



CITY OF REDMOND LANDMARKS COMMISSION

PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

15670 N.E. 85th Street

Redmond, Washington 98073

LANDMARK REGISTRATION FORM

PART I: PROPERTY INFORMATION

1. Name of Property

historic name: REDMOND CITY PARK

other names/site number: Anderson Park; Survey & Inventory Field Site No. 1621

2. Location

street address: 7802 168th Avenue NE

parcel no(s): 1225059016

legal description: Lots 4-6, Block 1, Sikes 3rd Addition to Redmond plus portion NE ¼ of NW ¼ Section 12-25-5, beginning intersection NE 77th Street with W line subdivision thence n 87-48-40, E 118.20 feet thence N 75-56-40, E 216.42 feet thence N 00-42-13, W 264 feet thence S 75-56-40, W 216.42 feet thence S 87-48-40, W 118.20 feet to W line side subdivision thence S along side line to beginning less state road

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- Private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property:

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

NA

4. Property Owner(s)

name: City of Redmond Parks and Recreation Department

street: 15670 NE 85th Street

city: Redmond

state: WA

zip: 98052

5. Form Prepared By

name/title: Adapted from National Register of Historic Places Form

organization: King County Historic Preservation Program

date: March 8, 2010

6. Nomination Checklist

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Map (REQUIRED) | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation Sheets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographs (REQUIRED): <i>please label</i>
or
<i>caption photographs and include an index</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please indicate): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Last Deed of Title (REQUIRED): <i>this document can usually be obtained for little or no cost from a title company</i> | |

PART II: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

7. Alterations

Check the appropriate box if there have been changes to plan, cladding, windows, interior features or other significant elements. These changes should be described specifically in the narrative section below.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Plan (i.e. no additions to footprint, relocation of walls, or roof plan) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | Interior features (woodwork, finishes, flooring, fixtures) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Cladding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No | Other elements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | Windows | | | |

Narrative Description

Use the space below to describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance, condition, architectural characteristics, and the above-noted alterations (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Redmond City Park is located immediately north of the intersection of Redmond Way and Cleveland Street, and just east of the city's historic downtown core. The 4.66-acre property contains six buildings, five auxiliary structures, and one object. The buildings include a caretaker's residence (aka Fullard House), a meeting house (aka Adair House) and an open-framed picnic shelter. All three are of rustic log construction and retain a high degree of physical integrity. They are considered features of significance (contributing buildings). Non-contributing elements include a public restroom and two well houses. While these were designed to complement the three rustic buildings, their dates of construction eliminate them as features of significance. Of the auxiliary structures, a modern playground, brick plaza, statue, picnic tables, pathway system and brick wall, only the pathways and rock wall are considered features of significance. The playground and plaza were both constructed within the last 25 years and their materials and design are incompatible with the architecture and layout of the park. The statue and picnic tables are also too new to be contributing features, although their design and materials are compatible with the historic character of the park.

The park is bounded on the north by NE 79th Street, on the west by 168th Avenue NE, on the east by an altered historic church building and other modern commercial properties, and on the south by the intersection of Redmond Way and Cleveland Street. The southern and westernmost boundaries of the site are enclosed by a rock wall. The southern portion of the site was originally the location of several of Redmond's early school houses. A brick schoolhouse was constructed in 1922 on a different site and most of the students were moved to the new facility. Oral histories indicate that shop and home economics classes were still held in the old schoolhouse probably no later than 1928 when the property was quit claimed to the Town of Redmond for "park or other municipal purposes". The Consolidated Grange Fair was headquartered there briefly until the Town of Redmond placed a bid for the removal of the old school buildings in June of 1929. The bid indicates that there were three buildings to be removed. The subsequent removal of those buildings accounts for the more open character of the southern portion of the site.

The northern portion of the site was vacant at the time of town purchase. A highly visible result of this is the large stand of mature conifers on the northern edge of the park. Two wells that supply much of the city's water were drilled in the park in 1951 and 1958. Both wellheads are contained in the two small wooden sheds in the north portion of the site.

The park has been altered somewhat over time. However, with the exception of a few elements, the landscape pattern is largely unchanged from the late 1930s. The few added elements primarily consist of rhododendrons and a conifer that have been planted around the houses. The stand of conifers on the northern portion of the park remains today and the southern portion remains relatively open. The relationship of the three log buildings to the site remains the same. The sidewalk and rock walls that were constructed as a part of the original WPA project remain. The only element that significantly distracts from the historic character of the park is the brick plaza that was added in 1982. It replaced a graveled parking area that was added after the construction of the houses. The plaza is located between the two houses and creates another means of entry to the park. This distracts from the original sidewalk entries that lead to the front porch of each house. As a result, the more common entrance to each house has become the back door.

Contributing Resources

All of the contributing resources in the park were influenced by the National Park Service Rustic Style of the 1920s and 30s. All of the contributing buildings are of log construction with wood shingle roofs. The foundations consist of concrete pads upon which the logs are set. The two houses exhibit differing methods of log construction.

- *Caretaker's Residence (Fullard House), 1938*

The northernmost cabin, currently referred to as the Fullard House, was built using a piece on piece construction method. This method employs a vertical log corner post, with horizontal logs scribed to fit with one another to form a stacked log wall panel that slides into place between the vertical members. This construction method was popular in the early days in French Canada. A more common expression of this form of log construction utilizes squared logs; however the Fullard house utilizes round logs. The house is a simple, one-story, 30' x 24' building. It was built in the side gable form. The roof is clad in wood shakes and has small exposed log rafters. The building's foundation is a system of poured concrete piers set on grade, with logs cut to fit on each pier. The cabin has a central front door facing west. The door is composed of vertical wood planks with an applied decorative wood pattern consisting of a series of 1" x 2" wood strips made into a centered cross with a circle at the midpoint. The top and bottom ends of the cross expand to form mirrored diamond patterns that end at the door corners. A hammered iron pull and backing plate are located just below the cross piece on the latching side of the door. A porch with a shed roof extends the full length of the façade. It is supported by four vertical log columns. The porch flooring is unfinished tongue-in-groove wood approximately 4" wide.

In the rear is a secondary entrance and porch offset to the southeast corner. It has a shed roof and is supported by two vertical log posts. The entry is fitted with a decorative door matching the pattern of the front. The back porch has concrete steps with brick insets that were a replacement to the original at the time of the brick plaza installation. The railings on both porches consist of small round logs; the top rail is slightly squared. The gable ends of the building have square wood shingles in even rows. The south gable end has an uncoursed rubble chimney centrally located with a wide base that gradually tapers beginning at the start of the gabled end. An additional chimney consisting of multi-colored brick projects through the roofline at a nearly central location. This chimney serves to vent the heating system and is capped with a single row of bricks slightly offset from the rest. On the north gable end is an access panel to the attic area. Most of the windows are six-light wood casement windows that

swing outward. The larger front windows are paired. There is also a fixed single pane window next to the rear door. The interior of the building is primarily a single room open to the roof with simple king post log trusses. Finishes are all wood with narrow tongue-in-groove flooring, exposed log walls, and wood frame windows. The fireplace is coursed rubble and there is no interior chimney. The simple, utilitarian light fixtures are not original.

The Fullard House remains largely intact. The only major alterations are the addition of a concrete ramp on the front porch; three flat skylights on the east slope of the roof; and the addition of a restroom and mechanical equipment on the interior.

- *Meeting Facility (Adair House), 1938*

The southernmost cabin, currently referred to as Adair House, was built as a meeting house. It was built in the scribe fit, saddle notched method of log construction. This method has its roots in Sweden. Squared logs with tapered ends extend beyond the corners of the cabin approximately 12" to 18". At the corners, these horizontally laid logs have curved notches cut out of the tops and bottoms, and are matched with the notches cut in the adjacent logs for a tight fit. The building has a simple 22' x 36' rectangular plan with a side gable roof clad in wood shakes with exposed log rafters. It has a gable roofed front porch. The porch gable is sided with coursed wood shingles as are the upper portions of both side elevations.

The foundation is poured concrete piers set on grade, with logs cut to fit on each pier. The front door matches that of the Fullard House. The log rail of the porch is formed by stacking squared logs that match the details of the main body of the building. The entry is flanked by paired, six-light casement windows that swing outward. These match those of the Fullard House. The west (side) elevation also mirrors the Fullard House with a tapering uncoursed rubble chimney. The east (side) elevation has two vertical plank doors with matching concrete stoops. Both stoops are covered by a single shed roof clad in wood shakes and have wooden railings, all recently re-constructed. On the north elevation are two widely set pairs of symmetrical multi-light casement windows that swing outward. The interior of the Adair House has finishes identical to the Fullard House as well as a single large open space.

The Adair House remains largely intact. The only major alterations are a slightly inclined concrete ADA sidewalk leading centrally onto the front porch. The north roof slope has four flat skylights and the south roof slope has one. Like the Fullard House, mechanical equipment and a restroom have been added on the interior.

- *Picnic Shelter, 1938*

In the northeast quadrant of the park is an open log structure that serves as a picnic shelter. It is a T-shaped structure with a rear projection that ends in a stone chimney. The structure appears more as a log building that has not been completely enclosed, as it has regular openings that serve as windows and doors, with low vertical log railings. Full height logs (grouped in threes) serve as corner posts and the uncoursed rubble chimney tapers toward the top in the same manner as the stone chimneys on the other buildings. The roof is composed of log rafters with exposed tails and purlins covered with wood shakes. The roof is supported by a modified multiple king post truss system made of peeled logs of various sizes. The trusses are completely open and visible as is the underside of the roof. Gable ends are open and the notching system used in this structure is minimal, with only slight notches cut to join

members. Most of the structural connections are accomplished using nails at these minimal notches. Horizontal logs support all elements but the chimney and these logs are placed on poured concrete piers. The entire floor area inside and out has been paved with poured concrete, and the piers extend two to three inches above the flooring. This concrete pad extends approximately three feet beyond the exterior walls of the shelter.

The picnic shelter remains largely intact. A full concrete slab has been poured within the building and extends outside of the building's footprint approximately four feet on all sides. The building houses several non-historic picnic tables and the stone fireplace has been sealed and is no longer functional.

- *Circulation system, ca. 1938*

A system of peripheral and internal concrete pathways connect various components of the park. There are straight sidewalks along the south and west boundaries, and a curved sidewalk along the north boundary, all next to the adjacent streets. Internal sidewalks connect all major features on the property. Two curved sidewalks start at the southwest and south-central entries and converge just south of the Adair House. Straight sidewalks extend from the west boundary to the Fullard House, Adair House and plaza; a straight sidewalk extends from the north boundary to the picnic shelter.

The circulation system remains largely intact. Several sections of these sidewalks have been repaired or replaced in recent years, but the work done is replacement in-kind and is compatible with the historic sidewalk sections.

- *Rock Wall, ca. 1938*

Along the south and west boundaries of the park is a low retaining wall constructed of a variety of stone types including large cobble, split cobble, and quarried igneous rock. The wall is laid roughly in courses with an unfinished mortar joint and unfinished top. At the east end of the south boundary the wall is no more than ten inches high. The wall is at its highest point, approximately three feet above grade, at the intersection of the south and west walls. The wall tapers down to grade as it moves north along the west boundary. Three sets of steps interrupt the wall; one on the west section near the Adair House; one at the southwest entry to the park; and, one in the middle section of the south wall. The steps are of a similar construction as the wall, but smaller stones are used as risers, and the treads are finished concrete.

Non-Contributing Resources

- *Restroom, ca. 1980*

This rectangular, one-story building has a central breezeway and side gable roof. Finished logs are used as the exterior material; they are saddle knotted at the corners. Within the breezeway are openings to two restrooms. The roof is covered with wood shakes and there are multiple flat skylights. Gable ends are closed and covered with wood shakes, and a decorative fan-shaped louver is placed in each gable. The building is set on a poured concrete stem wall. This building is non-contributing due to its age.

- *Well houses, 2008*

Near the northern edge of the park are two well houses that replace similar structures constructed to shelter equipment for wells that were drilled in the 1950s. These are two of the city's primary wells, as the park is located atop an aquifer. Both well houses are small, one-story buildings with single or double doors. Each has a combination hip and gable roof covered with composition shingles with exposed rafter tails. The walls are composed of split logs arranged vertically. Both buildings are partially shielded by vegetation and both have sidewalks leading to the primary entries. These buildings are compatible with the historic features of the park, but are non-contributing due to age.

- *Playground, 2004*

Near the eastern edge of the park is a large playground consisting of two sand pits surrounded by concrete borders. Several modern steel and wood benches are placed on the concrete borders. Within the large pit are several metal and plastic structures consisting of slides, steps and other playground equipment. This feature is non-contributing due to its age.

- *Plaza, 1982*

From the center of the west sidewalk and joining the three largest buildings on site is a brick walkway, plaza and various raised planters. The plaza forms a common area between the Fullard House to the north, Adair House to the south and restroom facility to the east. The plaza is a modern style with elevated planting beds, and an elevated brick and concrete stage. Two large metal flagpoles are located near the center of the plaza. This structure is considered non-contributing because of its age.

- *Picnic Tables, n.d.*

Spaced periodically throughout the park are steel and wood picnic tables permanently affixed to a concrete base and surrounded by a small concrete slab. The design and materials of these tables are compatible with the historic features of the park, but they are non-contributing due to age.

- *Statue, 2000*

At the edge of the south open space, near the Adair House, is a near life-size bronze statue of a woman holding her hat and the hand of a young girl. The statue is entitled "Aurora and Diane" and was sculpted by Lisa Sheets. The piece is on a brick and concrete base and is partially surrounded by a wood railing. It is non-contributing due to age.

PART III: HISTORICAL / ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

8. Evaluation Criteria

Redmond Municipal Code recognizes five designation criteria for consideration as a City of Redmond Landmark.

Designation Criteria:

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

Criteria Considerations:

Property is

- a cemetery, birthplace, or grave owned by a religious institution/used for religious purposes
- moved from its original location
- a reconstructed historic building
- a commemorative property
- less than 40 years old or achieving significance within the last 40 years

Historical Data (if known)

Date(s) of Construction: 1938	Other Date(s) of Significance:	
Architect:	Builder:	Engineer:

Describe in detail the chronological history of the property and how it meets the landmark designation criteria. Please provide a summary in the first paragraph (use continuation sheets if necessary). If using a Multiple Property Nomination that is already on record, or another historical context narrative, please reference it by name and source.

Redmond City Park meets City of Redmond landmark criterion A1 for its association with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local history. It is a direct product of a nationwide Depression-era economic recovery and public infrastructure program that had a significant impact on the physical development of parks throughout King County. In addition, it meets criterion A3 for exemplifying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and style of construction. The park's buildings are good examples of Depression-era public architecture, known variously as CCC Style or Park Service Rustic. Redmond City Park occupies a significant place in Redmond community history. Established in 1938 under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), Redmond City

Park was the first and only community park in Redmond until 1968. At this writing, Redmond has 23 developed and eight undeveloped parks.

Community History

Redmond City Park is a significant example of how Americans have supported and enhanced their communities through volunteer effort. It was established as a direct result of community initiative provided by the women of the Jr. Nokomis Club. In 1934, three leaders in the Club, Perky Peterson, Marie Matthews and Florence Matilla, approached Redmond's Mayor Brown with a proposal that the City acquire property for a park. The women felt that young people needed a place to play other than the school grounds. Before meeting with the mayor, the Jr. Nokomis Club had developed a park plan that included bringing in the municipal government as a critical partner. Throughout the entire project the Club was continuously at the table seeing to the project's success. The club women actively participated in securing the donation of the approximately three acre parcel of land for the park.

The Club's plans included having several buildings constructed by the WPA, a federal program which was part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. The City applied for construction assistance under the WPA and the women, in spite of the scarcity of money during the Depression, successfully raised the funds to pay for construction materials through various enterprises, including dinners and bake sales. Club members and their families cleared the brush and grubbed out stumps from the site. The WPA workers built the cabins, stone walls and sidewalks, and turned the vacant land into an attractive community park. The project benefitted the community in another important way by creating jobs for the men in the community. For decades after creation of the park, the Jr. Nokomis Club continued to donate volunteer time and money to maintain and improve the park.

Formed in 1909, the Jr. Nokomis Club was a community improvement club, representative of organizations founded by women in communities across the Pacific Northwest in the early decades of the 20th century. These clubs were dedicated to improving their communities in a variety of ways ranging from creating infrastructure, e.g. installation of street lights and street improvements to increase safety, to amenities such as establishing public parks, playgrounds and gardens. Originally women's clubs, eventually men joined these organizations and the women and men worked side by side for the good of the community. The community benefited also by putting unemployed local men to work, as the WPA policy was to hire men from the community where a project was undertaken. After the WPA construction work was completed, the Jr. Nokomis Club continued to make improvements to the cabins and park grounds with volunteer work and donated funds.

The land for the park was donated to the City by Ezra Sikes. He gave the land with two conditions: the park was to be named for his wife, Jenny Adair, and there was to be a sidewalk around the outer perimeter of the park. The sidewalk was a part of the work done by the WPA in the 1930s. However, the park was not given a name until 1946 when it was named for Albert "Andy" Anderson. Anderson was a City employee who completed much of the park's landscaping in the 1940s. Anderson was widely admired and regarded affectionately in the community for his enthusiastic volunteer work with youth.

The Ezra Sikes request that the park be named for his wife was discovered by the club in 1982. Forty-eight years after the agreement with Sikes to name the park for his wife, women of the Jr. Nokomis

Club approached the City with the request that it “make good” on the agreement. The City responded by naming the larger of the WPA cabins “Adair House”.

Other prominent community leaders have been honored at Anderson Park by having various landscape features named for them. For example, the park plaza built in 1982 is named for Helen Peterson, a long-time community leader and activist who is distinguished in Redmond history as the founder and coordinator of Derby Days, an early bicycle race which was held at Anderson Park from 1939 to the 1980s. The second WPA cabin was named Fullard House in 1982 for Clarence “Clary” Fullard, who lived in the cabin 23 years in his capacity as the park’s caretaker. In naming the rustic cabin for Fullard, the following recognition of his commitment to the Redmond community is cited as follows: “devoted many years of his life to the unselfish, dedicated and loyal service to the City of Remond. . . .” Also noted in his service to the community was his significant leadership in organizing the Redmond Volunteer Fire Department in 1946 and serving as its first president. He is also commended for having, over his lifetime in Redmond, “continuously performed many services for the city and its citizens. He is quoted as having declared that “his heart and soul are in this town. . . .”

Contribution of the Works Progress Administration

The WPA was designed to coordinate the programs of various federal agencies providing work to the unemployed during the Great Depression. Created under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the guiding principal was that gainful employment on public projects was preferable to the acceptance of doles in terms of worker self-respect, the conservation of skills, and solid economic recovery. Once underway, the WPA itself furnished most of the jobs and dominated the public works program on a nation-wide scale.

The WPA required that projects must 1) have authorized local sponsors; 2) have general public usefulness; 3) not interfere with private employment; 4) be capable of completion by the available supply of WPA-eligible workers; 5) not demand excessive expenditure of material as compared with labor; 6) be capable of completion by the end of the fiscal year; and 7) be on public property.

Although it merged with the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1940 to become the Federal Works Agency, the programs of the WPA were not liquidated until 1944. The peak year of activity was 1938. By 1941, the WPA had employed over 8,000,000 people -- one fifth of all workers in the country. During its approximately nine-year lifespan, the WPA completed more than a quarter of a million projects encompassing nearly every field of economic and social activity. Seventy-eight percent of total WPA expenditures were spent on construction, engineering, and conservation projects, and the remaining twenty-two percent on community service programs.¹

Throughout King County, the WPA (along with the PWA and other federal recovery programs) left a lasting legacy of artistic, literary, historical and archival accomplishments, as well as a wide range of public works projects. Roads, bridges, docks, sidewalks, flood control projects, parks, schools, and a variety of public buildings and facilities were built in Seattle and throughout King County with WPA funding and labor. Recreational and community facilities were common as evidenced by WPA Press Release #1077:

“Large community recreational developments through WPA projects include White Center, Des Moines, Issaquah, Preston and Enumclaw. Typical is the Des Moines development where WPA erected a large field house of peeled logs, 50 by 135 feet, with facilities for community meetings, recreational activities, lockers and shower rooms. Work included a baseball field with grandstand and bleachers, tennis courts, a caretaker’s cottage and a wading pool. Walks, roads and parking space have been provided as well as an outdoor kitchen. Construction of playground equipment, lawns, shrubs and a fence for the entire area are called for in the project.”

In Redmond, by February 1938, WPA had allocated \$11,125 in funds to match \$1,695 furnished by the city. This work included “an addition to the caretaker’s house, erecting a water tower, installing a sprinkler system and plumbing, constructing roads, picnic shelters and kitchen, clearing, excavating and doing other incidental work in beautifying the grounds.”² Additional WPA work was done in 1941 when Redmond dedicated the new town park. At this time water lines, landscaping, tables, benches, sidewalks and playground equipment was installed. The workers also painted the building constructed only a few years earlier. Total WPA funds for these park improvements were \$11,757, with the city contributing \$3,591. The park was dedicated on June 12, 1941, and a strawberry shortcake festival was the highlight.

“The celebration will begin at 7:30 in the evening. Strawberry shortcake and coffee will be served free of charge. Ice cream in Dixie cups will be served free to the children. Speakers will include city and WPA officials and other prominent citizens.”

Carl W. Smith, state WPA administrator, indicated “that the park provides a center for local and countywide athletic events and is greatly enjoyed by the citizens of Redmond and the surrounding countryside.”³

The Influence of Rustic Architecture

"Rustic" architecture, a term used to describe the stylized, romantic character of hand-built structures in American parklands, evolved roughly between 1916 and 1942 under the aegis of the National Park Service. The style grew in response to a new view of the American concept of wilderness. With the conquering of a continent, wilderness was recognized increasingly as a resource to be preserved and respected. Rustic architecture was in great part a function of this philosophy, influenced as well by the popularity of the picturesque landscape and the Craftsman school of architecture and decorative design. The rustic style was

... a natural outgrowth of a new romanticism about nature, about our country's western frontiers ... the conservation ethic slowly took hold in this atmosphere of romanticism. Part of this ethic fostered the development of a unique architectural style. Perhaps for the first time in the history of American architecture, a building became an accessory to nature ... Early pioneer and regional building techniques were revived because it was thought that a structure employing native materials blended best with the environment.⁴

In the Pacific Northwest, a tradition of massive log and stone structures with a Swiss Alpine character was established on a grand scale at Glacier National Park by the Great Northern Railroad's Glacier Park Hotel Company.

Organized in 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) played a major role in the rustic building program of the national parks. The CCC also operated, under authority of President Roosevelt and under supervision of the National Park Service, within state, county and municipal park systems. Through this mechanism and through the publishing of a Park Service textbook for CCC crews (entitled Park Structures and Facilities) the theory and practice of rustic design and construction were made available to local park systems around the country.⁵ Another publication, Park and Recreation Structures – a three volume compendium of “successful natural park structures” designed in a variety of styles and with a variety of materials – would have been available for review, at the time the Redmond facilities were being developed. This publication was especially pertinent since it featured the three structures completed between 1927 and 1929 by the Park Service at Longmire, within Mt. Rainier National Park. These structures – particularly the early ones such as these Longmire buildings – served as the basis of most of the design done during the work relief programs of the 1930s.⁶

The rustic tradition of the Pacific Northwest and building programs in nearby Mt. Rainier National Park, clearly influenced the design and construction of the buildings and structures at Redmond City Park. The log construction, multi-light casement windows, and stone chimnies are all hallmarks of the style.

Notes

1. Above material paraphrased from Mitchell, Broadus, Depression Decade: From New Era through New Deal, 1929-1941. Volume IX, The Economic History of the United States, Rinehart and Company, Inc. (New York: Toronto), pp. 319-324.
2. WPA Press Release #398. Seattle, February 25, 1938.
3. WPA Press Release #1332. Seattle, June 10, 1941.
4. Merrill Ann Wilson: National Park Service Historical Architect, quoted in #5 below.
5. Above material from Tweed, Soullier, Law National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916- 1942, NPS Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, Feb., 1997, pp. i-ii, 3, 10, 91-93.
6. Longmire Buildings National Historic Landmark Nomination, Statement of Significance, 1987.

PART IV: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

9. Previous Documentation

Use the space below to cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form (use continuation sheet if necessary).

Previous documentation on file:

- included in Redmond Historic Resource Inventory # 1621
- previously designated a Redmond Landmark
- previously designated a Community Landmark
- listed in Washington State Register of Historic Places
- preliminary determination of individual listing
- (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings, Survey #:
- recorded by Historic American Engineering, Rec. #:

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- King County Historic Preservation Program
- Local government
- University
- Other (specify repository)

Bibliography

1. 9/1/1938 Eastside Journal Newspaper article.
2. Plat of Sikes Third Addition to Redmond recorded 10/17/1913, Recording No. 893595, King County, WA.
3. Copy of Quit Claim Deed from School District No. 200, dated 10/9/1928, King County, WA, deeding park property to "Town of Redmond".
4. Copy of Deed from William E. and Jennie A. Sikes dated 8/31/1938, Recording No. 3008539, p. 189, vol. 1801, King County, WA, deeding park property to "Town of Redmond".
5. Redmond Historic Resource Inventory File No. 1621, 1998, updated 2005.
6. Well log documents dated 10/17/1952 and 8/15/1958.
7. 1981 blueprints from Carter Kerr for Phase II Renovations to Anderson Park
8. City of Redmond, Washington, photographic records.
9. Mitchell, Broadus. Depression Decade: From New Era through New Deal, 1929-1941. Volume IX, The Economic History of the United States. Rinehart and Company, Inc. (New York: Toronto), pp. 319-324, 1947.
10. Fifth Annual Report of the County Road Engineer, 1939, King County, State of Washington, p. 184.

Major Bibliographical References (continued)

11. Tweed, William C.; Soulliere, Laura E.; Law, Henry G. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916- 1942. NPS Western Regional Office, Division of Cultural Resource Management, Feb., 1977, pp. i-ii, 3, 10, 91-93.