

## BACKGROUND FOR REPORT

Through annual summer internships, 4Culture supported research that focused on gathering and evaluating data across King County on historic properties to inform the work of the Beyond Integrity group. While collecting data, interns reviewed existing documentation for any mention of an association with underrepresented communities. The Beyond Integrity working group defines “underrepresented communities” as women, people of color, the LGTBO community and working class. The research only collected data on individual, locally designated landmarks, or those eligible for nomination, not historic districts, Washington State Heritage Register, or National Register properties.

The goal of the first internship in 2016 was to gather data on designated landmarks in King County, including Seattle, and make an assessment of their connection to, and level of association with, underrepresented communities (UC). The hope was this data would enable Beyond Integrity to understand the number of landmarks associated with underrepresented communities. The internship resulted in an inventory of available documentation in King County related to landmarks; excel spreadsheets containing a breakdown of data for over 500 landmarks from the 1970s to 2015, which includes locational information, reason for designation and notes on UC association; a series of maps showing the distribution of landmarks with different levels of underrepresented communities’ association. The final report is available below.

# EQUITY IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

Report on 2016 Internship



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## ACRONYMS

KC – King County

ILA – Interlocal agreement

UC Association – association with underrepresented communities

LOA – level of association

## I. INTRODUCTION

4Culture, the cultural services agency for King County, Washington, is committed to increasing the diversity of cultural resources that are identified, protected, and interpreted, to be more representative of the multicultural populations in King County. Ultimately the goal is to better identify and manage historic cultural properties associated with communities of color and other communities that have been underrepresented in historic surveys and landmark designations.

4Culture offered an Equity in Historic Preservation Internship during the summer of 2016, with a goal of taking an initial assessment of whether designated historic landmarks in Seattle and King County reflect the historic diversity of their communities. The scope of work for the internship included collecting and analyzing data on county and city landmarks, identifying historic properties that are associated with underrepresented communities (abbreviated in this report as “UC association”). We defined underrepresented communities to include women, people of color, the LGBTQ community, and the working class.

This data will enable a challenging set of future tasks: to analyze collected data to assess what may be missing from nominations of designated properties with regard to underrepresented communities; to identify historic properties with associations that have not been documented or considered significant; and to gather both official and anecdotal information about properties having UC association that were proposed for nomination as landmarks, but did not receive landmark designation.

During the 13 weeks from July 5 to September 30, 2016, the first part of the research was accomplished, which included an inventory of available resources (including documents and experts), two spreadsheets with data for designated landmarks, and a series of maps showing the distribution of landmarks with different levels of UC association. This first step gives a general understanding of the status quo and provides a basis for identifying future research tasks and priorities.

The research was conducted with guidance from a committee of five: Dana Phelan and Brandi Link from 4Culture’s Preservation Program, Associate Professor Manish Chalana and Ph.D. candidate Holly Taylor from University of Washington, and Jialing Liu, a recent Master of Urban Planning graduate from University of Washington. The project was initiated by the Beyond Integrity Working Group of 4Culture, and is intended to contribute to a discussion of equity within the larger historic preservation community in Seattle and King County.

## II. METHODOLOGY

### Definition of Underrepresented Communities

Underrepresented communities in this research refers to women, people of color, the LGBTQ community, and the working class. These groups have often had less involvement with and influence over the process of landmark designation because of their marginalized position and minority status. Often, their voices or stories have not been a part of what is considered historically significant.

Ethnic backgrounds of European settlers are also highlighted in this research, when this information was included in landmark nominations, because their stories reflect the life of early immigrants in this region and how their communities evolved through time. Although these communities do not meet the definition of “underrepresented community,” it is illustrative that these immigrant histories have been recognized as an important part of the historical narrative. As the research was underway, the committee discussed potential expansion of the definition of underrepresented communities to include low-income populations, veterans, and the homeless.

### Research Structure

The research started with the question of whether historic landmarks designated by the City of Seattle and King County (including through its Interlocal Program) reflect the historic diversity of the community. The Beyond Integrity Working Group anticipated three layers of research:

- The number, type and distribution of historic properties in King County that are listed on local registers, which derive their significance from association with underrepresented communities;
- Designated landmarks that do not include or fully engage their association with underrepresented communities, for which additional documentation is warranted; and,
- Historic properties associated with underrepresented communities that have not been recognized so far or did not qualify for nomination.

This report is a product of the first layer of the research, which is primarily document-based.

### Document-based Research

#### 1. Data Gathering

The first step in gathering data on existing landmarks was to determine what documentation of landmarks is available, where, and in what format. Documentation includes nomination forms, designation reports, inventory sheets, staff reports, and designation ordinances. The documents can be digitized or physical.

All data used for this research were gathered during the 13 weeks of internship. The initial lists of local landmarks were obtained in early July 2016. The King County list includes landmarks designated before

2015 and one designation in 2015. The Seattle list includes landmarks designated before 2015 and five designations in 2015. Any later updates are not included in this research.

The King County Historic Preservation Program keeps records of landmark nominations both for unincorporated King County and for 20 suburban cities for which King County provides historic preservation services through interlocal agreements, referred to as ILA cities. Most of the documents are digitized. Todd Scott, Preservation Architect for King County, was the contact person for data gathering. Table 1 shows type, source, and contributing data for King County landmark documents.

Table 1 King County Documents Inventory

SOURCE	DOCUMENT NAME/TYPE	FORMAT	DATA	NOTES
King County Historic Preservation Program	Unincorporated KC Landmark List addresses and parcels	.docx	name, address, parcel number, built year, designated year	The spreadsheet starts from the basic information provided by these lists.
	ILA Landmark List addresses and parcels	.xlsx	name, city, address, parcel number, built year, designated year, historic district and contributing buildings (parcel number, address, built year, taxpayer)	
	nomination forms	.pdf/.docx	name, address, year built, category, present use, description, period of significance, areas of significance, statement of significance, criteria, criteria considerations, significant person, architect/builder, form prepared by/when	The nomination forms provide most of the data needed for this research.
	King County Landmarks Commission Designation Report	.pdf	criteria	The designation report provides data on the criteria under which a landmark is designated. It is used when criteria data is not available in early nomination forms (1980s).
	King County "Historic & Scenic Corridors" Project Supporting Materials for King County Community Landmark Nomination	.docx	name, location, road history, corridor signature, non-contributing features	
Note: contributing data are highlighted				

The types and sources of Seattle landmark documents are more varied than for King County. Because nomination and designation is a two-step process, with separate hearings and votes by the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board, the nomination form and designation report may contain different information. The Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board decides the specific criteria under which a landmark is designated, and these criteria are indicated in the designation report. The designation criteria evaluated during the nomination meeting is for Board discussion purposes only. The Board does not need to indicate specific criteria at the nomination phase, only during the designation phase. The set of criteria is the same but the specific criteria that apply may change between the nomination and designation processes. Over the years, the nomination application form has changed slightly--older applications provided space to indicate the criteria that may apply, but contemporary forms do not let the applicant choose which criteria may apply.

To simplify gathering data for Seattle's 412 individually designated landmarks, the first priority was to gather designation forms that include the year designated, criteria, and a statement of significance. Nomination forms, data sheets, staff reports on designation, and city ordinances all serve as substitutes when the designation form is missing or too brief to provide needed data. Table 2 shows more details of these documents. The website of Seattle's Historic Preservation Program is the first stop for gathering documents. Approximately 3/4 of designated landmarks have at least one type of document available digitally (designation, nomination or data sheet). There is a more complete collection of physical documents of Seattle designated landmarks at the Historic Preservation Program office. More types are available physically, such as staff reports, ordinances, meeting minutes, and certificates of approval. Melinda Bloom, an Administrative Specialist from the office, keeps records of designation reports digitally. (She is working to improve the availability of online designation documents.) She also has digitized nomination documents even for some undesignated landmarks.

Besides the City, Historic Seattle also keeps digital and physical documents in their office. There is a "library" of physical nomination forms and supporting materials saved by Program Director, Larry Kreisman, during the eight years (1995-2003) when he served on the Landmarks Preservation Board. Also available are digitized nomination forms and supporting materials saved by Eugenia Woo, Director of Preservation Services, since 2009. Historic Seattle's files include both nominations for designated landmarks and failed nominations.

Table 2 Seattle Documents Inventory

SOURCE	DOCUMENT TYPE	FORMAT	DATA	NOTES
Seattle Open Data (data.seattle.gov)	Seattle landmark list	csv	name, address, original address, coordinate, parcel number	Basic data
Department of Neighborhoods office / website	Seattle historic building data sheet	pdf/physical	name, address, year built, present use, original use, architect and builder, category, physical description, significance, statement of significance	A substitute document for nominations from the 1970s. The designation report during this period is either missing or too brief.



SOURCE	DOCUMENT TYPE	FORMAT	DATA	NOTES
Department of Neighborhoods office / website, Historic Seattle office (as a resource only for this research)	nomination form and supporting material	pdf/physical	name, address, <b>year built</b> , present use, original use, architect and builder, physical description, <b>significance</b> , <b>statement of significance</b> , nomination criteria	A substitute document for nominations from the early 1980s. The designation report during this period is either missing or too brief.
Department of Neighborhoods office / website	report on designation	pdf/physical	name, address, <b>year designated</b> , <b>criteria</b> , physical description, <b>statement of significance</b>	Designation reports since late 1980s provide enough data for this research.
Department of Neighborhoods office, Historic Seattle office (as a resource only for this research)	staff report on designation	physical	<b>year designated</b> , <b>criteria</b>	Substitutes for designation reports
	ordinance	physical	<b>year designated</b> , <b>criteria</b>	
Department of Neighborhoods office	National Register of Historic Places – Nomination Form	physical	<b>year built</b> , <b>statement of significance</b>	Substitutes for nomination forms
<b>Note: contributing data are highlighted</b>				

Besides King County and the City of Seattle, the City of Bothell and Mercer Island have their own historic preservation programs. There are 22 designated landmarks in Bothell, but none on Mercer Island. Several cities in King County, including Lake Forest Park, Bellevue, Renton, and Federal Way, have no historic preservation ordinance or any other protections for historic buildings.

The number of landmarks designated by the City of Bothell is small compared to King County and Seattle. Bothell has its own process and criteria, and should be analyzed separately from Seattle and King County landmarks. In this report, the data on Bothell landmarks is included separately in Appendix iii and is not mentioned in the main body of this report. However, these landmarks are mapped together with King County landmarks and Seattle landmarks.

## 2. Data Structure: the Spreadsheet

To effectively analyze data related to designated landmarks, an excel spreadsheet was used to integrate and standardize information from varied sources. Generally, there are four categories of data: basic data, association data, criteria data, and additional data. Table 3 and 4 show excel attributes, their level of importance, content and source of data in King County landmark spreadsheet and Seattle landmark spreadsheet. Because there is less data clustered in one single document, the Seattle landmark spreadsheet was simplified to make data collection more efficient.

Table 3 Data in King County Landmarks Spreadsheet

	IMPORTANCE	ATTRIBUTES	CONTENT	SOURCE
Basic Data	required	city, name, address, parcel number, year built, year designated	Name is used to relate datasheet, parcel number to locate landmarks, and year designated to track changes in documents.	Unincorporated KC Landmark and ILA landmark List
Association Data	required for all landmarks with UC association	level of association	0-4 scale	Statement of significance in nomination forms
		notes	Abstract from the statement of significance related to UC association	
		UC association	Label of the association to show the type of association	
		noteworthy example	A note on good or bad examples and landmarks that need further digging for UC association	
Criteria Data	required for all landmarks with UC association	criteria	A1-A5 scale	nomination forms since 1989 and designation reports of 1980s
	optional	criteria consideration	C1-C5 scale (the criteria for properties that are not eligible for designation)	
Additional Data	optional	classification	category of property (building, district, site structure, object)	nomination forms
		area of significance	architecture, engineering, ethnic, settlement/exploration, industry, etc.	nomination forms before 2008
		period of significance	period of significance is associated with area of significance; it is also called "other dates of significance" in forms of since late 2000s	nomination forms since 1989

Table 4 Data in Seattle Landmarks Spreadsheet

	IMPORTANCE	ATTRIBUTES	CONTENT	SOURCE
Basic Data	required	name, address, parcel number, year designated	Name is used to relate datasheet, parcel number to locate landmarks, and year designated to track changes in documents.	Seattle landmark list
		level of association	0-4 scale	

	IMPORTANCE	ATTRIBUTES	CONTENT	SOURCE
Association Data	required for all landmarks with UC association	notes	Abstract from the statement of significance related to UC association	Statement of significance in designation reports/nomination forms/data sheet, sometimes national register form
		UC association	Label of the association to show the type of association	
		noteworthy example	A note on good or bad examples and landmarks that need further digging for UC association	
Criteria Data	required for all landmarks with UC association	criteria (designation criteria)	A-F scale	Report on designation / ordinance/ staff report on designation
Additional Data	optional	year built		Nomination form / data sheet, maybe available in statement of significance but sometime hard to find.

Most data in the spreadsheets are unique to each landmark, such as name, address, parcel number, year built, and year designated. Others are standardized as measurements, which helps to categorize and compare among designated landmarks. These data include association data and criteria data. The level of association and label for association were gauged and assigned through an analysis of nominations and designation documents, to measure whether there is any UC association and whether the UC association is adequately described. The criteria are the standards for designation written in the city and county ordinances. Comparatively, the association data are based on the assessment of the researcher, while the criteria data are the result of a more established and official process. The following paragraphs describe in detail how UC association and designation criteria is measured.

#### 1) Level of Association

- **Level 0:** There is no mention of association with underrepresented communities.

Notes: Association with early European settlers is also marked as level 0, but the association is recorded in notes. Specifically for Seattle landmark list, the association with low-income people, veterans, and homeless people is also marked as Level 0 and recorded in notes.

- **Level 1:** An association with underrepresented communities is mentioned in nomination or designation materials, but this is not indicated as part of the historic significance of the landmark.
- **Level 2:** An association with underrepresented communities is indicated as contributing to historic significance **and** there is adequate description of this association.

- **Level 3:** An association with underrepresented communities is a critical part of the significance **or** there is rich and detailed description about the association.

## 2) Label of UC Association

- **COMMUNITIES OF COLOR:** African Am, Asian Am/country, Native Am, Latin Am/country
- **WOMEN:** women/group, women/individual
- **LGBTQ:** LGBTQ
- **LABOR HISTORY/WORKING CLASS:** labor/aspect of labor history
- **EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLERS:** European immigrants/country
- **OTHERS:** homeless, low income, veteran

## 3) Criteria

Criteria are standards that a property must meet to be eligible for landmark designation by city or county ordinance. The criteria are outlined in ordinance, and the criteria under which a landmark is designated are written into ordinance as well.

In King County, the Landmarks Commission was established in 1980 make the designation decision, according to King County Landmarks Ordinance 10474 (KCC 20.62). According to the ordinance (20.62.040), a historic resource may be designated if it is more than 40 years old, and “possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association”, and:

- A1 is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history;
- A2 is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history;
- A3 embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- A4 has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
- A5 is an outstanding work of a designer or builder who has made a substantial contribution to the art.

In City of Seattle, there are four steps to the landmarks designation process: nomination, designation standard, controls and incentives agreements, and designation ordinance. It is highly possible that the nomination criteria are different from the designation criteria for a landmark.

According to the most updated ordinance, in order to be designated, the historic resource must be more than 25 years old and must meet at least one of the six criteria for designation outlined in the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Ordinance (SMC 25.12.350):

- A. It is the location of, or is associated in a significant way with, an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation; or

- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the City, state, or nation; or
- C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state or nation; or
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction; or
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder; or
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrasts of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.

The Seattle landmarks designation criteria evolved over time as well. Available designation documents show the pattern that before 1978, there were nine criteria numbered from 1-9, each of which still related to one of the current criterion. The criteria evolved into the current set but numbered 1-6. After 1994, the six criteria were lettered A-F. In the Seattle landmark spreadsheet, all criteria data is standardized into the current system.

### 3. Data Analysis

Association data was standardized by screening documents to identify why the historic landmark was considered worthy of preservation. The most likely place to find such data is the statement of significance. Where there is a Level 3 association, the UC association is often clearly stated in the statement of significance. The name of a landmark or the nomination criteria in King County documents sometimes suggest that there is UC association.

Keyword searching helps further locate information related to UC association. The level of association assigned by the researcher depends on the adequacy of description and the relationship to designation criteria. If the landmark nomination is a good or bad example in explicating UC association, or the form is particularly well-organized, or more digging is needed to find an UC association, this is indicated in the “noteworthy example” column. If there is not enough information to assign a level of association, the cell will be blank. Below is a list of keywords used to locate information, which grew over the course of the research project.

Because of the volume of Seattle landmarks for analysis, Eugenia Woo from Historic Seattle offered her help to make a shortlist of 30 landmarks that possess some level of UC association according to her experience and knowledge. This was a great help to ensure that critical information would not be missed and provided a sense of what could be expected from many of the records analyzed.

Keywords:

- **COMMUNITIES OF COLOR:** African American, Black, Asian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Latino, Mexican, immigrants, minority, ethnic...
- **WOMEN:** women, woman, girl, wife, sister, mother, widow, she, her...
- **LGBTQ:** gay, lesbian

- **LABOR HISTORY/WORKING CLASS:** work crew, union, labor, work class, itinerant, migrant, strike, carpentry, boat building, longshoremen, teamster, fishing, cannery, mill, logging, mine, company town...
- **EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLERS:** Europe, Scandinavian, Sweden, Germany, Scotland, Irish, England...
- **OTHERS:** homeless, low income, veteran

## Data Visualization

### 1. Statistics and Visualization

Statistical analysis may reveal patterns, relationships and differences hidden in the data about designated landmarks, and data visualization tools help illustrate these findings. In this report, charts are used together to illustrate:

- Number of landmarks by level of association / designation year / association category
- Architectural significance of King County landmarks
- Number of landmarks with UC association that are designated only for architectural significance
- Number of landmarks with UC association by criteria

### 2. Mapping

The distribution of historic landmarks, level of association, type of association, and criteria can all be mapped by linking the spreadsheets with parcel data on GIS. Each landmark would show as a parcel on the map. However, there are some exceptions. For Seattle landmarks that are on the rights-of-way, or a group of landmarks from a single designation, it is hard to locate the landmarks by parcels. A point will be used instead which is derived from the location marked on Google Earth. Different colors of parcel or point indicate different levels of association: black for level 0, gold for level 1, blue for level 2, and purple for level 3. Landmarks that do not have such information are shown in bright yellow.

To more clearly show the location of each landmark, another 14 sub-maps were created with an index map as guidance. Table 5 shows source and type of GIS data used in these maps.

Table 5 GIS Data and Source

GIS DATA	SOURCE
Washington State county boundaries	<a href="https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=ed585aa6e6cb4c7da055ca291f791bb8">https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=ed585aa6e6cb4c7da055ca291f791bb8</a>
King County jurisdiction boundaries	King County GIS Center
King County cities	<a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/gis/data">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/gis/data</a>
water body	King County GIS Center
parcels	King County GIS Center
rights-of-way	King County GIS Center

GIS DATA	SOURCE
Seattle and King County historic landmarks	Spreadsheet
Seattle historic district boundaries	Ken Mar from Seattle Information Technology

## Sampling

The data collection and analysis described in this report is only the first step to understand the number, type, distribution, and association with underrepresented communities of historic properties in King County that are designated or eligible for landmark status. There is more work to be done to see if there is missing information about UC association for the designated landmarks, or for historic resources that failed to make through designation. One approach for future research may be to sample designations or nominations during the past ten years and conduct more in-depth research on what is missing and why. Information may be available in nomination supporting material and meeting minutes of commissions or boards. Table 6 is a list of resources available for next steps.

Table 6 Resources available for next steps

	SOURCE	DOCUMENT NAME/TYPE	FORMAT
King County	King County Historic Preservation Program	King County Historic Sites Survey - Inventory Sheet / Historic Property Inventory Form	.pdf
Seattle	Department of Neighborhoods Historic Preservation Program	internal log (2008-2015 data for nomination denials and designation denials)	.xls
		transmittal log (transmittal records of files transmitted from the department; files include meeting minutes)	.xls
		nomination files and supporting materials of properties rejected at the nomination or designation stage	.pdf
	Historic Seattle (as a resource only for this research)	nomination files and supporting materials of properties rejected at the nomination or designation stage	.pdf/physical
	City Clerk	meeting minutes	Physical

### III. DATA

#### Spreadsheet Overview

There are 139 King County historic landmarks in the spreadsheet. Among King County landmarks 64 (46%) are located within the ILA cities in King County, while 75 (54%) are in unincorporated areas. A more detailed breakdown of King County landmarks is illustrated in Figure 1. There are six community landmarks on the list, which is an honorary title. It does not convey any restrictions for the property or incentives for the owner. The spreadsheet includes 19 landmarks that are missing criteria data because the nomination forms of 1980s do not include this information, and 21 landmarked roads and bridges that lack parcel numbers. These missing data are highlighted with color in the spreadsheet.

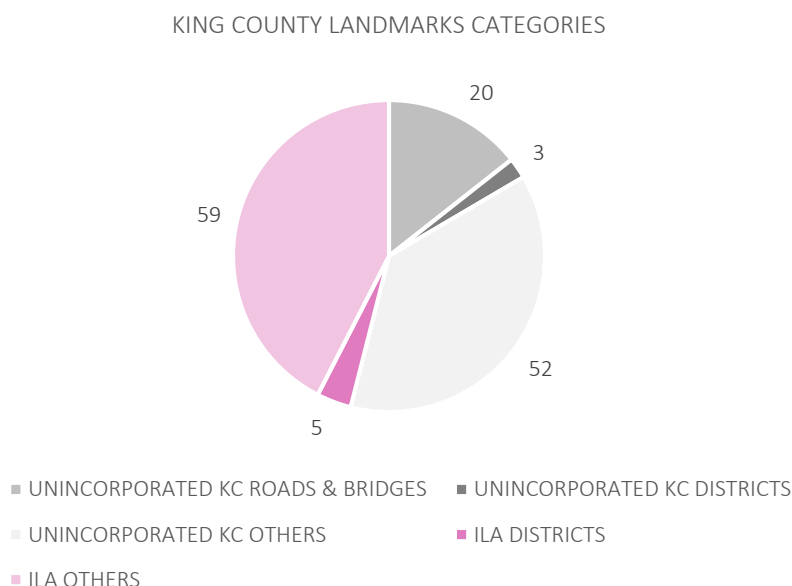


Figure 1 King County Landmarks by Categories

There are 412 individually designated Seattle landmarks. In the spreadsheet however, landmarks that are designated as a group are combined as one item. As a result, there are 359 landmarks among which twelve are group designations. The missing data in the spreadsheet includes 18 landmarks without an assigned level of association because of lack of information, 22 landmarks missing designation data (designation year and criteria), 23 missing a parcel number, and 16 with no data because neither digital nor physical documents are available. The eight historic districts in Seattle are not included in this list. These missing data are highlighted with color in the spreadsheet.

#### Designated Landmarks with UC Association

There are 70 out of 139 King County landmarks, and 90 out of 359 Seattle landmarks found to possess association with underrepresented communities. The spreadsheet below (Tables 7 and 8) show the core information about association. [A more complete spreadsheet is included as Appendix vi.](#)



Table 7 Spreadsheet Showcase: King County Designated Landmarks with UC Association

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Black Diamond	Black Diamond Miners' Cabin	1882	1995	3	European immigration/Italy, labor/coal mining	X		X		
Black Diamond	Pagani House	1896	2001	3	European immigration/Italy, labor/coal mining, women/individual	X		X		
Kirkland	Kirkland Woman's Club	1925	2011	3	Women	X				
Newcastle	Newcastle Cemetery	1870	1982	3	European immigrants, African Am, labor/coal mining					
Skykomish	Skykomish Masonic Hall	1924	1996	3	Labor/social group, Women/group	X		X		
	McKibben-Corliss House	1927	2003	3	Women/individual	X	X	X		
	Mukai Agricultural Complex	1926	1993	3	Asian Am/Japanese	X				
	N.E. and Matilda Nelson Log House	1896	2010	3	European immigrant/Sweden, Asian Am/Japanese	X		X		
	Pacific Coast Coal Company Offices	c. 1927	1993	3	Labor/coal mining	X		X		
	Reynolds Farm and Indian Agency	c. 1870	1985	3	Native Am/farmer-in-charge	X	X	X		
	Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company Power Plant	1917-1929	2005	3	Labor/timber	X		X		
	The Hori Furoba	1930	1996	3	Asian Am/Japanese	X				
	Town of Selleck Historic District	1908-1939	1987	3	labor/lumber/company town, Asian Am/Japanese, women/group	X				
Auburn	Auburn Public Library	1914	1995	2	Women/group	X		X		

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Black Diamond	Black Diamond Cemetery	1880	2000	2	Labor/coal mining, European immigrants	X		X	X	
Kent	Saar Pioneer Cemetery	1873	2010	2	European immigrants, Asian Am	X		X		
Newcastle	Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75	1870	1982	2	Labor/housing for work class/strike/coal mining, European immigrant	X		X		
Redmond	Redmond City Park (Anderson Park)	1938	2010	2	Women/group	X		X		
Woodinville	Hollywood Schoolhouse	1912	1992	2	Asian Am/Japanese	X		X		
	Platt Dairy Farm	1906	2007	2	women	X		X		
	Reinig Road Sycamore Corridor	1929	1982	2	labor/company town	X				
	Smith-Baldwin House (Fern Cove)	1912	1995	2	women/individual		X	X		
	Stossel Bridge	1951	1997	2	labor			X		
	Stow-Kelley House	1931	2004	2	Women/individual, Labor/logging	X	X	X		
	Thomas Rouse Road	1880	1984	2	labor/coal mining	X	X	X		
Auburn	Auburn Post Office	1937	2000	1		X		X		
Des Moines	Des Moines Beach Park Historic District	1917-1931	2005	1	European immigrants/Sweden, Women/individual/group	X				
Des Moines	WPA Structures in King County Parks (Des Moines Activity Center)	1938-1940	1984	1	labor/WPA	X		X		
Enumclaw	WPA Structures in King County	1938-1940	1984	1	labor/WPA	X		X		

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	Parks (Enumclaw Expo Center)									
Issaquah	Issaquah Depot (Gilman Station)	1889	2003	1	labor/coal mine/logging	X		X		
Kent	Kent Mill Creek District	1904-1962	2014	1	Asian Am/Japanese			X		
Kirkland	Loomis House	1889	2013	1	Labor/housing for work class	X		X		
Kirkland	Louis S. Marsh House	1929	2014	1	Labor/air crafting	X	X	X		
Maple Valley	Lake Wilderness Lodge	1950	1997	1	Labor/recreation			X		
North Bend	WPA Structures in King County Parks ( Si View Pool and Activity Center)	1938-1940	1984	1	labor/WPA	X		X		
Redmond	Conrad Olson Farmstead	1905	2010	1	Labor/logging, European immigrant/Norway			X		
Redmond	Hutcheson Homestead	1936	2010	1	Women/individual			X		
Redmond	Justice White House	1889	2010	1	Asian Am		X			
Redmond	Perrigo House	1909	2010	1	Labor/logging					
Shoreline	William E. Boeing House	1914	1994	1	Labor/air crafting		X			
Skykomish	Skykomish Historic Commercial District	1893-1936	1998	1	labor/mill	X		X		
Snoqualmie	"Messenger of Peace" Chapel Car	1898	2008	1	Women/group	X		X		
Snoqualmie	Northern Pacific Railway	1899	2015	1	Labor/railroad	X		X		X

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	Locomotive 924									
Snoqualmie	Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Depot, Northern Pacific Railway Depot	1890	1995	1	Labor/logging	X		X		
Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie Historic Commercial District	1889-1941	1997	1	Labor/union	X		X		
Tukwila	Delta Masonic Temple	1927	2014	1	Women	X		X		
Woodinville	DeYoung House	1932	2010	1	Labor, Women/individual		X	X		
Woodinville	Hollywood Farm	1910	1983	1	Labor, Women/individual	X	X	X		
	14th Avenue South Bridge	1936	1996	1	Native Am, European immigrants			X		
	Aaron Neely House	1894	1982	1	Native Am	X	X	X		
	August Lovegren House	1904	1994	1	Labor/lumber, European immigrant/Sweden		X			
	Camp North Bend (Camp Waskowitz)	1935	1992	1	labor/CCC, Native Am	X		X		
	Captain Thomas W. Phillips House	1925	1992	1	Native Am		X			
	Charles and Minnie Moore House	1905	2003	1	labor, women	X		X		
	Dockton Store and Post Office	1908	1992	1	Labor, European immigrant/Austria	X		X		
	Dougherty Farmstead	1888	1983	1	Labor/lumber, European immigrant/Ireland	X	X	X		

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	Eric Gustav Sanders House	1912	1985	1	Labor/lumber, European immigrant/Sweden			X		
	Gunnar T. Olson House	1912	1985	1	Labor/logging, European immigrant/Sweden	X				
	Hjertoos Farm	1907-1910	1986	1	Women/individual, Labor/dairy, European immigrant/Norway	X				
	Issaquah Sportsman's Club	1937	1997	1	labor/WPA/recreation	X		X		
	Lagesson Homestead	1880s	1986	1	Labor/"work out", European immigrant/Sweden	X				
	Meadowbrook Bridge	1921	1997	1	Native Am			X		
	Miller River Bridge	1922	1999	1	labor			X		
	Murray and Rosa Morgan House	ca. 1936, 1947	2010	1	women		X			
	Old Cascade Scenic Highway Heritage Corridor		2009	1	Labor/mining/logging/railroad					
	Osceola Loop Heritage Corridor		2009	1	Labor/mills					
	Patton Bridge	1950	2004	1	Native Am, European immigrants			X		X
	Vashon Odd Fellows Hall	1912	1985	1	Women/group	X				
	WPA Structures in King County Parks (Preston Activity Center)	1938-1940	1984	1	labor/WPA	X		X		
	WPA Structures in King County Parks (White	1938-1940	1984	1	labor/WPA	X		X		

CITY	NAME	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA				
						A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	Center Fieldhouse)									

Table 8 Spreadsheet Showcase: Seattle Designated Landmarks with UC Association

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
84 Union Building/U.S. Immigration Building	84 Union St	1915	1987	3	Immigration, Asian Am/Chinese/Japanese/Filipino, Latin Am/Mexican, Labor/union	X					
Belltown Cottages	2512 Elliott Av	1916	2000	3	labor/housing/labor movement				X		X
Dr Annie Russell House	5721 8th Ave NE		2008	3	women/individual, Native Am, European immigrant/England		X		X		X
Garfield High School	400 23rd Ave		2003	3	African Am, Asian Am, European immigrant			X	X	X	X
Gaslight Inn / Singerman House	1727 15th Ave	c. 1904		3	women, LGBTQ, European immigrant/Poland						
Horiuchi Mural	305 Harrison St	1962	2004	3	Asian Am/Japanese	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seattle Empire Laundry Building	66 Bell St	1913	1998	3	labor/laundry women			X			
Seattle Japanese Garden	1075 Lake Washington Blvd E	1960 and on	2008	3	Asian Am/Japanese			X	X	X	X
Seattle Japanese Language School	1414 S Weller St	1912-1929	2006	3	Asian Am/Japanese	X		X			
Seattle Labor Temple	2800 First Ave	1942	2008	3	labor			X	X		
Supply Laundry Building	1265 Republican St		2005	3	labor, women				X		X
Washington Hall	153 14th Ave	1908	2009	3	European immigrant/Denmark, African			X	X		

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
					Am, Asian Am/Filipino, Muslim, Jewish						
Women's University Club	1105 6th Ave	1922	2008	3	women/group			X	X	X	
Woodrow Wilson Jr High School/Wilson-Pacific School	1330 N 90th St	1952	2014	3	African Am, Native Am		X	X			
YWCA Building	1118 5th Ave	1913	2010	3	women/group			X	X	X	X
1st African Methodist Episcopal Church	1522 14th Ave	1912	1980	2	African Am			X			
Bloss House	4055 SW Holgate St	1915	2010	2	women/individual				X		
Bowen/Huston Bungalow	715 W Prospect St	1913	1983	2	women/individual		X		X		
Chinese Community Bulletin Board	511 7th Ave S	1960's	1976	2	Asian Am/Chinese	X		X			X
Cooper Elementary School	4408 Delridge Way SW	1917/1929	2002	2	labor, African Am		X		X		X
Douglass-Truth Library	2300 E Yesler Way	1913	2001	2	African Am, immigrants			X	X	X	X
Eastern Hotel	506 Maynard Ave S	1911	1977	2	Asian Am/Chinese/Japanese/Filipino	X		X	X		X
Fir Lodge/ Alki Homestead Restaurant	2717 61st Av SW	1903-1904		2	women/individual, labor/immigrant workers		X	X	X	X	X
James W Washington, Jr., Home and Studio	1816 26th Ave	1918	1991	2	African Am		X	X			
Kubota Gardens	9727 Renton Ave S	1929 and on	1980	2	Asian Am/Japanese			X	X	X	X
Latona Hotel/Ace Hotel	2419-2423 1st Avenue	1909	2011	2	European immigrant/Germany, labor/housing, Asian Am				X		

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
Old Main St School	307 6th Ave S	1873	1974	2	Asian Am/Chinese/Japanese	X			X		
Pacific Science Center	202 2nd Ave N	1962	2010	2	Asian Am/Japanese	X	X	X	X	X	X
Providence Hospital 1910 Bldg.	528 17th Ave	1909-1910	2003	2	women, religion				X	X	X
Schillestad Building	2111 1st Ave	1907	1996	2	labor/housing			X	X		
Seattle Buddhist Church	1427 S Main St	1941		2	Asian Am/Japanese	X		X		X	
Seattle, Chief of Suquamish Statue, Tillicum Place	5th Ave / Denny Way		1983	2	Native Am		X				
Sigma Kappa Mu Chapter Hse	4510 22nd Ave NE	1962	2006	2	women/group, European immigrant/Sweden				X		X
St Nicholas/Lakeside School	1501 10th Ave E	1926	1981	2	women/education			X			
Stuart/Balcom House	619 W Comstock St	1926	1982	2	women/individual		X		X	X	X
Yesler Terrace Steam Plant	120 8th Ave	1940s	2010	2	low-income, veterans, African Am, Asian Am/Japanese, European immigrants/Russian				X	X	
YMCA Central Branch: South Building	909 4th Ave	1930-1931	1988	2	immigrants, women			X	X		
1st Avenue Groups/Waterfront Center		c. 1898-1915	1981	1	labor history			X	X		X
Ainsworth & Dunn Warehouse	2815 Elliott Ave	1902	2014	1	labor/dock			X	X	X	
Ankeny Gowey House	912 2nd Ave W	1891	2008	1	Native Am				X	X	
Bel-Roy Apartments	703 Bellevue Ave E	1931	2010	1	women				X	X	X



NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
Black Manufacturing Building	1130 Rainier Ave S		1987	1	labor/manufacturing			X	X		
Bon Marche	300 Pine St		1988	1	European immigrant/Netherland, labor/manufacturing		X	X	X		X
Bon Marche Stables	2315 Western Ave	1908	2008	1	labor/lumber				X		
Brill Trolley #798, Metro Trolley Barn	11911 E Marginal Way South	1940	1978	1	labor			X	X		
Brooklyn Building	1222 2nd Ave		1985	1	labor/housing				X		X
Castle Apartments	2132 2nd Ave	1918		1	labor/housing						
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.	215 Columbia St	1923-1924	2011	1	labor/strike/housing, Asian Am			X	X	X	
Colman Building	810 1st Ave	1889, 1904, 1906	1988	1	labor	X	X		X		
Colman School	2300 S Massachusetts St	1909/1940		1	immigrants, African Am, women/individual			X	X		X
Cooper House	227 14th Ave E		2005	1	labor/lumber/mining				X	X	X
Dakota Place Park	4304 SW Dakota St	1930	2003	1	labor						X
Decatur Building	1521 6th Ave	1921-1922	1984	1	women/individual		X	X			
Eagles Temple Building	1416 7th Ave	1924-1925	1984	1	labor			X	X	X	
Eitel Building	1501 2nd Ave	1904	2006	1	labor/ironworker/union				X		
Fashioncraft Building/Recovery Cafe	2022 Boren Ave	1929	2012	1	labor/manufacturing, European immigrant/Germany			X	X		X
Fire Station #41	2416 34th Ave W	1934	2005	1	labor/CWA/WPA			X	X	X	

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
Fort Lawton Chapel	3801 W Government Way	1942	2004	1	African Am, women/military, labor	X		X	X		X
Frederick and Nelson Bldg.	500 Pine St		1996	1	women		X	X			
Fremont Hotel	3425 Fremont Ave N	1906	1978	1	labor						X
Good Shepherd Center	4647 Sunnyside Ave N	1906	1981	1	women/religion			X			X
Jensen Block	601-611 Eastlake Ave E	1906	1995	1	labor/housing				X		
John B Allen School	6532 Phinney Ave N		2008	1	labor				X		X
Judge Ronald House	421 30th Ave S		2013	1	European immigrant/Ireland, Asian Am/Chinese		X		X		X
Lake City Library	12501 28th Av NE	1965	2001	1	women/group				X	X	
Lake City School	2611 NE 125th St		2009	1	labor/WPA			X	X		X
Lake Washington Bicycle Path	E Interlaken Blvd / Delmar Dr E	1897	1982	1	women, Asian Am			X			
L'Amourita Apt Bldg.	2901 Franklin Ave E		2005	1	women				X		X
Laurelhurst Community Center	4554 NE 41st St		2005	1	labor/WPA			X			X
Lloyd Building	601 Stewart St	1929-1930	2010	1	labor/lumber mill				X	X	
Magnolia School	2418 28th Ave W	1927	2015	1	African Am			X	X		X
McGraw Square/McGraw Place	5th Ave / Stewart St	1913	1983	1	Asian Am/Chinese		X				X

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
Medical Dental Building	509 Olive Way	1925	2006	1	women, African Am, European immigrant/Sweden			X	X		X
Naval Reserve Armory	860 Terry Ave N		2009	1	women, labor/WPA			X	X		X
Pacific Medical Center/Former U.S. Marine Hospital	1200 12th Ave S	1932	1989	1	low income, Native Am, Asian Am			X	X	X	X
Queen Anne Library	400 W Garfield St		2001	1	women			X	X	X	
Rainier Cold Storage/Ice/Seattle Brewing/Malting Co. Bldg.	6002 Airport Way S	1903	1989	1	labor/brewery			X	X		X
Roosevelt High School	1410 NE 66th St	1922, 1928, 1961, 1968	2002	1	ethnic diversity, Asian Am/Chinese				X	X	
Rosen House	9017 Loyal Av NW	1933	2001	1	women/individual				X		
Seattle Post Intelligencer Globe	101 Elliott Ave W	1948	2012	1	women, Asian Am, labor/strike			X	X	X	X
Seattle Yacht Club	1807 E Hamlin St		2006	1	women/group			X	X		X
Seattle-First National Bank	566 Denny Way	1950	2006	1	women			X	X	X	X
Sorrento Hotel	900 Madison St	1908-1909	2008	1	women				X	X	X
St Nicholas Russian Orthodox Cathedral	1714 13th Ave	1932-1938	1975	1	Russian immigrants, religion	X		X	X		X
St Spiridon Russian Orthodox Cathedral	400 Yale Ave N	1937-1938	1975	1	Russian immigrants, religion	X		X	X		X

NAME	ADDRESS	YEAR BUILT	YEAR DES	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	CRITERIA					
						A	B	C	D	E	F
The Theodora	6559 35th Ave NE	1965	2014	1	women, low-income			X	X	X	
Tugboat Arthur Foss	660 W Ewing St	1889		1	labor/lumber						
Washington Athletic Club	1325 Sixth Ave		2008	1	women, European immigrant/England			X	X	X	X
West Queen Anne Elementary School	515 W Galer St	1896-1934		1	Women						
Wilsonian Apt Bldg. Ballroom Gar	4710 University Way NE	1923	2005	1	women/individual			X	X		X

## King County and Seattle Landmarks Maps

There are 15 maps illustrating the distribution of historic landmarks with different level of association, included as [Appendix vii](#). The index map shows the location of the frame of the 14 sub-maps. King County, Seattle, and Bothell landmarks are all shown in these maps. For King County, the historic districts are mapped by one of the contributing buildings. Boundaries of the eight Seattle historic districts are also illustrated.

## IV. INTERPRETATIONS AND HIGHLIGHTS

### Association Data

#### 1. Landmarks by Level of Association

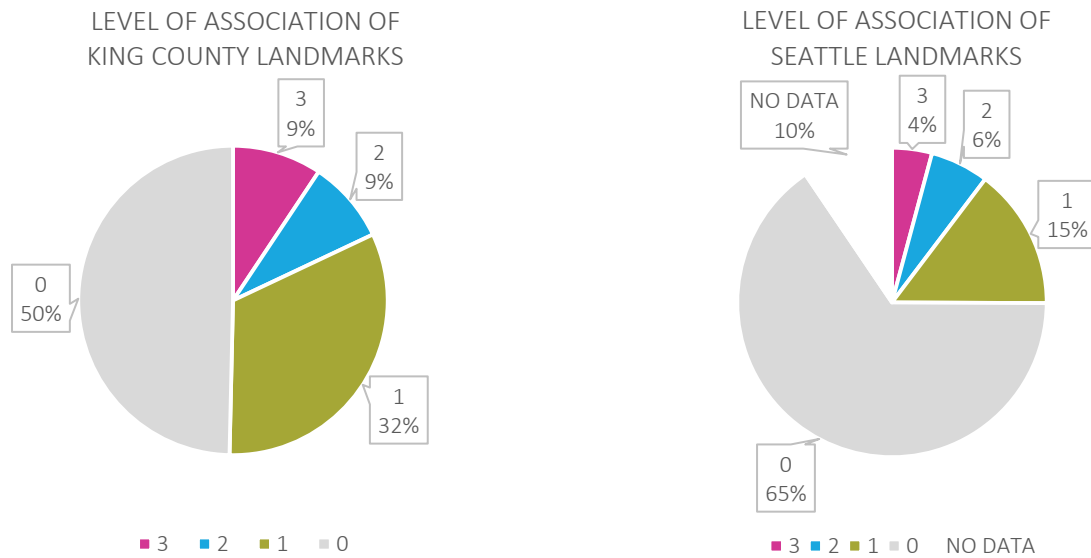


Figure 2 Number of Landmarks by Level of Association

## 2. Landmarks by Designation Year

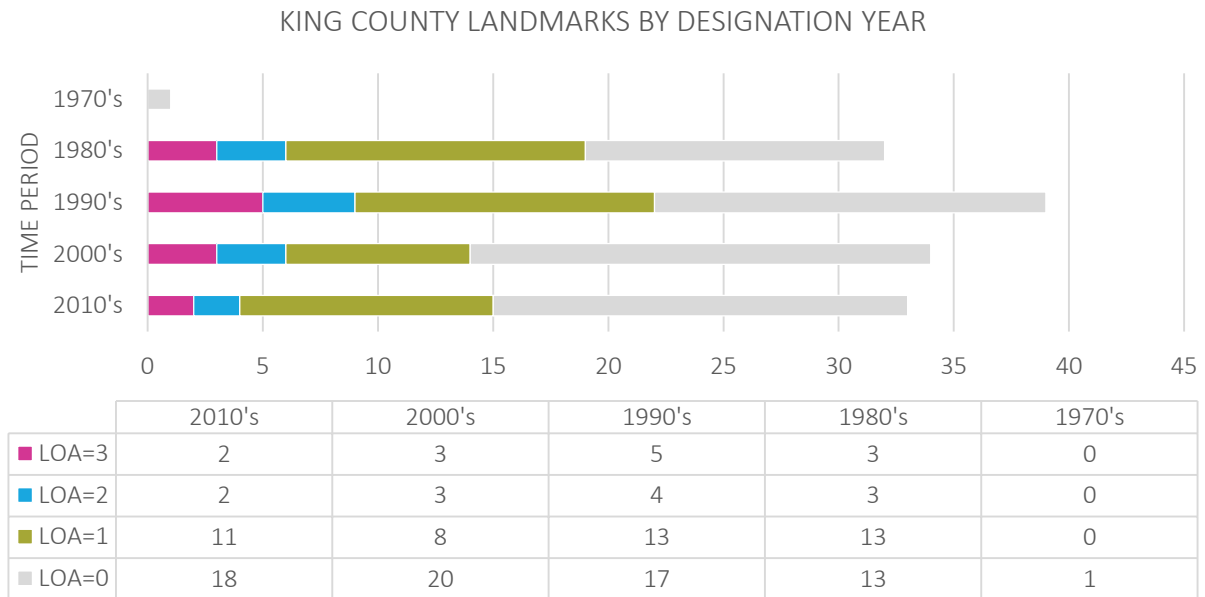


Figure 3 Number of King County Landmarks by Designation Year

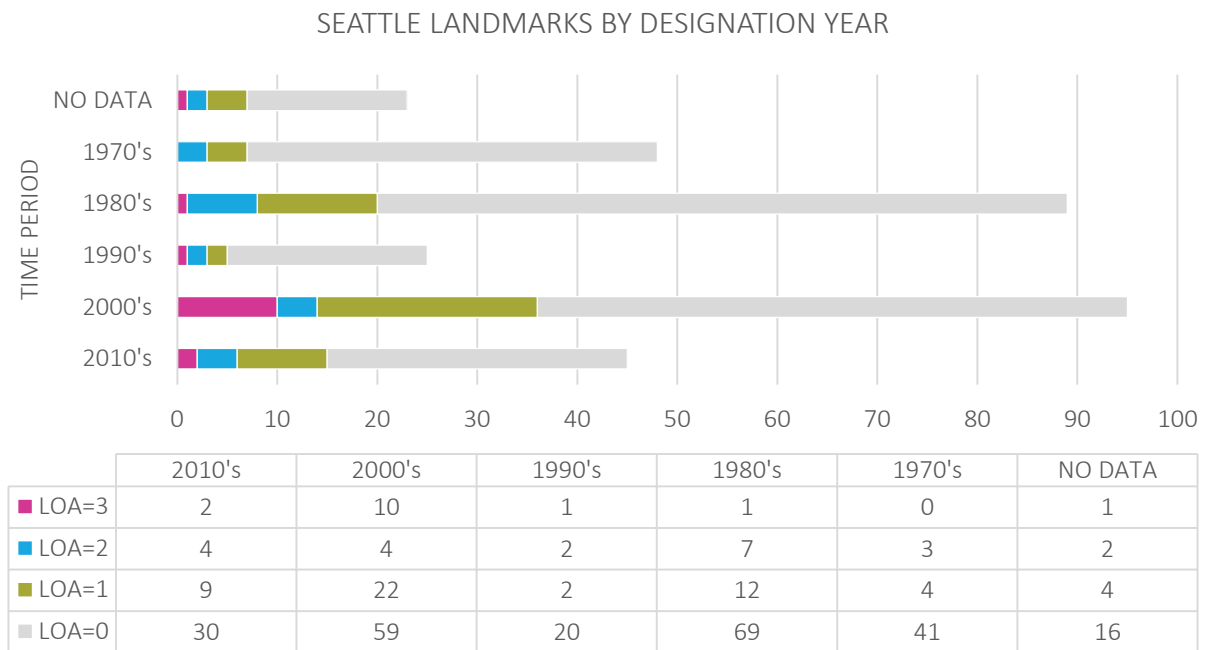


Figure 4 Number of Seattle Landmarks by Designation Year

### 3. Landmarks with UC Association by Category of Association

The two graphics (Figure 5 and 6) below are based on the level of association and label of association data in the spreadsheet. The idea to include low-income people, homeless people, and veterans in to underrepresented communities was inspired by the research into Seattle landmarks. As a result, King County landmarks spreadsheet developed earlier does not include the category.

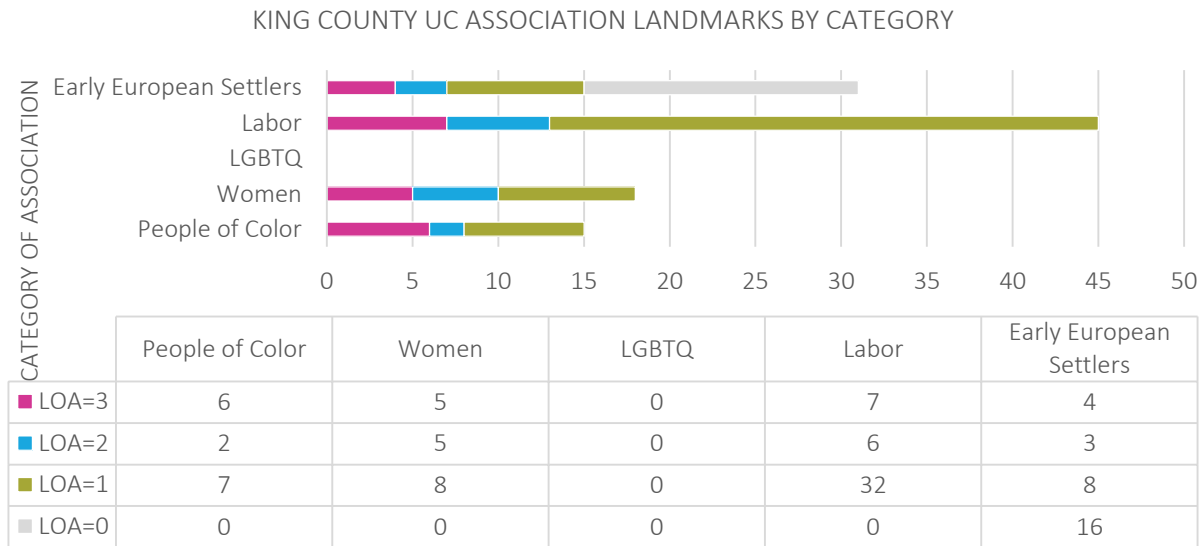


Figure 5 Number of King County UC Association Landmarks by Association Category

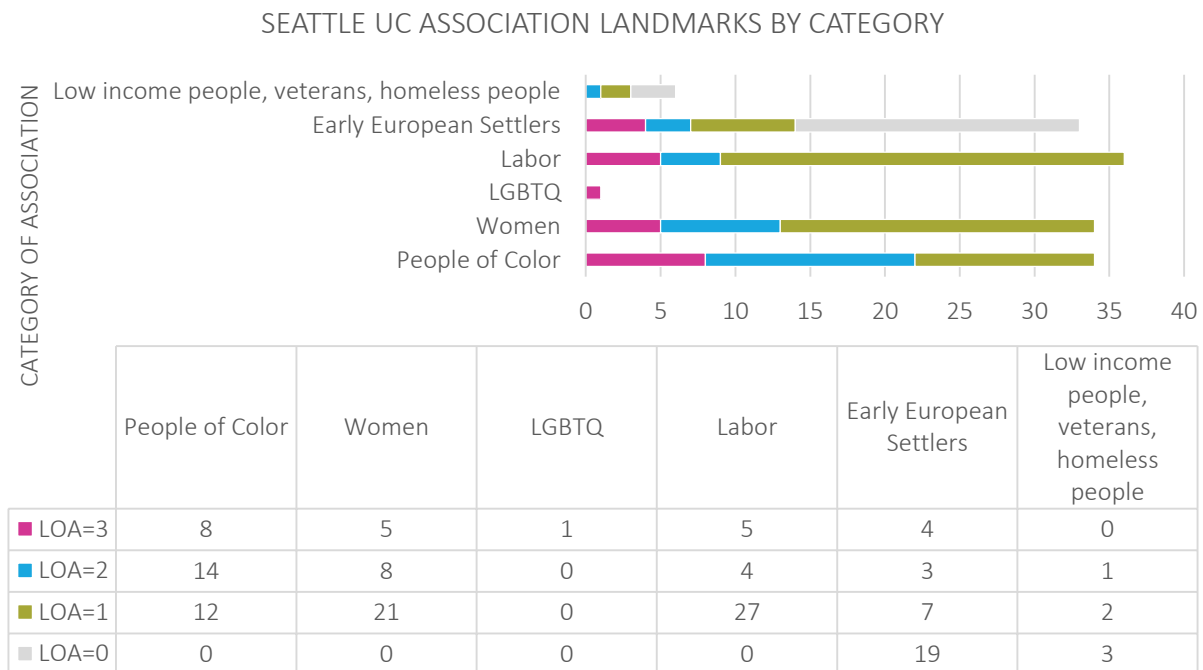


Figure 6 Number of Seattle UC Association Landmarks by Association Category

## Criteria Data

There are 21 (15.1%) King County landmarks designated only because of their architectural significance, either due to their appearance (Criteria A3) or association with a specific designer or builder (Criteria A5). There are 68 (48.9%) King County landmarks designated for their architectural significance, but that meet other criteria as well. Twenty-nine (20.9%) King County landmarks are designated without reference to architectural significance.

Among all Seattle landmarks, 64 (17.8%) are designated only because of their architectural significance, due to their appearance (Criteria D) or association with a designer or builder (Criteria E). There are 226 (63.0%) Seattle landmarks designated due to architectural significance that meet other criteria as well. Thirty-one (8.6%) landmarks are designated without reference to architectural significance.

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF KING COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARKS

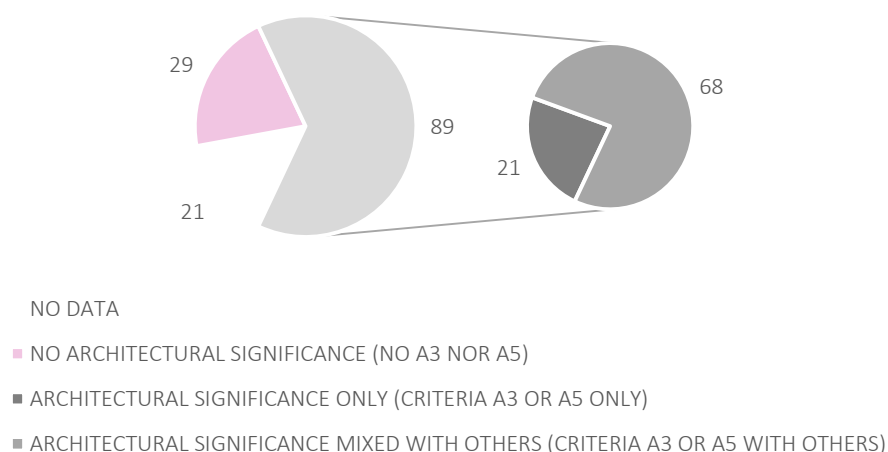


Figure 7 Architectural Significance of King County Landmarks

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SEATTLE HISTORIC LANDMARKS

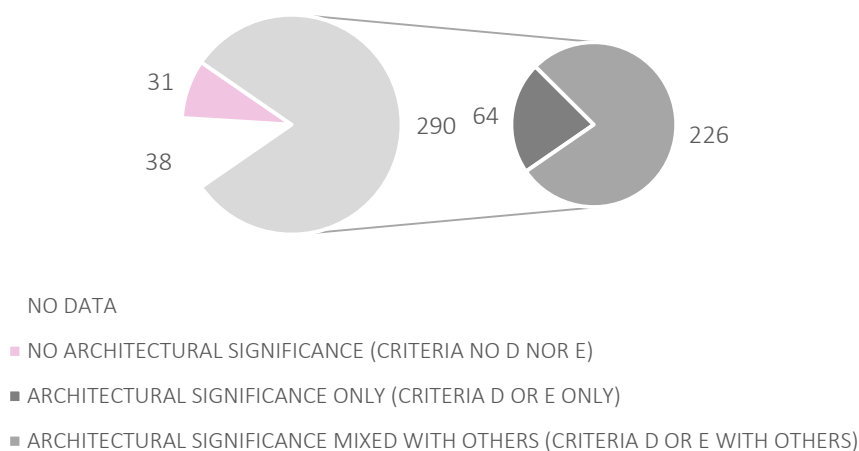


Figure 8 Architectural Significance of Seattle Landmarks



Looking into King County and Seattle landmarks associated with underrepresented communities (Figure 9), there are respectively ten and eleven landmarks that are designated only for architectural significance. Moreover, most of these landmarks possess a level 1 association, which indicate that the association is not strong enough or it is not fully recognized to be part of the significance for which the landmark is designated.

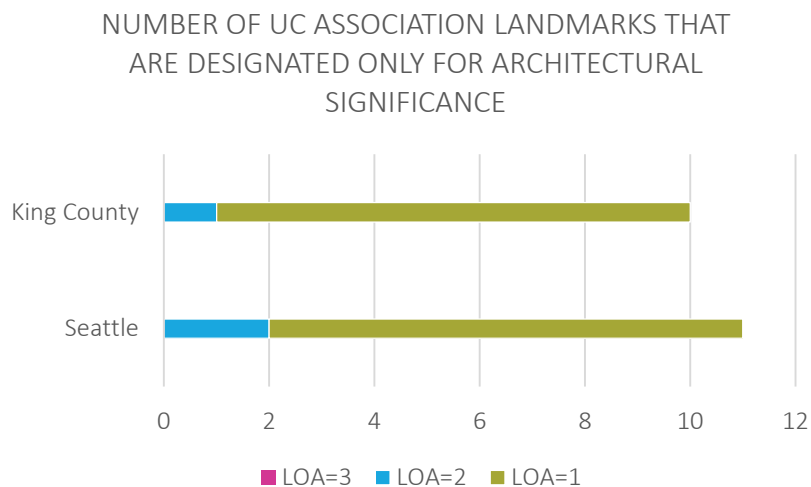


Figure 9 Number of UC Association Landmarks That Are Designated Only for Architectural Significance

Figure 10 shows generally which criterion is most common under which a UC association landmark is designated. Of the 70 King County with UC association, 72.9% (51) are designated under criteria A3 and 70.0% (49) under criteria A1. Criteria A3 requires a landmark to “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, style or method of design or construction, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.” Criteria A1 requires a landmark to be “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history.”

Of the 90 Seattle UC landmarks, 75.6% (68) are designated under criteria D, 58.9.0% (58) under criteria C, and 52.2% (47) under criteria F. Criteria D requires a landmark to “embody the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or of a method of construction.” Criteria C requires a landmark be “associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, City, state or nation.” Criteria F requires a landmark to be “an easily identifiable visual feature of its neighborhood or the City and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or the City.”



Figure 10 Number of UC Association Landmarks by Criteria

## Documentation of Underrepresented Communities

The importance of association with underrepresented communities to the significance of a historic landmark is often reflected in whether the association is part of the criteria, and whether this association is fully described in the narrative sections of the documents. Of King County designated landmarks, 14.4% (20) are only or primarily significant for their association with underrepresented communities, 17.3% (24) are secondarily significant for their UC association, and for 18.7% (26), UC association is part of the narrative but not the reason why they are officially recognized as significant. Among Seattle designated landmarks, 7.8% (28) are only or primarily significant for their association with underrepresented communities, 5.6% (20) are secondarily significant for their UC association, and for 11.7% (42), UC association is part of the narrative but not the reason why they are officially recognized as significant.

It is reasonable to assume that the importance of UC association possessed by 24+26 King County landmarks and 20+42 Seattle landmarks is underestimated. Moreover, there are at least three designated King County landmarks and twenty-three designated Seattle landmarks that are associated with underrepresented communities, and the association is missing or ignored in their documentation process (according to either anecdotal knowledge or clues in documents). Table 9 and 10 show noteworthy examples with especially strong or weak documentation of underrepresented communities.

Table 9 Noteworthy Examples of King County Landmarks with UC Association

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
Black Diamond Miners' Cabin	1995	3	European immigration/Italy, labor/coal mining	Adequate description, but hard to locate information directly related to the subject cabin.
Mukai Agricultural Complex	1993	3	Asian Am/Japanese	***Very impressive story. ***Detailed documentation on not only the story of the landmark, but a broad pattern of the early Japanese immigrants in America. ***information on the type of form is completed.
N.E. and Matilda Nelson Log House	2010	3	European immigrant/Sweden, Asian Am/Japanese	Very detailed description.
Pagani House	2001	3	European immigration/Italy, labor/coal mining, women/individual	Black Diamond - coal mining, strike, company town, worker houses, domestic affairs
The Hori Furoba	1996	3	Asian Am/Japanese	Detailed documentation on not only the story of the landmark, but a broad pattern of the early Japanese immigrants in America.
Town of Selleck Historic District	1987	3	labor/lumber/company town, Asian Am/Japanese, women/group	Three layers of description: Northwest, the town, and the buildings/structures. Adequate on the first and second layer, while none on the third except for Selleck School. There is definitely more about labor history and Japanese Americans related to individual buildings. The regional level description mentioned the labor history of the Northwestern lumber industry. Strikes are recorded as part of the history. I guess the physical representatives of these event may not exist, but the events are recorded into the existing ones, such as Selleck, although there is no direct association.
Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75	1982	2	Labor/housing for work class/strike/coal mining, European immigrant	inadequate description on the actual living condition of the house and the 1921 strike
Stow-Kelley House	2004	2	Women/individual, Labor/logging	a good example of how the story of the female owners of the house is adequately recorded, three women, with different level of details

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
August Lovegren House	1994	1	Labor/lumber, European immigrant/Sweden	Very short description / maybe more information
DeYoung House	2010	1	Labor, Women/individual	inadequate description of a significant woman, whose husband's story was well documented
Gunnar T. Olson House	1985	1	Labor/logging, European immigrant/Sweden	Good summary of the site and its association with the historic pattern of the region
Hjertoos Farm	1986	1	Women/individual, Labor/dairy, European immigrant/Norway	Mixed associations within a family history.
Kent Mill Creek District	2014	1	Asian Am/Japanese	UC association might be missing - labor history and Asian Am/Japanese. There are little description specifically on the district, but a lot on a larger area. There is no social/cultural aspects in the description of the contributing properties.
Loomis House	2013	1	Labor/housing for work class	Good summary
Skykomish Historic Commercial District	1998	1	labor/mill	UC association might be missing - labor history. There is no social/cultural aspects in the description of the contributing properties.
Snoqualmie Historic Commervial District	1997	1	Labor/union	UC association might be missing - labor history. There is no social/cultural aspects in the description of the contributing properties.
James W. and Anna Herr Clise Residence/Willowmoor Farm Historic District	1982	0		Missing association with women. Need to read the document again.
Haida House Replica No. 4	2011	0		Missing UC association with Native American culture
Mary Olson Farm	2000	0		It should be included as level 3 because significance is based on women's history. Need re-reading
North Bend Commercial District	2000	0		UC association might be missing. There is no social/cultural aspects in the description of the contributing properties.

Table 10 Noteworthy Examples of Seattle Landmarks with UC Association

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
Belltown Cottages	2000	3	labor/housing/labor movement	It might be interesting to see the nomination criteria. It should be designated under criteria A as well for its significance in the labor history in Seattle's waterfront area.
Garfield High School	2003	3	African Am, Asian Am, European immigrant	Very good example of documentation of a school in an ethnically diverse neighborhood.
Gaslight Inn / Singerman House		3	women, LGBTQ, European immigrant/Poland	Important example for association with LGBTQ community
Seattle Empire Laundry Building	1998	3	labor/laundry, women	Need more digging for details.
Seattle Japanese Garden	2008	3	Asian Am/Japanese	Good example
Seattle Labor Temple	2008	3	labor	The document contains a detailed description on Seattle's labor history "Labor Context: Seattle's Notable Labor History."
Washington Hall	2009	3	European immigrant/Denmark, African Am, Asian Am/Filipino, Muslim, Jewish	Good example: diverse associations
Bloss House	2010	2	women/individual	An example of a well-documented female owner, though only the architectural significance is recognized in designation.
Bowen/Huston Bungalow	1983	2	women/individual	This is a short but clear description. There might be more details and stories.
Eastern Hotel	1977	2	Asian Am/Chinese/Japanese/Filipino	The statement of significance is too brief
James W Washington, Jr., Home and Studio	1991	2	African Am	Few description of the story of the artist as an African American, and his relationship with the minority group.
Old Main St School	1974	2	Asian Am/Chinese/Japanese	An example of an early designation in a brief documentation style. There should be more details on this association.

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
Seattle Buddhist Church		2	Asian Am/Japanese	Little description on the significant role of the group in the Japanese American society.
Bel-Roy Apartments	2010	1	women	Good example of a demographical analysis of the tenants of an apartment building as a historic property.
Bon Marche	1988	1	European immigrant/Netherland, labor/manufacturing	Potential association with women. Hard to target key information.
Bon Marche Stables	2008	1	labor/lumber	There may be more stories related to Belltown development and labor history;
Brill Trolley #798, Metro Trolley Barn	1978	1	labor	There may be stronger association with labor history.
Colman School		1	immigrants, African Am, women/individual	The description on the ethnic and cultural diversity of the neighborhood is explicit, while that of the student body is not.
Decatur Building	1984	1	women/individual	There are potentially more stories regarding the association with women.
Fashioncraft Building/Reco very Cafe	2012	1	labor/manufacturing, European immigrant/Germany	An example of a document in which it is hard to locate needed information.
Fort Lawton Chapel	2004	1	African Am, women/military, labor	The association is described on the level of Fort Lawton, but not the chapel. There might be association specifically with the chapel itself.
Fremont Hotel	1978	1	labor	Old nomination. Inadequate description.
Lake Washington Bicycle Path	1982	1	women, Asian Am	There might be more stories regarding women and non-white cyclists associated specifically with the site.
L'Amourita Apt Bldg.	2005	1	women	***There might be association with working class housing. ***A lot of statements are like this one, with no summary at the beginning. It is also hard to find information such as built year.
Roosevelt High School	2002	1	ethnic diversity, Asian Am/Chinese	Student body and outstanding graduates.
Sorrento Hotel	2008	1	women	The general topic of hotel development in Seattle is closely related to immigrants.

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
Cleveland High School	1981	0		The UC association might be missing.
Cotterill House	1977	0	European immigrant/England	missing association with women/individual
Dunlap Elementary School	1998	0		There may be association with blue-collar families in the neighborhood.
E.C. Hughes School	2015	0		There may be more stories related to labor history, considering the neighborhood context as a traditional blue-collar worker residential area.
Fire Station No 5	2014	0	women, African Am	The association is related to the general topic of the development of Seattle Fire Department.
Fitch/Nutt House	2007	0		There might be association with labor history.
Ford Assembly Plant	1998	0	European immigrant/England	There might be association with labor history.
Franklin High School	1986	0		There may be association with people of color in the diverse neighborhood.
Fremont Library	2001	0		There may be more stories related to labor history, considering the neighborhood context.
Gas Works Park	1999	0		There might be association with labor history.
Georgetown Steam Plant, SW of King Co.	1981	0		There might be association with labor history.
Harborview Medical Center	2009	0	low-income	potential association with the low-income war workers and veterans living in Yesler Terrace
Horace Mann School	2012	0	African Am, Asian Am/Japanese	The UC association (Jewish, Japanese Americans, African Americans) might be missing.
Hull Building	1977	0		Labor history. Belltown.
L. C. Smith Building (Smith Tower)	1984	0		The elevator in the building is still manual. There are stories with "elevator boys", who are often immigrants.
Lake Union Steam Plant	1988	0		There might be association with labor history.

NAME	YEAR DESI	LOA	UC ASSOCIATION	NOTEWORTHY EXAMPLE
Log House Museum Building	1995	0		The Log House Museum is believed to have been built in the years 1903-04 as an outbuilding in support of Fir Lodge. There might be hidden stories associated with women.
New Pacific Apartment Building	1977	0		These might be association with labor history, considering the neighborhood context of Belltown.
New Richmond Laundry Building	1999	0		There might be association with people of color, for laundry workers are more likely to be immigrants.
Olympic Warehouse and Cold Storage Building	1986	0		These might be association with labor history.
Villa Costella	2010	0		The general topic of Apartment Development in Seattle and Queen Anne is related to women.
Wayne Apartments		0		maybe: housing for working class
William Tell Hotel	2009	0		The building is located in Belltown. There may be association with working-class housing.

## Document Evolution

### 1. King County Landmarks Nomination Form

The nomination form is the core document in King County's landmark designation process. There have been four iterations of the form over time, all of which generally provide all the information needed for this research. Some older forms from the 1980s do not provide criteria data. The forms in 1990s and early 2000s are most efficient in identifying the social and cultural significance of a historic landmark. The current version of form is simplified and does not emphasize the social and cultural significance. A reader is not able to get clues to such information from scanning the form. Moreover, this de-emphasis on social and cultural significance may lead the individual preparing the form to neglect these areas of significance in their research and narrative.. A detailed comparison of the four types of forms is provided in Table 11. A sample of four types of form is included as Appendix iv.



Table 11 Comparison of King County Landmarks Nomination Forms

TYPE	TIME PERIOD	DIFFERENCES	COMMON SECTIONS
TYPE 1	1980s	Function or use is still part of the classification function.	name of property, location, classification, owner of property, function or use, description, major bibliographical references, geographical data, form prepared by
		Location of legal description is combined to location in later forms.	
		Presentation in existing surveys is combined to bibliographical references in later forms.	
		The section of significance does not include criteria data, and it is not possible to provide a precise period of significance.	
TYPE 2	Approximately 1989-1996	The Statement of Significance section provides information on designation criteria and criteria considerations. There is more flexibility in period and area of significance, and they are presented as interrelated, together with significant dates. The form also provides space for information such as cultural affiliation and significant person.	
TYPE 3	Approximately 1997-2007	The form content of this period is the same with Type 2, except for the sequence of certain sections. The Physical Description and Statement of Significance sections, as well as the bibliography, are placed at the end of the form.	
TYPE 4	Approximately 2008-now	Form eliminates sections such as function or use, geographical data.	
		The form is grouped into four parts: property information, physical description, historical / architectural significance, and major bibliographical references.	
		The physical description sections focus more on the alterations over time.	
		The Statement of Significance section gets rid of information such as area of significance, cultural affiliation, and significant person. Period of significance and significant dates are combined as "other date(s) of significance."	

## 2. Seattle Landmarks Report on Designation

The Report on Designation for Seattle landmarks is a product prepared after a landmark is approved to be designated by the Landmarks Preservation Board in a public meeting. Information in the current version of this report includes the landmark name, legal description, designation data, criteria, physical description, statement of significance, bibliography and sources, and features of the landmarks to be preserved. The physical description, statement of significance, and bibliography are directly taken from the nomination form and supporting materials. The criteria for designation can be different from that of nomination.

Forms of the 1970s and early 1980s are too brief to clearly indicate whether there is association with underrepresented communities. Nomination forms or data sheets may serve as substitutes under such circumstances. However, the general style of documentation in that period of time (either nomination or designation) is brief. Another change over time is that before 1978, a criteria numbering system of 1-9 scale was used in landmark designation, while the current criteria are identified by a letter from A to F. A sample of four designation reports from difference time period is included as Appendix v.

Seattle's designation report does not emphasize the existence of social or cultural significance in any form. It is more likely that such information can be found in the summary of significance, if the form is well prepared. The more brief old form provides convenience in locating needed information, but does not provide enough details about the social and cultural significance if there is any.

## V. CONCLUSIONS

### Conclusion: Issues and Recommendations

#### 1. Underestimated and Missing UC Association

One of the core conclusions from this preliminary research is that the documentation of landmarked properties' association with underrepresented communities is often inadequate or even missing. It is highly possible that a UC association is underestimated under three circumstances:

- A landmark is not primarily significant for such association, or the association is mentioned in the narrative history of the landmark, but not considered part of the significance. There are 50 such landmarks on the King County list, and 62 on Seattle list.
- The association is significant but the documentation of the association is brief and not concrete. For example, the nominations of the Chinese Bulletin Board and Eastern Hotel are too brief to provide details of why they are significant socially and culturally.
- A landmark possesses UC association but it is only designated for its architectural significance, including design, school, engineering, the designer or contractor. It may imply that the significance of UC association is not fully recognized. There are 10 such landmarks on the King County list, and 11 on Seattle list.

From anecdotal knowledge combined with what is reflected in the spreadsheet of landmark data, the association with LGBTQ community is most probably missing. The spreadsheet also shows Native American and Latin American communities are rarely represented in landmark designations. Another potential missing piece of history is the stories of female members of a household in the designation of a housing property. This can be inferred from the statement of significance where the life story of the husband is fully documented but not that of the wife. Any possible missing UC association is recorded as comments in the column of "noteworthy example" in the spreadsheets, which is deduced from clues in the document and anecdotal knowledge. The list of landmarks with missing UC association is growing out of the efforts from the Beyond Integrity Working Group.

#### 2. Integrity and Community Empowerment

The reasons why UC associations are underestimated or missing can be complex. But some of the stronger examples of documentation of landmarks with UC association imply that a full recognition of the association may depend on whether the association relates to its architectural significance as well. In these cases, the history of the underrepresented community itself is often a significant part of history of a neighborhood or city. The scale and influence of the community may make it more powerful, organized, and more likely to be represented in the process of nomination and designation.

But what if a historic resource with UC association merits nomination and designation, despite lacking architectural significance or integrity? Or what if a historic resource is associated with a community without financial or professional support for the nomination process, or if the community fails to recognize the social and cultural significance of a historic building? There may be more work to do to balance architectural significance and social/cultural significance in deliberations by landmarks commissions and boards. And it may be possible to empower less represented communities in landmark nomination and designation through education programs, workshops, and outreach events.

### 3. Context vs. Content

During this research, missing UC associations were evident when a document gave clues through the description of historic context in the statement of significance. Usually, the historic context was fully documented and there was clearly a strong UC association, but there was no description of an association specific to the subject landmark (most probably due to lack of information). In this case, the researcher would take it as a noteworthy example of missing UC association. Such a landmark might be a school located in an ethnically diverse neighborhood, like Franklin High. It could also be a landmark in a company town or traditional blue-collar worker residential area, like Pacific Coast Coal Co. House #75 and Kent's Mill Creek Historic District. Also commonly, historic context descriptions begin with Native settlement stories, few of which are further tied specifically to the subject landmarks.

As a result, an additional recommendation is to elaborate on the content related to the subject landmark with UC association, or, if information is missing, elaborate on how the content relates to the context. Moreover, the relationship should be highlighted and well-organized so the information is easily targeted when scanning the document.

### 4. Data Accessibility

In conducting this research, it proved impossible to obtain all desired data, and difficult to get a large part of the data needed to complete the spreadsheets. There is a more complete and consistent collection of documents from the King County Historic Preservation Program. However, these documents are not available online. There are online resources available for Seattle landmarks; however they are incomplete, requiring a researcher to sort through piles of physical documents. It makes the process more difficult that more than one type of document is required to get the desired data for Seattle landmarks. In some cases, no data is available for a designated landmark.

It can be inferred that the data is very inaccessible for the general public, when a determined researcher already finds it difficult. The historic landmarks data cannot be effectively used for those with a general interest, for research, or for historic preservation education. Accessibility could be improved by digitizing landmarks data within local and county preservation programs and enhancing visualization of the data through online interactive mapping.

### 5. Official vs. Anecdotal

Anecdotal knowledge of a historic resource is more diverse, yet less organized than official recognition. Official recognition in the context of landmark designation is the successful designation and the criteria under which the landmark is designated. Anecdotal knowledge may tell what's missing from the designation, and is an important resource for identifying missing associations and valuable historic resources that are not designated. Official recognition is the result of a bureaucratic process and the result is often frozen after the process, while the anecdotal knowledge is active and evolves with time when additional significant history happens.

It is thus important to embrace anecdotal knowledge in order to improve the documentation of UC association through time. It may be possible to provide a platform that organizes anecdotal knowledge and supports grassroots efforts. The interactive map mentioned above may include the function to add personal memory of a designated or a potential historic landmark.

## 6. Revising Nomination

The list of designated landmarks possessing potential underestimated and missing UC associations raises the possibility of revising nominations when additional research is done. King County revised the Willowmoor District (Marymoor Park) nomination to add discussion of Anna Clise, and amended the Neely Mansion nomination to include the Hori Furoba, recognizing the long history and legacy of Japanese farmers at this property.

Future research might examine whether there are other precedents for revising nominations and possible solutions that fit into our local regulatory framework.

## 7. Nomination Forms

One conclusion from the process of reviewing documents is that it is easier to target information regarding UC association if there is a section where such information can be highlighted. The 1980s - 1990s King County nomination form is the easiest version for efficiently locating information on the social and cultural significance of a landmark. This type of form includes a separate section where the form writer can highlight areas of significance, corresponding periods of significance, and ethnic affiliations. The current version of the King County form and the Seattle version do not have this section.

As the format of the form reflects what is recognized as important by the authority and influences what people who prepare the form would consider important, it is highly recommended to restore the above section and add space to highlight social and cultural significance. Alternatively, guidance for form preparation or a checklist might be provided to remind the person preparing the nomination of the importance of documenting any association with underrepresented communities. Moreover, efforts can be focused on helping people gain skills in nomination preparation by sharing best practices and offering workshops.