

**Programmatic Agreement
Among
The National Forests of Washington State
The Washington State Historic Preservation Office and
The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Regarding
Recreation Residence and Organizational Camp Management**

Whereas, the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, the National Forests for Washington State (the Forests), have determined that actions associated with the approval of recreational residence and organizational camp special use projects may have an effect on properties included in or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and have consulted with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) of the State of Washington pursuant to section 800.14 of the regulations (36 CFR 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470f) (NHPA); and

Whereas, the Forests manage 1075 special use permits for recreational residences (1058) and organizational camps (17), all of which are privately owned but located on public lands; and

Whereas, individual Forests receive up to 50 requests for emergency and non-emergency requests annually for approval of property maintenance and other activities that may impact historic buildings, the environment, and other users; and

Whereas, some residential sites or tracts are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A for their association with a major Federal land managing agency whose administration of public land and resources influenced the historic development of local communities reliant on them for environmental, economic and recreational needs; and

Whereas, some residential sites or tracts are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria B for their association with person(s) significant in our past; and

Whereas, some residential sites or tracts are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C as they embody characteristics of American architectural traditions; and

Whereas, many if not most recreational residence tracts and organizational camps on the Forest have changed visually over time to suit changing needs prior to passage of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and prior to their evaluation for National Register Eligibility; and

Whereas, the Forests recognize the importance of privately owned recreation properties located on public land under special use authorization to individuals and/or organization permittees, and desire to process such requests in a timely manner; and desire to expedite processing of permittee approvals for no effect and no adverse effect undertakings; and

Whereas, the Forests have invited recreational residence and organizational camp permit holders to comment on this Programmatic Agreement; and

Whereas, participating forests employ a professional in Historic Preservation (Specialist) at the Forest program level that meet the qualifications as defined in the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (48 FR 44738-9);

Now, therefore, the Forests, the Council, and the SHPO agree that the Forest Service shall administer its eligible recreational residence and organizational camp special use authorizations in accordance with the following stipulations to satisfy the Forests Section 106 responsibility for individual undertakings in this program area.

STIPULATIONS

The Forests shall ensure that the following measures are carried out during their administration of recreational residences, recreational tracts and organizational camps:

I. Historic Context Statements

Each Forest shall develop historic context statements for each of its recreation residence tracts and organization sites on or before 2006. Historic context statements shall be prepared in consultation with SHPO and in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning (1983).

II. Undertakings

Recreation residence tracts, individual residences and organizational camps will be evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Forest Service and SHPO mutually agree upon the standards for evaluation of National Register eligibility outlined in Appendix A. Based upon the evaluation, the Specialist shall make the determination as to whether a proposed undertaking qualifies for Forest review under Stipulation II.A. or II.B. below, or merits case-by-case review in consultation with SHPO pursuant to Stipulation II.C.

A. No Historic Properties Present

The Forest Service and SHPO mutually agree that proposed undertakings have no potential to affect buildings that do not meet the National Register eligibility criteria (Appendix A). The Forest Specialist shall document the review of undertakings where no historic properties are identified in accordance with Stipulation III.

B. Historic Properties Not Affected or Not Adversely Affected

The Forest Service and SHPO mutually agree that the following listed activities have little to no potential to affect or to adversely affect properties that meet National Register eligibility criteria (Appendix A). The Forest Specialist shall document the review of these “No Affect” and “No Adverse Affect” undertakings in accordance with Stipulation III.

- 1) Projects that meet the recommended guidelines for preservation or rehabilitation projects as outlined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995); or
- 2) Exterior painting where the original color of the structure, an existing color or a compatible earth-tone color is used; or
- 3) Maintenance work on elements of historic structures that are not visible, and/or do not jeopardize, compromise, or affect significant interior or exterior building features; or
- 4) In-kind repair or replacement of historic features; or
- 5) Alterations/modification of building interiors necessary to accommodate existing and future use patterns that do not affect the exterior appearance of the structure or structures and where significant interior feature(s) are not affected; or
- 6) Removal of hazard trees and/or designed landscape features from an authorized recreation residence tract provided that any identified cultural/historic value(s) are appropriately documented prior to their removal; or
- 7) Repair or modification of non-contributing (ineligible) recreational residences within eligible Districts, including associated non-contributing outbuildings, as long as the undertaking does not visually jeopardize, compromise or affect an adjacent contributing building; or
- 8) Repair or replacement of existing sewer tanks, lines, other existing buried utilities on authorized summer home lots and organization sites where no new ground will be disturbed; or
- 9) Replacement of roofs with compatible or approved material that meets the specifications in Appendix B of this document. In general, metal roofs are to be low seam, non-reflective and muted in color so as not to draw attention to the home. Where shake roofs are being replaced, the selection of alternative materials that retain the look and feel of shake shingle would be encouraged but not required. Colors selected would be approved by the Specialist, and would blend with the surrounding environment and/or the built environment of the eligible recreation residence, recreational residence tract or organization camp; or
- 10) Emergency temporary measures taken to protect or save life and/or property.

C. Historic Properties Adversely Affected

The Forest Service and the SHPO mutually agree that the following listed activities have the potential to adversely affect properties that meet National Register eligibility criteria (Appendix A). The State Historic Preservation Officer shall review undertakings that result in an “Adverse Affect” determination on a case-by-case basis. As such, the Forests will provide SHPO the opportunity to review and work with the Forest Service and the permittee to arrive at mutually acceptable approaches to projects involving:

- 1) The replacement, stabilization, restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, alterations, additions, demolition, or relocation of significant historic structures, features, and elements that are not compatible with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*; or
- 2) Changes in historic landscape features including but not limited to walkways, roads, fences, benches, walls and rockwork that are at least 50 years old; or
- 3) Painting or alterations that obliterate historic features; or
- 4) Exterior painting that is not in character with the existing color scheme of the recreation residence, tract or organizational camp.

If the building owner, Forest Service and SHPO cannot come to mutual agreement on a revised project proposal that would result in a “No Affect” or “No Adverse Affect” determination, mitigation shall be undertaken. Unless other mitigation stipulations are identified in a Memorandum of Agreement prepared and executed specifically for the undertaking between the Forest Service and SHPO, then mitigation measures shall satisfy Washington SHPO’s Level II Mitigation Documentation Requirements (See Appendix D). Mitigation documentation shall be submitted to SHPO for review and acceptance before any work associated with the proposed undertaking may be initiated. The final documentation will be retained by the Forest Service, SHPO, and other appropriate archives as so designated.

III. Documentation Requirements

Eligible residences, tracts, and organizational camps will be documented using the Washington State Historic Site Database. All undertakings involving recreational residences will be documented using a form or format approved by the OAH (Appendix C, Appendix D). For undertakings that result in a “No Historic Property”, “No Affect” or “No Adverse Affect” determination (Stipulations II.A. and II.B.), documentation shall be submitted to SHPO quarterly for information sharing purposes. For undertakings that result in an adverse effect determination (Stipulation II.C), documentation shall be submitted to SHPO on a case-by-case basis for review and comment.

IV. Disposal of Property

The Forest Service will consult with the SHPO and ACHP whenever a recreation residence or organizational camp permit is terminated. Prior to removal or disposal of an eligible property, documentation of the property shall be compiled in accordance with the measures identified in Stipulation II.C.

V. Distribution

The Forest Service will make this PMOA and other pertinent literature (e.g., Secretary of the Interior's Standards' for the Treatment of Historic Properties) accessible to all recreational residence and organizational camp permittees on each Forest. Principal access will be provided through each Forest's internet web site, with hard copy provided to individual permit holders upon request or upon issuance/renewal of a permit.

VI. Amendment

Any signatory to this programmatic agreement may request that it be amended, whereupon all parties will consult to consider such amendment in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5.

VII. Dispute Resolution

Should any consulting or concurring party object to any action(s) or plans provided for review pursuant to this agreement, the Forest Service shall consult with that party within 30 days to resolve the objection. The objection must be specifically identified and the reason for the objection documented. If the Forest Service determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the Forest Service shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) and notify the SHPO as to the nature of the dispute. Within 30 days of receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall either:

1. Provide the Forest Service with recommendations which the Forest Service shall take into consideration in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. Notify the Forest Service that it will comment within an additional 30 days in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6. Any ACHP comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the Forest Service in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 with reference to the subject of the dispute.

VIII. Termination

Any signatory to this PA may terminate its participation by providing 30 days written notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during that period to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, the Forest Service will compile and submit summary documentation to the ACHP for comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6.

IX. Current Agreements

This agreement does not supercede or replace general provisions of the Programmatic Agreement among the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Cultural Resources Management on National Forests in the State of Washington (NFS No. 97-06-59-10), or other signed agreements among the Forest Service, ACHP and SHPO.

X. Expiration Date

The Forest Service and the SHPO shall review this PA every five (5) years for renewal or amendment.

USDA FOREST SERVICE

By: _____ Date
Title: Regional Forester

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date
Title: Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

APPENDIX A

Site Eligibility Criteria

The Forest Specialist will determine the eligibility of the recreational residence, residential tract, or organizational camp. Recreational residences, tracts or organizational camps will be evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (the Register) using the following criteria:

- A. A residence, tract or organizational camp will be considered eligible for listing on the Register if:
 - it is at least 50 years of age; and
 - it meets one or more National Register Criteria (A-C), taking into account applicable critical considerations (A, B, C, E, and G); and
 - individual buildings must meet Integrity Level 2; or
 - at least 60 percent of the buildings in a recreational residence tract or organizational camp meet Integrity Level 2.

- B. A residence, tract or organizational camp will be found ineligible for listing on the Register if:
 - it is less than 50 years of age (and does not meet Critical Consideration G); or
 - it does not meet any National Register Criteria (A-C); or
 - individual buildings meet Integrity Level 1; or
 - at least 60 percent of the buildings in the recreation residence tract or organizational camp meet Integrity Level 1.

NRHP Criteria

- A. Association with important trends in the historic development of the travel, tourism, and/or hospitality industries, and in the growth of outdoor recreation in the State of Washington.
- B. Significant association with the lives of individual(s) important in our past.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction – particularly as related to architectural periods of historic recreation development in the Pacific Northwest Region - or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

Critical Considerations

- A. Religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
- B. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for its architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
- C. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.
- E. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and present in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- G. A property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

Levels of Integrity

The following criteria will be used to evaluate the physical integrity of historic buildings. Buildings that meet integrity Level I are not considered eligible to the Register. Buildings that meet integrity Level 2 are considered eligible to the Register.

Level 1 – The integrity of the building has been compromised or totally lost through complete or extensive reconstruction using inappropriate architectural scale, forms, and/or materials. Buildings in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 2 below:

- ❑ Building has lost all historic feeling and identity.
- ❑ Some original materials or elements of historic building are still evident, but a majority of integrity has been lost through extensive remodeling and/or poorly designed additions.
- ❑ Major additions (often post-dating 1955) are present, more than doubling and changing the original floor plan with large rooms, second story or loft additions.
- ❑ Changes in roof massing, shape and/or pitch have occurred (often accompanied by changes in roof sheathing).
- ❑ Siding has been replaced or supplemented with incompatible materials, such as stucco or T1-11 plywood, over more than half the building.
- ❑ Doors and/or windows have been changed with regard to size, shape and/or arrangement.
- ❑ Attached or detached decks have been added to the structure, or railings have been added to original decks.
- ❑ Small porches have been enclosed.
- ❑ More than half of the original windows and doors have been replaced with new materials such as aluminum, steel and vinyl.
- ❑ Original roof is capped or replaced with inappropriate materials.
- ❑ The level of modifications made to the structure would make it difficult and expensive to rehabilitate to historic standards.

Level 2 – Much of the building's historic character remains visually apparent. There may be little to no introduction of new materials. Small additions may be present, but are architecturally appropriate, visually non-intrusive, and blend well with the original structure. Buildings in this category meet more of the following characteristics than those listed in Level 1 above:

- ❑ The building appears to retain its historic integrity, with no significant changes evident.
- ❑ Little to no change has been made to the original floor plan and roof shape.
- ❑ Minor additions are smaller than the original structure, architecturally appropriate, and not visually intrusive.
- ❑ Less than half the doors and windows have been replaced (but not changed with regard to size, shape and arrangement) with new or incompatible materials (e.g., vinyl, steel, aluminum).
- ❑ There are only minor inconsistencies in siding, details and finishes.
- ❑ Original shake or composite shingle roofs are extant, or are capped or replaced by metal roofs of appropriate form and color.
- ❑ Minor changes to color scheme or landscape treatment are easily reversible.
- ❑ A low level of modifications makes it practical to rehabilitate to historic standards.

**Historic Context of Recreation Residences and Organization Sites
in Pacific Northwest National Forests**
from Throop (n.d.) and Trost (2003)

In the early years of National Forest management, the only authority for private recreation development was the annual special use permit. The permit could be renewed year after year, but the apparently tenuous nature of the occupancy discouraged any significant investment in improvements.

Introduction of the automobile and the development of the nation's highway system stimulated growth. The "Good Roads Movement", marked by the founding of the National League for Good Roads in 1892, had furnished momentum for the beginning of the state highway systems in Oregon and Washington. By the 1910's auto roads were being constructed throughout the northwest, providing access to mountain resorts in the Cascades. A decade later the state highway systems formed a web of roads which linked virtually all of the major metropolitan areas of the states to the coast and the mountains. By 1915, with the mass-production of the "Model T", automobiles enjoyed widespread popularity among the American public. Improved access and inexpensive transportation led almost immediately to the development of auto-oriented tourist camps.

It became increasingly apparent after 1910 that more encouragement to families and resort owners was needed in the National Forests to meet the demand for recreation facilities. The passage of The Term Occupancy Act of March 4, 1915, strongly supported by the Forest Service, allowed private use and development of public forest lands for terms up to 30 years by persons or organizations wishing to erect recreation residences, summer camps, stores, hotels or other resorts. The legislation provided a missing incentive, and the number of privately financed resorts and lodges grew rapidly. Summer home tracts filled and the permit-holders formed associations to provide for common facilities and services. Many middle-class people who desired a home in the national forest now had an opportunity to apply for a permit and select a forested lot. Fees were low and summer homes were often built on shoe-string budget.

This time period, particularly after the end of World War I, has been referred to as the "Rush Outdoors". The widespread popularity of the automobile, an improved highway system, and passage of The Term Occupancy Act spurred the construction of hundreds of rustic mountain cabins, cottages and summer homes in the National Forests between 1916 and 1930. These properties are found from the southern end of the Cascade Range to the Canadian border, and in coastal, riverine, lacustrine, and other montane settings throughout Washington.

Like the first World War, World War II and its priorities for human and natural resources again intervened in the development of the National Forests. But following World War II, Americans aggressively sought an improved quality of life that included active participation in all forms of outdoor recreation. The socio-economic influences of the post-war baby boom, increased affluence, increased leisure time, improved transportation systems, and population mobility led to unprecedented growth in demand for outdoor recreation during the period between 1945 and 1955. The natural target for this demand was, in large part, the National Forests close to population centers. These Forests offered a low level of regulation and a high level of freedom

of choice opportunities. The public demand for recreation residence sites for the construction of summer homes and organization camps continued throughout this period.

Recreation Residences

Soon after the decision was made to encourage the building of private residences on National Forest lands, the Forest Service developed policy on landscape architecture and architectural design to prevent summer home tracts from marring the scenic beauty of the Forests. In 1918, the Forest Service published Landscape Engineering in the National Forest by “collaborator” Frank A. Waugh to provide guidance for field personnel in the planning and design of summer home tracts. Frank A. Waugh was a prominent figure in the field of landscape architecture. Waugh (1918) wrote that summer home tracts should be designed to retain a feeling of “wildness” and not look like a standard subdivision, or “checkerboard system.” However, “Worse, though, than a plain, honest checkerboard was an irregular layout unskillfully made.” A key element of the landscape architecture policy was the preservation of open space between homes. In Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington (1932), Assistant Inspector Fred W. Cleator wrote Forest Service policy on the platting of recreation residence tracts:

A summer-home lot runs from one-fifth to one-half acre, according to roughness of land, timber and brush cover, and other features...It is intended to be so located as to give seclusion and a taste of the wilderness...The lots are surveyed along landscaping principles with the idea of obtaining vistas, building sites, and safety. No attempt is made to square up the lots. They are made to fit streams, the slopes, the roads, and other features.

Essential to the character of recreational residence tracts was the feeling of “wildness” referred to by Waugh (1918). In order to maintain that sense of the outdoors, landscaping of summer home lots was addressed in Forest Service policy:

In landscaping the lots, it is expected that a natural appearance will be kept...Groups or clumps of trees and bushes should be encouraged between houses and especially between the house and roads or streams. Occasional vistas or glimpses of the roads or water are desirable and are preferred to a steady open view (Cleator 1932).

Waugh (1918) spoke to the architectural character of summer homes and that they must fit with the surrounding environment: “...a cheap log hut, properly placed and neatly built, may be more in keeping with its forest environment than would a \$50,000 Italian villa” (Waugh 1918). Early Forest Service policy on the construction and general character of summer homes was:

It is mainly required with buildings that they be put up in a workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floors, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimneys, fly-proof toilets and garbage containers; and that the setback of residence and general ensemble be not out of harmony with neighborhood... This does not

mean that buildings must be uniform in character, but it will usually mean that they shall be of a generally accepted rustic style, and attractive in appearance. Glaring colors are not permitted (Cleator 1932).

In the 1930's, summer home and limited membership club tracts were classified after adequate lands for public forest camps, resort sites, and organization tracts were allocated in the Recreation Unit Plan. Summer home sites were to have a fair share in all large recreation units. The planner was instructed to pick out a few good locations to serve as centers for homesite colonies. "The first comers must have some advantages or they will never come" (Cleator 1932). The colony would grow outward to include less valuable areas after it was started, "simply because people are gregarious and will prefer to be alongside friends or neighbors, rather than to be alone. The lonely nook in the beginning appeals to their sentiments, but when it comes to actual selection, they will almost invariably come to the group...the women and children are the principal users and they should be able to communicate quickly with others" (Cleator 1932).



**Lot 2 in Government Meadow Springs Tract
Gifford Pinchot National Forest
1923 Photograph by Fred Cleator**

Knowing this, Forest Service planners would select summer home ground with the group idea. Preferably, the tract would form a community off the main road, where each individual would have a roomy lot subject to considerable privacy if it was desired.

The principles of residential subdivision apply in general to the requirements of summer home layout. Given the area for planning as shown on the recreation unit plan and the limitations imposed by waterfront, roadside, trail, and buffer zones, the planner should consider the design of the individual lots and road system as they best relate to topography, view, cover, and sanitation limitations. Each lot

should have a logical building site and a reasonable means of access. Large groups of lots without a break should be avoided. Where the topography is uneven and suitable building sites are not regularly spaced, the individual lots will have varying distances of separation. Even on sites where lots could adjoin one another, a separation of 10 or 15 feet between them is advisable. The waterfront zone will establish the minimum distance the lots are to be located from a stream, river, or lake. For smaller streams, the set-back varies from 20 to 100 feet. For rivers and lakes the set-back varies from 50 to 200 feet or more. The planner should be certain that no summer home lot comes within the roadside zone set-back line, which is normally 200 feet from the centerline of any highway. Lots need not be squared up or strung out indefinitely in rows. Leave an acre or two as a buffer zone between groups of lots. In tracts of light cover, open type, lots should have a greater separation than in dense timber or otherwise heavily vegetated sites. The average summer home lots should range from 1/4 to 1/2 acre. In terms of dimensions, this may be expressed as varying from 115 to 125 feet in frontage, and 150 to 200 feet in depth. In practice, there will be more variations due to topography and road layout. The planner should exercise good judgement in planning the relationship between the summer home road and the lot, in order that toilets, garages, woodsheds, etc., will not become too conspicuous to the road traveler. Avoid planning a lot where access to it by trail or road can only be had by passing through another lot. In a group of 30 or more lots, it will often be desirable to plan a sports area of an acre or two.



**Summer Home in Union Creek Group
Snoqualmie National Forest
August 29, 1936**

Recreation planning was a sufficiently important aspect of development to warrant informing the public. In a 1932 Regional publication entitled "Summer Homes in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington", Assistant Inspector Fred W. Cleator described the process:

In preparing recreation areas or units for the use of the public the ground is first carefully examined, mapped, and classified, and a detailed plan of usage decided upon. Future needs are planned for, in so far as they can be foreseen, and the land subdivided into parcels for free camp grounds, picnic parks, and playgrounds; resorts, hotels and commercial enterprises which foster recreation usage; organization sites and summer-home sites. The plan seeks to safeguard and protect high recreation and scenic values and sometimes must modify commercial exploitation of other resources.

Public camps and picnic parks are generously supplied and selected in naturally safe convenient locations; commercial sites are very conservatively selected to fit actual public need; summer-home sites and clubs are almost always located to afford seclusion - away from dust, noise, and dangerous traffic of highways.

There are hazards from fire, snow slides, and surcharged streams which require certain restrictions of location which may not be readily understood by the [summer home permit] applicant.



**Summer Home in Union Creek Group
Snoqualmie National Forest
August 29, 1936**

In addition to planning for summer home tracts, Cleator described the requirements and conditions for building and maintaining a summer home on the National Forest:

There are 22 national forests within the States of Oregon and Washington. Each of these forests has opportunities for supplying summer-home demand. These forests are located almost entirely in mountainous country, which varies from spectacular, rough, and rugged to friendly, gentle types of land.

The Forest Service does not discriminate among individuals so long as the permittee obeys the laws and regulations of the United States, the State, and county in which the land is located and the rules of any local governing body, which are determined by a majority of the users in any community or recreation unit.

Permits will be issued to a family, a club of two or more individuals or families, or to a large organization, such as the Boy Scouts or Young Womens' Christian Association, or even to a city for a community health camp.

Associations of summer-home and recreation users for handling local community business, water developments, fire protection, sanitation, etc., are welcomed by the Forest Service and are mutually beneficial.

Buildings must not be placed on ground not under specific permit except by special authority.

Construction plans must fully satisfy the Forest Service with regard to fire menace, sanitation, and appearance. It is mainly required with buildings that they be put up in a workmanlike manner with substantial roofs, floors, doors, windows, brick or masonry chimneys, fly-proof toilets and garbage containers; and that the setback of residence and general ensemble be not out of harmony with the neighborhood. Plans and locations of improvements must be approved by the Forest Service before construction begins. This does not mean that buildings must be uniform in character, but it will usually mean that they shall be of a generally accepted rustic style, and attractive in appearance. Glaring colors are not permitted.

In large colonies it may become necessary to install chemical toilets or septic tank disposal, a piped water system, or other improvements to safeguard life and the health of the community.

Should there exist, or subsequently be organized in a summer-home colony, a cooperative public-service organization composed of a majority of the permittees, holders of individual permits must agree to be subject to all rules and regulations of such association or organization.

If house logs are available and desired for building they may be purchased, and application for cutting should be made to the nearest forest officer. Although the stumpage price of this material is very low, it should be understood that the cost of log construction usually runs considerably higher than frame, except where

lumber is inaccessible. Bark left on logs, except cedar, invites insects. Barbed wire should not be used in fence construction.

Toilets, chemical or pit, septic tanks and garbage pits must be built at least 100 feet away from a possible source of drinking-water supply and must be securely screened against insects and animals, and placed out of sight wherever possible. In the natural growth of the community, stricter sanitation measures may be necessary for the safety of the public.

The ordinary summer-home lot is surveyed for one residence only. Any attempt at evasion of this principle, such as construction of an extra building for subrental, may result in cancellation of the permit. It will at least mean increasing the fee proportionately. Summer-home permits are not intended for commercial use. Club and organization permits allow of more buildings.

In landscaping the lots, it is expected that a natural appearance will be kept. Small trees should not be "limbed up," but only the dead material should be removed.

Groups or clumps of trees and bushes should be encouraged between houses and especially between the house and roads or streams. Occasional vistas or glimpses of the roads or water are desirable and are preferred to a steady open view.

The slashing and removal of trees and brush is permitted only after obtaining the consent of a forest officer.

If summer-home lots are adjacent to public-travel routes, appearance of premises will be the subject of close supervision by the Forest Service. This means that signs, fences, gates, clearing, and other individual improvement efforts must be sufficiently conservative to retain the effect of natural roadside beauty, which is one of the principal aims of the Government in treatment of scenic highways. Signs giving lot numbers or names of permittees are always allowable, but conservative standardization may be necessary. Simple rustic signs are suggested.

Advertising signs are not permitted on the national forest except by special authority.

A summer-home lot runs from one-fifth to one-half acre, according to roughness of land, timber and brush cover, and other features. It will average from three to five times the size of the ordinary city residence lot, and be all that the ordinary family wishes to care for. It is intended to be so located as to give seclusion and a taste of the wilderness. Lots are practically always surveyed in colonies, which gives that feeling of safety desirable where women and children are so much in the majority.

Recreation residences, or summer homes, in the National Forests in the Pacific Northwest Region built beginning in 1915 embody in design and materials a feeling of rusticity and compatibility within the environment in which they were built. The vast majority of summer homes were designed by the owner or permit-holder and are considered vernacular.



**Exterior View of Mr. Sheeley's Summer Home in the Timber Creek Tract
Snoqualmie National Forest
August 29, 1936**



**Interior Views of Mr. Sheeley's Summer Home in the Timber Creek Tract
Snoqualmie National Forest
August 29, 1936**

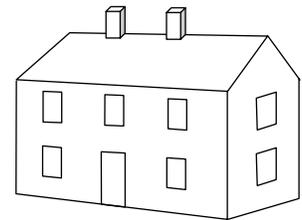


Summer homes fit within the broad genre of folk or vernacular architecture. Such architecture is classified in a variety of ways - by form and exterior appearance of buildings, by nationalities and settlement patterns, and by interior form and space. Frame forms include the one-room deep, two-story "I" house, the hall and parlor, the saltbox house, and in the log tradition, the single-pen, saddlebag, and the dogtrot. Building forms classified by exterior shape include the side-gabled house, front-gabled house, continuous roof porch house, camelback house, pyramid roof house, and A-frame house. All of these forms are represented in the tracts of recreation residences of the Pacific Northwest Region.

The following house types were taken from Allen G. Noble's Wood, Brick, and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 1, 1984, and Virginia and Lee McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, 1984.

Side Gabled House. The Side-Gabled House includes the folk houses such as the I House, The Hall and Parlor, the Quebec Cottage, and variants of the Bungalow and Craftsman Houses of the twentieth century.

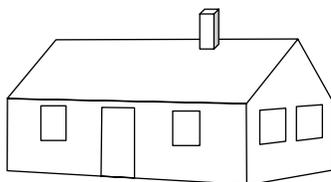
The I House is a common variant found throughout North America. Popular throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, the I house, with its side facing gables, one-room depth, at least two-room width, and one or two stories, possessed a variety of facades, and fit well into urban and rural landscapes. Introduced into America by the English, the I house quickly gained popularity along the Eastern Seaboard and later by settlers in the Far West. Designed with a central hallway and two rooms of equal size, the I house could provide privacy, or an open floor plan depending upon the occupant's needs.



I-House

In comparing the I House with rustic mountain cabins, cottages, and summer homes, it is apparent that the single story and one-and-one-half story variety predominate. The majority of recreation residences that can be classified as an I House are one-room deep, side-gabled, and have a loft for storage and additional sleeping quarters. Lower elevation residences tend to include full porches, while higher elevations adapted a wide unenclosed deck. Fireplaces were built on either gable end, but rarely as a central hearth. Cladding included shingles, shakes, boards and battens, and logs.

The Hall and Parlor House type consists of a variety of sub-types, including those found in the "I" house. The large interior space and lofts of the Hall and Parlor subtype were compatible with the needs of summer home owners. The type was named for its two ground floor rooms, the parlor and the hall, the hall being somewhat larger than the parlor. The parlor served as a bedroom, guest chamber, and formal reception room, while the hall functioned as a kitchen, dining room, work area, and informal space. A garret or loft was common, accessed by a corner stairway and sometimes an exterior door. The Hall and Parlor House was adaptable to both urban and rural environments. Chimneys were generally placed on the gable

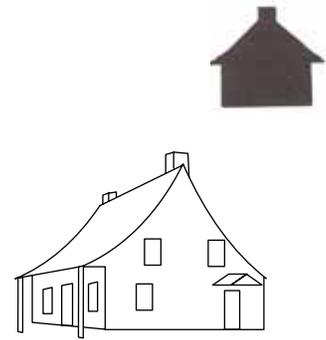


Hall and Parlor

ends and provided heat for both rooms and the loft. Overall a symmetrical design, many Hall and Parlor Houses had offset entries, and unevenly spaced windows.

The Hall and Parlor House may be the most common form found in summer home construction. Its simplicity, combined with its utility as a formal and informal living area, are credited with its widespread popularity. The distinction between the Hall and Parlor House and the I House is the depth of rooms.

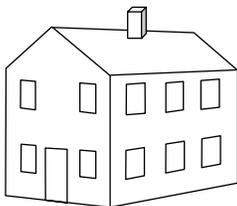
Evoking the feeling of a cottage, the Quebec House type was originally built in and around Quebec City, Canada. Designed for cold climates, the Quebec cottage was characterized by a steeply-pitched roof, extended bellcast eaves, and a full porch, sometimes raised above ground level. The interior plan generally consisted of two rooms of unequal size, the larger called the winter room, and the smaller called the summer room. The summer room generally had a large stone hearth used for cooking. A narrow stairway led to the loft. Chimneys were placed inside the wall on each gable end. Quebec cottages were built of both wood and stone. McAlester classifies these house types as the French Colonial tradition.



Quebec House

While the bellcast eaves are unusual, many of the Quebec cottage's other attributes are found in summer homes. The steeply-pitched roof, the eave overhang, the loft, the use of the hearth for cooking, and the front porch can be found in many summer home designs.

Front-Gabled House. The front-gabled house referenced in folk architecture as the shotgun house was derived from structures built in Africa and introduced into Haiti and later southern Louisiana during the mid-nineteenth century. The shotgun house was distinguished by a narrow front-facing gable entrance with rooms aligned from front to rear.



Gable Front

Folk tradition holds that if a shotgun were fired in the front door (of a shotgun house) that the blast would exit the rear door. Later examples have non-aligned doors and corner porches, rather than the full front porch. The shotgun house was easily added to, either at the rear or with extensions from the gable ends. Shotgun houses were inexpensive to build and could be erected in a short period of time. By the twentieth century the shotgun style became a common form of industrial housing in large metropolitan areas.

In resorts and tourist camps the shotgun house was popular as a rental cottage or single family dwelling. During the twentieth century the Front-Gabled House type was incorporated into the traditional bungalow design and varieties of Craftsman homes. The design was also easily incorporated into varieties of log structures, particularly those adapting the pre-manufactured half-log siding.

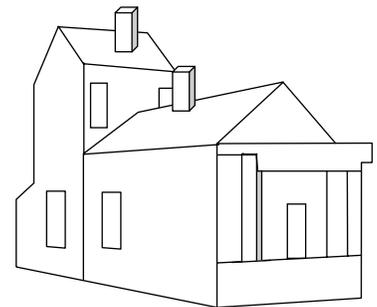
Log Tradition. In North America, besides Native American use of logs for home building, log construction has been primarily attributed to the Swedes, Finns, and Germans. Although a variety of other cultures used logs in home building, these three groups are believed to have introduced log construction: the German influence appears to be the most widespread.

Timbers used in log construction were generally acquired locally. Not until the twentieth century were pre-manufactured logs introduced into the home market. Logs were often left round, but were also hewn and stripped of their bark. Various studies have shown that ethnic groups had distinctive corner notching styles. Along with notching the corners of log homes, early builders used a variety of chinking materials, including mud, clay, wood, straw, and stones. Noble describes four principal log home variants: the square log cabin, the saddlebag house, the double pen, and the dogtrot house.

Log construction as a principal building material and design remained popular in rural mountain communities into the twentieth century, and today has once again emerged as an efficient and affordable means of home building. During the 1930's many summer homes adapted the pre-manufactured half-log siding, common after 1920. Many of the homes used logs as the principal siding, with other manufactured sidings for trim and the upper gable walls. Logs were perhaps most commonly used for porches and railings and decorative frameworks for retaining walls and trellises.

Continuous Roof House. One of the best examples of the continuous roof house in folk housing is the Grenier House, popularized by Acadian settlers in Louisiana. The design of the Grenier House exhibits attributes similar to the Quebec Cottage, perhaps as a result of its roots in French Colonial house design. "Grenier" refers to the oversized loft, which projects out over the open front porch or veranda. Originally used as sleeping quarters for the bachelor members of the family, the Grenier functions today as additional storage. The most distinctive character of the design is the porch, which is an extension of the roofline. Defined by wooden pillars, the porch spread the entire length of the home, providing shade and shelter from hot or cold weather. The Grenier design is less common in resort hotels and cabins than it is in summer homes, particularly those located in areas of heavy precipitation.

Camelback House. A camelback house is an extension of the shotgun house. Originally designed for urban lots, the camelback house provided more space with the addition of a second story to the rear. The camelback house was either one or two rooms wide. The alignment of rooms is from front to rear with either a full porch, side porch, or sometimes no porch.



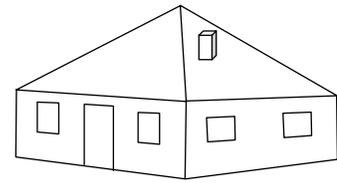
Camelback House

Due to small or narrow forested lots, camelback designs were adopted by summer home owners, particularly after 1920. The design allowed additional space for family and guests and provided extended views of natural scenery. Camelback designs also reflect later additions as expanded space.

Pyramid Roof House. Derived from the French and popularized in the South, by the twentieth century the pyramidal roof design had widespread currency throughout North America. Basically a square plan, the interior floor plan consists of four equal-sized rooms or two rooms

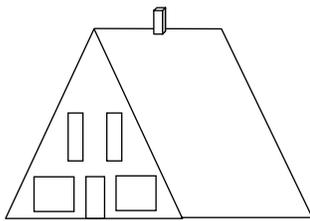
on either side of a central hallway. Most pyramid roofs are steep, without coming to a point at the peak. Dormers were often added along with an upstairs attic space converted to rooms. Full porches were most common, with a symmetrical entrance and window arrangement.

For resorts and summer homes two distinct styles of pyramid roof homes have been identified, the wide or extended pyramid, and the narrow or steep pyramid. Chosen for high elevations, the steep pyramid shed both rain and snow adequately, while the extended pyramid was easily adaptable for areas of average precipitation.



Pyramid Roof House

A-Frame. The A-frame, an example of a contemporary folk tradition of building, is characterized by a steep, extended roof almost reaching the ground. Popularized after World War II, the A-frame developed as a summer or second home and later was adopted to residential construction, particularly in mountainous communities. The steep, extended roof allowed for a



A-Frame

more spacious floor plan, but also a more awkward one with its inward sloping walls. Usually included in most A-frames was a loft, and a wood stove, rather than a rock chimney. Two variants have been identified, the full extended A-frame and the modified, half A-frame. A-frames were designed for areas of heavy precipitation, primarily in the form of snow. Large decks were added to take advantage of the warm summer days and views. Many of the tracts developed after 1940 are characterized by A-frame dwellings.

Bungalow/Craftsman House. One of the most popular building styles of the post-1900 period, which was incorporated into mountain resorts, cabins, cottages, and summer homes, was the Bungalow/Craftsman House. The Craftsman style, which integrated natural materials into forms harmonious with nature, was inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement in England together with traditional Japanese design, and animated by various west coast architects.

The typical Craftsman-Bungalow was one or one-and-one-half stories with a low-pitched, overhanging, gabled or hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. The front porch either projects from the building with a gabled roof of its own, or is recessed into the mass of the building. Porch posts are "elephantine", usually on piers. Chimneys are typically cobblestone or brick. Exterior end chimneys are usually flanked by small rectangular wood sash or casement windows. The exterior may be wood shingles, stone, stucco, concrete block, or brick.



Craftsman-Bungalow

The Craftsman-Bungalow design inspired many regional architectural expressions found in mountain communities. Resort owners borrowed elements of the Craftsman style, but retained a rustic vernacular appearance which reflected traditional nineteenth century building design.

Rustic. Native materials were chosen to blend with the local environment. Buildings were characterized by the use of logs and indigenous stone, roofs with broad overhangs and porches, and simply proportioned window and door openings. Asymmetrical composition, rough stone foundations, large stone chimneys, moderate to steeply pitched gabled and hipped roofs often covered with wooden shingles or shakes and pierced with dormer windows, exterior walls clad with unpeeled logs or half-round logs, or board and batten, or unpainted shingles, and numerous small windows with many panes and simple undecorated frames are elements of this style.

General Characteristics of Pacific Northwest Region Recreation Residences

Varied exterior materials were used to create a visual experience complimentary with the natural setting. Materials of different texture, size, and shape helped enhance the overall appearance of the structure. Rustic resorts generally used wood or stone for exterior cladding. Wood siding applied either horizontally with clapboards or channel siding, or vertically with board and battens. During the 1930's pre-manufactured half-log siding gained popularity because of its ease of application and visual effect of real logs.

The color selected for the exterior also added to the structure's overall appearance. Common colors varied from dark brown, green, gray, and reddish-brown for siding, to white and cream for trim. At higher elevations, gray was used to blend with native rock. In other cases, stains were used to allow the natural tones of the wood to be visible.

Gable, pyramidal, hipped, gablet, and gambrel roof shapes were used, although the simple gable form was the most common. Many of these roofs were adorned with dormers of different shapes. The roof pitch was dictated by the climate - higher elevations had steeply pitched roofs to shed snow and rain, while lower elevations adopted more gradual shed-type roof shapes. Roofs were most commonly clad with wood shingles or shakes, although galvanized or corrugated metal was also used along with composition type roofing.

Covered entries or verandas were common in areas of moderate to heavy precipitation. However, in areas of heavy snowload, covered porches were subject to collapse because of their lack of structural strength. To overcome this problem, many porches were designed in the "Swiss" style as an extension of the gable. Generally, these covered entries reflected the overall style of the structure, and provided additional living space for the home's occupants.

Shutters were often used to embellish windows as well as to function as closures during the winter. Mountain cabin owners often relied on shutters during the winter months to protect the building from damage from snow and rain, as well as vandalism.

Chimneys and fireplaces were the principal means of heating structures. Because most mountain cabins were used primarily during the summer, heating was not always a concern. Yet, chimney construction was common and chimney design varied markedly from one building to another. Most chimneys were on the exterior, built against the gable wall. Native stone was common for both the hearth and chimney. Heating was also supplied by metal stove pipes attached to cast-iron wood stoves and cook stoves.

Multi-paned windows, both sash and casement, were commonly used. Window treatments varied in size and placement. Interestingly, many cabin owners chose to limit the number of windows in their structures even though the surrounding forest may have reduced the natural lighting within the cabin.

Decks and porch railings are ubiquitous architectural features that reflect the ideological purpose behind mountain cabins, cottages, and summer homes. Decks were not generally covered because most cabins were not occupied in the winter. During the summer months, however, decks were ideal for sitting and enjoying the natural setting. A variety of porch railings were used for enclosing decks. Native pole lumber and milled boards were used, some materials forming aprons of wood lathed in geometric designs.

Organization Camps (Privately Developed)

Within the nested structure of Recreation Plans and Planning described in the 1933 Recreation Handbook, the "Recreation Unit Plan" provided a detailed policy statement and classification of individual recreation sub-units and recreation tracts. Among the classifications for land within a stream valley, lake basin, alpine district, or coastal strip, were "Organization Areas". These were lands suitable for development as organization camps, with adequate acreage, capacity, and separation or seclusion. Some of the lands initially classified for organizational use were considered for federally built facilities, depending upon need or demand, but most were allocated to privately developed organization camps. The same kinds of organizations that would occupy a federally built site could develop their own facility under a special use permit. Organizations were defined as a large, active, bona fide organized group of people such as Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, Elks Lodge, Y.M.C.A., or Epworth League. Many churches, youth organizations, fraternal orders, civic and service organizations built and operated summer camps on the National Forests.

In the orderly examination of lands to be classified for recreation development, organization tracts were the third priority. Public forest camps and resort sites were allocated space on the main road for high visibility and access. Organization tracts were to be located off the main road, but required good water, ample seclusion, and safe sanitation. A primary consideration in location was safety.

Since this type of use is usually made up of youngsters or women, or both, it is very important to provide against special fire hazards on the area itself or near enough to be dangerous. In other words, there must be possibilities of getting them out quickly and safely in emergency.

Another factor of great importance is to provide ample playground area for baseball, tennis, and other sports, and for swimming. Lakes are by far the most popular for organization purposes. If a lake is out of the question, possibilities of artificial ponds or reservoirs should be studied.

As a general rule organization camps were developed for use by municipalities, social non-profit groups, restricted membership clubs, ski clubs and other outing clubs, and youth organizations. Forest Service planners were advised to be flexible in the development of Recreation Unit Plans to insure that the needs and desires of the using group were satisfied, inasmuch as the organization camps would be built with private funds.

The types of facilities built varied according to a camp's purpose and need. Most included a frame or log lodge building, cooking and dining hall, toilets and bathhouse, sleeping shelters or cabins, and

accessory storage or utility buildings. Some provided an infirmary. Depending upon the organization's orientation, the camp might have an amphitheater and/or sports area or playing field. Some had swimming pools.

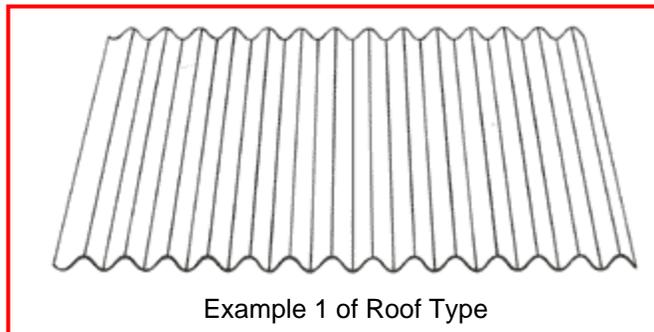
The architecture was generally plain, functional, and vernacular, and rustic in character. Log or frame construction was typical, with a variety of exterior materials including vertical board and batten, rough-sawn horizontal lap siding, wood shingles or shakes, or round or hewn logs. Gable roof shapes predominated, with pitch appropriate to climatic conditions. Most major buildings featured stone chimneys and fireplaces, with wood stoves for cooking and heating also common.

APPENDIX B

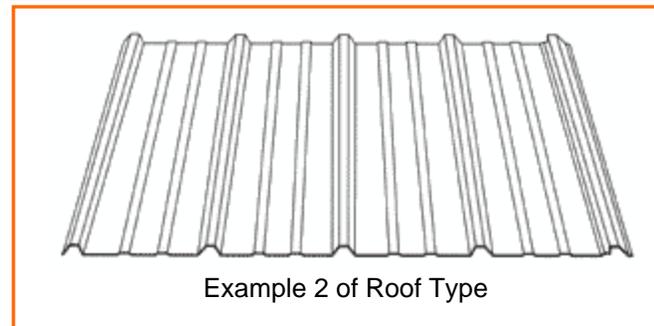
Standards for Placement of Metal Roofs On National Register Eligible Recreation Residence and Organization Camp Buildings to Achieve “No Adverse Affect” Determination

- (1) Roof will be similar to Corrugated Metal Roofing Example 1 or 2 styles as illustrated below (see also http://www.metalroofcompany.com/products_services.html):

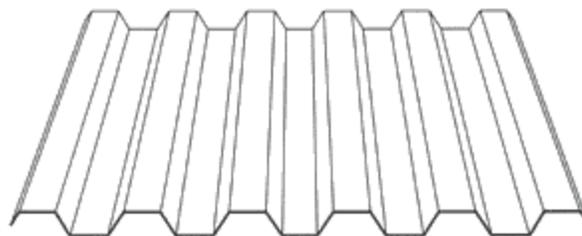
Corrugated Metal Roofing and Siding



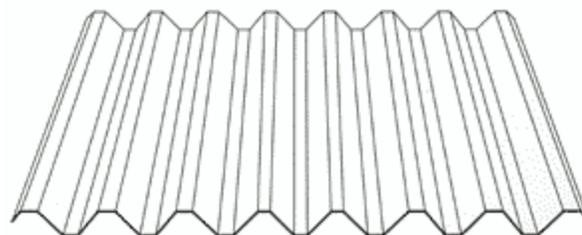
YES



YES



NO



NO

- (2) Rib height will be 1” or less.
- (3) Ribs will be not greater than 12” apart on center, with smaller “relief” ribs at every 4” at a minimum (e.g., ribs on 9” centers would have two parallel relief ribs between the main ribs; ribs on 12” centers would have at least two).
- (4) Color will be unpainted galvanized metal or painted dark, similar or matching Metal Sales Manufacturing Corporation Burnished Slate (49), Dark Brown (44), or Fern Green (07) as illustrated below (see also <http://www.mtlsales.com/Colors/>) OR a color appropriate to the eligible organization camp or recreation residence tract as determined by the Forest cultural resource specialist.



Burnished Slate (49)



Dark Brown (44)



Fern Green (07)

- (5) Finish will be “low gloss” or “low sheen”.
- (6) A metal roof and vapor layer would be applied to prolong the life of this historic property without damaging the physical characteristics central to the cabin’s historic integrity (e.g., no change in current roof lines, pitch or shape). By doing so, the vapor layer and metal roofing could be removed and cedar shakes reapplied directly to the beams and rafters to restore the cabin to its full historic integrity at any point in the future. These changes do not permanently affect the essential character of the recreation residence tract and/or the individual residence and/or associated outbuilding on which the roof is applied. By applying these standards, “no adverse effect” would result to historic properties.
- (7) Alternatives to Metal: A cabin owner may wish to use a more expensive metal shake style roof, or architectural composition roofing, that mimics the appearance of cedar shake shingles. These alternatives would be encouraged, and would also be found to have “No Adverse Effect”. Examples are shown below illustrate the style but not necessarily appropriate for these alternative materials. In general, darker toned colors that match the appearance of weathered shake would be considered most appropriate (e.g., dark brown to gray “weathered wood” colors).



Aluminum Shingle



Architectural Composition



Steel Shingle



Rubber Shingle



- (8) Replacement In-Kind: The in-kind replacement of cedar shingles or shakes, including the use of treated wood shakes that improve fire resistance, would be approved as a “No Affect” undertaking.

APPENDIX C
FORMS

Recreation Residence and Organization Camp National Register Evaluation Worksheet

Title of Undertaking: _____ **Forest Report Number:** _____
Forest Name: _____ **District:** _____
Date: _____ **Prepared By:** _____

Previously Documented Properties in Project Area:
Summary of Proposed Undertaking:
Project Size: _____ acres **Survey Size:** _____ acres
Date of Survey/Building Inspection: _____ **Surveyor Name(s):** _____
Summary of Method and Findings:

Summerhome Tract Name: _____ **Lot #:** _____
Name of Building Owner: _____
Legal Location: Section _____ T. _____ N. R. _____ E. _____
USGS Quadrangle Name: _____
County: _____ **County Assessor Parcel #:** _____

Date of Forest Service Summer Home Tract Survey: _____
Date of Earliest Known Permit Issuance for Lot: _____
Date of Building Construction: _____
Date(s) of Any Known Alterations/Modifications to Building: _____
Sources of Information Used: Owner Statements County Assessor Records District Files
 Other (describe): _____

Applicable National Register Criteria
 A. Association with Historic Recreation Development in Washington State
 B. Association with the Lives of Individuals Important in our Past
 C. Architectural Period Characteristics, Work of Master, Artistic Value

Critical Considerations
 A. B. C. E. G. NONE

Historic Building Integrity
 Level 1. Integrity compromised, Not Eligible.
 Level 2. Good to Excellent Integrity, Eligible.

In my opinion, property name (#####) *is eligible* *is not eligible* for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and that the undertaking as proposed would have *no effect* *no adverse effect* *an adverse effect* on National Register listed or eligible historic properties. Comments:

 Forest Service Archaeologist/Historian _____
 Date

Note: "No Effect" and "No Adverse Effect" findings do not require SHPO concurrence pursuant to the *Programmatic Agreement Regarding Recreation Residence and Organizational Camp Management* (##???? YEAR), but are submitted to SHPO quarterly for information sharing purposes pursuant to Stipulation III of the agreement.

I *concur* *do not concur* with the Forest Service's determinations for this historic building and project effect.

Comments:

 State Historic Preservation Officer _____
 Date Log #:

Washington State Historic Site Database Worksheet with color photographs must accompany this form.

Washington State Historic Property Inventory Field Form

Location Information

Field Site Number: _____ Date Recorded: _____ Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 Section _____ 1/4 Section _____
 Site Name - Historic: _____
 Site Name - Common: _____ Acreage: _____ Supplemental Map(s): _____
 Address: _____ UTM References: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
 City, State, Zip: _____ Spatial Type: _____ Acquisition Code: _____
 County: _____ Tax/Parcel Number: _____ Plat/Lot/Block: _____

Identification Information

Field Recorder: _____
 Owner Name: _____
 Owner Address: _____
 Owner City/State/Zip Code: _____
Classification:
 _____ Building
 _____ Object
 _____ Site
 _____ Structure
Resource Status:
 _____ Survey/Inventory
 _____ National Register
 _____ National Landmark
 _____ State Register
 _____ Determined Eligible
 _____ Determined Not Eligible
 _____ Other (HABS/HAER/NHL)
 _____ Local Register
Within a District?
 _____ Not Identified
 _____ Yes
 _____ No
Contributing?
 _____ Not Identified
 _____ Yes
 _____ No
 Local District: _____
 National Register District/MPD: _____

Description Information

Materials and Features/Structural Types
 (Please see Appendix of Database Manual for Current/Historic Use Choices)
Current Use: _____
Historic Use: _____
Plan:
 Apical
 Center Space/Courtyard
 Cross/Cruciform
 E-Shape
 Hexagonal
 H-Shape
 Irregular
 L-Shape
 None
 Octagonal
 Other
 Pavillion
 Polygonal
 Rectangle
 Round
 Semi-Circular
 Square
 Triangular
 T-Shape
 U-Shape
 Y-Shape
Structural System:
 Balloon Frame/Platform Frame
 Braced Frame
 Brick
 Clay Tile
 Concrete - Block
 Concrete - Poured
 Log
 Mixed
 None
 Other
 Plank
 Post and Beam
 Steel
 Stone - Cut
 Stone - Uncut
 Unknown
Number of Stories: _____
 (Please see Appendix of Database Manual for choices for the following)
Roof Type: _____
Cladding: _____
Changes to:
Plan:
 Intact
 Slight
 Moderate
 Extensive
 Unknown
Cladding:
 Intact
 Slight
 Moderate
 Extensive
 Unknown
Windows:
 Intact
 Slight
 Moderate
 Extensive
 Unknown
Other: _____
Roof Material:
 Asphalt/Composition
 Asphalt/Composition - Built-up
 Asphalt/Composition - Shingle
 Asphalt/Composition - Rolled
 Tile
 Clay - Tile
 Concrete - Tile
 Metal
 Metal - Corrugated
 Metal - Standing Seam
 Metal - Tile
 None
 Other
 Slate
 Unknown
 Wood
 Wood - Plank
 Wood - Shake
 Wood - Shingle
Architectural Style(s): _____
Form: _____

Narrative Section

Study Unit Themes:

- Agriculture
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture
- Arts
- Commerce
- Communications
- Community Planning/Development
- Conservation
- Education
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Ethnic Heritage
- Health/Medicine
- Manufacturing/Industry
- Military
- None
- Other
- Politics/Government/Law
- Religion
- Science & Engineering
- Social Movements/Organizations
- Transportation
- Unknown

Architect: _____
 Engineer: _____
 Builder: _____
 Date of Construction: _____

Property appears to meet the criteria for the National Register: Yes

No

Unable to Determine

Property is located in a potential historic district (local and/or National):

Yes, National

Yes, Local

No

Unable to Determine

Statement of Significance

Description of Physical Appearance

Major Bibliographic References

Photography Data Collection Sheet

Property Name: _____	View of: _____
Property Address: _____	
Date Taken: _____	Comments: _____
Roll # _____	
Negative # _____	
Digital Camera Image # _____	
Property Name: _____	View of: _____
Property Address: _____	
Date Taken: _____	Comments: _____
Roll # _____	
Negative # _____	
Digital Camera Image # _____	
Property Name: _____	View of: _____
Property Address: _____	
Date Taken: _____	Comments: _____
Roll # _____	
Negative # _____	
Digital Camera Image # _____	
Property Name: _____	View of: _____
Property Address: _____	
Date Taken: _____	Comments: _____
Roll # _____	
Negative # _____	
Digital Camera Image # _____	
Property Name: _____	View of: _____
Property Address: _____	
Date Taken: _____	Comments: _____
Roll # _____	
Negative # _____	
Digital Camera Image # _____	

Styles List

American Foursquare
 American Foursquare - Colonial
 American Foursquare - Craftsman
 American Foursquare - Prairie
 American Foursquare - Spanish
 Art Deco
 Art Deco - PWA Moderne
 Art Deco - Streamlined Moderne
 Art Deco - Zig Zag
 Arts & Crafts
 Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
 Arts & Crafts - Prairie Style
 Arts & Crafts - Rustic / National Park
 Arts & Crafts - Swiss Chalet
 Beaux Arts
 Beaux Arts - American Renaissance
 Beaux Arts - Neo-Classical
 Colonial
 Colonial - Cape Cod
 Colonial - Colonial Revival
 Colonial - Dutch Colonial
 Colonial - Federal Revival
 Colonial - Garrison
 Colonial - Georgian Revival
 Colonial - Rambling Colonial
 Colonial - Williamsburg
 Commercial
 Commercial - Chicago School
 Commercial - Highway Strip
 Commercial - Sullivanesque
 Exotic
 Exotic - Art Nouveau
 Exotic - Baroque
 Exotic - Egyptian
 Exotic - Far Eastern
 Exotic - Moorish
 French
 French - Chateausque
 French - French Eclectic
 French - French Renaissance
 Gothic
 Gothic - Collegiate Gothic
 Gothic - Gothic Revival
 Gothic - Late Gothic Revival
 Greek Revival
 Italian
 Italian - Italian Renaissance
 Italian - Italianate
 Italian - Second Empire
 Modern
 Modern - A Frame
 Modern - Articulated Frame - Concrete
 Modern - Articulated Frame - Steel
 Modern - Brutalism
 Modern - Contemporary
 Modern - Corporate Modern/Slick Skin
 Modern - Curtain Wall
 Modern - Deconstructive
 Modern - Geodesic Dome
 Modern - International Style
 Modern - Miesian
 Modern - Neo-Expressionism
 Modern - New Formalism
 Modern - Northwest Regional
 Modern - Populuxe / Google
 Modern - Postmodern
 Modern - Quonset Hut
 Modern - Shed
 Modern - Solid End Wall
 Modern - Stripped Classical
 Modern - Structural Aesthetics
 Modern - Wrightian
 None
 Other
 Other - Agricultural
 Other - Eclectic/Mixed
 Other - Industrial
 Other - Utilitarian
 Queen Anne
 Queen Anne - Castellated
 Queen Anne - Cottage
 Queen Anne - Eclectic
 Queen Anne - Free Classic
 Queen Anne - Richardsonian Romanesque
 Queen Anne - Shingle Style
 Queen Anne - Stick
 Ranch
 Ranch - California Monterey Style
 Ranch - Minimal Traditional
 Ranch - Split Level
 Ranch - Storybook Ranch
 Ranch - World War II Era Cottage
 Roadside
 Spanish
 Spanish - Eclectic
 Spanish - Mediterranean
 Spanish - Mission
 Spanish - Pueblo
 Spanish - Spanish Colonial Revival
 Tudor
 Tudor - Composite
 Tudor - Cottage
 Tudor - Elizabethan
 Tudor - Jacobethan
 Tudor - Provincial
 Tudor - Transitional Tudor
 Unknown
 Various
 Vernacular
 Western Falsefront

Roof Types

Barrel Vault
 Conical
 Crenelated
 Dome
 Flat with Eaves
 Flat with Parapet
 Gable
 Gable - Bellcast Gable
 Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead
 Gable - Cross Gable
 Gable - Front Gable
 Gable - Gable-on-Hip
 Gable - Parallel Gables
 Gable - Side Gable
 Gambrel
 Hip
 Hip - Bellcast Hip
 Hip - Cross Hipped
 Hip - Hip with cross gable
 Hip - Hip-on-Gable
 Hip - Parallel Hipped
 Mansard
 Monitor
 None
 Octagonal
 Other
 Parabolic
 Pyramidal
 Saltbox
 Sawtooth
 Shed
 Unknown
 Varied Roof Lines

Cladding

Brick
 Brick - Clinker
 Brick - Common Bond
 Brick - English Bond
 Brick - Flemish Bond
 Brick - Roman
 Brick - Stretcher Bond
 Ceramic Tile
 Concrete
 Concrete - Block
 Concrete - Poured
 Glass
 Glass - Carrera Glass/ Vitrolite
 Glass - Curtain Wall
 Glass - Glass Block
 Log
 Log - Decorative Half
 Log - Full-dovetail
 Log - Half-dovetail
 Log - Other
 Log - Saddle
 Log - V Notched
 Metal
 Metal - Aluminum Siding
 Metal - Cast Iron
 Metal - Copper
 Metal - Corrugated
 Metal - Porcelain Enamel Panels
 Metal - Pressed Tin
 None
 Other
 Shingle
 Shingle - Chisel
 Shingle - Combed
 Shingle - Combination
 Shingle - Concrete/Asbestos
 Shingle - Coursed
 Shingle - Diamond
 Shingle - Fishscale
 Shingle - Sawtooth
 Shingle - Staggered
 Stone
 Stone - Ashlar/Cut
 Stone - Cast
 Stone - Cobble Stone
 Stone - River Rock
 Stone - Rubble
 Stucco
 Terra Cotta
 Unknown
 Veneer
 Veneer - Brick
 Veneer - Metal Screen
 Veneer - Permastone
 Veneer - Plastic
 Veneer - Rolled Asphalt
 Veneer - Vinyl Siding
 Vertical - Board-and-Batten
 Vertical - Boards
 Wood
 Wood - Clapboard
 Wood - Drop Siding
 Wood - Plywood
 Wood - Shiplap
 Wood - T 1-11

Forms

Agricultural	Multi-family - U Court
Agricultural - Bank Barn	None
Agricultural - Bow Truss Barn	Other
Agricultural - Dutch Barn	Single Family
Agricultural - English Barn	Single Family - "I" House
Agricultural - Gambrel Barn	Single Family - American Foursquare
Agricultural - Round Barn	Single Family - Bungalow
Agricultural - Shed Barn	Single Family - Cross Gable
Agricultural - Western Barn	Single Family - Gable Front and Wing
Commercial	Single Family - Gable Fronter / Homestead
Commercial - Campus	Single Family - Side Gable
Commercial - Central Block with Wings	Single Family - Workingman's Foursquare
Commercial - Enframed Block	Unknown
Commercial - Enframed Window Wall	Utilitarian
Commercial - Flatiron	
Commercial - Mall	
Commercial - One-Part Block	
Commercial - One-Part Vertical Block	
Commercial - Strip Commercial	
Commercial - Temple Front	
Commercial - Three-Part Vertical Block	
Commercial - Two-Part Block	
Commercial - Two-Part Vertical Block	
Commercial - Vault	
Hotel/Motel	
Hotel/Motel - Downtown Commercial Hotel	
Hotel/Motel - Downtown Residential Hotel	
Hotel/Motel - Motel	
Hotel/Motel - Motor Inn	
Hotel/Motel - Mountain Lodge	
Hotel/Motel - Tourist Court	
Industrial	
Multi-family	
Multi-family - Duplex	
Multi-family - Four Unit Block	
Multi-family - Multi-story Apartment Block	
Multi-family - Row House	
Multi-family - Triplex	

Current/Historic Use List

Domestic - Single Family House	Agriculture/Subsistence - Processing
Domestic - Multiple Family House	Agriculture/Subsistence - Storage
Domestic - Secondary Structure	Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Field
Domestic - Hotel	Agriculture/Subsistence - Animal Facility
Domestic - Institutional Housing	Agriculture/Subsistence - Fishing Facility or Site
Domestic - Camp	Agriculture/Subsistence - Horticultural Facility
Domestic - Village Site	Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Outbuilding
Commerce/Trade - Business	Agriculture/Subsistence - Irrigation Facility
Commerce/Trade - Professional	Agriculture/Subsistence - Farmstead
Commerce/Trade - Organizational	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Manufacturing Facility
Commerce/Trade - Financial Institution	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Extractive Facility
Commerce/Trade - Specialty Store	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Waterworks
Commerce/Trade - Department Store	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Energy Facility
Commerce/Trade - Restaurant	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Communications Facility
Commerce/Trade - Warehouse	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Processing Site
Commerce/Trade - Trade (archaeology)	Industry/Processing/Extraction - Industrial Storage
Social - Meeting Hall	Health Care - Hospital
Social - Clubhouse	Health Care - Clinic
Social - Civic	Health Care - Sanitarium
Government - Capitol	Health Care - Medical Business/Office
Government - City Hall	Health Care - Resort
Government - Correctional Facility	Defense - Arms Storage
Government - Fire Station	Defense - Fortification
Government - Government Office	Defense - Military Facility
Government - Diplomatic Building	Defense - Battle Site
Government - Custom House	Defense - Coast Guard Facility
Government - Post Office	Defense - Naval Facility
Government - Public Works	Defense - Air Facility
Government - Courthouse	Landscape - Parking Lot
Government - Lookout	Landscape - Park
Government - Ranger Station	Landscape - Plaza
Government - Border Patrol	Landscape - Garden
Education - School	Landscape - Forest
Education - College	Landscape - Unoccupied Land
Education - Library	Landscape - Underwater
Education - Research Facility	Landscape - Natural Feature
Education - Education Related	Landscape - Street Furniture/Object
Religion - Religious Facility	Landscape - Conservation Area
Religion - Ceremonial Site	Transportation - Rail-Related
Religion - Church School	Transportation - Air-Related
Religion - Church Related Residence	Transportation - Water-Related
Funerary - Cemetery	Transportation - Road-Related (vehicular)
Funerary - Graves/Burials	Transportation - Pedestrian-Related
Funerary - Mortuary	Work-in-Progress
Recreation and Culture - Theater	Unknown
Recreation and Culture - Auditorium	Vacant/Not in Use
Recreation and Culture - Museum	Other
Recreation and Culture - Music Facility	
Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility	
Recreation and Culture - Outdoor Recreation	
Recreation and Culture - Fair	
Recreation and Culture - Monument/Marker	
Recreation and Culture - Work of Art	

APPENDIX D

WASHINGTON SHPO LEVEL II MITIGATION DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Documentation will be submitted in 8 ½ by 11” format and printed on archivally stable paper (25% cotton bond or better) and shall include (at a minimum):

Historical Report

- Historic and common name of property
- Property Address
- Date of Construction
- Complete stylistic and/or architectural description of the resource, including documentation of changes that have occurred over time.
- Description of architectural and/or associative significance using reliable sources
- Contextual information, which equate the significance of the property
- Original and current function
- Ownership/occupancy history
- Name and biographical information of architect and/or builder
- Description and justification for action requiring mitigation

Drawings and Maps and Additional Information

- Sketch site plan showing footprint of subject resource and surrounding buildings
- Sketch floor plans of existing conditions of all building levels, or copies of original plans if available (8 ½ by 11 format or scanned to CD rom)
- If available, printed copies or clear laser copies of historic photographs
- GLO map and/or USGS quadrangle topographic map indicating location of property with UTM's
- Complete or update Statewide Historic Property Inventory form in electronic version (if not already done)

Photographs

All photographs must be 35mm format and printed using archival quality (hand-processed and printed on fiber-based paper). Photos shall be 5x7 (8x10 optional) black-and-white prints. All photos must be identified with a list of photographs indicating the property name, address (city and county), date of photographs and view (this information may be written in pencil on the back of each photograph). Photographs shall be submitted unmounted. Photocopies, Polaroid and digital photographs are not acceptable. Scanned photographs shall be supplemental only. Large format photography is not required, but may be appropriate in some instances. At a minimum, photographs shall include views of:

- Overall site showing context and setting
- Each exterior elevation of the subject property(s)
- Detail images of significant character-defining features including but not limited to windows, doors, eave details, porches, balconies, etc.
- General views of all significant interior spaces
- Detail images of significant structural details if building is of a rare construction method (i.e., post and beam, balloon framing, mortise and tenon joinery, etc.)
- Surrounding outbuildings, accessory structures or landscape features (if applicable)

Updated 11/24/2003

APPENDIX E

References Cited

McAllester, Virginia and Lee

2003 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

McNeil, Steve and Dana Supernowicz

1992 *A Programmatic Approach for Identifying and Evaluating Recreation residences on the Eldorado National Forest, Region 5, California*. USDA Forest Service and University of California, Davis.

Noble, Allen G.

1984 *Wood, Brick and Stone: The North American Settlement Landscape*. Volume 1, Houses. University of Massachusetts Press. Amherst, Massachusetts.

Throop, Gale

n.d. *Recreation Development In The National Forests In Oregon And Washington, 1905-1945. Historic Context*. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region 6. Unpublished ms. on file at Wenatchee National Forest. Wenatchee, Washington.

Trost, Teresa

2003 *Historic Property Evaluation of Significance, Lot #124 Cabin, Silver Springs Recreation Residence*. USDA, Forest Service. Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

USDI, Park Service

1995 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (<http://www2.cr.nps.gov/tps/secstan1.htm>).

1983 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (<http://www.sshechan.edu/./facilities/facilitymanual/Apx-9b-4.pdf>).

1983 *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning* (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/pad/PlngStds/develhc.htm>).