

Glen Spieth Joan Cooley Bethene Campbell Christina Manetti

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

LANDMARKS & HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD THURSDAY June 22, 2023 AGENDA

6:00 PM Virtual Hybrid Meeting – American Lake Conference Room

Until further notice, residents can also virtually attend Landmark and Heritage Advisory Board (LHAB) meetings by watching them live on the city's YouTube channel: <u>https://www.youtube.com/user/cityoflakewoodwa</u>. Those who do not have access to YouTube can call in to listen by telephone at +1 (253) 215- 8782 and by entering Webinar ID: #867 4079 5399

To participate in Public Comment and/or Public Testimony:

Public Comments and Public Testimony on Public Hearings will be accepted by mail, email or by live virtual comment. Send comments by mail or email to Karen Devereaux, LHAB Clerk, at 6000 Main Street SW Lakewood, WA 98499 or <u>mailto:kdevereaux@cityoflakewood.us</u>. Comments received up to one hour before the meeting will be provided to the Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board electronically.

Virtual Comments: If you would like to provide live Public Comments or Public Testimony during the meeting, you will need to join the Zoom meeting as an attendee by calling by telephone Dial +1(253) 215- 8782 and enter webinar ID: # 867 4079 5399 or by visiting https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86740795399.

<u>By Phone:</u> For those participating by calling in by telephone (+1(253) 215- 8782 and enter webinar ID # 867 4079 5399 the Chair will call on you during the Public Comment and/or Public Hearings portions of the agenda. When you are unmuted please provide your name and city of residence. Each speaker will be allowed (3) three minutes to speak during the Public Comment and at each Public Hearing.

<u>By ZOOM</u>: For those using the ZOOM link <u>https://us06web.zoom.us/j/86740795399</u>, upon entering the meeting, please enter your name or other chosen identifier. Use the "Raise Hand" feature to be called upon by the Chair during the Public Comments and/or Public Hearings portions of the agenda. When you are unmuted, please provide your name and city of residence. Each speaker will be allowed (3) three minutes to speak during the Public Comment and at each Public Hearing.

Outside of Public Comments and Public Hearings, all attendees on ZOOM will continue to have the ability to virtually raise your hand for the duration of the meeting. You will not be acknowledged and your microphone will remain muted except for when you are called upon.

1. Call to Order

2. Meeting Protocol

- a. Roll Call
- b. Acceptance/Changes to Agenda
- c. Approval of Minutes from May 11, 2023
- d. Announcements

3. Public Comments

4. Public Hearings

5. Reports by Historic Preservation Officer

- a. Lakewood Touring Map Update
- b. Historical Property Development Forms and FAQ Sheets Update
- c. Masonic Cemetery Update
- d. LHAB Work Plan and Historic Preservation Grant Planning Reminder Past Applications Review
- e. Fort Steilacoom Park Athletic Fields Project SEPA Review

6. Unfinished Business

- a. Lakewood Touring Map Update Review
- 7. New Business
- 8. Next Meeting Scheduled July 27, 2023 unless cancelled.
- 9. Adjournment

Members please contact Karen Devereaux at kdevereaux@cityoflakewood.us or 983-7767 by <u>Tuesday</u> prior to the meeting, if you are unable to attend. It is important to establish <u>in advance</u> whether or not there will be a quorum. Thank you.

LANDMARKS AND HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD



Thursday, May 11, 2023 Meeting Minutes Special Regular and ZOOM Meeting 6000 Main Street SW Lakewood, WA 98499

"The mission of the City of Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board is to preserve, protect, and promote the unique heritage and historic resources of the City of Lakewood"

CALL TO ORDER

Mr. Glen Spieth, Chair called the meeting to order at 6:00 PM.

MEETING PROTOCOL Roll Call

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Present: Glen Spieth, Chair; and Christina Manetti, Vice Chair; and Beth Campbell Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Excused: None Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Absent: Joan Cooley Staff Present: Josh Kubitza, Associate Planner Council Liaison to LHAB: Councilmember Paul Bocchi (present) and Councilmember Trestin Lauricella (present)

Acceptance/Changes to Agenda None.

Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on February 9, 2023 were approved as written by voice vote, M/S/C Campbell/Manetti. Motion to approve the minutes passed unanimously, 3-0.

The minutes of the meeting held on March 23, 2023 were approved as written by voice vote, M/S/C Campbell/Manetti. Motion to approve the minutes passed unanimously, 3-0.

Announcements None.

PUBLIC COMMENTS None. No public in attendance or online.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

Boatman-Ainsworth Solar Panels Type II Certificate of Appropriateness

1

Mr. Josh Kubitza explained the proposal will result in exterior alteration. The existing roof is materials made of asphalt/composite and is no longer a historic feature of wooden shingles. The solar panel equipment is located and sized appropriately to be compatible with the historic property and its environment. If the

City of Lakewood

solar panels and associated equipment was removed in the future, the form and integrity of the property would be unimpaired.

Mr. Glen Spieth, Chair, opened the public hearing. Testimony was heard from the applicant Ms. Jeanne Candau. Ms. Fabiola Carasssco, Solgen Power representative, was available to answer the boards many questions.

Mr. Kubitza clarified staff finds the proposed project is compliant with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Recommends the Boards approval.

Ms. Beth Campbell made the motion to approve the Boatman-Ainsworth Solar Panels Type II Certificate of Appropriateness. M/S/C Campbell/Manetti. Motion to approve passed unanimously, 3-0.

REPORTS BY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER OR STAFF

Lakewood Touring Map Update

The touring map edits have been forwarded to the editor and a draft should be returned before the next meeting in June. Mr. Kubitza noted he made an addition to the map of the Munson House which was placed on the Washington Historic Registry in 2019. Munson House is located near Gravelly Lake off of Gravelly Lk Dr SW.

Historical Property Development Forms and FAQ Sheet Update

City staff is working to revise the Certificate of Appropriateness application, create a window replacement FAQ sheet, and create a solar panel fact sheet. The board will have opportunity to review and comment once these documents are ready. The main purpose of the new documents is to make it clearer when a Certificate of Appropriateness application is needed, what is required with the application, and what the board is reviewing.

Old Settlers Cemetery Update

Pierce County and the city's Parks Department are working to transition the ownership of the cemetery to the City. Mr. Kubitza will update the board as information becomes available.

Mr. Glenn Spieth requested staff to research ownership of the Masonic Cemetery noting it appears to be abandoned.

LHAB Work Plan and Historic Preservation Grant Planning Reminder

Members were encouraged to begin brainstorming ideas to submit during the fall round of grant opportunities. Mr. Kubitza will provide copies of past applications at the June meeting. Some of the projects awarded in the past were the historical markers placed at landmark designated historic homes and the historic street name signs installed two years ago. Typically grant awards are near \$10,000 amounts.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS None

2

NEW BUSINESS None

Next Regular Meeting would be held Thursday, June 22, 2023 at 6:00 p.m.

Meeting Adjourned at 6:23 p.m.

06/22/2023 Glen Spieth, Chair Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board 06/22/2023 Karen Devereaux, Recording Secretary Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board

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	CITY OF _AKEWOOD
то:	Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board
FROM:	Josh Kubitza, Associate Planner Jessica Olson, Planning Manager
DATE:	June 14, 2023
SUBJECT:	Reports by Historic Preservation Officer or Staff

Lakewood Touring Map Update:

The Touring Map Update Proof is included with the June 22, 2023 Agenda Packet for Board review. This is the final review before printing. The Board will review the proof as a group during the Unfinished Business portion of the meeting agenda. As a reminder, the Board didn't previously review Munson House (Map Item #30). The Munson House narrative was taken from the National Register nomination document. Please provide any comments to Josh Kubitza by June 30, 2023.

Historical Property Development Forms and FAQ Sheets:

No updates. The forms and FAQ sheets are still in their early stages.

Masonic Cemetery Ownership:

Per Pierce County Assessor-Treasurer, the Masonic Cemetery located at 11902 Masonic Rd SW is owned by the South Tacoma Masonic Center (Steilacoom Lodge #2). The property is 11 acres, surrounded by a chain-link fence, and locked gates.

LHAB Work Plan and Historic Preservation Grant Past Applications:

LHAB has historically has applied and been awarded grants for historical markers at landmark designated historic homes and the 2020 Historic Street Program Signage. The historical marker applications are not easily located and will take additional time to find, if available. A copy of the 2020 Historic Street Program Signage application is provided in your pack for review.

The 2023 Historic Preservation Grant Application Guidelines has been included in your agenda packet. The 2023 grant funding may be different from the 2024 grant funding. Please note that the 2024 application is not open or available and has typically had a submission deadline in the fall.

Fort Steilacoom Park Athletic Fields Project Update: The City of Lakewood Parks Department is proposing to convert three dirt baseball infields to synthetic turf and construct a new backstop and fencing, masonry dugouts, field lighting, stands, scoreboard, flagpole, and covered batting practice facility with storage. The project included a cultural resource investigation from 2004 that was associated with the original baseball field construction by Pierce County Parks and Recreation. This report did not identify "significant" cultural resource and recommended no further archaeological investigations. Since the project is located on previous disturbed areas with an approved cultural report, no further cultural reports were required. The City of Lakewood issued a Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) on April 3, 2023 and the city didn't receive any appeals.

BENEFITS of **HISTORIC PRESERVATION** IN LAKEWOOD

LANDMARK CRITERIA AND RESPONSIBILITIES

To be considered "qualified" for tax incentives properties must be listed on the Lakewood Landmark Register.

Criteria for placement on the register:

 The property must be 50 years old, or a district that has resources more than 50 years old,

Have retained integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and

 Significance based on: 1) association with events-broad patterns of national, state, or local history, 2) association with lives of persons significant in national, state, or local history, 3) embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of design, 4) contains information important in prehistory or history, or 5) is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the arts.

Responsibilities for registered properties includes obtaining a certificate of appropriateness before any alteration may be made to the character defining elements of the landmark that are identified in the nomination form.

brings a group of settlers

in Canada. Fort Nisqually

with the supplies they

where the Fort Steilacoom

buildings are today. All of

the Red River settlers are



• Special Tax Valuation: A local tax incentive program, reducing property tax for 10 years for qualified, locally registered properties.

Federal Investment Tax Credit: 20% federal income tax credit for qualified income producing properties.

Studies show historic properties within historic districts have higher property appreciation value than comparables not in historic districts.

Consideration in Land Use Actions under Washington State Environmental Policy Act review.

Use of special building code for existing structures.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF HERITAGE TOURISM

The National Trust for Historic Preservation defines heritage tourism as "traveling to experience the places, artifacts, and activities that authentically represent the stories and people of the past and present."

Heritage travelers spend more, do more, and stay longer than other types of tourists. Visiting historic and cultural sites is

second only to shopping for people on

tours a historic or cultural attraction.

Byrd Cemetery is

established and used

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BENEFITS FOR THE PROPERTY OWNER

vacation to heritage sites.

1 in 3 international visitors to the US

ECONOMIC BENEFITS Environmental Benefits FOR THE COMMUNITY Re-using existing buildings eliminates **Rehabilitation of historic buildings**

creates more jobs and tax revenue than construction of new buildings or roads. A New Jersey study, *Economic Impacts*

of Historic Preservation, developed conservative "recipes" for assessing the economic impact of historic preservation. For example, for every \$1 million dollars spent on nonresidential historic rehabilitation 38.3 jobs, \$1,302,000

in income, and \$202,000 in taxes is generated. The same amount spent on new nonresidential construction generates 36.1 jobs, \$1,223,000 in

Rehabilitation results in more local jobs and business for local suppliers.

income, and \$189,000 in taxes.

Due to the nature of rehabilitation work, it relies on local craftspeople and suppliers. New construction involves more off-site assembling that uses fewer workers and is often done out-of-town or even outof-state. Of course, the income earned by these local workers and trades people has a multiplier effect on the economy since those same workers and business owners spend their money locally.

"... I would suggest to you that any claim for rights that is not balanced with responsibilities removes the civility from civilization, and gives us an entitlement mentality as a nation of mere consumers of public services rather than a nation of citizens. A consumer has rights; a citizen has responsibilities that accompany those rights. Historic preservation is a responsibility movement rather than rights movement. It is a movement that urges us toward the responsibility of stewardship, not merely the right of ownership. Stewardship of our historic built environment, certainly; but stewardship of the meaning and memory of our communities manifested in those buildings as well."

Washington Territory

Government, and they

buys the Fort Steilacoom

buildings from the Federal

– Don Rypkema Nationally recognized expert in Economics

unnecessary landfill waste. In 1996

35-38% of all landfill waste was from

Demolishing a building 25' wide by 120'

deep erases the recycling of 1,344,000

Reusing buildings and materials has two

significant environmental benefits: it spares

the resources that would otherwise be used

to make new products, and it prevents the

waste of resources that have already been

fashioned into products and structures.

Investing in historic neighborhoods

New development requires the expansion

of basic infrastructure and services such

fire and police protection. In contrast, by

rehabilitating our historic neighborhoods

and downtowns we experience growth

without the corresponding increase in

expensive services and infrastructure.

Although services in historic areas may need

upgrading, it is certainly less expensive, less

damaging to the environment, and results in

less sprawl than expanding services to new

areas on the urban fringe.

as roads, water, sewage, utilities, and

results in less sprawl.

aluminum cans

construction and demolition debris.

This project was funded with a Lakewood Lodging Tax Grant and Pierce County Historical Preservation Grant

Compiled by the Lakewood Landmarks Heritage Advisory Board 2013, 2015 and 2023.

For further information please contact: www.cityoflakewood.us



For further information on area history and resources consult: www.historicfortsteilacoom.com www.lakewoodhistorical.org www.lakewood-chamber.com Tacoma Public Library Northwest Room www.tpl.lib.us www.piercecountylibrary.org www.lakewoldgardens.org www.fortlewismuseum.com www.mcchordairmuseum.org Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board



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The primary duty of the Board is to identify and actively encou

Villa Madera (Villa Carmen)

built on 18 acres of virgin

evergreen forest on the

CIISTORIGAL TOURING MAP of LAKEWOOD, WA

and HISTORIC SITES of the

Lakes District





TIMELINE of HISTORICAL EVENTS IN LAKEWOOD STATISTY STATE

Thornewood (Castle)

The Hudson's Bay Company from the Red River Valley cannot supply the settlers were promised in Canada. Most settlers leave. A few Washington becomes stay and one builds a cabin a territory.

The Puget Sound

area becomes

Byrd Cemetery

Willis Boatman

constructs a

hunting cabin

Chief Leschi is

tried for murder

Fort Steilacoom is



John Ainsworth adds on to

Boatman's hunting cabin

Ainsworth House look as it

to make the Boatman-

and the second	

Cole/Smith house

	Rhodesleigh
Rhodesleigh is completed,	

Mueller Harkins Hanger is

constructed to service the

an English Tudor country

Tacoma Speedway fails

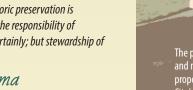
and becomes Mueller

estate for Henry A. Rhodes.



▲	Colonial Center is complete, one of the first planned suburban shopping centers west of the Mississippi,	Å	Norton Clapp calls

Washington State leases the Western State Hospital farm to Pierce County to be used as



	gone after a	couple of years.	American	n lerritory.	for pioneers	rs until 1882.	and hanged.		decommissior	ned.	become a m	nental hospital.	does toda	ay.	is constr	ucted.	is constru	cted.	shores of G	Gravelly Lake.	Harkins A	Airport.	lacoma	a Airport.	includin	g Lakewood Theater.	' Rhodesleig	h home.	a park.		
\langle	1841	1844	1846	1849	1853	1855	1858	1861 18	368 1	1869	1870	1874	1878	1889	1911	1912	1914	1917	1919	1920	1922	1924	1929	1932	1937	1938 1	939	1946-53	1965 19	6 2006	>
		Joseph Heath the abandone Valley settler' His expensive England force to sell their er his debts. He Puget Sound sending mon keeps a journ years of effor farm from the He dies in Ma	ed Red River r's cabin. e lifestyle in ed his family estate to pay e comes to the l in hopes of hey home. He hal of his 4+ rt to carve a we wilderness.	to Fort Ni on a Chie with a fo fight star groups a Leander V The Unite arrives in shelter. Tl	hie Indians come squally to check d's daughter living t Indian. A gun s between the d an American, Vallace, is killed. d States Army August and needs key move into farm and build	CRAUG OLD SI	offers haven hreatened by parties. Cemetery is for pioneers	The Civil War beg Federal soldiers a back east. The fo by volunteers.	Settlers		son Bay ets in t.	donates ti reservatio Territory f "asylum fi no other p	al Government he former military on to Washington for use as an for the insane and purpose."	Flett Dai that ope decades		first rac	Speedway holds its e on 5 mile, then 3 then 2 mile tracks.	retreat, typ retreats on	ouse is d as a summer pical of lakeside American Lake.	Indianopol two Class J country, Ta of the two. grandstam re-built for final	eedway and is are the only A tracks in the coma's is the faste Shortly after the ds burned and e \$100,000 before incial failure in 1922.		hed. La	as the		Little Church on is created out of grocery store bu Woodbrook Hur moves into its b and kennels. Lakewold Garde by Eulalie Wagn	an old ilding. t Club uilding ns created	Chauncey G preliminary for a house Lloyd Wrigh is complete assistance o architect Ala	by Frank t. The house I with the f young	Lakewood tak over managen of Fort Steilacc Park from Washington St akewood incorporates.	ment boom

MILITARY THES TO LAKEWOOD

Camp and Fort Lewis

Camp Lewis was established in 1917 on 68,721 acres of land purchased by the citizens of Pierce County, using a \$2 million bond, then given to the federal government (September 30, 1927) for military use as a permanent army post. In 90 days a "city" of structures was constructed to provide heat and light for 44,685 men. It was also in 1917 that the gateway to Camp Lewis called "Liberty Gate" was constructed using money donated by the Hurley-Mason workers. It was moved in 1957 to its current site near the main Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) Gate along the I–5 corridor. In 1927, after a major investment in the Camp, the post was renamed Fort Lewis.

McChord

Just north of Camp Lewis, Tacoma Field opened The Washington Army National Guard dates on March 14, 1930, a modern 1,000-acre airport for \$370,000 offering a "...splendid potential site for manufacturing, airplane repair, and distribution." (Tacoma Ledger). In 1939 the deed was passed from Pierce County to the War Department to be used as part of a giant airbase to defend the Pacific Northwest and named McChord Field in honor of Colonel William C. McChord. The United States Government invested \$18 million to

improve the airfield including 1285 man barracks, housing for officers and enlisted men with families, and Hangars 1 through 4. McChord Field is listed on the National Register of Historic Places including the 39 buildings constructed by the Public Works Administration between 1938 and 1940.

Joint Base Lewis-McChord (IBLM)

On February 1, 2010 McChord Air Force Base joined Fort Lewis to become JBLM as a result of congressional legislation recommending consolidation of facilities that were adjoining but separate military installations into a single joint base. JBLM is one of 12 such joint bases around the United States.

Camp Murray back to 1854 beginning as the Washington Territorial Militia. The Guard's command is headquartered at Camp Murray which also houses the state's National Guard Museum, "The Arsenal." The site for Camp Murray initially purchased in 1903 included 220 acres of land and was called Murray Station Additional purchases expanded the camp to 231 acres by 1932.



The City of Lakewood may be young in terms of city government (incorporated in 1996) but it is a community rich in history, including transportation. Some of the very same routes residents travel today have been used since before the Hudson's Bay Company arrived in 1841.

Roads

The Naches Trail (later known as Military Road) was a rapid route between Steilacoom and Fort Walla Walla, an important site for settlers moving west along the Oregon Trail. The creation of the Naches Pass Road was important enough to be the subject of the first issue in the first newspaper published north of the Columbia River in September of 1852. By January 7, 1853, congress passed an appropriation of \$20,000 to build a "Military Road" over the Cascades. *Historylink.org

Air

In 1922 Muller & L.H. Harkins acquired the Tacoma Speedway and built the Mueller-Harkins Airport (later known as the Tacoma Municipal Airport). In 1929 they spent \$10,000 to build a hangar which was used for Airport Administration then used for pilot training in the 1930s-1940s for Washington Air College. The site was used for many air shows and was instrumental for training regional pilots and supporting war efforts. *Historylink.org



Water

1944 the US Navy acquired the airport property for the Pacific Naval Advance Base (Lakewood Navy Yard) the former site of the Tacoma Speedway and Tacoma Municipal Airport. The Naval Yard was connected by Rail to the Port of Tacoma. After World War II the property was turned over to the state for use as an industrial park. In 1962, the land was approved for use as a technical school, Clover Park Technical College. *Historylink.org; Images of America: Lakewood

Rail

The Steilacoom-Tacoma was an early steam, then horse drawn, then electric trolley interurban line spanning 12 miles running through Lakewood. It began in 1891 and ran until 1915 when another line began on a standard-gauge route. Initially the trolley bypassed Lakewood then was re-routed to service Western State Hospital. Small passenger trolley companies were built around the turn of the century with many stops in Lakewood including: Mountain View Cemetery and Lakewood Colonial Center. An American Lake (Pacific Traction Company) line also ran passing Calvary Cemetery and Steilacoom Lake following Steilacoom Boulevard into Steilacoom. The whole system died out by the mid-1930s. Rails were removed to aid in the "war effort (though the lobbyists for automobile, petroleum, and asphalt companies really encouraged this form of war effort).



is home to a special ecosystem created by Garry Oak woodlands that were established in the gravelly soil left in the wake of glaciers over 15,000 years ago. Native Americans actively maintained the oak prairies

in the northwest for

thousands of years

by burning the

prairie land

which kept

the native

evergreen

forests from

growing and

squeezing out

the oaks as well

The west coast from British Columbia to Oregon largest terrestrial ecosystems along the west coast. The oak trees are directly associated with over 800 insect and mite species (100 of which are at risk).

> Many of the trees are at risk because of encroachment by exotic grasses and shrubs, development,

and growth of evergreens. There are conservation groups dedicated to restoring their habitat and actively working to ensure this fragile ecosystem remains in spite of the fact that only 10% of the Garry Oak

as providing the fertile land for the camas bulbs (a major source of food for the Native Americans) and other prairie plants important to local tribes.

The Garry Oaks were named for a deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, Nicholas Garry and is the only native oak species that occurs in the Northwest. The trees are slow growing and support one of the

habitat remains intact. Lakewood has taken a role in fostering preservation of this native tree by naming it the City's official tree. It is protected according to City Municipal Code by labeling the tree as a significant tree and placing requirements for the protection and preservation of the species.



1. Western State Hospital 9601 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

While the need for care of the "disturbed" was addressed and a program started, it was not until 1874 that an act of Congress approved donating the land of the former military reservation to the Washington Territory for use as an "asylum for the insane and no other purpose." HM. *National Register of Historic Places Fort Steilacoom, Tacoma Public Library NW Room, Historylink.org, Historic Fort Steilacoom.com.

2. Western State Hospital Museum

9601 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

Open by appointments only. To explore the history of Western State Hospital call (253) 582-8900, ext. 2605 or ext. 2896. Tours are provided free of charge when available for appointments.

3. Historic Fort Steilacoom

9601 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

Fort Steilacoom occupies an important position in the history of early America and the Pacific Northwest. The fort played a significant role in the settling of Washington Territory. Beginning with its construction in 1849 and ending with its closure in 1968, Fort Steilacoom served as a beacon of American power and promise, promoting the migration of settlers to Washington and securing American interest in the region. Located in the south Puget Sound, Fort Steilacoom was a part of an early network of settlements including Forts, Camps, and Military Posts which were owned by either the United States or the Hudson's Bay Company. Today, the Historic Fort Steilacoom Association seeks to interpret and preserve the fort's remaining structures, reminding current and future generations of the fort's contributions to the history of the United States through advocacy, reenactments and exhibits. *Photo: HistoricFortSteilacoom.com.

4. The Heath Farm (1844-1849)

Joseph Thomas Heath left his home in England when he signed a contract with the Puget Sound Agricultural Company to settle debts. He moved into an existing log house built ca. 1840 by one of the Canadian settlers. In 5 years Heath built a granary, barn, corn shed, Dutch barn, smoke house, kitchen, tool house, dairy, pig sty, and ox shed. He fell ill and died. Shortly after, US Foot Artillery Unit Company M arrived, leased and then purchased the property from the Hudson's Bay Company. *Lakewood Historical Museum Association.

5. Western State Hospital Historical Cemetery (1876-1953) 9601 Steilacoom Blvd SW – inside Fort Steilacoom Park, Lakewood

Over 3,200 psychiatric patients from Western State Hospital were buried here from 1876 to 1953. Since then, burial has been elsewhere. The graves are marked with numbers for privacy reasons and the stigma of mental illness.

6. Marker for Chief Leschi

8111 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

Chief Leschi was tried for murder for his part in the "Indian Uprising" that took place in 1855. His first trial resulted in a hung jury. The second trial convicted him of murder. Many white settlers and military men assisted in his defense. Military officials would not allow his execution on the military reservation, so Leschi was taken from the fort and hanged in a grove of oak trees between the fort and Byrd Mill near the head of Chambers Creek.*National Register of Historic Places Fort Steilacoom, MOHAI, Lakewood Historical Society, Historylink.org Photo MOHAI & Historylink.org.

7. Custer School (Little Red School House) 7801 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

This rural school house, also known as the "Little Red School House", was constructed in 1932 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in the summer of 1987. *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Custer School (Tacoma), Images of America: Lakewood, HistoryLink.org, Tacoma Public Library NW Room; Photo: National Register Nomination for Custer School/Little Red School House.

8. Byrd Cemetery, 1853 7801 Phillips Road, Lakewood

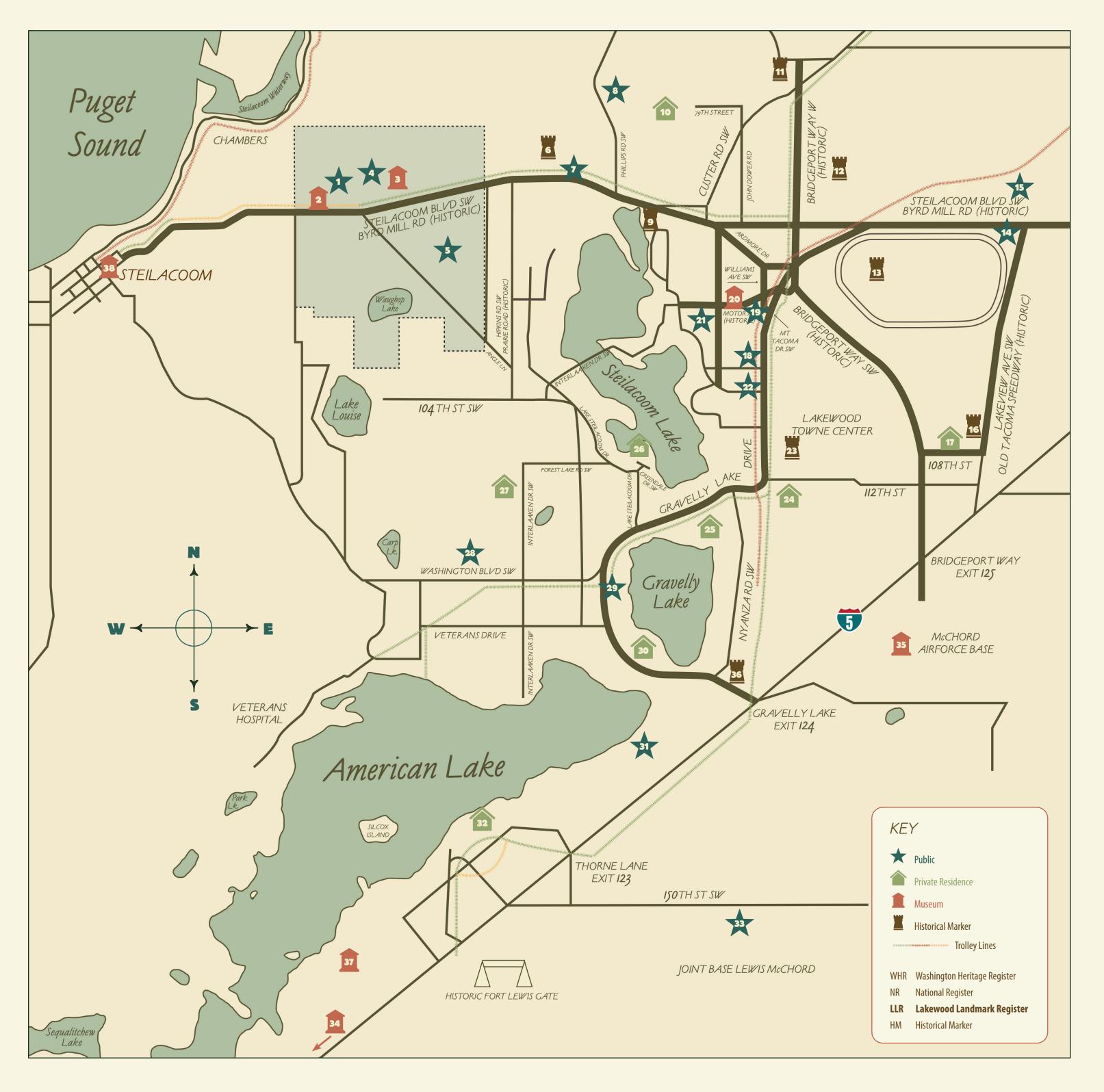
This 1890 cemetery is one of the oldest cemeteries in the state and was actively used between 1853 and 1882. It is believed that about 100 pioneers are buried here, first person was Adam Byrd (who had a grist mill which served the early settlers) who selected the site for his burial. Once the state purchased the surrounding property in 1890, the site deteriorated to the extent that today only 19 graves can be identified. Listed on the WHR.

9. Oakes Pavilion & Lakewood Ice Arena (1923-1982) 7310 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

In 1923 the Oakes Pavilion opened for boating, bathing, picnics, and dancing on Sunday afternoons and evenings. In 1924 the Olympic Swimming trials were held at the Oakes (including Johnny Weissmuller). Duke Ellington and Tommy Dorsey were some of the notable bands that played there. In 1936 the Oakes was sold to Lakewood Development Co. (Norton Clapp). By September 1938 the Oakes was converted into an ice arena where state championships in ice skating, hockey leagues, and figure skating were the main activities. In 1940 the water stadium was demolished. In 1948 the Lakewood Figure Skating Club bought the building. In 1955 eight performances of the Ice Capers were held. The roof collapsed in 1982 and the building was demolished to make room for lake-front condominiums. *Lakewood Historical Society

10. Chauncey Griggs House, 1946-1953 (Private Residence) 6816 79th Street W. Lakewood

The design for this house was initiated by Chauncey Griggs who visited Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin West, Wrights school of architecture, and obtained preliminary drawings in May of 1946 from Wright. In July of 1946 Griggs began work, acting as his own contractor but questions about materials led to slow work until 1953 when Griggs contacted Alan Liddle, a young architect who later was awarded a National Association of Institute of Architects (NAIA) award in 1967. Liddle remained true to Wright's design, supplying the technical detail required to make the design a reality for the Griggs. Listed on the **LLR**. *Lakewood Historical Society.



11. Original Flett House Location Marker (Bradley Block House 1855) 7718 Bridgeport Way W, Lakewood

The Bradley Blockhouse stood at this site in the 1840s. It began as a log barn but during the Indian Wars of 1855-1856, it was used as a blockhouse for the protection of settlers in the area. In 1889, the Flett Family house was built over the site of the old barn. John Flett's family were early pioneers in the west settling in the Lakewood area. In the 1950s, the original 1889 house was moved from its original location (marked here) to the current site located at 7704 Bridgeport Way. HM. *Washington Heritage Register Nomination Flett House, Tacoma Public Library NW Room Archives, Lakewood Historical Society.

12. The Byrd School (1855, 1856)

Marker set at corner of 88th Street Ct SW and Old Byrd School Avenue SW, Lakewood

The first school built north of the Columbia River in 1855, originally at the current site of Park Lodge School on 1 acre of land donated by A.C. Knecht. It was a 20x30 foot one room schoolhouse built using lumber from Byrd Mill at Lake Steilacoom. Children came from as far away as Spanaway and Fern Hill to attend. In 1856 the building was moved to a more central location on land donated by W.P. Dougherty on the northeast corner of the intersection of Lakewood Drive and Steilacoom Boulevard. The new site was 1 acre on the SW corner of his land claim which later became known as Flett Diary. The school was rebuilt in 1861 then burned in 1885. The site was dug by members of the Lakewood Historical Society in 1999. HM. *Lakewood Historical Society.

13. The Tacoma Speedway

4500 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Building 3, Lakewood

In operation from 1912-1922 the Tacoma Speedway was the only Class A track other than Indianapolis, Tacoma's was faster. It began as a 5 mile dirt track then shrunk to 3.5 mile course then down to a 2 mile oval course built of two-by-fours laid on edge with 18 foot high banks on the curves. The grandstand burned in 1920 and rebuilt for \$80,000. The Tacoma Speedway Assoc failed in 1922 due to cost of grandstands and stolen gate receipts- the track was sold to become Muller-Harkens Airport. HM. *Images of America: Lakewood; Photo: Tacoma Public Library NW Room.

14. Mueller Harkins Hangar

4500 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Building 5, Lakewood

In 1922 R.A. Mueller & L.H. Harkins acquired the Tacoma Speedway and built an airport for Tacoma. The hangar was built in 1929 for \$10,000 and used for Airport Admin, then pilot training in the 1930–1940s (Washington Air College) and was the site of many air shows. It was instrumental in training regional pilots and supporting the war efforts. The property was acquired by Clover Park Tech College in 1949. It is one of the few hangars of its era in the nation to remain intact in its original location. HM. *Lakewood Historical Society, Historylink.org; Photo: Tacoma Public Library Image Archives.

15. Mountain View Funeral Home & Memorial Park (1915, 1942) 4100 Steilacoom Blvd SW, Lakewood

James R. Thompson, Al Gamer, and George G. Williamson invested in 80 acres of land on this site for the development of a cemetery that was incorporated as Mountain View Memorial Park in 1915. J. Arthur Thompson inherited his father's stock in 1927 and later added the funeral home on the grounds in late 1942. This was a very revolutionary idea as it was the second funeral home and cemetery combination in the United States at the time. In 1944 the Easter Sunrise Service began and continues as a community tradition. J. Arthur's son Brewer "Buck" Thompson arrived in 1956 and facilitated the addition of the Valley Chapel and Garden Mausoleum in the 190s. Then the W.P. Daugherty Donation Land Claim was purchased adding 80 additional acres to the park. The fourth generation of the Thompson family (Brewer's daughter Cindy Thompson) joined the group in 1987. The garden chapel burned in 1992 then rebuilt in 1993. The Aspen Chapel was completed in 2000. In 2015 the Mount Rainier Mausoleum and Cremation Garden was constructed marking a centennial of Mountain View. *Lakewood Historical Society.

16. Lakeview Train Station & Post Office 108th St SW & Lakeview Ave SW, Lakewood

This site is the former location of the Lakeview Train Station and Post Office. In November of 1885, a mob of Tacoma residents (including the mayor and council) forced the last 200 Chinese residents of Tacoma to walk 9 miles to this train station, then board trains to Portland. Now it is in the vicinity of a thriving, predominantly Korean-American, business district. HM. *Lakewood Historical Society, Images of America: Lakewood, "Unhappy anniversary: Tacoma expelled Chinese 125 years ago"

17. Judge Wilson House (Private Residence) 4503 108th Street SW, Lakewood

The Judge Wilson House, a Gothic Revival two-story structure, was built ca. 1885, the same year the Western Steel Company built a plant in the vicinity hoping to make the area, known as Lakeview, the new Pittsburgh of the west. Judge Wilson was the superintendent of the short-lived company which closed by 1893.

18. Tsutakawa "Lily" Fountain (1964)

10011 Gravelly Lake Dr SW, Lakewood

This fountain was designed by internationally recognized Japanese-American Seattle artist George Tsutakawa. Designed of stylized water lily petals the artist has stated that he was fascinated by the concept that water"...moves about endlessly in its various forms..." Originally designed in 1964 for Tacoma's Pacific First Federal Savings Bank it was later moved to its current site in Lakewood where it has been enjoyed by many members of the community. *Historylink.org

PLEASE REMEMBER • Some sites are private residences and places of business. • The map is an artistic representation, not necessarily to scale.

19. Lakewood Theater, Colonial Center (1937, 1951, 1955, 1962) 6120 Motor Avenue SW, Lakewood

When the Lakewood Colonial Center and Theater was built in 1937, it was known as the Lakewood Community Center and represented a new way of life for the Lakes District and American people. It was the first suburban shopping center (mall) west of the Mississippi. Developed by Norton Clapp on a sparsely settled section of prairie land, the original development included a theatre, grocery store, pharmacy, dental office and other shops. An additional section with 11 stores was added to the central core in 1951. The final complex with 14 more stores was added in 1955 on the north side of Gravelly Lake Drive. By 1962 there were 32 stores and services in the greater Lakewood Colonial Center. The Colonial Revival architecture of this complex was echoed throughout the area with the cupolas and colonial style architecture found on both large and small commercial structures and residences nearby the center. The development of Lakewood Center had the largest impact on the architectural style of Lakewood's blossoming suburban landscape and created the atmosphere of a traditional sense of place in the suburban landscape. *Draft LHAB Nomination for Lakewood Theater, Historylink.org, CinemaTreasures.org, Images of America: Lakewood; Photo Draft Lakewood Heritage Register Nomination

20. Lakewood History Museum 6114 Mt Tacoma Dr SW, Lakewood

This local history museum is a wonderful springboard for the driving tour upon which you are about to embark. The museum includes an illustrated timeline of local people, places and events that have shaped the community that has become Lakewood today. Explore the exhibits including a homestead cabin, post office, and many rotating and traveling displays that provide an often changing opportunity to learn about Lakewood. *Lakewood Historical Society.

21. Little Church on the Prairie 6310 Motor Avenue SW, Lakewood

This Church structure started out as a grocery store that was adaptively reused in 1938 to become a community church. Since that time it has grown with the community and is still an active part of the Lakewood community with the church and educational programs. *Tacoma Public Library NW Room, Images of America: Lakewood, Historylink.org; Photo: Tacoma Public Library NW Room

22. House of Donuts, 1959

9638 Gravelly Lake Drive SW, Lakewood

In 1959 the Cheatham family opened the House of Donuts and operated the business for over 50 years. This Googie style building has been a local landmark sweet spot for decades.

23. Visitation Villa (1923-1956)

Marker is set on the NE corner of Safeway Building located at 10223 Gravelly Lake Drive SW, Lakewood A Catholic girls school began shortly after the Sisters of the Visitation moved in on August 15, 1923 and operated until 1954. In May of 1956, construction began on the Villa Plaza Shopping Center which opened in 1957. The Visitation Villa building site is in the central southern core of this building and extended into the loading area and street. HM. *Lakewood Historical Society.

24. Boatman-Ainsworth House, 1858 (Private Residence) 6000 112th Street SW, Lakewood

Originally the structure was built as hunting cabin for one of the men who helped construct Fort Steilacoom, Willis Boatman, in 1858. It was expanded into a house in 1878 by Captain John Ainsworth, founder of the Oregon Steam Navigation Co. The house was also owned by Walter J. Thompson, a territorial legislator and founder of both Merchant's National Bank of Tacoma and Tacoma Savings Bank. Boatman-Ainsworth House is listed on the NR, WHR and LLR. HM.

25. Villa Madera (Villa Carman) (Private Residence) 11211 Gravelly Lake Drive SW, Lakewood

Built in 1919 on the shores of Gravelly Lake, originally was an 18-acre estate constructed for Joseph Carman who was one of 25 men to contribute money to purchase land on American Lake for the Tacoma Country and Golf Club. The estate was designed by Kirtland Cutter and landscape designed by Seattle landscape architect Fred Cole. Currently, it is not listed on any registers of historic places, and a portion of the original 18 acres has been divided up in recent years, but Villa Carmen remains a valuable historic resource in akewood *Tacoma Public Library Northwest Room Images of America: Lakewood

26. Rhodesleigh, 1922 (Private Residence) 10815 Greendale Drive SW, Lakewood

Rhodesleigh was a seventy-acre country estate designed by Heath and Gove architects and completed in 1922 for Henry A. Rhodes. It is an English Tudor design and was home to two distinctive owners who contributed significantly to Lakewood and Washington State: Henry A. Rhodes and Norton Clapp. Rhodes developed a small coffee and tea business into a major land investment firm. Clapp acquired Rhodesleigh in 1939, is associated with Weyerhaeuser Co. and responsible for one of the first planned suburban shopping centers in Washington State. The entire property is listed on the NR and WHR. The carriage house is listed on the **LLR**.

27. Cole/Smith House, 1914 (Private Residence) 11012 Interlaaken Drive SW. Lakewood

Built in 1914, this vernacular two-story residence remains intact with original form, windows, doors, siding, chimney, even light fixtures. If the 1914 owners were to pass this house today they would immediately recognize it as their own. It is a strong example of an intact historic structure. Listed on the LLR.

28. Old Settlers Cemetery, 1855 83rd Avenue and Washington Blvd SW, Lakewood

The property was designated in 1855 for use as a cemetery for pioneers and their decedents by Frank and Lena Clark. It is the final resting place for over 170 pioneering members of the community that later became Lakewood. The only modification to the property is the addition of burial sites and a Works Progress Administration era (1930s) fence erected to prevent horses from kicking over the gravestones. This property is listed on the **LLR**. HM.

29. Lakewold Gardens

12317 Gravelly Lake Dr SW, Lakewood In 1908 this property was a 5-acre parcel developed for use as a summer home. In 1918 the owners acquired the neighboring 5-acres and used the property as a country retreat. In 1925 it was name Lakewold, meaning lake woods. In 1938 Eulalie Wagner created the gardens that are a destination for residents and visitors. Lakewold Gardens is listed on the WHR and LLR. HM.

30. Munson House, 1964 (Private Residence)

12711 Gravelly Lake Dr SW, Lakewood

The Munson House was constructed in 1964 and was designed by Tacoma architect Robert Price. Mr. Price worked on a variety of notable buildings in Pierce County and was the first Tacoma architect to be inducted in the AIA College of Fellows. The Munson House was designed near the apex of Price's career and is one of the few intact mid-century home on Gravelly Lake. This property is listed on the NR and the WHR.

31. Tacoma Country & Golf Club (1894, 1904, 1910, 1964) 13204 Country Club Dr SW, Lakewood

One of the first courses west of the Mississippi, established in 1894, the TCC grew and relocated to 287 acres on the shores of American Lake after purchasing the R.B. Lehman Farm and adjoining property owned by the Tacoma Land and Improvement Company for \$7,000 in 1904. In 1906 the Tacoma Railway and Power Company constructed tracks to the club, electrical power arrived in 1907 to operate the water system, and lighting was provided from gas. In 1909 the new clubhouse was destroyed by fire. A new club house, the "Grand Old Lady" was built in 1910, only to have it destroyed by fire in 1961. The current club house was built and opened in December of 1964. Upgrades were made in 2008 to add the "1894" cafe and bar. *Lakewood Historical Society.

32. Thornewood, 1909-1911 (Private Residence) 8601 North Thorne Lane SW, Lakewood

This rare example of English Manor structure in the Pacific Northwest was constructed between 1909–1911 primarily using materials

out of buildings and castles in Europe shipped to the area around the horn. Initially it was a 100 acre country estate for Tacoma financier and industrialist Chester Thorne. It was designed by Kirtland Kelsey Cutter in collaboration with the Olmstead Brothers landscape design. Presidents William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt spent nights in the Presidential Suite. In the 1980s and 1990s, a portion was converted into apartments, then the 30,000 sq. ft. residence was restored and featured in a 2002 TV Mini-Series "Rose Red." It is listed on the NR and the WHR.

33. Woodbrook Hunt Club, 1938 6122 150th Street SW, Lakewood

The Hunt Club was established in 1924 and the clubhouse and kennels have been in use since 1938 at the edge of the 70,000-acre Fort Lewis military reservation, now Joint Base Lewis McChord (JBLM). It is the Pacific Northwest's only hunt club and one of the few clubs of its type in the western United States. It is based on English hunting traditions. Listed on the **LLR**, NR and WHR.

34. Lewis Army Museum

Constitution Drive, JBLM

The Lewis Army Museum is located in the Historic Red Shield Inn building on Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM). The Lewis Army Museum is the only certified U.S. Army Museum on the West Coast. The Museum has the mission of preserving historic artifacts relevant to Camp Lewis, Fort Lewis, the Army component of JBLM and the units which have served here. The museum educates military professionals and the general public on the history of Camp Lewis, Fort Lewis and the Army component of JBLM and the role that the United States Army has played in the exploration, defense and development of the Pacific Northwest. Admission is free but donations are gladly accepted.

35. McChord Air Museum

517 Barnes Boulevard, JBLM-McChord Field

The McChord Air Museum is the official USAF organization whose mission is to portray the history of McChord Air Force Base, the aircraft woven through that history and the people who made that history part of our heritage. That mission is accomplished by the exhibit of aircraft, and scaled models, unit exhibits, extensive collection of armament, instruments, paintings and art from the USAF art collection, photographs, vintage uniforms and other memorabilia. The McChord Air Museum is open free to the public as an educational and recreational experience for all to enjoy.

36. Naches Trail Marker

The Naches Trail was a military road between Steilacoom and Fort Walla Walla. See "Transportation" on reverse side for more information.

37. Camp Murray Washington National Guard

See "Military" on reverse side for more information.

38. Steilacoom Historical Museum Association 1801 Rainier Street, Steilacoom

A new modern museum was constructed in 2001–2003 on the Nathaniel Orr property. It depicts the history of Steilacoom and its role in territorial Washington. Rotating exhibits are changed twice a year. Educational experiences have continued to be a priority with book reviews, lectures, antique identification, field trips, workshops and tours for the fourth graders. The Steilacoom Historical Museum Association also owns and manages the Wagon Shop and Bair Drugstore. New members are welcome to join and be part of this active organization which continues to preserve Steilacoom's rich heritage.



PIERCE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM

2020 HISTORIC PRESERVATION GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Deadline for Submission: 3:00 p.m., May 10, 2019



Email, mail, or hand deliver application to: Chad Williams, Historic Preservation Program, <u>chad.williams@piercecountywa.gov</u> Pierce County Planning and Public Works 2401 South 35th Street, Room 175, Tacoma, WA 98409-7490

Download an application form on the Landmarks Commission website piercecountywa.gov/historicpreservation

SECTION 1: APPLICANT INFO	RMATION (enter N/A if applicable)
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 Applicant Type:
 Private owner of historic building or structure

 Nonprofit organization

 V
 Public agency

 Corporation, partnership, or other legal status

Applicant Name: <u>City of Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board</u>

Mailing Address: 6000 Main Street, Lakewood, WA 98499

Email: cbrunell@cityoflakewood.us

Phone: (253) 983-7839

Authorizing Official's Name and Title: <u>Courtney Brunell, Planning Manager/ Historic Preservation Officer</u>

Authorizing Official's Signature: 71/11

Please include a copy of the IRS 501 (c) (3) letter of determination.

SECTION 2: PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE:

City of Lakewood Historic Streets Program

PROJECT LOCATION:

City-wide

WHAT GRANT CATEGORY IS THE APPLICATION FOR? BUILDING		NON-BUILDING	\checkmark	
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WHAT AMOUNT ARE YOU SEEKING? \$ 4,850.00

(Maximum award is \$20,000 for building projects and \$5,000 for non-building projects)

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR THIS PROJECT:

The City will offer a 100% match in order to install the signs at various locations throughout the City. In addition, the City will create a website offering information on each street recognized through this program. In the future, supplemental historic markers, street signs and a walking tour may be added to the Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Boards work plan if authorized by the Lakewood City Council.

Dates of Grant Project Activities (ALL activities must be completed by November 10, 2020)

From: <u>January 1, 2020</u>

To: November 1, 2020

CLEARLY DESCRIBE THE PROJECT AND ITS GOALS:

(A brief, clear, concise description. No attachment for this area will be considered.)

The City of Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board (LHAB) is looking to launch a new historic streets program in order to increase public-awareness and highlight the historical significance of locations throughout our City. This grant will go towards funding 73 signs across 11 streets of local and State significance. The existing Steilacoom Blvd, formerly known as the Heath Farm Rd (1940's), Byrd Mill Rd (1950's) and Washington Historical Rd No.1, was the first legally established road in Washington. The road connected Fort Steilacoom through the Puyallup Valley and the southern Puget Sound Area.

The former Tacoma Speedway racetrack, which is now a portion of Steilacoom Blvd, Lakeview Ave SW and Gravelly Lake Dr, was a 5 mile dirt road racetrack dating back to 1912. In the 20's, the racetrack was downsized to a 2 mile wooden board track for automobile racing from 1914 to 1922. The track was renowned nationwide and considered by some to be second only to the Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

Hipkins Road, formerly known as Prairie Rd, is the namesake one of Lakewood's earliest residents, William Hipkins who marched alongside General Sherman prior to settling in Washington Territory in 1869. The Hipkins family farm used to occupy what is now Hipkins Road and 95th Street until 1908.

During the late 1800's what is known today at Bridgeport Way, Gravelly Lake Dr SW and Pacific Hwy connected new turn of the century homes around the lakes, including the historic Thornewood Castle, to the developing Lakewood City Center- including the one of the first suburban shopping centers in the County, the Lakewood Colonial Center. The Lakewood Colonial Center was constructed in 1937 and fronts Motor Avenue.

These are just a few examples of the historical significance this program will highlight.

HOW WILL PIERCE COUNTY GRANT FUNDS BE USED?

(A brief, clear, concise description. No attachment for this area will be considered.)

This grant will be used to fund 73 signs across 11 streets within our City. The street sections which will be recognized include: Motor Avenue, Bridgeport Way from Pacific Hwy to Gravelly Lake Drive, Lakeview Ave SW from Steilacoom Blvd to 100th Street, all of Steilacoom Blvd, Gravelly Lake Drive from Nyanza to Steilacoom Blvd, Pacific HWY from Ponders to Bridgeport Way, and Hipkins Rd SW.

The price per sign equals: \$39.10 for signalized signs (72 signs total) and \$69 for signs placed on posts (1 sign total) subtotal \$2,816.00 plus tax \$287.23 grand total \$3103.23 Hardware total \$1,592 + \$161.26 tax = \$1,742.36

Hardware total: \$1,582 + \$161.36 tax = \$1,743.36

In matching funds the City of Lakewood historic preservation officer will coordinate the project and create all advertising/marketing materials. Staff time to complete this task is estimated 40 hours, hourly rate is \$44.18 for a total \$1767.20.

Additionally, City Operations and Maintenance Crew is estimating it will take 38 hours to install the 73 signs, it will require 2 signal technicians to complete the work due to needing a ground man for the bucket truck. Total based on the union contract is \$2955 for labor and construction costs associated with installing the signs. Lastly, the City of Lakewood will create a new webpage associated with the main site, yearly website hosting fee is \$130.00

HOW WILL THE PUBLIC BENEFIT FROM THIS PROJECT?

(A brief, clear, concise description. No attachment for this area will be considered.)

This project will increase public awareness of historically significant streets and events by displaying historic street signs at major intersections throughout the City. These street signs will be visible and recognizable by any resident or visitor within Lakewood's limits. In addition, the City will create a website dedicated to sharing the history of each of the historic streets highlighted through this program. Information about the website will be advertised using Lakewood's various communication methods including: the Lakewood Connections, City Manager's bulletin, website and social media.

IS THIS PROJECT PART OF A LARGER MASTER PLAN, OR LONG-TERM SERIES OF PROJECTS? IF SO, EXPLAIN:

The Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board (LHAB) currently publishes a Historical Touring Map featuring 38 historically significant sites throughout the City. Of the 38, 22 sites will be accessed directly from streets identified as historic and marked using historic street signs funded by this grant. Most of the streets identified are also listed on the historic touring map. In the future, LHAB would be interested in promoting a walking tour that would feature the historic streets and historic markers located between the Central Business District and former Tacoma Speedway Racetrack.

The proposed walking tour will likely begin at the recently completed streets project, the Colonial Plaza, which is along historic street "Motor Avenue" then connect onto historic Bridgeport Way, Steilacoom Blvd (formerly State Hwy 1) and Lakeview Ave SW (former Tacoma Speedway). This walking tour would lead individuals to eleven historic sites throughout the City via approximately a 3 mile walk.

SECTION 3: PROJECT BUDGET*

Budget Page Agreement with: Project: Worktag: 001-00.HDOC.51310P0 FY19 AMOUNT: \$<u>9,702.00</u>

ACTIVITY	COUNTY	OTHER	TOTAL
Personnel (salaries and benefits)	\$ 0.00	\$ 1,767.20	\$ 1,767.20
Administration	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Supplies	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 4,850.00
Marketing/Promotion	\$ 0.00	\$ 130.00	^{\$} 130.00
Travel (mileage rate: \$.54 per mile)	\$ 0.00	^{\$} 0.00	\$ 0.00
Consultants	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Construction/Labor	\$ 0.00	\$ 2,955.00	\$ 2,955.00
Other: (Explain)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$ 4,850.00	\$ 4,852.00	\$ 9,702.00

*APPLICANTS MUST BE ABLE TO SELF-FUND ANY UNSECURED MATCH TO SUCCUSSFULLY COMPLETE THE PROJECT.

NOTE ON IN-KIND VOLUNTEER HOURS: Applicants may not charge more than \$24.69 per hour for volunteer time. For professionals who are volunteering their time in their professional capacity (i.e. a professional photographer who is taking photos for a project) please list their normal hourly rate and bill as such.

SECTION 4: ADDITIONAL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

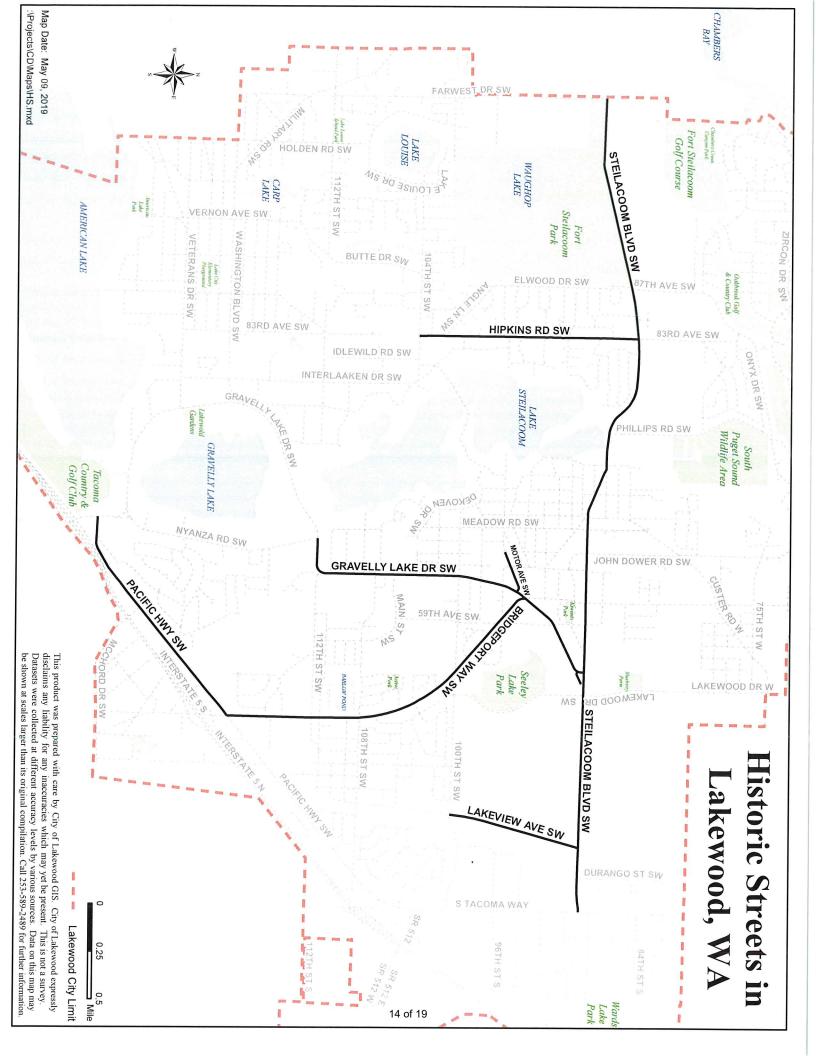
Required for All Projects:

- Letters of support (maximum of two) from endorsing organizations, governments, or relevant professionals with knowledge of the project and/or applicant's abilities.
- A W-9 if you have not received grant funding from Pierce County.
- If applicable, current bid(s) from potential contractor(s).

Required for Building Projects:

- Digital photographs illustrating the project. Applicants must submit at least one clear photo for each exterior wall of the building and additional photos as needed to clearly identify project scope.
- If applicable, architectural drawings, construction plans.
- Current cost estimates/bids from professionals for hired work and/or estimates for materials for owner-completed work.

<u>PLEASE NOTE</u>: If all required information is not received at the time of application, your application may not be considered for funding.



Pierce County Historic Preservation Grant Program

2023 Historic Preservation Grant Application Guidelines and Application Form

Deadline for Submission: 3:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 4, 2022

Pierce County Landmarks & Historic Preservation Commission



Ryan Medlen, Planner 3 Pierce County Planning and Public Works <u>Ryan.Medlen@piercecountywa.gov</u> or 253-798-6239 Pierce County is a Certified Local Government (CLG) in historic preservation pursuant to Section 101(c) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (16 U.S.C. 470). Pierce County became a CLG in 1986 by meeting the CLG requirements and administering the County's Historic Preservation program. The Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission is an advisory commission appointed by the County Executive and confirmed by the County Council. The commission is comprised of 11 members, one from each of the 7 Council Districts and 4 at-large members with professional credentials in architecture, history, archaeology, or archival library science.

Pierce County is committed to a policy of equal opportunity regardless of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex, physical, mental or sensory disability, or veteran status.

About the Historic Preservation Grant Program

Funds for the Pierce County Historic Preservation grant program come from annual budget appropriation. The program is funded by the County's one-dollar portion of the five dollar per instrument surcharge charged by the Auditor for each document recorded under provisions of RCW 36.22.170 (1)(a). The program goal is to distribute small, yet meaningful, grants to help promote historic preservation throughout the County.

The Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission ("Commission") administers the grant program. The Commission provides a recommendation projects and funding allocations. This recommendation is then forwarded to the Pierce County Council ("Council") for final consideration and decision.

The Commission evaluates grant applications on a competitive basis of both quality and strength. Criteria used for scoring includes, but is not limited to, historic significance, urgency, public benefit, demonstrated ability to execute and complete projects, and general quality of the completed application.

Applications due: Applicants notified of Commission's recommendation: Work completion: Tuesday, October 4, 2022, 3:00 p.m. December 2022 (estimate) December 31, 2023

For additional questions, contact: Ryan Medlen, Planner 3 Pierce County Planning and Public Works <u>Ryan.Medlen@piercecountywa.gov</u> or 253-798-6239

Building Project – Maximum Award Amount: \$35,000

The following types of building projects are eligible to apply:

• Stabilization, restoration, or rehabilitation of buildings or structures.

Your property must be designated as an official landmark at the city or County level, listed on the Washington State Heritage Register, or the National Register of Historic Places. No Exceptions.

All work must comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Rehabilitation of Historic Properties. For more information about the standards, please visit their webpage: <u>https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards.htm</u>.

If applicable, all contractors must comply with Prevailing Wages as defined by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries.

Prior to the start of work, applicants shall present drawings and replacement details to the Commission for those building-related applications. If the project is under the jurisdiction of a Pierce County Certified Local Government (CLG), approval from that CLG is required. Individual projects, such as interior work, may also require Landmarks Commission approval.

Non-Building Project – Maximum Award Amount: \$15,000

The following types of non-building projects are eligible to apply:

- Preservation or enhancement of photographs, documents, and/or other materials in Pierce County museums, historical societies, and libraries.
- Historic markers to promote Pierce County heritage. If applicable, all contractors must comply with Prevailing Wages as defined by the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries.
- Pierce County history research compiled under the supervision of a history professional. Research associated with historic sites, buildings, structures, or objects important to a community is encouraged. Upon completion, the project must be housed in a facility open to the public.
- Public events and public programs which have a primary purpose of promoting public awareness of Pierce County history at large.

Non-Eligible Projects

The following are **<u>not</u>** eligible for the grant:

- Performing arts.
- Preservation planning (condition assessments and structural investigations). These may be part of a larger project or part of the matching fund if developed specifically for the grant project. However, the grant is not designed to solely fund condition assessments.
- Purchase or rental of equipment for events.
- Attendance at seminars, conferences, or lobbying events.

Applicant Eligibility

Individuals or entities that own a property listed on a Local, State, or National Register. If the applicant does not own the historic building, a letter from the property owner approving the application and proposed project is required.

Nonprofit organizations (tax-exempt status under IRS 501(c)(3)) including museums, historical societies, and other community-based organizations.

Public agencies, including governmental units such as a housing agency, community development agency, school district, or parks department.

Only one grant request per agency/organization/applicant per funding cycle is allowed.

Funding Information and Requirements

Maximum grant amounts fall into two categories: 1) \$35,000 for stabilization, restoration, or rehabilitation of register-listed buildings or structure; and 2) \$15,000 for photographic/document preservation, historic markers, history research, and public events/programming. The Commission and/or County Council reserves the right to award higher levels if additional funding becomes available.

Matching resources, equal to 100% of the requested grant amount, comprised of cash or inkind donations are required and must be clearly demonstrated on the application of how that 1:1 match is to be accomplished. While the grant cannot fund expenses incurred prior to the effective date of the contract, the matching fund portion *may* include volunteer or staff time incurred after Council approval of the grant. If the grant match is indicated as requiring secondary grants or unsecured funding, applicant must indicate capacity to self-fund the match and ability to complete the proposed grant project.

Be aware as you prepare your budget:

This is a 1:1 matching, reimbursable grant. If you are awarded a grant, Pierce County will match your expenses, up to the maximum amount awarded by Council. You will be reimbursed after you submit documentation that shows:

1. The scope of work you have applied for has been achieved; and

2. You have paid your portion and the portion to be reimbursed within the specified grant time period.

Therefore, you will need to spend at least 2x the grant amount before you can be reimbursed for the grant amount.

Example: You apply for a \$20,000 grant to cover part of a building restoration project. You will need to show you have \$40,000 available when you apply. If awarded the grant, you must spend at least \$40,000 for the work in this example, and provide documentation before you can be reimbursed for the \$20,000 in the grant.

<u>Reimbursable grant time period</u>: Work applied to this reimbursable grant shall occur within a specified time period. See the dates in this section of the guidelines and on the application.

When preparing your budget, have your contractors and suppliers include a factor for price changes; final approval of awarded grants will not occur until about one-half year after they are submitted. This is due to required procedural steps, after the Commission completes their recommendations and before County contracts can be finalized.

Grant recipients must acknowledge the Pierce County Historic Preservation grant funding in all publications, media materials, and press releases related to the project. Pierce County will supply logos upon request.

General operating expenses are not eligible for inclusion in a grant request.

Private owners of a historic building or structure soliciting grant funds for their property should explain the public benefit resulting from a successful project. This may include hosting a public event or offering some source of public outreach and education documenting the project. For applicants unfamiliar with how a public event, such as a Historic Home Tour, provides a public benefit, please visit: <u>https://www.tacomahistory.org/hometour</u> or similar webpages for many of the specifics included in this funding requirement.

Events funded by the grant must be open to the public.

The grant project must be completed and submitted to Pierce County for reimbursement with all required paperwork by December 31, 2023.

Pierce County will disburse grant reimbursement funds <u>after</u> the project is satisfactorily completed and all required documentation and paperwork for reimbursement are submitted to, and approved by, Pierce County within the timeframe specified in the grant contract. If contract deadlines are not met, funding may be rescinded.

Major Evaluation Criteria

- 1. Quality, significance, and lasting impact of the project
- 2. Ability for successful project execution
- 3. Time urgency and/or level of need