

CHAPTER 10

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC CULTURAL RESOURCES

I. INTRODUCTION

Washington's cultural resources are as valuable as our state's rich natural resources. Since they are finite and limited, they need protection. Like wetlands, forests, shorelines, and farms, cultural resources help maintain Thurston County's quality of life. The Cultural Resources Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan works to protect these resources.

Washington's historic and archaeological cultural resources are similar to our state's rich natural resources in many ways. Archaeological and historic cultural resources are finite and limited, and because of this warrant protection. Like wetlands, forestlands, shorelines, agricultural lands, and other natural resource lands, cultural resources are lost forever if destroyed. The Archaeological and Historic Cultural Resources Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan protects these resources and helps sustain Thurston County's quality of life.

The Cultural Resources element supports several other GMA goals. For instance, renovating historic homes can be more cost-effective than building new ones. At the same time, meeting affordable housing goals. Historic preservation is also crucial to downtown revitalization and economic development. In this way, historic preservation helps harmonize different parts of the comprehensive plan.

The Archaeological and Historic Cultural Resources element supports several other GMA goals. For example, the rehabilitation of historic housing can be less costly than constructing new buildings, which supports the affordable housing goal. Historic preservation is an important component of downtown revitalization projects, which helps the economic development goal. In these ways and more, historic preservation builds harmony between different pieces of the comprehensive plan.

Archaeological and Historic Cultural Resources resources benefit the county in many ways.

- ❖ Enhance a community's image for residents, tourists, and business recruitment efforts.
- ❖ Teach about the diversity of cultures in our communities.
- ❖ Conserves natural and manmade-manufactured resources.

- ❖ Provide approaches to increase density and avoid sprawl.
- ❖ Provide community pride that encourages civic stewardship.

2025 Update: Critical Issues

- ❖ ~~Keeping~~ Keep the historic inventory and Historic Register up to date.
- ❖ ~~Providing~~ Provide adequate resources and incentives to maintain historic resources.
 - Protect historic places from growth and natural hazards.
 - ❖ ~~Ensuring~~ Ensure historic places remain protected despite increasing pressures from growth and natural hazards; and
 - Coordinating Coordinate historic preservation with economic development plans and programs.

GROWTH MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Archaeological and Historic Cultural Resources element is not required by the GMA. However, historic preservation is an important tool aiding the protection and enhancement of the unique attributes that make Thurston County so special.

The State, recognizing the importance of historic preservation efforts, included a planning goal in the GMA to guide historic preservation:

- Historic preservation. Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures, that have historical or archaeological significance.

RCW 36.70A.020(13)

Commented [MT1]: Update accordingly if new issues arise from Tribes, Historic Commission

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Thurston County is home to a rich legacy of archaeological and historical resources that dates back thousands of years. The area was first inhabited by the Coastal Salish people, who are the ancestors of the Nisqually, Squaxin Island, and Chehalis tribes.

Thurston County's rich legacy of archaeological and historical cultural resources extends back thousands of years. The Coastal Salish people were the earliest to live in the area. These were the ancestors of the current Nisqually Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation. See Appendix A for a description of the first settlers of Thurston County.

The British Vancouver Expedition was the first to explore the area in 1792, followed by the American Wilkes Expedition in 1841. In the 1800s, the Hudson's Bay Company explored the area by land and sea, collecting hundreds of plant specimens. Non-Native American settlers first arrived in 1846. They settled near the Deschutes Falls in Tumwater and later in Olympia. The 1850 Donation Land Claim Act encouraged more settlers by offering free land. Many homesteaded in the open prairies and along the rivers.

The British Vancouver Expedition explored the area in 1792, followed by the American Wilkes Expedition in 1841. The Hudson's Bay Company also explored the area in the 1800s, by land and

sea, collecting hundreds of plant specimens. In 1846, the first non-Native American settlers located around the falls of the Deschutes in Tumwater, and later in Olympia.¹ The promise of free land through the Donation Land Claim Act in 1850 attracted settlers who established homesteads in the open prairies as well as along the rivers of the county.

In 1854, the Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Muckleshoot, and Puyallup signed the Medicine Creek Treaty. The tribes gave up 2.5 million acres of tribal land in Western Washington. In return, they received a guarantee of their reservation and their hunting and fishing rights. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation never signed a treaty with the U.S. In 1864, an Executive Order awarded them reservation lands.

In 1854, the Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Muckleshoot, and Puyallup peoples signed the Medicine Creek Treaty. The tribes transferred their rights to 2.5 million acres of Western Washington tribal lands in exchange for the guarantee of reservation lands and hunting and fishing rights. The Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation have never signed a treaty with the United States and were awarded reservation lands in 1864 by Executive Order.

Olympia first developed along the waterfront, then extended south. Olympia's role as the southern end of the "Mosquito Fleet," an 1850s steamship company, sped up its development. The fleet provided shipping and transport in Puget Sound. Other communities grew around logging, lumber, farming, and quarrying. The arrival of the railroad through the county in 1873 spurred development along its route. The arrival of highways in the early 1900s and, later, Interstate 5 in the 1950s influenced the county's development patterns. In the 20th and early 21st centuries, the county's economy shifted from natural resources to government, services, and housing.

Olympia first developed along the waterfront, then extended south. Olympia's development was significantly accelerated by its place as the southern terminus of the "Mosquito Fleet," a company of steamships that provided shipping and transportation in Puget Sound beginning in the 1850s. Other communities developed around logging and lumber processing, farming, sandstone quarrying and other industries. The arrival of the railroad through the county in 1873 spurred development along its route. Similarly, the development patterns of the county were impacted by the arrival of highways in the early twentieth century and later, Interstate 5 in the 1950s. The county's twentieth and early twenty-first century development transitioned from natural resources to a government, service and residential sector economy.

Thurston County Historic Commission

The Thurston County Historic Commission has 10 members. Each County Commissioner appoints two, and they can live in any district. Established in 1984 under Chapter 2.106 of the Thurston County Code, the Commission manages the county's Historic Preservation program. As a Certified

¹City of Tumwater, A Brief History, 2018

Local Government (CLG), it meets state and national preservation standards. The Commission has the following tasks:

- Provide public education on history.
- Promote preserving historic sites through inventory, registration, and review.
- Review applications for the Special Property Tax Valuation program, which offers tax breaks for certified renovations.

Properties on the Thurston County Historic Register may qualify for Historic Building Code privileges, allowing some flexibility in non-life-safety building code issues.

The Thurston County Historic Commission is a 1210-member board which has two appointed members from each County Commissioner who may reside in any district. It was established in 1984 as Chapter 2.106 of the Thurston County Code. The Commission administers the Thurston County Historic Preservation program and is a Certified Local Government (CLG), meeting state and national standards for preservation boards. The Commission is charged by ordinance with providing public education programs and promoting preservation of historic sites and archaeological resources through the inventory, register and review process. The Commission also reviews applications for the Special Property Tax Valuation program which provides an abatement of property taxes for certified renovations. Properties listed on the Thurston County Historic Register may also be eligible for Historic Building Code privileges, which gives latitude in interpretation of non-life-safety building code issues.

II. PLANNING CONTEXT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC/CULTURAL RESOURCES

Preservation plans and policies connect with many other areas of planning and regulation. They often intersect with recreation, housing, transportation, and economic development. For instance, a policy might require new developments to complement historic structures. This can be achieved through compatible mass, scale, materials, and setting to ensure design harmony. Additionally, a community could promote new projects that enhance its historic identity. These examples illustrate how cultural resources link to other elements of a comprehensive plan.

Preservation plans and policies interact with many other planning topics and regulations. Preservation can intersect with recreation, housing, transportation, economic development, and more. For example, a policy could state that new developments should complement and not detract from historic structures by use of compatible mass, scale, materials, and setting to ensure harmony of design. A community could also encourage new developments that enhance and reinforce historic community identity. These are just some of the many possible links between archaeological and historic/cultural resources and other comprehensive plan elements.

A. COUNTY WIDE PLANNING POLICIES

The Thurston County BOCC adopted the County-Wide Planning Policies in 1992 and amended them in 2015. These policies set a framework for planning in Thurston County and its cities. They also promote coordinated cultural resource planning across jurisdictions. The general policies section covers historic preservation and outlines values and goals for cultural resources. Policies 1.2, 1.9, and 1.11 are particularly relevant.

The County-Wide Planning Policies, first adopted in 1992 and amended in 2015, and present a regional framework for comprehensive planning for the county, cities, and towns within Thurston County, support coordinated planning for archaeological and historic cultural resources across jurisdictions in Thurston County. Historic preservation is specifically mentioned in the general policies section. Values and outcomes related to archaeological and historic cultural resources are also included. The most relevant county wide planning policies are policy numbers 1.2, 1.9, and 1.11.

- 1.2 — Preserve and promote awareness of our historic, cultural, and natural heritage.
- 1.9 — Build and maintain distinct communities, preserving and enhancing the character and unique identities of the existing urban, suburban, and rural communities in a way that protects what matters most, while offering additional opportunities to improve on what can be better.
- 1.11 — Support education, employment, commercial opportunities, cultural, social, and recreational opportunities in appropriate places and at a scale that supports community health and well-being.



***Thurston County
Historic Photo
Album***

Bob White mill locomotive
in the Rainier area.

*Source: Washington State
Historical Society.*

B. IDENTIFICATION OF ~~ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL~~ HISTORIC RESOURCES

~~The cornerstone of successful preservation begins with identifying cultural treasures. A community can only safeguard a resource that it recognizes. Thus, ongoing surveys and inventories are essential.~~

~~The most important step for successful preservation is the identification of historic and cultural resources. A community can only preserve a resource if the community knows the resource exists. As such, survey and inventory activities are an ongoing effort.~~

~~In the mid-1980s, the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation—now the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation—surveyed historic sites in Thurston County. This map is accessible via the Thurston County GeoData web map application. Not all cataloged properties are on the Historic Register. (See Section C: Historic Preservation Programs.)~~

~~Beginning in the mid-1980s the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (now the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)) undertook a comprehensive survey of historic resources sites in Thurston County. This inventory is available on the Thurston County GeoData webmap application. Not all of the inventoried properties are included on the Historic Register. (See section C. Historic Preservation Programs)~~

Existing Archaeological ~~Resources~~[Sites](#)

~~Among the known archaeological sites in the county is a significant village site at Mud Bay. Archaeologists have unearthed artifacts like fire-cracked rocks, bones, charcoal, shell fragments, and netting. Other noteworthy sites, especially along Puget Sound's scenic inlets, have produced cryptocrystalline silica flakes and points. These resources are especially abundant near Black Lake and the Black Lake Portage. Other archaeological sites are at the Chambers Homestead by Rainier Road and the Northstar School site in Delphi. The Washington State DAHP keeps a confidential ledger of these historical sites.~~

~~Known archaeological resources sites in the county include a significant village site at Mud Bay and other sites. These locations have yielded fire-cracked rock, bone, charcoal, shell and netting. Other significant sites, particularly along the inlets of Puget Sound, have yielded similar resources include cryptocrystalline silica flakes and points. These types of resources are particularly evident around Black Lake and the Black Lake Portage. The Washington State DAHP maintains a confidential record of known archaeological sites. Significant historic archaeological sites include those at the Chambers Homestead near Rainier Road and the site of the Northstar School in the Delphi area re examples of archeological sites in the county. The Washington State DAHP maintains a confidential record of known archaeological sites.~~

~~The Nisqually, Squaxin Island, and Chehalis tribes all have cultural resources staff. Not all tribal properties or sites appear on public listings. Knowledge about their locations and significance remains a sacred tribal matter.~~

~~The Nisqually Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe, and Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis all have cultural resources staff. Not all tribal cultural resources, e-properties, or sites are published. Knowledge about their location and significance is a tribal matter. Significant historic archaeological sites include those at the Chambers Homestead near Rainier Road and the site of the Northstar School in the Delphi area.~~

Existing Historic Resources

The range of historic ~~resources~~ sites and objects in the county is diverse. The inventory includes:

- -cemeteries
- -barns
- -outbuildings
- -farmsteads
- -schools
- -granges,
- -homes
- -trees
- -natural features
- -markers, resorts
- -halls
- -a lighthouse
- -a water springs
- -s, parks
- -quarries
- -churches
- -cabins
- -landscapes
- -water towers
- -ditches
- -main streets
- -neighborhoods
- -and townsites.

On-site surveys and nominations identified these sites. As of 2023, 133 sites are on the Thurston County Historic Inventory. Of these, 58 are on the local register, 21 on the Washington Heritage Register, and 17 on the National Register of Historic Places. The Historic Commission updates this list regularly.

~~These sites have been identified through on-site surveys and nominations. As of 2023, there are 133 sites on the Thurston County Historic Inventory of which 58 are on the local register, 21 on the Washington Heritage Register and 17 on the National Register of Historic Places. This dynamic list is updated regularly with new information.~~



Thurston County Historic Photo Album

Oregon Trail Marker in Bush Prairie. 8820 Old Highway 99, between Tenino and Olympia. Located in front of the CH20 Company. 1916

Source: *Thurston County Historic Commission.*

C. HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

Historic Inventory

Historic Inventory properties are carefully curated through fieldwork and research. The journey of preserving history begins with surveying cultural resources. The Thurston County Historic Preservation Ordinance authorizes these inventories, as detailed in Chapter 2.106 of the Thurston County Code.

A Historic Inventory properties are selected after field and research analysis is conducted on the individual properties and the area in which they are located. Surveying of cultural resources is the first step of the historic preservation process and is authorized as part of the Thurston County Historic Preservation Ordinance (Chapter 2.106, Thurston County Code).

listing on the inventory is different from a listing on a historic register. Listing on the inventory is not the same as being listed on a historic register. The Thurston County Historic Register requires owner consent before listing. The owner must consent before a property is listed on the Thurston County Historic Register.

A qualified surveyor marks a property for the inventory when it has historical or architectural significance. A property's connection to local, state, or national history isn't always visible. Uncovering historic significance demands research, creating a rich "historic context" for the area. Even the plainest buildings can hold profound meaning in a region where lumber ruled. If they resonate with this history, their value to the community is magnified. Listing on the inventory indicates that, in the opinion of a professionally qualified surveyor, the property has historic and/or architectural significance in the context of the area in which it is located. How a structure or property reflects important facets of local, state, or national history is not always signified by its appearance. The historic significance is only determined after careful research of the building and after constructing a "historic context" of an entire area. For example, in an area where lumber processing was an important historic industry, buildings although not architecturally outstanding but which relate to this historic context will be more historically significant to a community.

Being on the inventory means land use actions must consider the property's effects under the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Some mitigation might be required before moving forward. Properties listed in the inventory could also qualify for local, state, or national registers, opening doors to further preservation possibilities.

~~Listing on the inventory can mean that consideration will be given to the effects of land use actions on the listed property under the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). Mitigation of those effects may be required before a land use action can proceed. Inventoried properties may also be eligible for a local, state or national register.~~

Thurston County Historic Register

~~The Historic Register is an official list of places (sites, buildings, objects, districts, and structures) important to the history of Thurston County and worthy of recognition and preservation. The Register was established in 1984 by the Board of Thurston County Commissioners. Owner consent is required for registration.~~

The Thurston County Historic Register recognizes properties at least 50 years old. It may include younger properties of exceptional importance. They must have architectural or historic value linked to Thurston County's history. Historic properties must also have "integrity." Their historic appearance must be unchanged. The process for the designation and removal of registered properties is in TCC 2.106.040.

~~The Thurston County Historic Register recognizes properties that are at least 50 years old (or of lesser age if of exceptional importance), and that have demonstrated architectural or historic importance related to the history of the Thurston County. Historic properties must also have "integrity," that is, they have not undergone changes which substantially alter their historic appearance. The process for designation and removal of register properties is located in TCC 2.106.040.~~

Washington Heritage Register

The Washington Heritage Register (WHR) lists cultural properties. They are important to local communities and the state. The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) administers the program. Thurston County, as a CLG, may comment on WHR applications. Under SEPA, Thurston County must consider the effects of land use actions on WHR properties. Nominated properties receive automatic listing in the Washington Heritage Register. Property owners may object to WHR placement.

The Washington Heritage Register (WHR) recognizes historic and cultural properties that are significant to local communities and to the state. The program is administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). As a Certified Local Government (CLG), Thurston County may comment on applications to the WHR. Consideration must be given to the effects of land use actions on WHR properties under SEPA. Properties nominated to the National Register automatically receive listing in the Washington Heritage Register. Property owners may object to WHR placement.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register (NR) lists the country’s most significant historic properties. The Department of the Interior, National Park Service, administers the NR. The Washington State DAHP manages it at the local level. As a Certified Local Government, Thurston County comments on applications to the National Register. The State Historic Preservation Officer can review and comment on the project. This applies to federally funded, permitted, or licensed projects. They may affect an NR designated or eligible property. Although historically, this opportunity has often held an honorary status. Consideration must also be given to the effects of land use actions on NR properties under SEPA. Property owners may object to NR placement.

Table 10-1. Identified Historic Resources in Thurston County, April 2004¹

Jurisdiction	Survey/ Inventory	Local Register	State Register	National Register	Total ²
Bucoda	2	0	1	1	3
Lacey	241	6	4	2	242
Olympia	589	215	35	27	572
Rainier	2	0	2	1	3
Tenino	26	0	3	2	27
Tumwater	188	15	7	7	179
Yelm	168	6	0	0	170
Thurston County (uninc.)	138	415	215	175	133
Thurston County Total	1354	283	73	57	1329

¹Does not include archaeological tribal cultural resources.

²The total number of properties does not equal the sum of the jurisdictions because some properties are listed on more than one register.

NOTE: Check the Thurston County website for updated information on Thurston County Historic Resources and with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for archaeological resources.

Commented [DB2]: Updated information pending
 Commented [DB3R2]: waiting on data from GeoData, last nudge 10/14/2024

*See Appendix A for a summary of identified historic resources in Thurston County extracted from the Thurston County Cultural Resources Inventory. These [Historic Register](#) sites are mapped in Map H-1.

Special Property Tax Valuation

The Washington State Legislature has established a law for buildings listed on the Thurston County Historic Register. If you own one of these buildings or a building in a Historic District, you may be eligible for Special Property Tax Valuation. To qualify:

- You must complete an approved property rehabilitation within two years before applying.
- The cost of major improvements must be at least 25 percent of the building's assessed value before rehabilitation.

If you meet these conditions, the assessor may exclude the improved value from your property's assessed value. This will reduce your taxes for ten years.

The Washington State Legislature has enacted legislation that allows owners of Thurston County Historic Register Buildings or contributing buildings in a Historic District to receive Special Property Tax Valuation. The properties must have undergone an approved rehabilitation within the two years prior to the date of application. In addition, the actual cost of substantial improvement to the eligible historic property must be 25 percent or more of the assessed value of the historic structure prior to rehabilitation. If those conditions are met, the assessor may exclude that asset from the value to reduce taxes for a period of ten years.

Allowable costs include expenses for work on the building's original structure, permit fees, and development fees. All are part of the rehabilitation period. Costs to acquire the property or expand its structure are not eligible.

Allowable costs are those attributable to work within the original envelope of the building, permit and development fees and other expenses incurred during rehabilitation period. Costs associated with acquiring the property or enlarging a structure are not allowable.

Property owners must apply to the Thurston County Assessor by October 1 of each year to join this program. The approval process is:

- The Assessor forwards the application to the Historic Commission.
- The Historic Commission checks if the rehab meets cost and preservation standards.
- Once approved, the owner will sign an agreement with the Historic Commission. It will include the property's maintenance standards.
- The Commission certifies the rehabilitation to the Assessor.
- The Assessor then reduces the property's value by the approved costs for ten years. This results in lower property taxes.

Property owners must get written approval from the Historic Commission before making any changes. New owners must also sign the agreement to maintain the special valuation. There is a fee associated with this program.

Interested property owners must apply to the Thurston County Assessor by October 1 of each year. The Assessor forwards the application to the Historic Commission which determines if the rehabilitation meets the cost and preservation standards. The owner signs an agreement with the Historic Commission which stipulates maintenance standards for the property. The Commission certifies the rehabilitation to the Thurston County Assessor who then subtracts the approved costs from the assessed value of the property every year for ten years, reducing the property tax obligation. The property owner must receive written approval from the Historic Commission before making changes to the property and new owners must sign the same agreement to keep the special valuation in effect. There is also an application fee for this program.

Public Education

The Thurston County Historic Commission has several ways to get information to the public.

An annual event commemorating Thurston County's founding on January 12, 1852.

Published reference books:

- Postmarked Thurston County (1988).
- Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide (1992).
- Water, Woods, and Prairies: Essays on the History of Washington's Capitol County (2019).

They have also created videos about the county's history and place names.

Commented [CT4]: Where can these be found?

You can find historic interpretive markers throughout the county at:

- Scatter Creek, Maytown, and Grays Harbor rest stops along Interstate 5 and State Hwy 8.
- The Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge
- The Yelm Cemetery
- Mud Bay Park and Ride
- The interpretive center for the Bush family on Bush Prairie.
- The Grand Mound Site of Women's First Vote in Washington and Indian Summer Park.
- The Regional Athletic Complex. This marker features eight displays of countywide information. The project was a partnership with the City of Lacey.

A Historic Road Name program. This program recognizes historic road names in the county with unique signs added to existing road signs.

The Thurston County Historic Commission annually sponsors a public history event to commemorate the founding of Thurston County on January 12, 1852. The Commission has produced three reference books *Postmarked Thurston County* (1988), a history of local post offices,

Thurston County Place Names: A Heritage Guide (1992), and *Water, Woods, and Prairies: Essays on the History of Washington's Capitol County* (2019). The Commission has also produced videos on county history and origin of county place names. The County has placed historic interpretative markers at several locations including the Scatter Creek, Maytown, and Grays Harbor rest stops along Interstate 5 and State Hwy 9, and at the Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. Other markers are located at the Yelm Cemetery, Mud Bay Park and Ride, at a special interpretative center for the Bush Family on Bush Prairie, at the Grand Mound Site of Women's First Vote in Washington, and at the Indian Summer Park. The Historic Commission will unveil their latest interpretive marker to include eight displays of county wide information at the Regional Athletic Complex in a partnership with the City of Lacey in Spring 2024. The Commission also administers a Historic Road Name program for recognizing the historic names of roads in the county through special signage on existing road signs.

Heritage Grant Program

Since 2010, the Thurston County Historic Commission has offered grants to non-profits. This program supports projects that preserve history. It helps collect, preserve, and interpret the heritage of Thurston County. The funding comes from document recording fees collected by the Thurston County Auditor. According to RCW 36.22.170, these fees are for projects that promote historical preservation or programs. This includes preserving historic documents.

Since 2010, the Thurston County Historic Commission annually sponsors a grant program to provide funding to non-profit organizations for historic preservation projects. These funds provide resources which assist in the collection, preservation, and interpretation of Thurston County's heritage. The program is funded with a portion of document recording fees collected by the Thurston County Auditor. The allocation of these fees for projects that "promote historical preservation or historical programs, which may include preservation of historic documents" is authorized under RCW 36.22.170.

Thurston County has invested over \$500,000 in 105 projects since 2023. This program restores and preserves local history. Past projects include recording oral histories for Dr. Thelma Jackson's book, "Blacks in Thurston County." The Sand Man Tugboat was also restored. The museum added new displays and artifact storage. Additionally, the team created a 3D interactive tour video for the Schmidt House.

Thurston County has committed over \$500,000 to 105 projects as of 2023, restoring and preserving our areas history through this program. Examples of past projects include recording oral black histories for the book Blacks in Thurston County by Dr. Thelma Jackson, restoration of The Sand Man Tugboat, new museum displays and artifact storage, and the Schmidt House 3D Interactive Tour Video.

D. PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL/CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archaeological Resources

~~The DAHP keeps details about known archaeological sites confidential, as required by RCW 42.17.310(1)(k). Local governments can access this information by entering into Memoranda of Agreement with DAHP. Decision-makers should consult affected tribes in Thurston County, like Squaxin Island, Chehalis, and Nisqually. These tribes can provide valuable input on land use or projects impacting traditional areas or archaeological resources, as they may have more information than the DAHP. Locational information about known archaeological resources is available from the DAHP on a confidential basis. This is regulated by RCW 42.17.310(1)(k). Memoranda of Agreement can be made between local governments and DAHP to provide restricted access to this information for bona fide uses. Affected tribes within Thurston County—Squaxin Island, Chehalis, and Nisqually—should also be contacted to comment on proposed land use or other actions or projects which could involve traditional areas or archaeological resources, as they often have more or different information than DAHP.~~

Review of Changes to Historic Properties

~~According to TCC 2.106.050, the Thurston County Historic Commission must review any changes to properties on the Thurston County Historic Register. Following the Commission's recommendations is voluntary. Yet, if the owner alters a property and it no longer qualifies for the historic register, the Commission can remove it. Pursuant to TCC 2.106.050, changes to properties listed on the Thurston County Historic Register must be reviewed by the Thurston County Historic Commission. Compliance with the recommendations of the Commission is voluntary, however if the property is altered in a way that no longer makes it eligible for the historic register, it can be removed.~~

Project Review

~~The Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) safeguards our historic, cultural, and natural heritage. Under SEPA, authorities evaluate development plans for impacts on sensitive areas, like historic sites. If federal funds are involved, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act come into play (36 CFR Part 8 and 43 CFR Part 10). These laws require federal agencies to consider the effects of their projects on historic properties and indigenous lands. Thurston County can provide input on these matters. Section 106 encourages early consultation among agencies and stakeholders to address preservation issues. The aim is to identify affected properties, assess impacts, and find ways to avoid or reduce harm, including making physical changes. It also seeks to prevent disturbances to cultural landscapes. The Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is intended—among other policy goals—to help “preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Development proposals evaluated under SEPA consider adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive or special areas, such as historic resources. Using federal funds for projects also requires consideration of project impacts under Section 106, 36 CFR Part 8 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 43 CFR Part 10, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act regulations. The Acts require federal agencies to take into account consider the~~

Commented [CT5]: Info on SEPA could be in a call out box and posted earlier in the document when it is first discussed.

~~impacts of their undertakings on historic properties and aboriginal lands and affords Thurston County a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns early in the planning process through consultation among agencies and other interested parties regarding the impacts of projects on historic and culturally significant properties. The goal is to identify properties potentially impacted by a project, assess the impacts and seek ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts including physical changes to resources. Additionally, the goal is to avoid the disturbance of or infringement on cultural landscapes.~~

~~The Thurston County Historic Commission has a mitigation policy with specific recommendations. These include using historic structures in new developments and documenting resources with photos.~~

~~The Thurston County Historic Commission has adopted a mitigation policy under which the Commission makes specific mitigation recommendations. These range from incorporating the historic structures into new development to photographic documentation of resources.~~

Relationship of Historic Preservation to other Thurston County Goals, Objectives and Policies

~~Preserving historic resources in Thurston County is crucial. It supports the county's goals for land use, housing, transport, infrastructure and the environment. Preserving these resources also involves other valuable natural and human-related resources.~~

~~Preservation of the county's archaeological and historic resources is an integral part of the county's land use, housing, transportation, capital facilities and natural environment goals, objectives and policies along with the consideration of the protection of other valuable county natural and human-related resources.~~

III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

GOAL 1. THE COUNTY PROMOTES AND ENCOURAGES PRESERVATION OF ITS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE A: ~~Establish and maintain programs to protect important archaeological and historic resources.~~

~~Programs are established and maintained for recognizing and protecting important archaeological and historic resources.~~

POLICIES:

HR-1.A.1. ~~The county should identify~~ Identify and evaluate ~~archaeological and historic~~ cultural resources for their significance ~~infor~~ preservation.

HR-1.A.2. ~~The county should encourage~~ Encourage the participation of diverse groups in the historic preservation program.

- HR-1.A.3. ~~The county should expand~~ Expand and update the historic resources inventory as resources allow. It should identify a variety of property types and themes. The county should pursue grant funding or other sources to accomplish this work.
- ~~Expand and update the historic resources inventory as resources are available to identify a variety of property types and themes. The county should pursue grant funding or other sources to accomplish this work.~~
- HR-1.A.5. ~~The county should encourage~~ Encourage registering historic resources that meet the national, state, or county standards. The county should urge owners to protect, enhance, and maintain the historic properties and to use them appropriately. Encourage registration of archaeological and historic resources which meet standards for national, state or county registers, and the county should encourage their owners to protect, enhance, maintain and appropriately use the historic properties.
- HR-1.A.6. ~~The county should provide~~ Incentivize the preservation and restoration of private historic properties. Allow flexibility in building codes, tax benefits, and zoning for historic and archaeological sites. Provide incentives for preserving and restoring private archaeological and historic properties, such as flexibility in building codes, tax benefits and zoning provisions that permit special uses of historic and archaeological properties.
- HR-1.A.7. ~~The county should maintain~~ Maintain a plan to mark and interpret historic sites in the county.
- ~~Maintain a plan for marking and interpreting appropriate sites which have archaeological and historic significance to the county.~~
- HR-1.A.8. ~~The county should encourage~~ The county should encourage the public to acquire valuable historic properties by various means. These properties may have historic importance to the county or may be part of another public project. The county can acquire them through purchases, grants, and donations.
- ~~Encourage public acquisition of the most outstanding archaeological and historic properties through a variety of means. Such sites include those having outstanding archaeological and historic value to the county or sites that are part of another public project. The county should acquire these properties through a variety of approaches, such as purchase, grants, donation and other means.~~
- HR-1.A.9. ~~The county should encourage~~ Encourage coordinated effort among jurisdictions and organizations to identify, promote and protect the county's archaeological and historic resources. Thurston County Historic Register and Inventory properties should be accorded have the same status and protection when they are annexed to other jurisdictions.
- HR-1.A.10. ~~The county should encourage~~ Encourage cooperation with Indian Tribes to identify and preserve archaeological and historic resources. This can be done through

information sharing and collaborative programs. The county should keep an updated Memorandum of Understanding with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This agreement allows for the exchange of archaeological records. When tribal artifacts or sites are found, the county must notify the Indian Tribes and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. This notification should occur before removing or disturbing the artifacts or sites.

Encourage cooperation with Indian Tribes to identify and preserve archaeological and historic resources through sharing of information and collaborative programs. The county should maintain and update as needed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation for data exchange of archaeological records. The county should notify Indian Tribes and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation when tribal artifacts and sites are encountered prior to their removal or further disturbance.

HR-1.A.11. The county should encourage Promote awareness of and support for historic preservation. Emphasize the need to preserve Thurston County's archaeological and historic resources.

Encourage public understanding and support of historic preservation by promoting public awareness of the significance and extent of Thurston County's archaeological and historic resources and the value of their preservation.

HR-1.A.12. The county should encourage Encourage a public information program to identify, protect and promote archaeological and historic resources and support related cultural tourism initiatives within the county.

HR-1.A.13. The county should identify Identify historic resources at risk from climate impacts, like flooding, sea level rise, and wildfires. Develop strategies to preserve them amid these increased risks.

Identify historic resources that may be vulnerable to climate impacts, such as increased flooding, sea level rise, and wildfire, and develop strategies for their preservation in the face of these increased risks.

HR-1.A.14. The county should continue Continue to support the Thurston County Historic Commission and its activities.

OBJECTIVE B: The county's permitting process protects important archaeological and historic resources.

Important archaeological and historic resources are protected and preserved through the county's land use permitting process.

POLICIES:

Commented [DB6]: I would like to know how our Tribal partners feel about this language and how cultural resource review currently happens to see what changes need to be made.

Commented [BB7R6]: In my experience with the Elwanger project, Squaxin has been appreciative of an approach where we have project specific questions about potential known resources based on WISAARD mapping. I think further exploration of this is warranted, and a policy to work with tribes to define how we can/should be asking project specific questions about resources would be helpful.

Commented [DB8]: Cross reference to the Climate Element - historic and cultural resources should be listed in the vulnerability and risk assessment

Commented [DB9R8]: @Amelia Schwartz

Commented [AS10R8]: this is great, thanks Dana!

- HR-1.B.1. ~~The county should encourage Support land uses and developments that keep or improve cultural resources. Discourage their destruction or incompatible alterations. Encourage land uses and development proposals that retain or enhance archaeological and historic cultural resources and discourage the destruction or incompatible alteration of these resources.~~
- HR-1.B.2. ~~The county should consider Consider~~ allowing adaptive reuse of historic structures in need of significant rehabilitation.
 - a. Encourage adaptive reuse of structures such as factories, warehouses, office buildings, stores, and others, into affordable housing, mixed-use developments, live-work spaces, and/or senior housing.
 - b. Combine historic preservation tax incentives with housing tax credits and grant programs to package financially viable housing projects.
 - c. Include adaptive reuse and historic preservation in economic development plans for revitalization projects of downtowns, main streets, and older neighborhoods.
- HR-1.B.3. ~~Protect and preserve cultural resources. They give a sense of place, link us to the past, and enhance our quality of life.~~
~~Protect and preserve significant archeological and historic cultural resources contributing to the sense of place, providing links to our past, and enhancing quality of life.~~
- HR-1.B.4. ~~The county should encourage Promote coordinated park and trail development. Development should preserve, restore, and use archaeological and historic sites. Encourage coordination of park and trail development with preservation, restoration and use of archaeological and historic sites.~~
 - a. ~~Develop plans for bike and pedestrian paths next to historic trails, roads, bridges, rail lines, and waterways. Support development of transportation plans for bicycle and pedestrian paths adjacent to historic trails, roads, bridges, rail lines, and waterways.~~
 - b. ~~Actively Pursue~~ community participation in design planning.
- HR-1.B.4. ~~Archaeological and~~ Preserve and enhance historic sites on county properties. Where possible, provide interpretive info and public access.
~~Historic cultural sites on county properties should be preserved and enhanced, and provided with interpretive information and public access where possible and appropriate.~~
- HR-1.B.5. ~~The county should identify Identify~~ significant views in the county.
- HR-1.B.6. ~~Maintain the confidentiality of historic and archaeological resources. Staff will review them in land use and permitting processes.~~
~~Maintain confidentiality of historic and archaeological resources as staff gain access to resources review resources through land use and permitting processes.~~

Commented [MT11]: Moved from Chapter 2

Table 10-2. Thurston County Historic Register Summary-Properties Inventory

SiteName	Location by Address	Category	Other Register Status	Date Built	Significance
Jamestown Granary	Rochester	Agriculture		1844	associated early pioneer family
Bush Butternut Tree	Olympia	Landscape		1845	landmark of a prominent settler
Thomas and Louisa Rutledge House and Barn	Olympia	Agriculture		1861	Founder of Littlerock
Mima Prairie Cemetery	Olympia	Cemetery		1864	Associated with prominent county figures
Ignatius and Emma Calvin House	Tenino	Agriculture		1877	used as a stagecoach way-station
Yelm Cemetery	Yelm	Cemetery		1881	associated with the Longmire family, many notable interments
Bell-Bennett House	Olympia	Residence		1885	rural pioneer style
Alex and Anna Laaska House and Warehouse	Rochester	Residence	NRHP, WHR	1888	Finnish Settlement
Bigelow House	Olympia	Residence		1893	associated with influential resident
Erickson Farmstead/Vine Maple Farms Farmland	Rochester	Agriculture		1893	associated with Scandinavian settlers
Erickson Farmstead/Vine Maple Farms House	Rochester	Residence		1893	associated with Scandinavian settlers
McKenzie House	Yelm	Residence		1893	historic integrity
Jonas and Maria Lovisa Erickson Farm	Rochester	Agriculture	NRHP, WHR	1895	associated with Finnish and Swedish settlement

Collins School	Olympia	Education		1900	associated with Freedom community and 1955 Indian Wars
Gunstone House	Olympia	Residence		1901	farmstead connected with early settlement
Pruitt Barn	Yelm	Agriculture		1901	example of gambrel style and materials representative of the era
Pincin Estate Art Gallery	Olympia	Recreation		1902	associated with area arts and culture
McVitte/Duckwitz/Hughs House	Yelm	Residence		1902	possible associations with Hudson's Bay Company, example of squared log housing, associated with several local families
Bowman Farmstead				1906	associated with Swede-Finn settlement in Independence area
Black Lake School	Olympia	Education	NRHP, WHR	1910	associated with Black Lake settlement
Delphi School	Olympia	Education	NRHP, WHR	1910	associated with logging era boom
Salsich Lumber Co. Superintendent's House	Yelm	Residence		1910	associated with area development
Misqually School	Olympia	Education		1911	associated with first settlement, local landmark
Swayne House	Olympia	Residence		1912	rural foursquare style
Bronson Resort	Olympia	Recreation		1915	community value

Chambers Prairie/East Olympia School	Olympia	Education	NRHP, WHR	1916	important community gathering location, bell purchased through community donations
Lashamas School	Yelm	Education		1916	craftsman style, complete historic school grounds
Lost Lake Cabin	Olympia			1920	example of a rustic style cabin common in that era
Grand Mound Schoolhouse	Grand Mound	Education		1922	built by notable architect, style and materials are representative of local history
Lake Lawrence Resort Pavillion	Yelm	Recreation		1923	associated with area development
Sunshine Hall	Centrallia	Recreation		1925	community gathering location
Gregory House Thurston County Chicken Hatchery	Olympia	Residence		1925	associated with local chicken farm
Kaiser House & Outbuildings	Olympia	Residence		1925	rural pioneer style
Olympia Golf & Country Club	Olympia	Recreation		1925	associated with area development
The White House	Yelm	Residence		1926	example of a bungalow arts and crafts style
Adams House	Olympia	Residence		1928	associated with local chicken cannery
German Congregational Church	Olympia	Religious		1928	associated with Volga German settlement from Eastern Washington

Shincke House	Olympia	Residence		1929	pioneer Shincke family
The Lucas Harding Residence				1930	example of french eclectic style, designed by notable architect who also designed public buildings in Olympia and area
Long Lake Recreation Hall	Lacey	Recreation		1933	Civilian Conservation Corps project, peeled logs style
Gardner House	Olympia	Residence		1933	retains many original features, English Builder style
Otto House	Olympia	Residence		1935	associated with German settlement
Violet Prairie Grange	Tenino	Range		1935	community gathering location
Falkner/Kolze House	Olympia	Residence		1938	historic integrity, good example of houses in that area at the time
Old Baston Harbor School	Olympia	Education		1938	community gathering location
Holmes Island Water Tower	Olympia	Residence		1939	historic wind mill used to pump water for house hold use and later for irrigation.
Kinnbrew House	Olympia	Residence		1939	rare historic log home
Order of Runsborg Hall/Swede Hall	Rochester	Recreation		1939	associated with Swedish settlement, community gathering location

Historic Resources

THURSTON COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

2024 Draft/2025 Planning Commission Public Hearing Draft

Offut Lake Resort	Tenino	Recreation		1940	associated with several local families
Strong House	Olympia	Residence		1941	example of local homestead
Swayne Barn and Orchard (Meadow View Farm)	Olympia	Agriculture		1941	example of rural foursquare and rural acerage
McAllister Springs	Olympia	Recreation		1949	originally used for recreation, then city water source, then transferred to Nisqually Tribe
Eudicutt Black Walnut Tree	Olympia	Landscape			associated with Delphi settlement
Kaiser Dairy Barn	Olympia	Agriculture			good example of a local dairy
Schneider Prairie Oak	Olympia	Landscape			cited as a bearing tree upon survey in 1855
Tibbets Property	Olympia	Agriculture			Associated with early settlement
Dys Property		Nature			Squaxin Island Tribe River crossing. Possible cultural resources

Historic Name	Location Address	Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date	
Bush Butternut Tree	8400 Old Highway 99	Olympia	Landscape Architecture	Local Register	1945
McVitte/Duckwitz/Hughes House	18421 Bald Hills Road	Yelm	Exploration/Settlement	Local Register	1860

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Packwood Farm	141 Nisqually Cutoff Southeast	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1860
George Washington Rutledge House	13831 Southwest Littlerock Road	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1860
Brewer House	17915 Guava	Rochester	Agriculture	National Register State Register Local Register	1860
Ticknor Barn	6710 Skookumchuck Road	Tenino	Agriculture	Inventory	1860
Thomas Rutledge House and Barn	13423 Southwest Littlerock Road	Olympia	Agriculture	State Register Local Register	1861
Mima Prairie Cemetery	15025 SW Mima Road	Olympia	Community Planning & Development	Local Register	1864
Colvin Farmstead	16828 Old Highway 99	Tenino	Agriculture	National Register State Register Local Register	1877
Emily French House	3212 Cove Lane NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1879
Scott/Wright Property Historic Features	10910 Case Road SW	Olympia	Transportation	Local Register	1880
McLane Cemetery	Near 704 SW Delphi Road	Olympia	Community Planning & Development	Inventory	1883

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Jamestown Granary	7741 James Road SW	Rochester	Agriculture	State Register Local Register	1884
Littlerock United Methodist Church	6336 Southwest 128th Avenue	Littlerock	Religion	Inventory	1885
Bell-Bennett House	3800 South Bay Road NE	Olympia	Agriculture	Local Register	1885
Rich House	9304 Rich Road Southeast	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1885
Jaaska House and Warehouse	11300 Independence Road	Rochester	Architecture	National Register State Register Local Register	1888
Delphi Cemetery	Delphi & Waddell Roads	Olympia	Community Planning & Development	Inventory	1890
Endicott Historic Black Walnut Tree	9291 Delphi Road SW	Olympia	Landscape Architecture	Local Register	1890
Hercules Quarry #1	2712 Huston Street	Tenino	Industry	Inventory	1891
Hercules #2 /Eureka Quarry	4220 Southeast Old Military Road	Tenino	Industry	Inventory	1891
Erickson Farmstead	16015 Case Road SW	Rochester	Agriculture	Local Register	1893
Duncan Bigelow House	2002 Friendly Grove Road	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1893
McKenzie House	14415 George Road Southeast	Yelm	Agriculture	Local Register	1893

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Jonas-Erickson Farmstead	13121 Independence Road SW	Rochester	Agriculture	National Register State Register Local Register	1895
Gonine House	14902 Vail Cut Off Road	Rainier	Architecture	Inventory	1896
Austin-Musser House	3221 Musser Drive SW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1900
Collins School	9901 Yelm Highway SE	Olympia	Education	Local Register	1900
Glen-Dodge Farm	11308 Gate Road Southwest	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1900
Austin House	2542 Delphi Road SW	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1901
Gunstone House	12742 Case Road SW	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1901
Franks House	3909 Oyster Bay Road NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1902
Poncin Estate-Brown House	9934 NE Point View Street	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1902
Taylor Farm	2400 Southeast 180th	Tenino	Agriculture	Inventory	1902
Bordeaux House	9146 Bordeaux Road	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1903
Nelson Farmstead	3624 Waldrick Road	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1905
Poncin Estate-Wulff House	9929 Johnson Point Road	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1906
Tono Townsite (site only)	Tono Road, 3 miles southeast of Bucoda	Bucoda	Manufacturing	Inventory	1907

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
L.N. Rice House & Farm	12247 Vail Road Southeast	Yelm	Agriculture	Inventory	1908
The Firs	1816 Northwest 27th	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1908
Fredon Hall/Spurgeon Creek Grange	9243 Yelm Highway	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1909
Morgan Davies Barn	Skookumchuck Rd S of the junctn with Johnson Creek	Tenino	Agriculture	Inventory	1910
Delphi School	7601 Delphi Road SW	Olympia	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1910
Gate School	16925 Moon Road Southwest	Rochester	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1910
Salsich Lumber Company House	10808 Vail Road	Yelm	Architecture	National Register State Register Local Register	1910
Black Lake Grange/School	6011 Southwest Black Lake Boulevard	Olympia	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1910
Blankenship House	513 Flora Vista Dr. NE	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1910
Yelm Irrigation Ditch	Vail Road, Morris Road	Yelm	Agriculture	Inventory	1910

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Nisqually School	341 Nisqually Cut-off Road SE	Olympia	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1911
South Bay School/Grange #250	3918 Northeast Sleater Kinney Road	Olympia	Education	Inventory	1911
Swayne House	6011 Swayne NE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1912
Seifke House	2249 Reservation Road Southeast	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1913
Maple Lane	20311 Southwest Old Highway 9	Rochester	Government	National Register State Register Local Register	1914
Bronson Resort	4122 Southeast 119th	Olympia	Entertainment/Recreation	Local Register	1915
East Olympia School	8126 Normandy Road	Olympia	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1916
Curtis Dixon House	14410 Southwest Littlerock Road	Rochester	Architecture	Inventory	1916
Lackamas School	16240 Bald Hill Road Southeast	Yelm	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1916

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Grand Mound Oregon Trail Marker	20639 Old Highway 99 (corner of Grand Mound Way)	Rochester	Social History	Inventory	1916
Bush Prairie Oregon Trail Marker	8820 Old 99 SE	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1916
Swanson House & Farm	18947- 133rd Avenue	Yelm	Agriculture	Inventory	1917
Skookumchuck Grange	5345 Southeast Skookumchuck Road	Tenino	Social History	Inventory	1917
Engstrom House /Weber House	3741 SW 143rd Ave	Tenino	Agriculture	Inventory	1918
Johnson Farm Watertower	7936 Johnson Road	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1918
Robert S. Smith House	16224 Vail Road	Yelm	Agriculture	Inventory	1919
Deschutes Grange/Forest School	16435 Southeast 148th Avenue	Yelm	Social History	Inventory	1920
Guerin House	6441 Guerin Street Southwest	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1920
Deschutes Falls Park	25005 SE Bald Hill Road	Yelm	Landscape Architecture	Inventory	1920
French Cafe	2921 Waldrick Road Southeast	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1922
She Nah Nam Monument	near 7th Avenue Southeast and Old Pacific Highway	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1922

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Lake Lawrence Resort	15735 Topaz Road	Yelm	Entertainment/Recreation	Local Register	1923
Sticklin House	3906 NW Country Club Road NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1923
Gregory/Query House	3016 10th Avenue NE	Olympia	Agriculture	Local Register	1925
Westover House	3512 Country Club Drive NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1925
Sunshine Hall	20638 Gand Mound Way Southwest	Centralia	Social History	Inventory	1925
Kaiser House	2410 Kaiser Road	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1925
Olympia Country and Golf Club Clubhouse	3636 Country Club Northwest	Olympia	Social History	Local Register	1925
Weiks Farm/Evergreen Dairy	12301 Endicott Road Southwest	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1926
Ft. Henness Marker and Masonic Lodge Marker	183rd & Apricot Street	Rochester	Social History	Inventory	1926/1941
Bordeaux House/Butler Cove	3422 Country Club Drive Northwest	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1927
Rignall Hall	8131 Northwest Urquhart Street	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1927

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Martin/Bean House	3430 Country Club Drive Northwest	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1927
Cobblestone Lodge	19540 Johnson Road	Yelm	Architecture	National Register State Register Local Register	1927
Weyerhaeuser Log Dump	6903 NE Whitham Road	Olympia	Industry	National Register State Register Local Register	1928
Townsite of Vail	16506 Vail Loop Road	Rainier	Industry	Inventory	1928
Gull Harbor Lutheran Church	4909 Boston Harbor Road NE	Olympia	Religion	Local Register	1928
Holly Hills Farm	2615 Heritage Street NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1928
Shuman/Adams House	12622 Littlerock Road SW	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1928
Ayer Ranch	8527 Southeast Ayer Street	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	1928
Dewhurst Beach Cabin	5141 Northeast Indian Road	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1928
Sunny Bay Plantation	5829 Gull Harbor Drive Northeast	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1929
Shincke House	4613 Shincke Road NE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1929

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Chambers Prairie Blockhouse Marker	near 7101 Rainier Road SE	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1929
Lucas/Schmidt House	3620 Country Club Drive Northwest	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1929
South Union School/Grange	10030 South Tilley Road	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1930
Prosperity Grange	3701 Steamboat Island Road NW	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1930
Baciu House	8646 Canal Road	Yelm	Architecture	Inventory	1930
Nisqually Grange #906	624 Old Pacific Highway Southeast	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1930
Lackamas Gymnasium	16312 Bald Hill Road Southeast	Olympia	Education	National Register State Register Local Register	1930
"Old Orchard"	249 - 73rd	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1930
Carlyon Beach Clubhouse	2719 Island Dr. NW	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1931
Littlerock Grange Hall #913	5949 Maytown Road	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1931
Fort Eaton Marker	Yelm Highway east of Meridian Road Intersection	Olympia	Social History	Inventory	1932
Camp Millersylvania	12245 Tilley Road South	Olympia	Landscape Architecture	Inventory	1933
Gardner House	10911 7th Avenue SE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1933

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Long Lake Recreation Hall	3054 Carpenter Road SE	Lacey	Social History	National Register State Register Local Register	1933
Cedar Creek CGC Nursery	12200 Southwest Bordeaux Road	Olympia	Government	Inventory	1934
Ticknor School (Moved)	3212 Skookumchuck Road SE now at 399 Park Avenue W	Tenino	Education	National Register State Register	1934
Dofflemyer Point Light	211 NE 73rd	Olympia	Maritime History	National Register State Register Local Register	1934
Violet Prairie Grange	17104 Southeast Violet Prairie Road	Tenino	Social History	Local Register	1935
Otto House	6340 123rd Avenue South	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1935
Rochester Grade School	10140 Southwest Highway 12	Rochester	Education	National Register State Register	1936
Klontz House	5212 Scott Road Northwest	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1936
Lillibridge House	5417 Countryside Beach Drive NW	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1937
Holmes Island Water Tower	7515 Holmes Island Road SE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1938/39

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Falkner House	7503 Holmes Island Road SE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1938
Boston Harbor School (moved)	310 Northeast 72nd Avenue	Olympia	Education	Local Register	1938
Swede Hall	18543 Albany Street Southwest	Rochester	Social History	Inventory	1939
Ada's Resort	4005 120th Avenue	Tenino	Entertainment/Recreation	Local Register	1939
Kinnebrew House	7924 61st Avenue NE	Olympia	Architecture	Local Register	1939
Hartley House	3710 NW Country Club Dr	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1939
Nash House	7608 Cooper Point Road	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1939
Sunny Bay Plantation - Ivan Moorhouse House	6315 Gull Harbor Drive NE	Olympia	Architecture	Inventory	1939
McAllister Springs	2345 SE Old Pacific Hwy	Olympia	Entertainment/Recreation	Local Register	1949
Reserve Fleet Site/Dock	900 Northeast 47th	Olympia	Maritime History	Local Register	1972
Bush Interpretative Site	1400 SE 85th Avenue	Olympia	Social History	Local Register	1997
The Grand Mound	20023 Old Hwy 9 SW	Rochester	Conservation	Inventory	Natural Feature
Schneider Prairie Oak Tree	6716 Sexton Road	Olympia	Conservation	Local Register	Natural Feature
Chambers Farmstead	7101 Rainier Road SE	Olympia	Agriculture	Inventory	Site

Historic Name	Location Address		Primary Significance	Register/Inventory	Construction Date
Linklater Ranch	13911 Military Road Southeast	Tenino	Agriculture	Inventory	Site

Commented [DB12]: Currently under review with final version to be available September 2024. Will update upon completion of Historic Commissioner Review.