a ten percent investment tax credit is available for office or industrial use buildings built before 1936.

Figure 6: Cama Beach Resort, Camano Island

The Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980 provides federal tax deductions for charitable contributions for conservation purposes of partial interests in historically important land areas or structures. Whether these provisions are advantageous to a property owner is dependent upon the particular

circumstances of the property and the owner. Because the tax aspects outlined above are complex, individuals should consult legal counsel or a local Internal Revenue Service office for assistance and more complete guidance. For further information, refer to 36 CFR 67, or call Stephen Mathison, Historical Architect with the Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, at (360) 586-3079.

Consideration in Planning for Federally Funded, Licensed, or Assisted Projects

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that all federal agencies allow the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to have an opportunity to comment on all projects which may affect historic properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register. The federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is a different body and has different responsibilities than the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation referred to elsewhere. For further information, please refer to 36 CFR 800, or call Greg Griffith, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer at (360) 586-3073.

Consideration in Issuing a Surface Coal Mining Permit

The Surface Mining and Control Act of 1977 requires a consideration of historic values in the decision to issue a surface coal mining permit. For further information, please refer to 30 CFR 700.

Qualification for Federal Historic Preservation Grants

Congress may appropriate funds to the Historic Preservation Fund or other accounts at levels sufficient to offer matching grants to the owners of properties listed on the National Register. Such matching grants are not available at the present time.

Special Valuation

In 1985 the Washington State Legislature determined that the preservation of the state's historic resources was an important goal and allowed "special valuation" for certain historic properties within the state. Under the program, rehabilitation costs, which must be equal to at least 25% of the assessed value of a structure prior to rehabilitation, are

Figure 7: Devenish Ranch, Ritzville

subtracted from the assessed value of the property for a ten-year period. Only communities which have passed rules and regulations for Special Valuation as defined in state law (RCW 84.26.050) can offer the Special Valuation Program for owners of historic properties. Check with your local planning department to see if your project qualifies.

Special Consideration with regard to Building Code Requirements

Under Section 3403.5 of the Uniform Building Code, and the Washington State Historic Building Code Chapter 51-19 WAC, National Register properties and other certified historic buildings are eligible to be considered for waivers of certain normal code requirements in the interest of preserving the integrity of the property. Contact your local building official for further details.

Rights of Property Owners

The owners of private property listed on the National Register surrender none of their rights to the property. There is no requirement or expectation that the property will be made available for public visitation or inspection, or that it will be rehabilitated or restored. National Register listing does not guarantee protection of the property or prevent its demolition.

COMPLETING THE REGISTRATION FORM: WASHINGTON'S SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

General

The National Register registration form (NPS 10-900) is designed to facilitate the entry of data into an automated storage and retrieval system known as the National Register Information System (NRIS). In certain data blocks, the preparer of the form will be asked to select from standardized lists the category and subcategory which most clearly fits the situation. Preparers are referred to National Register Bulletin 16A, *How to Complete the National Registration Form,* for step-by-step instructions, appropriate criteria for evaluation, and code lists. Examples of registration forms completed in Washington are available to supplement this guide.

Registration forms must either be typewritten or the product of a word processor. A template for the registration form is available from the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and can be used with any word processing software that runs on an IBM-compatible computer. Preparers can ask for a free copy via e-mail or may send a 3.5 inch formatted disk to DAHP for a copy of the template.

Requirements for Submission

Only one single-sided copy is required for submission to the DAHP. This includes the NR form and its accompanying documentation, including Assessor's or plat map showing district boundaries, a contributing vs. non-contributing map, and other exhibits. These documents should not be stapled, punched, or bound in any manner, and should be arranged in the following order:

1. registration form,
2. Assessor's or plat map (8 ½ 11 inch format),
3. USGS Quad (8 ½ 11 inch excerpt from the map),
4. site plan with north arrow,
5. sketch floor plans or architectural drawings (8 ½ x 11 format),
6. any additional exhibits in 8 ½ x 11 format,
7. properly labeled chemically processed photographs (2 sets of B & W 5x7), or printed digital images with accompanied digital files meeting NPS standards
8. color digital images of the property, min.150 dpi (eight to twelve representative property views),
9. a full size US Geological Survey Topographic Map,
10. and a copy of the nomination saved to a 3.5 disc or CD rom in word format,
11. and a list of property owners' names and addresses if under 50 property owners (as per 36 CFR 60.6).

More details on the preparation of the exhibits follow. To be scheduled for review, a nomination must be complete, with all photographs and digital images.

The submitted nomination does not need to be on archivally stable paper. Staff at the DAHP will copy the nomination onto archivally stable paper before sending it to the National Park Service.

District Location Codes

It is the responsibility of preparers of the registration forms to accurately identify the local jurisdictions in which the district proposed for the nomination is located. Though seemingly straightforward, this can be confusing for districts that are located near corporate limits of a town and for districts in urban areas where city boundaries may spread from one county into a neighboring jurisdiction. In rapidly urbanizing areas, corporate boundaries change periodically.

The consequence of not verifying the current, correct political subdivisions for the district is that the appropriate local governments are not notified of their opportunity to comment on a nomination. When this happens, the nomination review is invalidated under the federal regulations, and the comment period and review period must start again from the beginning.

For quick reference, the following location codes for Washington are repeated from Bulletin 16A.

The code for the state of Washington is: WA.

001	Adams	039	Klickitat
003	Asotin	041	Lewis
005	Benton	043	Lincoln
007	Chelan	045	Mason
009	Calallam	047	Okanogan
011	Clark	049	Pacific
013	Columbia	051	Pend Oreille
015	Cowlitz	053	Pierce
017	Douglas	055	San Juan
019	Ferry	057	Skagit
021	Franklin	059	Skamania
023	Garfield	061	Snohomish
025	Grant	063	Spokane
027	Grays Harbor	065	Stevens
029	Island	067	Thurston
031	Jefferson	069	Wahkiakum
033	King	071	Walla Walla
035	Kitsap	073	Whatcom
037	Kittitas	075	Whitman
		077	Yakima

Narrative Description for Districts

The National Register form consists mainly of two essays. The first describes the physical character of the district as a whole and the individual properties within the district and the second gives the historical or cultural background of the district as a whole stating why it is significant. The two narratives are of equal importance. The first verifies the essential integrity of the district; the second states why the district meets the National Register criteria for evaluation.

Describing the Overall Character of Historic Districts

To document the cohesive visual character of a district as a whole, a summary description should precede a property-by-property inventory of the resources within the district. A good overall characterization should include:

General

Geographic location and topography
Size and state of preservation
Typical building types, styles, intrusions
Range of construction dates
Plat characteristics (gridiron, contoured, etc..)
Natural and developmental boundaries
General physical relationship of buildings
General condition of buildings

Vistas and landscape features

Park or parkway development
Open spaces
Principle vistas, internal and external
Street width, street surfacing, sidewalks
Street lighting, overhead lighting
Alleyways and outbuildings
Plantings and fence enclosures

Describing Individual Buildings within Historic Districts

For historic districts, whether urban or rural, a property-by-property inventory should be compiled. Each separately held tax lot within the district boundaries **needs to be assigned a site identification number and a classification** which indicates whether the property contributes to the significance of the district. Each property should be listed numerically by address within an alphabetical street-by-street list. Property inventory numbers should be assigned in a logical, easy-to-follow sequence, and keyed on a map displaying the district boundaries and legal lot lines. The depth of the description and cultural data will depend on the size and complexity of the nomination.

Sample Description of Property Listing in Historic Districts

502 NW Skyview Lane **Historic Name: Jones, Amanda House** **Built: 1923**
Manito Park Addition **Block 4** **Lot: 26** **Legal: 171232CD16300**
Style: Craftsman Bungalow **Builder: Unknown** **Architect: K. Cutter**
Classification: Historic Non-Contributing **Site ID #: 261**
Description: House is a modest example of a simple side-facing Craftsman style Bungalow. The home, originally clad with 2" exposure clapboard siding, is now clad with modern T-1-11 siding. Windows wood are one-over-one double hung. A half round three step entrance stoop adds decoration to a simple entry.
Cultural Data: The first known occupant of the home is Amanda Jones. From 1923 to 1943 Ms. Jones worked as a nurse at the Mayne Hospital on Capital Hill.
Accessory Structure: Shed **Built: 1975**
Description: Non-Historic Non-Contributing shed with vertical standing seam siding and a gable roof.

Every property will fall into one of the four categories as defined below. Washington's system for classifying contributing status in historic districts is based, not on prominence or associations, but simply on the property's ability to clearly convey its period of development. For historic districts in Washington, the built date and visual integrity are used to determine whether a property "contributes". Identifying the district's overall historic period of significance is an important first step.

Figure 8: Dairy Farm, Vancouver

Under Washington's guidelines for Special Valuation, a tax incentive program that encourages the rehabilitation of historic properties, only those owners of properties that are individually registered or registered as a "contributing" resource within an historic district are eligible to apply for the benefit. Don't forget to evaluate accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds, and to assign those structures a category as well.

The following categories for the classification of properties in a historic district include:

> **Historic Contributing:** Properties that were built during the historic period of significance and retain sufficient integrity in location, materials, design and setting, workmanship, feeling and/or association to convey a sense of history.
>
> **Historic Non-Contributing:** Properties that were built during the historic period of significance but <u>do not</u> exhibit sufficient historic integrity in location, materials, design and setting, workmanship, feeling and/or association to convey a sense of history.
>
> **Non-Historic Non-Contributing:** Properties that were constructed after the period of significance for a district.
>
> **Vacant:** A parcel of land that is undeveloped. Vacant parcels are of neutral rank in the classification system used in Washington. They are counted neither as Contributing or Non-Contributing resources.

All district nominations should include a series of maps which indicate the classification of properties within the boundaries of the district. Nominations should include an overall community map, which shows the relationship of the district to the surrounding environment. Preparers may submit additional maps such as one that indicates the distribution of style and ages of properties within the district. All nominations need to include a table, which has a quick listing of

all of the properties within the boundaries of the nomination. The table should include historic name, address, site identification number, classification and built date.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1 of 1 PARK ADDITION HISTORIC DIST
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

Historic District Property (numerical by address)

Address	Historic Name	ID #	Rank	Built Date
100 W Center	Brooks, Gary House	1	Hist Contributing	1923
101 W Center	Hill, Jim & Mabel House	2	Hist Contributing	1924
104 W Center	Elliot, Donald & Irene House	3	Non- Hist Non-Contributing	1964
105 W Center	Hosch, John & Fran House	4	Hist Non-Contributing	1923
107 W Center	Whitlam, Robert House	5	Hist Non-Contributing	1934
108 W Center	Simpson, Jones House	6	Hist Non-Contributing	1924
115 W Center	Reid, James & Ruth House	7	Hist Contributing	1917
200 W Center	Finney, Bob & Louise House	8	Hist Contributing	1920
202 W Center	Greene, Mike & Jill House	9	Hist Non-Contributing	1928
203 W Center	Wright, Frank Lloyd House	10	Hist Contributing	1909
204 W Center	Odem, Milton & Flossie House	11	Hist Contributing	1905
207 W Center	Ayer, Elizabeth House	12	Hist Non-Contributing	1932
208 W Center	Steel, Sara House	13	Hist Contributing	1940
210 W Center	Schaffer, Samual & Betty House	14	Non-Hist Non-Contributing	1967
211 W Center		15	Vacant	
213 W Center	Holly, Craig & Mindy House	16	Hist Contributing	1925
216 W Center	Kelly, Lindsay & Megan House	17	Hist Non-Contributing	1925
218 W Center	Doolittle, Loren & Mary House	18	Non-Hist Non-Contributing	1988
222 W Center	Pherson, Guy House	19	Hist Contributing	1924
300 W Center	Houser, Michael & Karena House	20	Hist Contributing	1924
301 W Center		21	Vacant	
303 W Center	Wilcox, Walter W.B. House	22	Hist Contributing	1927
304 W Center	Thiry, Paul House	23	Non-Hist Non-Contributing	1960
306 W Center	Price, Robert & Joyce	24	Hist Contributing	1917
307 W Center	Narrimore, William & Mary House	24	Hist Contributing	1912

Guidelines for Determining Contributing Status in Historic Districts

The following rules of thumb are offered to help preparers of district nominations to distinguish between those properties which contribute to the historic character of the district and those which no longer can be considered to contribute as a result of alterations. These rules of thumb apply equally to buildings in commercial districts and residential neighborhoods.

If the building was constructed during the period of significance and displays characteristics that make it readily recognizable as an example of a particular architectural style or vernacular type, it meets the basic test for contributing status. All that remains is to visually evaluate the building's integrity. To qualify as "Contributing" a building should rate high on the positive side of the checklist. Several marks on the negative side may indicate the building should be classified as a "Historic Non-Contributing" property in its current condition. Districts should have a 60/40 relationship of contributing vs. non-contributing properties.

If proponents are unclear as to the level of integrity of properties, they are encouraged to consult with the staff at the DAHP. Typically the staff will conduct a site visit with the proponent in order to better assess the resources that are being nominated.

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS – SIDING

YES		NO
	Original siding materials are intact.	
	Secondary siding, applied during the historic period of significance, does not obscure historic detailing.	
	Historic trim, decoration and detailing around doors and windows, water tables, primary and secondary cornices, rafter tails, decorative fenestration is intact.	

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS – CHARACTER DEFINING DETAILS

YES		NO
	A majority of the stylistic hallmarks of the resource are present. Some may be in the need of maintenance or repair, but otherwise intact.	
	Basic structural forms, such as porches, bays, wings dormers are intact and unaltered.	

WALL OPENINGS

YES		NO
	All original openings in the walls (doors and windows) are intact in size, location and trim detailing.	
	Resource has a limited replacement of historic windows with non-compatible shapes and materials. Replacement doors and windows are confined to secondary elevations and do not make up more than 10 percent of the existing openings.	
	No picture windows have been added to primary elevations that substantially alter the proportional relationship between wall plane and openings within the wall.	
	Some modification to existing openings has occurred, but the limited repositioning and reconfiguring of openings has reused or duplicated historic detailing.	
	The original historic windows and doors are intact.	
	Wood, painted or enameled, or anodized aluminum storm windows have been installed, thus preserving the original windows.	

PORCHES

YES		NO
	Original stylistic features (columns, railings, stairs, deck, scroll work, etc.) and materials are intact.	
	The porch was replaced in the historic period of significance in a related style (ie.. a Craftsman style porch was added to replace a Queen Anne veranda).	
	The original porch has not been reconfiguration or radically altered (ie.. the replacement of a wrap-around veranda by a single bay).	
	The original porch was enclosed, wholly or in part, during the historic period, but the enclosure is compatible with historic siding and detailing of the rest of the structure.	

NEW CONSTRUCTION

YES		NO
	New stairways required under building code have been incorporated into the mass of the building and are not visible from the exterior.	
	Code variances under Section 104(f) of the Uniform Building Code were sought to retain such qualities as historic railing height and window opening size to forestall door and window replacements, second exit from upper floors, and removal of lead-based paint when existing conditions do not jeopardize health and safety.	
	The attached or detached addition is compatible in style with the original volume and is subordinate in scale to the main volume of the building.	
	Attached and detached additions are compatible with style, mass, materials, and openings of the historic volume, but are detailed with enough restraint to make them distinguishable from original construction.	
	The addition has been placed on the secondary (rear or side façades) of the structure.	

Physical Description of Individual Properties

A thorough and systematic description of a property within the district begins with a summary characterization and flows in a logical manner from the general to the specific; from the setting and exterior of the structure to the interior, from the main building or buildings to accessory features. The size and complexity of the nomination will determine the extent of the physical description. The following outline may be helpful in developing an orderly description.

- Functional and stylistic type (ie.. (Gothic Revival church, Queen Anne style house, etc..)
- Location and compass orientation
- General Characteristics
  - Overall shape and basic dimensions of ground plan
  - Number of stories
  - Structural frame
  - Wall construction and finish materials
  - Roof shape and material
  - Foundation type and material
- Special features including location, number and appearance of:
  - Porches (verandas, stoops, shed attachments, etc..)
  - Windows
  - Doors
  - Chimneys
  - Dormers
  - Other salient features
- Important decorative elements (window and door trim, porch and varge board trim, etc..)
- Interior
  - Layout of spaces
  - Principal features (staircases, fireplaces, etc.)

Distinguishing finish work and decorative features
Outbuildings (number, type and relative location)
Important features of the immediate environment (topographic elements, landscape plantings, roads, water courses, etc…)
Description of modifications to property

Architectural Classifications

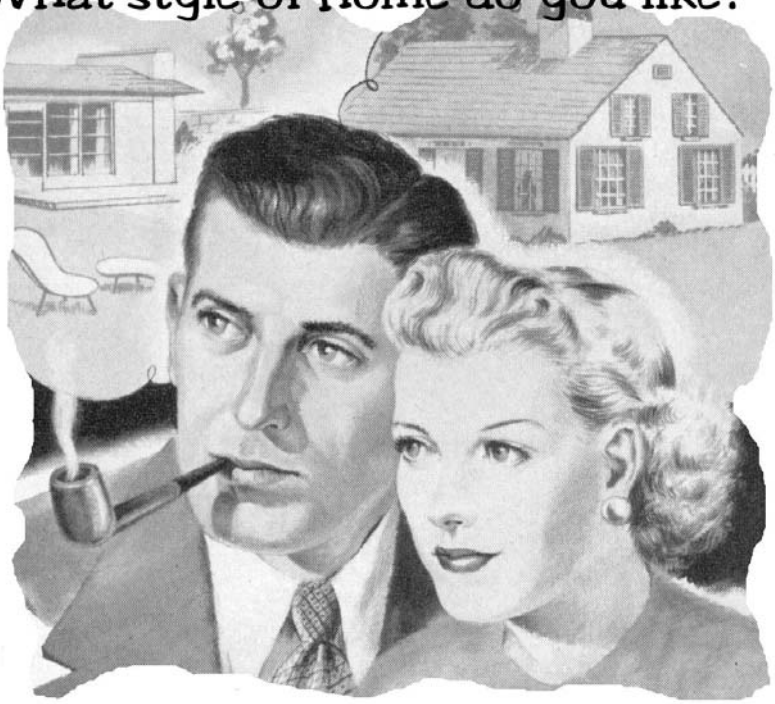
The architectural history of Washington State is very diverse, and ranges from simple Greek Revival buildings of the 1860s to the more recent Art Deco structures of the 1930s. Unfortunately, architectural classifications are not always cut-and-dry and architectural terminology has been diluted by the mass media. Most buildings are a combination of several styles; but even buildings that exhibit elements of several different styles usually reflect a dominant stylistic character. In such cases, the dominant style is important to identify when compiling a National Register District nomination.

Figure 9: Hubbard Bungalow, Centralia.

The list of architectural data categories used for the National Register Information System and the architectural classification system used for the Washington Historic Property Inventory are somewhat compatible. The state's system is more specific in order to facilitate the needs of our database system and to allow users to compare and contrast like and dis-like resources. It includes the Northwest Regional style, references to vernacular dwelling types, as well as terminology for resources built in the later part of the 20th Century, such as New-Formalism and Brutalism.

It is recommended that preparers of National Register nominations select a style category and sub category from Bulletin 16A that most closely fits the stylistic character and period of the property. The State's preferred term for the category, if it differs, may be given alongside in parentheses, and then further explained and defined in the narrative.

What style of Home do you like?



WASHINGTON'S ARCHITECTURAL STYLE LIST

EARLY WASHINGTON BUILDINGS	1833-1870	Log Colonial Georgian Federal
CLASSICAL REVIVAL	1840-1865	Classical Revival Greek Revival
MEDIEVAL REVIVAL	1850-1910	Romanesque Revival Gothic Revival (*High Victorian Gothic, Rural Gothic*) Castellated
RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE REVIVALS	1855-1890	Italianate (*High Victorian Italiante, Bracketed, Western False Front*) Egyptian Revival Second Empire Baroque
ECLECTIC STYLES OF MIXED ORIGIN	1870-1905	Stick / Eastlake Queen Anne Shingle Chateauesque
PECULIARLY AMERICAN STYLES OF THE LATE 19TH C.	1885-1915	Richardsonian Romanesque Commercial Chicago School (*Sullivanesque*)
COLONIAL REVIVAL	1890-1915	Colonial Revival
ACADEMIC CLASSICISM	1890-1915	Beaux Arts Classicism American Renaissance *(Renaissance, Greek, Roman, Georgian*)
ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT	1900-1930	Arts and Crafts (*English Arts & Crafts*) Prairie School Bungalow (*Western Stick*) Craftsman (*Craftsman Bungalow*) Adirondack Rustic American Foursquare
HISTORIC PERIOD STYLES OF THE 20TH CENTURY	1910-1935	Tudor Revival (*English Cottage, Elizabethan, Tudor Cottage, Cotswold, Provincial, Norman Farmhouse, Transitional Tudor*) Jacobethan Colonial Revival *(Cape Cod, Rambling Colonial, Williamsburg, Dutch Colonial, Garrison*)

		Georgian Revival Spanish Colonial Revival (*Mediterranean, California Mission, Pueblo*) Italian Renaissance French Renaissance Classical Revival (*Greek, Roman*) Romanesque Gothic Egyptian Exotic (*Moorish, Far-Eastern, Baroque*)
MODERNISTIC AND EARLY MODERN STYLES	1925-1945	Art Deco Art Moderne (*Streamline Moderne, PWA Moderne*) Stripped Classical (Neo-Classical) National Park (*Modern Rustic*)
MODERN PERIOD	1930-2003	Corporate Modern Northwest Regional Wrightian Shed Contemporary Minimal Tract World War II Cottage Ranch House International Style Miesian New Formalism Neo-Expressionism Brutalism Populuxe / Googie Deconstructive Post-Modern Split Level California Monterey Style Storeybook Ranch
OTHERS	1840-2003	Vernacular (*Lacking stylistic character by which to categorize above*) Roadside Workingman's Foursquare "I" House Shotgun Gable Fronter/Homestead House

For assistance in determining the appropriate architectural classification for buildings, the following style guides can be helpful.

McAlester, Virgina and Lee, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1989).

Poppelier, John C., S. Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1983).

Wiffen, Marcus, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1969).

For assistance in selecting appropriate terminology for describing architectural features and the history of the built environment in Washington, the following are recommended.

Built in Washington: 12,000 Years of Pacific Northwest Archaeological Sites and Historic Buildings (Pullman, WA: Washington State University Press, 1989).

Ochsner, Jeffery K., *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to the Architects* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994).

Woodbridge, Sally B., *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1980).

Statement of Significance

The second narrative section of the National Register form defines the significant qualities and associations that make a district eligible for listing in the National Register. The key to preparing a successful essay is to stay focused on the applicable criteria for evaluation and to demonstrate how the property meets those criteria. **Your narrative should state in the opening paragraph which criterion the district is being nominated under and the reasons why it follows that criterion**. Note that all primary and secondary resources used in developing the statement of significance are **required** to be documented in the form of footnotes or endnotes.

After selecting the area, or areas of American history, culture, or prehistory in which the district is significant, discuss the district in terms of its historic context to show why the district is outstanding. As applied to the National Register nomination process, a historic context should be an organized framework that groups information concerning the related historic resources according to theme, geographic limits and chronological period. More simply, the context is the social and historical background against which the prominence of the district is made clear.

Figure 10: Spanish Eclectic style House, Yakima

Demonstrating the significance of a district calls for an understanding of the patterns, trends, or fashions in American history and culture that are represented by the nomination. It also calls for a reasonable amount of information about comparable resources in the locality, the state or the nation, depending on the district's level of significance. Knowing the resource base of the neighborhood, the city, county, or state makes it possible to judge whether or not, and on what level, the district proposed for nomination is important. This comparative analysis of the resources is an integral part of developing the historic context.

Please refer to Bulletin 16A for detailed guidance on preparing the statement of significance.

Guidelines for Evaluating and Stating the Significance of Historic Districts

To ensure that your statement of significance is complete, and that common errors and omissions are avoided, make sure the following questions have been answered:

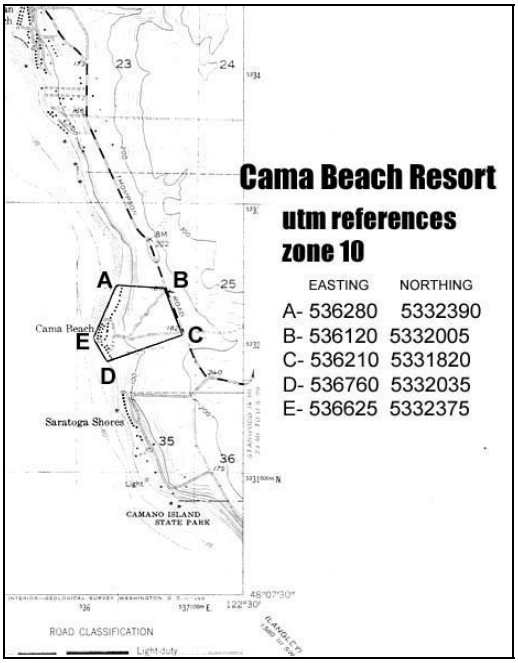
- What are the physical features and characteristics that distinguish the district, including architectural styles, building materials, building types, street patterns, topography, functions and land uses, and spatial organization?
- What are the origins and key events in the historical development of the district? Are any architects, builders, designers, or planners important to the district's development?
- Does the district convey a sense of historical and architectural cohesiveness through its design, setting, materials, workmanship, or association?
- How do the architectural styles or elements within the district contribute to the feeling of time and place? What period or periods of significance are reflected by the district?
- How have significant individuals or events contributed to the development of the district?
- How has the district affected the historical development of the community, region, or state? How does the district reflect this history?
- How have intrusions and non-contributing structures and buildings affected the district's ability to convey a sense of significance?
- What are the qualities that distinguish the district from its surroundings?
- How does the district compare to other similar areas in the locality, region, or state?

- If there are any preservation or restoration activities in the district, how do they affect the significance of the district?
- Does the district contain any resources outside the period of significance that are contributing? If so, identify them and explain their importance.
- If the district has industrial significance, how does the industrial functions or processes represented relate to the broader industrial or technological development of the locality, region, state or nation? How important were the entrepreneurs, engineers, designers, and planners who contributed to the development of the district? How do the remaining buildings, structures, sites and objects within the district reflect industrial production or process?
- If the district is rural, how are the natural and manmade elements of the district linked historically or architecturally, functionally, or by common ethnic or social background? How does the open space constitute or unite significant features of the district?
- Does the district have any resources of possible archeological significance? If so, how are they likely to yield important information? How do they relate to the prehistory or history of the district?

Geographical Data

It is important to select the boundaries of an area proposed for a nomination that encompasses, but does not exceed, the full extent of the significant, or "contributing" resources that make up the district. Typically the tax lots in which the resources are located are used as boundaries. While the area to be registered should be large enough to include all the contributing features, it should not include a "buffer zone," or additional acreage that has no relationship to the historic period of significance for the nominated district. Open space may be included if it is associated with the district historically and conveys the historic setting in visual and functional terms. On the other hand, the boundaries should not include acreage historically associated with the district if that acreage has lost its integrity due to changes.

The preparer is required to submit one full, clean original 7.5 minute **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle map** which covers the location of the nominated district. USGS Quad maps are available for sale in many stationary or office supply stores, as well as outdoor sporting good stores. The preparer must submit a sufficient number of USGS quad maps to show the full scope of the district.



The boundaries of the district should be marked on the quad map <u>using a #2 pencil</u>. A smaller 8 ½" x 11" map which is a portion of the larger USGS quad map should also be included in

the formal nomination. Using the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid reference system (NAD 83), the preparer next should pinpoint the precise location of the district. Note that the website **topozone.com** will calculate the UTM coordinates for you. All corners of the district's boundaries need to have UTM points associated with them. Label each point with a number and a UTM reference point. Number the points sequentially, beginning in the northwest corner and moving clockwise.

All nominations must include a concise explanation of the rationale for selecting the boundaries of the district. When the boundaries conform precisely to legally recorded lot lines, the boundary justification can be a very simple statement. The justification will require more explanation if the area is large in scope and has a complex or irregular configuration. The following is a recommended format for boundary descriptions and justifications:

> **Verbal Boundary Description**
> The nominated district is located in the NE ¼ of Section 32 south, Range 4 West, of the Willamette Meridian, in Clark County, Washington. The polygon's vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points starting from the NW corner then proceeding clockwise: A: 10 533289 – 5234237, B: 10 533289 – 522347, C: 10 5300289 – 5234247, D: 10 532459 – 5234000, E: 10 533232 – 5234500.
>
> **Boundary Justification**
> The nominated district encompasses both sides of Main Street in downtown Othello, from 5th Avenue to 10th Avenue.

Additional Documentation

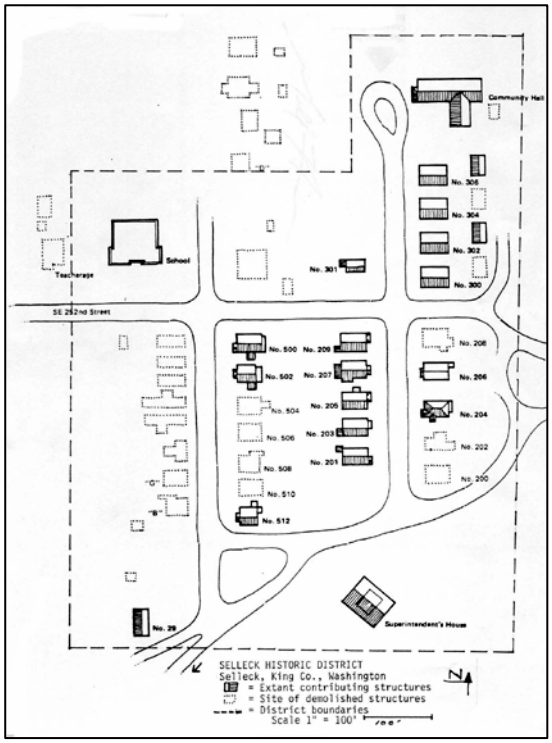
The preparer of the nomination form is also required to submit a **County Assessor's Map** or **Plat Map** which shows the full extent of the tax lots, or portions of the tax lots that are proposed for district nomination. Don't forget to include a north arrow and a scale bar.

The area of the nominated district should be shaded or hatched carefully so that lot line dimensions and other information is not obscured. Photo copied portions of an Assessor's map or plat map will be accepted in lieu of the complete map provided the full map reference number is reproduced and the nominated district is shown in relationship to the nearest cross roads or road crossing of a major water course. Note that if key street or road names do not appear on the photocopied portion of the map, the road names, or road designations must be added by the preparer.

You may have to supply a base map of adequate scale or a sufficient number of Assessor's maps to show the lot lines of each of the properties within the district. Additional maps may be necessary depending on the complexity of the district nomination.

Contributing vs. Non-Contributing Map

A map which indicates the location of Contributing vs. Non-Contributing structures <u>must be</u> provided to supplement the narrative descriptions of the various resources. Maps can be drawn freehand or generated by a computer.

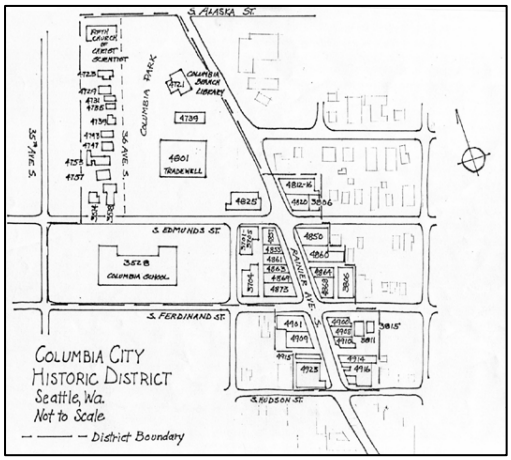


A variety of shading types, dots or other such graphic devices can be utilized to indicate the classification of properties. Note that color coding cannot be used due to the problems of reproducing multiple maps using a standard copier. Additionally color inks are not archivally stable.

The district map or diagram should be 8 ½ x 11 inches. It should also include the boundaries of the district, a north arrow and a key showing how the resources have been labeled. Additional attachments such as advertisements, logos, or Sanborn maps which tie directly to the nomination, can be provided on continuation sheets. Examples might include an advertisement for a hotel, or a promotional brochure cover.

Site Identification Map

A district site identification map should also be provided which indicates the identification number of all of the parcels or resources within the boundaries of the district. This identification number corresponds to the site-by-site descriptions in Section 7 of the National Register form. Site identification numbers should be assigned in logical easy-to-follow sequence. The map should include the district boundary lines and a north arrow.



Photographs

The preparer is required to submit **<u>two</u> complete sets of black and white photographs** that give an adequate representation of the district. The

photographs can either be: 1) chemically processed photographs or 2) printed digital images with accompanied digital files meeting strict NPS standards. The object of the images is two illustrate those qualities discussed in the description narrative and statement of significance. Photographs are to be unmounted, medium-weight, glossy or matte finish, and of good quality. Images taken on a camera then scanned onto hard copy stock paper are not acceptable. Photographs should be printed on fiber-based or properly processed resin coated photographic paper. The number of images required depends on the complexity of the district. 15 images are considered to be a minimum. However, to be adequately represented, a historic district submission could require as many as 30 or 40 images, depending upon the scope of the proposal. Supplementary prints of copies of historical photographs are recommended and encouraged.

The state's preferred format for black and white photographs is either 5 x 7 or 8 x 10 inches. In the case of historic districts or compound properties where a large amount of photographs are needed, the state will accept 3 x 5 inch photographs for the set of prints that will be retained for the State's records. However, please check with the DAHP staff before submitting smaller photographs.

All photographs should be labeled in a neat legible hand, using a soft pencil or permanent marker on the back. Care should be taken in writing so the emulsion side is not broken or embossed. Do not use self-adhesive labels, because over time they will separate from the photograph and their acidity causes the photograph to deteriorate. The following format should be used to label each photograph:

- **Property Name**
  (For districts, give the name of the individual building or its street address following the district name and also give the property-by-property inventory number by which the property can be found in the narrative description and on a map)
- **Property Street Address**
- **City, County and State where the property is located**
- **Name of Photographer**
- **Date of Photograph**
- **Description of view, such as Main Façade, looking north, or Front (South) elevation.**
- **Photograph number in relation to the complete series; for example 1 of 16**

Note: Photographs should be organized and numbered in a logical sequence, proceeding from general view to details, exterior to interior, main hall and formal rooms to private rooms, etc.

Digital Images

A single set of **digital images** of the district (min.150 dpi) is also required. The images should illustrate the setting, characteristic views and details of the district. Street scene images and photographs of important contributing and non-contributing resources are needed. The number of images required depends on the complexity of the district. 15 images are considered to be a minimum. However, to be adequately represented, a historic district submission could require as many as 30 or 40 images, depending upon the scope of the proposal.

Each image should be saved and named using the historic name of the property and/or the address, the city or vicinity, and the description of the view. The digital images are retained as part of the permanent records of DAHP and may be used in publications. The preparer of the nomination is typically responsible for the creation of a powerpoint presentation which is given during the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation presentation. The powerpoint show should give an overview of the district, it's history, as well as describe it architecture and level of integrity of the district. A copy of the powerpoint show is retained as part of the permanent records of DAHP.

Keys to a Successful District Nomination

To ensure that the application is complete, and that common errors and omissions are avoided, the following is a checklist to consider:

- Has the form been checked for typographical errors and are all proper names correctly and consistently spelled?
- Is the name and address, with zip code of the property owners provided?
- Is the Assessor's or Plat map showing the boundaries or the nominated area included?
- Are acreage and boundary descriptions, and justifications for selecting the boundaries of the nominated area given?
- Is the basis for assigning the individual building's date of construction stated?
- Is the basis for attributing a building's design and construction to a particular architect or builder stated?
- Does the narrative description of the district include a concise history of alterations and additions to the resources?
- Is the life span (years of birth and death) of the significant person associated with the district given?
- Have the beginning and ending dates of period of significance been explained?
- Does the statement of significance support the district's level of significance as selected?
- Has the narrative statement of significance been documented with either footnotes or endnotes?
- Does the statement of significance focus on the criteria for evaluation and the areas of significance that apply?
- Has a map showing the locations of contributing vs. non-contributing properties been included?
- Is a USGS Quad map included? Only one copy of each quadrangle map is required.
- Are the black and white photos correctly labeled and included in duplicate?
- Has a set of color digital images been included with the submittal?
- Has a copy of the nomination on a CR Rom been included in the packet that you are sending to DAHP?
- Has a map showing the location and ID number of each tax lot within the boundaries of the district been included?

NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The following is a list of historic and archaeological districts, which are currently listed on the National Register in Washington State. Copies of any of the historic district nominations are available for research purposes. Note that some district nominations are single parcels which have numerous resources on them and were thus nominated as districts. The abbreviations signify the following: **WHR/NR**: Both listed on both the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register, **WHR**: listed only on the Washington Heritage Register, **WHR/DOE**: listed on the Washington Heritage Register and formally determined eligible for the National Register by the Keeper of the National Register, **NHL**: listed as a National Historic Landmark.

ADAMS

RITZVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

ASOTIN

SNAKE RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR

BENTON

COYOTE RAPIDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR
HANFORD SOUTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR
HANFORD NORTH ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
LOCKE ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
RATTLESNAKE SPRINGS SITES	WHR/NR
RYEGRASS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SNIVELY CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WAHLUKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR
WOODED ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
GOLD COAST HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

CHELAN

LAKE CHELAN HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
HIGH BRIDGE RANGER STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
BUCKNER HOMESTEAD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
GOLDEN WEST LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
COTTAGE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

CLALLUM

ELWHA RIVER HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
GLINES CANYON HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
NEW DUNGENESS LIGHT STATION	WHR/NR
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK HEADQUARTERS HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
ELKHORN GUARD STATION	WHR/NR
ELWHA RANGER STATION	WHR/NR
EAGLE RANGER STATION	WHR/NR
SINGER'S LAKE CRESCENT TAVERN	WHR/NR
ROSEMARY INN	WHR/NR

CLARK

BASALT COBBLESTONE QUARRIES DISTRICT	WHR/NR

VANCOUVER BARRACKS	WHR/DOE
OFFICERS ROW, FORT VANCOUVER BARRACKS	WHR/NR
WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH	WHR/NR
PEARSON FIELD	WHR
HOUGH NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
VANCOUVER NATIONAL HISTORIC RESERVE	WHR/NR

COLUMBIA

DOWNTOWN DAYTON HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

COWLITZ

LONGVIEW CIVIC CENTER HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

DOUGLAS

DOWNTOWN WATERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

FRANKLIN

LOWER SNAKE RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SAVAGE ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
TRI-CITIES ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PALOUSE CANYON ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WINDUST CAVES ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
Sacajawea State Park	

GRAYS HARBOR

DOWNTOWN POMERORYHISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

GARFIELD

LOCKE ISLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WAHLUKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR
COYOTE RAPIDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR

ISLAND

CAMA BEACH RESORT HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
CENTRAL WHIDBEY ISLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
GRIFFITHS, CAPTAIN JAMES, FARMSTEAD	WHR

JEFFERSON

HADLOCK BAY	WHR
IRONDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FORT FLAGLER	WHR/NR
FORT WORDEN	NHL
PORT TOWNSEND HISTORIC DISTRICT	NHL
NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATIONS	WHR
OLYMPUS GUARD STATION	WHR
GRAVE CREEK RANGER STATION	WHR
NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION	WHR/NR
GRAVES CREEK RANGER STATION	WHR/NR

KING

STEVENS PASS HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
TOWN OF BAYNE	WHR
GREEN RIVER GORGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
ST. EDWARD STATE PARK	WHR/NR
COVENANT BEACH CHURCH CAMP	WHR
LANDSBURG HEADWORKS HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
CAMP NORTH BEND	WHR/NR
CEDAR RIVER WATERSHED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	WHR
NORTH BEND RANGER STATION	WHR/NR
SEATTLE MUNICIPAL LIGHT AND POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
WELLINGTON DISASTER SITE	WHR
STOREY, ELLSWORTH, COTTAGES HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PIONEER BUILDING, PERGOLA, AND TOTEM POLE	NHL
FORT LAWTON	WHR/NR
PIKE PLACE PUBLIC MARKET HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PIONEER SQUARE-SKID ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SEATTLE CHINATOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
TENAS CHUCK MOORAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
VOLUNTEER PARK	WHR/NR
ALKI POINT AND DUWAMISH HEAD	WHR
BALLARD AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
CHITTENDEN LOCKS AND LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL	WHR/NR
COLUMBIA CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HARVARD-BELMONT	WHR/NR
SELLECK HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SNOQUALMIE FALLS HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT DIST	WHR/NR
REARD-FREED FARMSTEAD	WHR/DOE
POINT ROBINSON LIGHT STATION DISTRICT	WHR/NR
GAS WORKS PARK	WHR
THE MOUNTAINEER’S SNOQUALMIE LODGE	WHR
COVENANT BEACH BIBLE CAMP	WHR/NR

KLICKITAT

WISHRAM INDIAN VILLAGE	WHR/NR

KITSAP

FORT WARD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HOSPITAL RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
NAVY YARD PUGET SOUND	NHL
PUGET SOUND RADIO STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
OFFICERS' ROW HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
MARINE RESERVATION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PORT GAMBLE HISTORIC DISTRICT	NHL

KITTITAS

CABIN CREEK HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FIRST RAILROAD ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
KITTITAS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS	WHR/NR
DOWNTOWN ELLENSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
LIBERTY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
ROSLYN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WA PAI XIE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/DOE

LEWIS

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE-WEST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HILLSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
CHEHALIS DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
LONGMIRE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PARADISE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK	NHL
CENTRALIA DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

LINCOLN

FORT SPOKANE MILITARY RESERVE	WHR/NR

MASON

CUSHMAN NO. 1 HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
CUSHMAN NO. 2 HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR

OKANOGAN

RUFUS WOODS LAKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR
RUBY TOWNSITE	WHR
SALMON MEADOWS SKI LODGE DISTRICT	WHR
OLD MOLSON	WHR
TUNGSTEN MINE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
EARLY WINTERS RANGER STATION WORK CENTER	WHR/NR

PACIFIC

CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
OYSTERVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

PIERCE

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK	NHL
UPPER FAIRFAX HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
DUPONT VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
YAKIMA PARK STOCKADE GROUP	NHL
NISQUALLY ENTRANCE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
CAMP MUIR	WHR/NR
FORT STEILACOOM	WHR/NR
STEILACOOM HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SUNRISE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SALMON BEACH HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
OLD CITY HALL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SOUTH J STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WRIGHT PARK AND SEYMOUR CONSERVATORY	WHR/NR
UNION DEPOT/WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
BROWNS POINT LIGHTHOUSE AND KEEPER'S COTTAGE	WHR/NR
WESTERN WASHINGTON FOREST INDUSTRIES MUSEUM	WHR/NR
STADIUM-SEMINARY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WHITE RIVER ENTRANCE	WHR/NR
NORTH SLOPE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
FORT LEWIS GARRISON HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR

SKAMANIA

BONNEVILLE DAM HISTORIC DISTRICT	NHL
NORTH BONNEVILLE ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT	WHR/NR

SNOHOMISH

SNOHOMISH CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
RUCKER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HARTFORD TO MONTE CRISTO RAILROAD	WHR

SAN JUAN

SAN JUAN ISLAND SITE, ENGLISH CAMP & AMERICAN CAMP	NHL
ROCHE HARBOR	WHR/NR
THARALD HOMESTEAD	WHR/NR
KRUMDIACK HOMESTEAD	WHR/NR
SAN JUAN LIME COMPANY/COWELL'S	WHR/NR

SKAGIT

LOWER BAKER RIVER HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
LA CONNER HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
SQWIKWIKWAB	WHR

SNOHOMISH

RUCKER HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HARTFORD TO MONTE CRISTO RAILROAD	WHR
SNOHOMISH CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

SPOKANE

WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT CHENEY DIST	WHR/NR
MILLWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
NINE MILE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
MARYCLIFF-CLIFF PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FORT GEORGE WRIGHT HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
BROWNE'S ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
RIVERSIDE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HUTTON SETTLEMENT DISTRICT	WHR/NR
CORBIN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
PEACEFUL VALLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WEST DOWNTOWN HISTORIC TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR	WHR/NR
FELTS FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
NINTH AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
ROCKWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
DESMET AVENUE WAREHOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
MOUNT SAINT MICHAEL	WHR/NR
MISSION AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
HILLYARD HISTORIC BUSINESS DISTRICT	WHR/NR
EAST DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
NETTLETON'S ADDITION HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

STEVENS

LONG LAKE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
MEYERS FALLS POWER PLANT HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
KETTLE FALLS DISTRICT	WHR/NR
LITTLE FALLS HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR

THURSTON

WASHINGTON STATE CAPITOL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
WEYERHAEUSER S. BAY LOG DUMP RURAL HIST LANDSCAPE	WHR/NR
SOUTH CAPITOL NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

NEW MARKET; STEHTSAMISH	WHR/NR
TENINO HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
OLYMPIC DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

WAHKIAKUM

SKAMOKAWA HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

WHATCOM

SEHOME HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FAIRHAVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
ELDRIDGE AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
RIVER LEA FARM	WHR/NR
NOOKSACK FALLS HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
DIABLO HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
GORGE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT	WHR/NR
SKAGIT RIVER AND NEWHALEM CREEK HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT	WHR/NR

WHITMAN

HEISBERG, GUSTAVE, FARM	WHR/NR
COLFAX MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR
MCGREGOR RANCH	WHR/NR
TEKOA GRAIN COMPANY ELEVATOR & FLATHOUSE	WHR/NR
PALOUSE MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
COLLEGE HILL HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

WALLA WALLA

WAITSBURG HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FORT WALLA WALLA HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR

YAKIMA

OLD NORTH YAKIMA HISTORIC DISTRICT	WHR/NR
FORT SIMCOE	WHR/NR
YAKIMA VALLEY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY COMPLEX	WHR/NR
TAHOMA CEMETERY	WHR

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Protect the Past, Shape the Future

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IN ITS SIMPLEST FORM, ARCHITECTURE IS ROOTED IN ENTIRELY FUNCTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, BUT IT CAN REACH UP THROUGH ALL DEGREES OF VALUE TO THE HIGHEST SPHERE OF SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE, INTO THE REALM OF PURE ART.

Mies Van de Rohe