



REGULAR MEETING

LANDMARKS & HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 2015- AGENDA

Third Floor Executive Conference Room

6000 Main Street SW

6:00 PM

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Meeting Protocol**
 - a. Roll call
 - b. Acceptance/changes to agenda
 - c. Approval of minutes from June 25, 2015
 - d. Announcements
3. **Public Communications**
4. **Unfinished Business**
 - Lakewood Gardens Sunroom
 - Project Ideas for Future Grant Opportunities - discussion
5. **New Business**

(None)
6. **Public Hearing**
 - Historic Fort Steilacoom Community Landmark designation
7. **Next Meeting**
 - August 27, 2015
8. **Adjournment**

Members: Please call Karen Devereaux at 253-983-7767 by Tuesday if you are unable to attend. It is important to establish in advance whether or not there will be a quorum. Thank you.



LANDMARKS & HERITAGE ADVISORY BOARD

June 25, 2015 Minutes
Third Floor Executive Conference Room
6000 Main Street SW
Lakewood, WA 98499

CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, at 6:01 p.m.

MEETING PROTOCOL

Roll Call

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Present: Stephanie Walsh, Chair; Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair; Joan Cooley, Beth Campbell, Dennis Dixon and Bob Jones

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Excused: Bill Harrison and Walter Neary

Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board Members Absent: None

Council Liaison to LHAB: Councilmember John Simpson

Staff Present: Dan Catron, Planning Manager; Karen Devereaux, Administrative Assistant

Acceptance/Changes to Agenda

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, suggested a change to the agenda. An email response was received from Clover Park School District Superintendent, Ms. Debbie LeBeau, regarding the Little Red School House and Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, wanted to share it with the board during the unfinished business segment.

Mr. Dennis Dixon made the motion to accept this change. The motion second was made by Ms. Joan Cooley. A voice vote was taken and the motion carried unanimously.

Approval of Minutes

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, opened the floor asking if there were any additions, changes or modifications to the April 23, 2015 meeting minutes. **Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, made the motion to approve the minutes as written. The motion was seconded by Ms. Beth Campbell. A voice vote was taken and the motion carried unanimously.**

Announcements

Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, informed the board he has had to delay the placement of the large boulder markers selected for the Heath Farms and Thornewood Castle sites due to scheduling problems with larger equipment being needed. He is in the process of completing plaques for the following list of sites: Colonial Center, Lakewood Golf & Country Club, Mountain View Cemetery, Griggs House, and Byrd School.

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, commented how she is very pleased and enjoys seeing the visitors stop at Lakewood Gardens to read the historical site plaque Mr. Glen Spieth had placed near the entrance.

PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

None

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

Historic Ft. Steilacoom Designation Request

Mr. Dan Catron shared he had found the original Lakewood Historic Register Nomination Form started by Mr. Steve Dunkelberger. The form was sent to Mr. Ken Morgan, who made the request for designation as a community landmark the four remaining buildings of Fort Steilacoom located on the campus of Western State Hospital, to be checked for accuracy. Mr. Dennis Dixon commented that they should have a letter stating the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has no objections. Mr. Dan Catron felt a copy of the email would suffice for such purposes.

Mr. Dan Catron explained the filing of the form requires a 30 day written notice to the property owner and applicant, as well as a 10 day notice published in the paper prior to the board holding a public notice and vote on such a designation. The group agreed to hold the next meeting on the fifth Thursday of the month, July 30th, to allow the proper timeframe. The group discussed the form line by line to clarify their own understanding and accuracy. It was decided to add a checkmark to the lines #7 and #19 before the public hearing and acceptance of the form.

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, requested Mr. Dan Catron get the notice written and mailed as well as public hearing notice published in a timely fashion to propel this project to the finish.

Response from Email Offer to Help Little Red School House

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, read aloud from an email she sent to Clover Park School District Superintendent, Ms. Debbie LeBeau, where Ms. Walsh offered to help facilitate the grant writing process regarding the moving of the Little Red School House. Ms. Debbie LeBeau responded that "the project is still on their radar". Mr. Dan Catron confirmed CPSD had submitted permits to change bus travel around the school house location on the property.

NEW BUSINESS

Lakewold Sunroom - Introduction

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, gave the authority of the meeting over to Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair while she spoke about the Lakewold Garden Sunroom restoration project the board has been reviewing. Copies of artist renderings were provided to the group to facilitate discussion of features that had been decided. Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, explained the picture window beams are rotted on the 1950's structure and not up to code. The current windows are single pane and need to be replaced with insulated panes to meet code. The roof leaks considerably due to rotted beams. The property has a 100-year-old Douglas Fir which has grown dangerously close to the building which they have decided to remove.

When considering what size windows would be required and how the original look could be kept, Mr. Dan Catron suggested speaking with the City Building Official, Leonard Yarberry, to query any special provisions, flexibility or leniency in certain areas of the code because the structure is a historical building. Mr. Dan Catron noted a full scope of the project would need to be made clear. Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, agreed to contact City staff to arrange for meeting with Planning Department, Building Official, her architect Mr. Roger Hansen of HHJ Architecture and Construction, as well as Jennifer Schreck, Consultant and Christian Fynboe, Structural Engineer.

This discussion was closed and meeting authority returned to Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair.

Project Ideas for Future Grant Opportunities

Mr. Dan Catron informed board members every CLG in Pierce County received a \$5,000 grant (including LHAB)with no match requirement. It was explained that the receipts must be turned in for reimbursement no later than November 30, 2015. Mr. Dennis Dixon commented on the difficulty in spending the money that quickly with a project requiring a large scope of details. Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, requested suggestions of smaller projects for how the board could use the monies.

Mr. Dan Catron let the group know he has been working on the contract to hire Ms. Jennifer Schreck, Consultant to continue working with the board. He added that the draft contract is with the City’s legal department and should be signed soon.

Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, advocated rearranging the tour map to include newer markers he is ready to place. He agreed to begin work of identifying sites for submittal to the graphics shop for reprinting.

Mr. Dennis Dixon suggested the blue binder of all the documents and color pictures related to historic preservation and sites be scanned and placed on the website. Mr. Glen Spieth, Vice-Chair, recommended cross-referencing the index for the Lakewood historic properties by both site address and property name.

Ms. Stephanie Walsh, Chair, queried Mr. Dan Catron as to next steps of the process. Mr. Dan Catron advised that they first resolve the contract for Jennifer Schreck, Consultant. Then Ms. Schreck could complete a “road map” for the budget and find out price breaks at different quantities of the items they want to publish with grant monies.

PUBLIC HEARING

None

OTHER

Next Meeting is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. on the fifth Thursday, July 30, 2015.

Agenda Items to include:

- Public hearing for the designation of Historic Fort Steilacoom as a community landmark.
- Projects to apply a \$5,000 County grant.

Meeting Adjourned at 7:08 p.m.

_____ 7/30/2015_____
 Stephanie Walsh, Chair
 Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board

_____ 7/30/2015_____
 Karen Devereaux, Secretary to the
 Landmarks & Heritage Advisory Board



MEMO

Date: July 30, 2015

To: Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board

From: Dan Catron, Principal Planner

RE: Lakewold Gardens Sunroom Restoration- Certificate of Appropriateness

BACKGROUND

Lakewold Gardens, a designated Landmark in Lakewood, is proposing to take actions to restore and protect the sunroom portion of the Wagner House. The sunroom is believed to have been constructed as an addition to the house in the 1950s. The sunroom features many large windows and a glass roof. The sunroom is only visible from within the Lakewold property.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The sunroom addition is currently suffering from water intrusion, and restoration work is necessary to protect the structure from further damage. Restoration work will be primarily accomplished through the use of in-kind materials, however three deviations from the existing conditions are proposed:

- Replacement of the largest picture window on the north elevation with a slightly smaller window with operable panels on the bottom. The final dimension of the replacement window with the operable panels is intended to be the same as the existing window.
- Replacement of a window on the most westerly side of the north elevation with appropriate siding material (i.e eliminate the window). This window is located in what is now a service/storage area. The window is located to the west of the primary exterior doorway to the sunroom and does not seem critical to the integrity of the design of the sunroom. The window is now substantially screened by the presence of a large Douglas Fir tree.

- The large fir tree noted above is proposed to be removed. The tree is located in very close proximity to the sunroom, and any falling branches or wind-throw from the tree will threaten the sunroof structure and its glass roof. The Lakewood Municipal Code typically exempt trees which present “safety hazards due to root, trunk or primary limb failure” from specific tree retention requirements.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED CODE REVISIONS

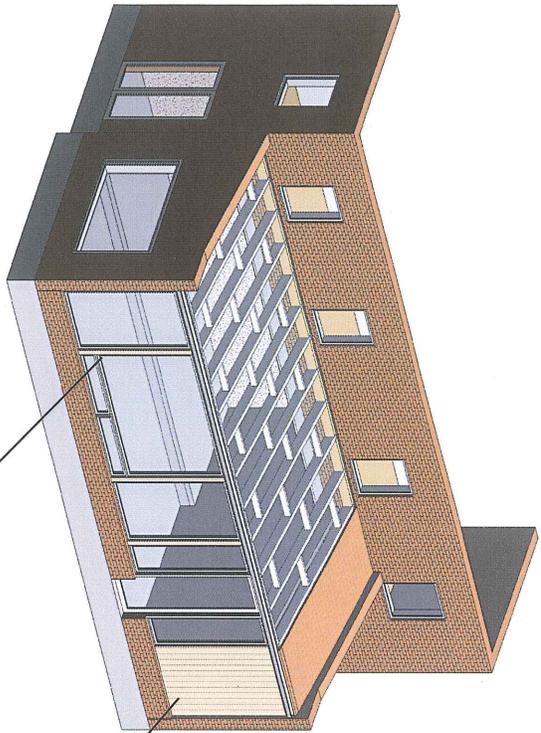
According to LMC Section 02.48.070.B, ordinary repairs and maintenance which do not alter the appearance of a significant feature and do not utilize substitute materials do not require a certificate of appropriateness. Restorations and repairs which utilize in-kind materials (Type I projects) may be evaluated and approved administratively, without a public hearing. Type I projects may also be referred to the Board for review. Because of the minor deviations in design and materials from the original, Staff is referring this project to the Board for concurrence.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff believes that the proposed alterations in the building design and materials are very minor, and do not negatively impact the historical integrity of the Landmark. Staff is recommending that the Board review the proposed project, and, if satisfied that the work upholds the historical integrity of the structure, approve the proposed modifications to the building by minute motion. Upon approval of a certificate of appropriateness, a copy will be filed with the City Manager pursuant to LMC 2.48.070.

ATTACHMENTS

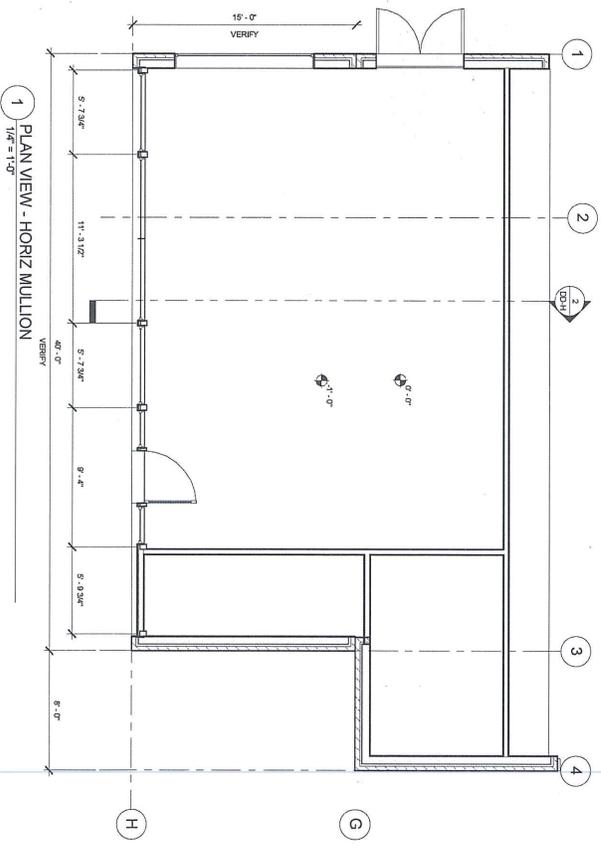
1. Design Plans
2. Project photos.



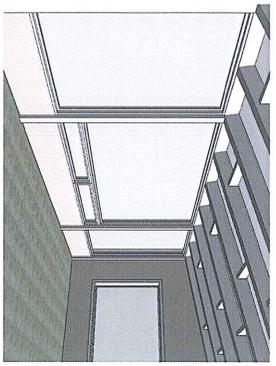
4 3D EXTERIOR VIEW - HORIZ MULLION

A&B

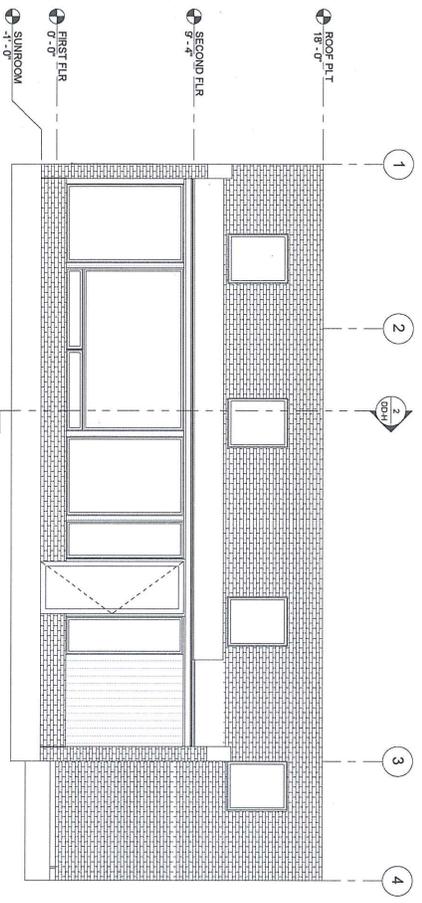
C&D



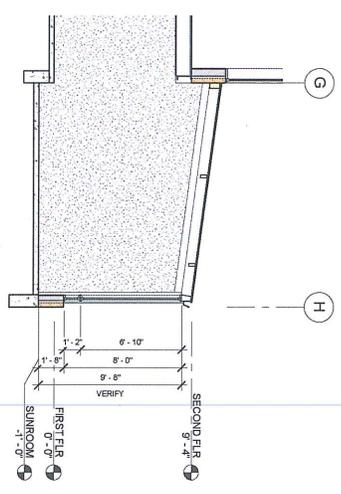
1 PLAN VIEW - HORIZ MULLION
1/4" = 1'-0"



5 3D INTERIOR VIEW - HORIZ MULLION



3 SOUTH ELEV - HORIZ MULLION
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 SECTION N/S - HORIZ MULLION
1/4" = 1'-0"

LAKEWOLD GARDENS



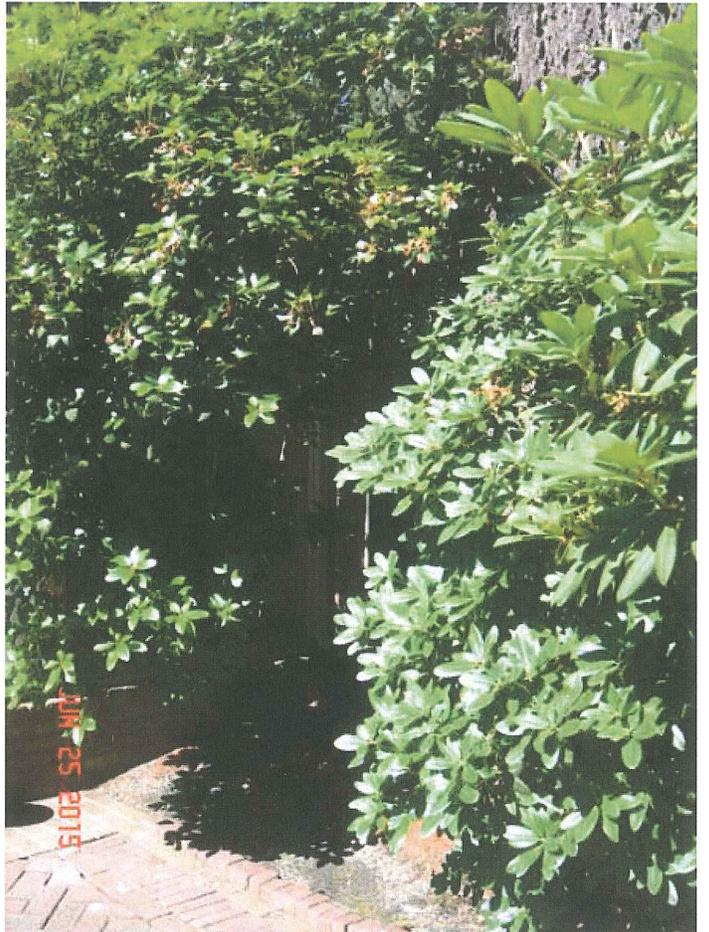
A



B



C



D



MEMO

Date: July 30, 2015

To: Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board

From: Dan Catron, Principal Planner

RE: Designation of Historic Fort Steilacoom as a Community Landmark

BACKGROUND

The four residential structures of Historic Fort Steilacoom (nominated together with their immediate surroundings, and the Fort Steilacoom Settler cemetery located on the interior of the Western State Hospital campus) are some of the oldest buildings in the region and the state. The Fort buildings are currently on the Federal, State, and Pierce County Registers of historic places.

The four Fort buildings proposed to be designated were originally constructed in 1857 as part of the establishment of Fort Steilacoom. The designation also includes the street in front of the structures, which remains in its original alignment, and the Fort Steilacoom Settler cemetery located approximately 1,000 feet to the west, interior to the Western State Hospital campus.

The proposed community landmark designation acknowledges and celebrates the role of Fort Steilacoom in the settlement of the Washington Territory and the Puget Sound area by persons of European descent. Historical accounts note the role that the Fort played in early interactions with native peoples, and later in the shaping of a national (Union) position in the west during the civil war.

The Fort later played important roles in the development of the State of Washington. In 1871, Washington Territory officials dedicated the property for use as an "insane asylum", which later came to be known as Western State Hospital. While Western State Hospital has a history of its own, its location and existence are rooted in the original establishment of Fort Steilacoom.

PROPOSED DESIGNATION

The Historic Fort Steilacoom buildings readily qualify for designation as a community landmark. Pursuant to the Lakewood Municipal Code (Section 02.48.040) an historic resource may be designated as a Lakewood landmark if it is more than fifty years old, "possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association", and

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state or local history; or
2. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history; or
3. 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; or
4. Has yielded or may be likely to yield 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 art.

Originally constructed over 150 years ago, the Historic Fort Steilacoom buildings appear to fulfill both the intent and the letter of the code. The four nominated buildings were renovated and restored in the 1980s, but the restoration work was intended to be reflective of the original craftsmanship and materials, and to be protective of the historic character of the structures. In conjunction with Fort Street and what was historically a parade ground, a person looking at the structures now can easily get an idea of the scale and flavor of life at the Fort in the mid 1800's.

OTHER HISTORIC REGISTER LISTINGS

Fort Steilacoom is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a National Historic District (NRHP Listing # 77001350). Listing on the National Register automatically places the site on the Washington State Heritage Register. The Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) has prepared a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for the entire District, including Western State Hospital, Pierce College, and Fort Steilacoom Park.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended, in light of the clear historic nature of the nominated buildings and their role in local, regional, and national history, that Historic Fort Steilacoom- comprising four residential buildings, their immediate environs, and the associated Fort Steilacoom Settler cemetery- be recognized and designated as the first Community Landmark for the City of Lakewood.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft nomination form
2. Public Notice



Lakewood Historic Register

Nomination Form

I. Applicant Information

Date	June 25, 2015
Name	Kenneth Morgan- Historic Fort Steilacoom Association
Street Address	P.O. Box 88447
City State Zip Code	Steilacoom, WA 98388
Home Phone	
Work Phone	(253) 582-5838
E-Mail Address	

II. Owner Information

Name	WA State DSHS- Western State Hospital
Street Address	8805 Steilacoom Blvd. SW
City State Zip Code	Lakewood, WA 98498
Home Phone	
Work Phone	(253) 582-8900
E-Mail Address	

III. Property Information

Historic Name	Fort Steilacoom buildings
Other Names	
Location	On the grounds of Western State Hospital
Tax Parcel Number	
Legal Description	Acreeage bordered by Cottage Row, Fort Street and Sequoia and nearby tree-lined pioneer cemetery west of the Fort buildings, at the center of the hospital complex.

IV. Classification of Property

Ownership of Property	Number of Resources Contributing	Non-Contributing	Non-Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input type="checkbox"/> District
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Site
<input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure
	9 Total	_0_ Total	_0_ Total
Historic Name Fort Steilacoom		Name of related multiple property listing	
Number of contributing resources previously listed as Pierce County Landmarks 5		Number of contributing resources previously listed on National Register 5	

V. Function or Use

Historic Uses and Property Owners	Current Uses
Owned by DSHS but operated as a museum by the non-profit Historic Fort Steilacoom Museum Association	Used for museum complex by volunteer historical preservation group

VI. Property Architectural Description

Materials			
Foundation: concrete frame	Siding: wood	Roof: cedar	Windows: historic or replicas
Other: Post and pier	Other: _____	Other: _____	Other: _____
Architectural Description:			

Describe the present and historic physical appearance of the property below and on the continuation sheet. Use as many sheets as necessary.

(Adapted from the National Register nomination form prepared by Cy and Rita Happy, 1975)

The four remaining fort buildings were restored in the 1970s and 1980s and are used to provide hands-on experiences of fort life during the 1849 to 1868 period of local settlement.

The historic fort buildings are all former officers' and chaplain's residences located immediately to the east of the main Western State Hospital complex. The four buildings are arranged on a loop road around the perimeter of a five-acre parade ground which remains as open space. The three buildings on the north side of this field were included in "Officer's Row" while the fourth structure on the east side was the post's Chaplain's quarters. The buildings were all built in 1857 by Lieutenant August Kautz following standard U.S. army plans. In terms of architectural style, they are a rudimentary Greek Revival.

These structures are quite similar to one another with some variations depending upon the rank or status of the intended occupants. Basically they are one-and-a-half story rectangular plan buildings with gable roofs—ridges oriented parallel to the street- and clapboard siding. The buildings include gable dormers, returned cornices and two chimneys each, positioned near opposite ends of the ridge, each with a corbelled cap and a hound's-tooth course.

There are full-width hipped roof verandas across the front of the buildings. These are supported by boxed columns with a simple capital and base built up from boards and mouldings. On the chaplain's quarters at the end of officer's row, the veranda is extended around the corner along the south end of the building. A latticework screen is provided on both ends of all verandas- possibly to provide a degree of privacy from closely neighboring porches on either side. Additional lattice work is used beneath the verandas as a foundation skirt.

The windows have a six-over-six double hung sash placed in a strict symmetrical arrangement. The paneled door of the front entrance is framed by transom and sidelight windows.

The field officer's quarters are the simplest architecturally. They are provided with a single dormer smaller than the dormer for the chaplain's residence, which has a pair of windows where the others only have one. Although the chaplain's residence has a more extensive veranda, the commanding officer's quarters is significantly larger. It has three dormers- two of them with single windows flanking a third larger dormer with a pair of windows. Also it is embellished by a more elaborate chimney treatment and cornice brackets that are not used elsewhere.

The structure at the west end of the row is in relatively good condition with little apparent alteration other than a small addition at the back. However, the commanding officer's quarters has had one chimney removed and some interior plasterwork removed exposing a brick infill

between the studs of the outside walls. On the building at the east end of the row the porch has been rebuilt without replicating the original columns or lattice-work.

At the center of the hospital grounds is the Fort Steilacoom military cemetery on a fenced acre of ground.

Reference: The History of Fort Steilacoom
By John McPherson

HISTORY OF FORT STEILACOOM

By John McPherson

Origins (1849-53)

In the aftermath of the U.S.-Mexican War and facing the rapid settlement of the Pacific Coast in the wake of the California Gold Rush, the U.S. Army established Fort Steilacoom to both project American power and secure American interest in the Puget Sound Region of what was then, the Oregon Territory. Fort Steilacoom was a key element in America's new Pacific Defense system.

First manned by soldiers of Company M, 1st Artillery Regiment beginning in August 1849, the fort's first buildings were built on land leased from the Hudson's Bay Company. Upon this site, the artillerymen erected simple log structures. By 1853, Fort Steilacoom was now a part of the new Department of the Pacific and the embryonic Washington Territory.

Expansion of the Fort (1853-55)

Fort Steilacoom grew in size and importance with the arrival of two companies of the 4th Infantry Regiment in 1853. In 1854, soldiers from these companies were detached to assist in survey and road-building work throughout the Puget Sound Region and across the Cascades through Naches Pass. These troops also aided in protecting the property and personal safety of recently-arrived American settlers.

The autumn of 1855 saw significant activity for the post. Recently-signed treaties gave rise to an Indian insurgency on both sides of the Cascades. Following a series of murders in the White River Valley (located north of the fort), Fort Steilacoom served as a temporary refuge for settlers fleeing the carnage and threat of violence.

Steilacoom was seriously undermanned at this time; most of its troop complement had taken the field. Skirmishing and patrols of both Regulars and Volunteer troops took place during the autumn of 1855. Ft. Steilacoom took on the appearance of a fort under siege. It was in December 1855 that Ft. Steilacoom lost one of its favorite officers, Lt. William Alloway Slaughter in an ambush along the Green River. Lt. Slaughter, and two of his enlisted soldiers, were brought back to the post for burial in the midst of a full-scale insurgency.

Arrival of the 9th Infantry Regiment (1855)

General John Wool dispatched the first Regular Army reinforcements to Ft. Steilacoom in November 1855 with the deployment of one company of soldiers from the 3rd Artillery Regiment commanded by Capt. Erasmus Darwin Keyes. They were followed shortly by the arrival of a new post commander, Lt. Colonel Silas Casey of the 9th Infantry Regiment.

Several companies of the 9th, with Keyes's artillery troops, and troops of the 4th Infantry marched out of Ft. Steilacoom in February 1856 to confront Indian insurgents along the Naches Pass Road. In conjunction with soldiers of the Washington Territorial Volunteers and allied Native Americans, the American forces engaged in aggressive patrolling and occupation of key trails and traditional food-gathering sites of the Native American insurgents.

Several sharp firefights occurred near the White River, particularly in the area of Connell's Prairie in today's community of Bonney Lake. A successful raid on the insurgent camp near the Mashel River by Indians under the leadership of Patkanim effectively crushed the Native American resistance in the area. Later raids by volunteer "rangers" and the failed attempt to wipe out the fledgling settlement of Seattle undoubtedly weakened the resistance movement.

By late March of 1856, the Puget Sound phase of the wider Yakama War had concluded. Continued murders and fighting occurred, but none involved the Federal troops of Ft. Steilacoom.

Incarceration of Leschi & New Construction at the Fort (1856-58)

The betrayal of lead insurgent, Leschi of the Nisqually, by his former allies and his ensuing two trials strained relations between the officers of the fort and local civilian authorities. Leschi remained incarcerated at Ft. Steilacoom after a failed attempt on his life in the office of none other than Washington Territorial Governor, Isaac Stevens.

Although Lt. August Kautz presented convincing evidence at trial proving Leschi's innocence regarding the murder charges levied against the chief, Leschi was declared guilty based on "new" evidence provided in the form of eyewitness testimony newly-discovered in the second trial. A legal controversy ensued between Territorial government officials and the fort's officers as to how to proceed with carrying out Leschi's death sentence. Lt. Kautz vigorously defended the innocence of Leschi in a series of print articles under the title of "The Truth Teller." In the end, Leschi was hung by civil authorities, not Regular Army troops. Lt. Col. Casey demanded that Leschi be executed at least 300 yards off post and that his men not be involved in the affair.

In 1857, Casey secured Federal funds to expand and modernize Ft. Steilacoom as befitting its status as district headquarters and its expanding role in local affairs. The fort now served as the central hub for military operations in the Puget Sound region, operations that included local security, road-building, and frontier constabulary. Lt. August Kautz supervised the removal of the original log buildings and the construction of new stick-frame and brick structures. Kautz utilized the labor of both soldiers and civilian contract laborers in the raising of new fort buildings. Foundation bricks were fired on site, finish lumber was purchased from local mills, and Kautz employed an innovative water ram to increase the speed of construction.

San Juan Island "Pig War" & the Military Road (1859-60)

Fort Steilacoom was nearly emptied of all of its troops as a result of the so-called "Pig War" of the summer and autumn of 1859. This boundary dispute involving the San Juan Islands gave rise to a massive build-up of American troops on the southern tip of San Juan Island.

Initially, only one company of 9th Infantry troops under the command of Capt. George Pickett had been ordered to establish a presence on the island. When confronted with the overwhelming superiority of firepower and numbers of the British Navy in the vicinity, Pickett hastily called for reinforcements. His request was granted in the form of nearly 500 artillery, infantry, and engineer troops under the command of Lt. Col. Silas Casey.

Upon arriving on the island, Casey wisely moved the camp started by Pickett to a less-exposed position, he began the construction of a redoubt intended for large guns, and he engaged in friendly, diplomatic conversation with his British counterparts anchored offshore.

The American encampment and redoubt project lasted only a short time. By November 1860, negotiations involving General Winfield Scott and British Governor James Douglas settled on the placement of a company-sized element from both countries on either end of the island. The first American company to be stationed on the island at the conclusion of negotiations was Company C of the 4th Infantry from Ft. Steilacoom. This company was commanded by Captain Lewis Cass Hunt and Lt. Arthur Schaaf while on the island until it was withdrawn and replaced in April 1860 by Captain Pickett's company of the 9th Infantry. In 1861, Ft. Steilacoom would provide another company to the island's defense; Capt. Thomas English of Company H/9th Infantry would replace Pickett's company.

Concerns over the supply of, communications with, and reinforcement of military posts from Vancouver Barracks to the Cowlitz River to Ft. Steilacoom and northward to Ft. Bellingham led to plans for construction of a military road between these points. Survey work was completed by soldiers of the 9th Infantry assigned to Ft. Steilacoom and contracts were awarded to various speculators for the construction and maintenance of this new road. While a rough-hewn, east-west freight road had been initiated between Ft. Steilacoom and Walla Walla using the Naches Pass route, this new north-south route would never be completed. Events back east would dry up Federal funds for the project.

American Civil War Period (1861-65)

News of the presidential victory of Abraham Lincoln reached Ft. Steilacoom in early December 1860. Southern states almost immediately began to secede from the United States in response to Lincoln's election. Federal arsenals across the South were seized and their contents redistributed to rapidly mobilizing rebel forces. In response to this threat, Lincoln called for the concentration of Federal troops in the East. Ft. Steilacoom was a flurry of activity as its companies packed and prepared to assemble with their respective regiments in ports in California.

Upon redeployment to the East, the Regular soldiers of Ft. Steilacoom would be a part of the Federal Division, the trained, professional nucleus within what would become a primarily

volunteer force formed for the purpose of putting down the rebellion of Southern states. Soldiers of the 4th Regiment assembled with their fellow companies in Southern California for transport to the East Coast. Soldiers of the 9th Regiment expected to do the same. Threats of Confederate sympathizers and the potential for both foreign and Native-American attack convinced President Lincoln to keep the 9th Infantry on the West Coast for the duration of the Civil War.

The draining of Federal troops from Ft. Steilacoom necessitated the recruitment of volunteer troops to take their place. Washington Territory was never able to recruit enough men to fill the ranks of an entire regiment. Instead, the territory supplied two companies of troops and filled the rest of its allotted regiment with California Volunteers. During the American Civil War, Ft. Steilacoom was manned by companies G and K of the 1st Washington Infantry Regiment as well as by soldiers from the 1st Oregon Infantry Regiment and Company E of the 4th California Infantry Regiment. These volunteer troops were a part of a much larger organization of West Coast regiments called the Army of the Pacific.

In the absence of Regular Army soldiers, these citizen-soldiers took on the task of maintaining the peace between Native peoples and often hostile whites. They also improved and protected established communication and transportation routes.

Post-Civil War Period & Transfer to the Territory (1865-68)

By the middle of April 1865, citizens of the town of Steilacoom and volunteer troops at Ft. Steilacoom had received the news of the Confederate surrender at Appomattox.

Even before the end of war, volunteer officers had tendered their resignations and the companies of volunteer troops had begun to dwindle in size. After the war, soldiers of the 14th Infantry Regiment were stationed briefly at Fort Steilacoom. But, by 1868, new Indian insurgencies east of the Cascades prompted General Halleck to reallocate U.S. Army resources.

Many of the posts established on the West Coast during the 1850s were closed, including Ft. Steilacoom. The 640 acre fort and farm site was turned over to the Washington Territory.

In 1871, Territorial officials used the fort's buildings and property as the "Insane Asylum of Washington Territory." This asylum would continue to grow over the years. Many of the post's original 1857 buildings would be torn down and replaced by newer, more modern facilities to support the needs of the asylum. Later, the asylum replaced its territorial name with the moniker, "Western State Hospital."

Modern Period (1983-Present)

Today, four of the fort's original buildings remain on site, open to visitors and school groups alike. The post's Catholic chapel was moved in 1864 and currently serves an active congregational gathering place in downtown Steilacoom, not far from the fort.

Beginning in 1983, local volunteers raised funds and donated generously of their time and skills to renovate and restore the original officer's homes that had been left in disrepair. This

dedicated group formed the Historic Fort Steilacoom Association to not only restore the buildings, but also interpret the site for future generations.

The association currently sponsors monthly events and activities promoting the history and personalities associated with Ft. Steilacoom. The HFSA is a non-profit organization run by volunteers whose Board meets each month to determine the direction of the fort's interpretation. These volunteers host various work parties, living history demonstrations, guided tours of the fort buildings, & lecture programs. The HFSA also operates an on-site museum and gift store that is open to the public throughout the year.

VII. Register Criteria

Check all that apply

The Property:

<u>X</u>	1. Is more than 50 years old or, if a proposed landmark district, contains resources that are more than 50 years old.
<u>X</u>	2. Possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.
X	3. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history.
<u>X</u>	4. Embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics of a type, period, style, or method of construction, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
X	5. Is an outstanding work of a designer, builder or architect who has made a substantial contribution to the arts.
<u>X</u>	6. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's cultural, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering or architectural history.
X	7. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in national, state or local history
X	8. Has yielded or is likely to yield important archaeological information.
X	9. Is an integral part of districts that meet the criteria above.
—	10. Is a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
—	11. Is a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the only surviving structure significantly associated with an historic person(s) or event.
X	12. Is a birthplace or grave of a historical person of outstanding importance and is the only surviving structure or site associated with that person.
X	13. Is a cemetery that derives its primary significance from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events or cultural patterns.
X	14. Is a reconstructed building accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner or as part of a restoration master plan, and no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
X	15. Is a property commemorative in intent of design, age, tradition, or symbolic value that has invested it with its own historical significance.
—	16. A property achieving significance within the past forty years, if it is of exceptional importance.
X	17. Is an easily identifiable visual feature of a neighborhood or city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.
X	18. Is associated with significant historic events or historic themes.
—	19. Is associated with important or prominent persons in the community, or recognized by local citizens for substantial contributions to the neighborhood or community.

VIII. Areas of Significance

Period of Significance: 1849-68

Significant Dates: 1854- 1865

Significant Person(s): Casey, Hunt, Kautz, Leschi, soldiers, refugees from Indian war of 1856-58.

Cultural Affiliation: US Military
Complete if criteria 8 is checked.

Complete if criteria 7 is checked.

Architect/Builder: August Kautz

Statement of Significance:

Describe the significance of the property, using the criteria checked, criteria definitions, and areas and the periods of significance noted above. Use as many continuation sheets as necessary.

First US military fortress presence in the Puget Sound area.

X. Form Preparation

Form was prepared by: Steve Dunkelberger/ Dan Catron

Name (printed)

Dan Catron

Signature

Date

June 25, 2015



Don Anderson
Mayor

Jason Whalen
Deputy Mayor

Mary Moss
Councilmember

Michael D. Brandstetter
Councilmember

John Simpson
Councilmember

Marie Barth
Councilmember

Paul Bocchi
Councilmember

John J. Caulfield
City Manager

CITY OF LAKEWOOD NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

City of Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board

The City of Lakewood Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board has received a nomination requesting that the Buildings and environs known as "Historic Fort Steilacoom" be admitted to the Lakewood Register of Historic Places as a Community Landmark pursuant to Section 02.48 of the Lakewood Municipal Code. The subject property consists of the four Officer's Quarters structures located on the east side of the Western State Hospital campus, on the north side of Fort Street. The nomination also includes the Pioneer Cemetery located west of the fort buildings, at the center of the hospital complex. The property is Pierce County Assessor's Parcel Number #0220321000.

Notice is hereby given that the Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board will hold a public hearing and take public testimony on the proposed community landmark designation on Thursday, July 30, 2015, beginning at 6:00 PM in Room 3A of Lakewood City Hall at 6000 Main Street SW in Lakewood.

Information on the nomination is available for review at the Lakewood Community Development Department, including all documents and evidence relied upon to support the nomination. All proceedings to review the action of the Board will be based on the record made at the noted hearing. Documents are available for inspection at no cost and will be provided at the cost of reproduction. The Landmarks and Heritage Advisory Board will make a recommendation to the Lakewood City Council regarding the proposed designation.

Questions and comments regarding this nomination should be directed to Dan Catron, Principal Planner, at (253) 983-7730. Written comments are encouraged and will be accepted at any time prior to or during the public hearing.

Date: June 29, 2015

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