

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08001302


Date Listed: 1/6/2009

Redmond City Park
Property Name

King WA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

1/6/2009

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification / Function:

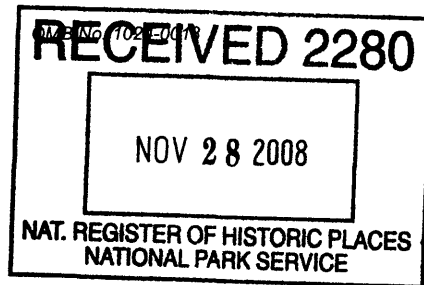
The Historic and Current Functions are amended to read -- *Recreation/Culture: Outdoor Recreation; and Landscape: Park*

[The categories selected for function must be taken from those available in the NRIS database system.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



1302

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name REDMOND CITY PARK

Other names/site number Anderson Park, Redmond Survey & Inventory Field Site No. 1621

2. Location

street & number 7802 168th Avenue NE not for publication

city or town Redmond vicinity

State WA code WA county King Code 033 zip code 98052

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official/Title

11-3-08
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

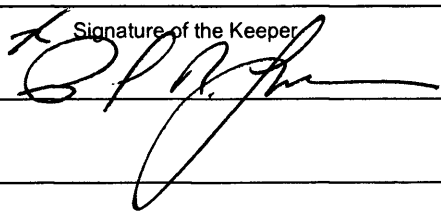
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I, hereby, certify that this property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action 1/6/2009

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
3	3	buildings
0	0	sites
2	2	structures
0	1	objects
5	6	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture: park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and culture: park

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: National Park (Rustic)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: log

roof Wood: shake

other Gables: wood, shingle

Narrative Description

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- 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 Engineering*
- Record# _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment / Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

WPA Construction Crews (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

King County Historic Preservation Program

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 5 acres

UTM References

1.	10	566338	5280402
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2.	10	566459	5280338
	Zone	Easting	Northing
3.	10	566455	5280261
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4.	10	566390	5280240
	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	10	566343	5280257
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1,4,5,and 6 of Sikes Third Addition to Redmond, King County, Washington, current tax parcel number 122505-9016.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the original park boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dianna Brodie, City of Redmond; Kay Reinartz, Consultant
 organization King County Historic Preservation Program date August 29, 2008
 street & number 701 Fifth Avenue, Ste. 2000 telephone 206-296-8689
 city or town Seattle state WA zip code 98104

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Redmond
 street & number 15670 NE 85th St telephone 425-556-2311, Planning Dept.
 city or town Redmond state Washington zip code 98052

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REDMOND CITY PARK
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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DESCRIPTION:

Summary

Redmond City Park is located in the City of Redmond, a rapidly growing community of 51,000 people, located in the Sammamish River Valley in north central King County, Washington. The city is sited on the north end of Sammamish Lake, a glacial lake that drains into Lake Washington to the west. The park is immediately north of the intersection of Redmond Way and Cleveland Street, and just east of the city's historic downtown core. The park was the first municipal park in Redmond. It was acquired through the combination of a purchase for one dollar from the school district in 1928 and a later purchase in 1938. It was the only city park until 1968.

The 4.66-acre property contains six buildings, four auxiliary structures, and one object. The buildings include a caretaker's residence (aka Fullard House), an open-framed picnic shelter, and a meeting house (aka Adair House). All three are of rustic log construction and retain a high degree of physical integrity. They are considered contributing buildings. Non-contributing buildings include a public restroom and two well houses. While these were constructed to complement the rustic architecture, their dates of construction eliminate them as contributing buildings. Of the four auxiliary structures, a modern playground, brick plaza, statue, picnic tables, pathway system and rock wall, only the pathways and rock wall are contributing. 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, although their design and materials is compatible with the architecture and layout of the park.

Site

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. An expansion of the brick schoolhouse in 1925 allowed for

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all the students to be accommodated at the new school. Oral histories indicate that shop and home economics classes were still held in the wooden schoolhouse on the site that would become the park but 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 the buildings accounts for the more open character on the southern portion of the site. The northern portion of the site was vacant at the time of purchase. A particularly noticeable result of this is the large stand of 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 park.

The site has been altered somewhat over time. However, with the exception of a few elements, the landscape pattern is largely unchanged from the time of the WPA. Those added elements primarily consist of rhododendrons and a significant conifer that have been added around the cabins. The stand of conifers on the northern side 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 retaining walls that were constructed as a part of the original WPA project remain. The only element that distracts somewhat from the historic pattern is the brick plaza that was finished in 1982. It replaced a graveled parking area that was added after the construction of the cabins. The plaza is laid between the two cabins and creates another entrance path. This distracts from the primary sidewalk entrances that lead to the front porch of each cabin. As a result, the more common entrance to each cabin has become the back door.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The contributing resources were influenced by the National Park Service rustic style of the 1920s and 30s; all are log construction and have wood shingle roofs. The foundations consist of concrete piers upon which the logs are set. An interesting and as yet unexplained fact is that the two cabins exhibit differing methods of log construction.

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

The northernmost cabin, currently referred to as the Fullard House, was built using a construction method known as piece on piece or "Red River Frame". 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 is common to the early days of French Canada. A more common expression in this form of log construction is squared logs; however the Fullard House displays a rounded log. It is a 30'x 24' building with a simple one-story rectangular form with a side-gabled roof supported by small log rafters. These pole rafters have exposed rafter tails and the roof is clad in wood shakes. 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 a wood decorative applied pattern. This decorative application is 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 front façade supported by four vertical log columns. The porch flooring is unfinished tongue-in-groove wood deck flooring approximately 4" wide.

In the rear is a secondary entrance and porch offset to the southeast corner that also has a shed roof and is supported by two vertical log columns. A decorative door matching the pattern of the front door graces the rear entrance. 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 smaller full round logs with the top rail slightly squared on the top. The gable ends 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 extends through the top pitch of the roofline at a nearly central location. This chimney is topped with as a single row of bricks slightly offset from the rest to form a cap and serves to vent the heating system. 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 non-opening single pane window next to the rear door. The interior of the building is primarily a single room open to the roof and has simple

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king post log trusses. Finishes are all wood with narrow tongue-in-groove flooring, exposed log walls, and wood framed windows. The fireplace is of coursed rubble and there is no interior chimney. Simple utilitarian light fixtures are non-original.

Alterations

Fullard House remains largely intact. The only major alterations are a concrete ADA ramp leading centrally onto the front porch. The east roof slope has three flat modern skylights. The interior has been modified to include a restroom and mechanical equipment.

- ***Meeting Facility (Adair House), 1938***

The southernmost cabin, currently referred to as the Adair House, was built as a meeting house. It was constructed in the scribe fit, saddle notched method of log construction. This method of log construction has its roots in Sweden. Round logs with tapered ends extend beyond the corners of the cabin approximately 12" to 18". At the corners, these horizontally laid logs have notches cut out of the tops and bottoms, and are matched with the notches cut in the adjacent logs for tight fit. The cabin has a simple 22' x 36' rectangular plan with a side gable roof and central gabled front porch. The porch gable is sided with coursed wood shingles as are the two end gables. The roof is supported with log rafters that have exposed tails and the roofing material is wood shake.

The building's foundation is a system of poured concrete piers set on grade, with logs cut to fit on each pier. The front door matches that of the Fullard cabin. The log rail of the porch is formed by stacking squared logs that match the details of the main body of the cabin. On either side of the porch there are paired, six-light casement windows that swing outward. These match those of the Fullard cabin. The gabled west end also mirrors the Fullard cabin with a tapering uncoursed rubble chimney. The east end has two vertical plank doors with matching concrete stoops. Both stoops are covered by a single shed roof and have wooden railings, all recently re-constructed. On the north elevation are two widely set pairs of multi-paned casement windows that swing outward. The roof is wood shake. On the north side are four skylights and on the south is a single skylight. The interior of the Adair House is similar to the Fullard House with identical finishes and a single large open space.

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Alterations

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 modern skylights and the south roof slope has one. Like Fullard House, mechanical equipment and a restroom have been added.

- *Picnic Shelter, 1938*

In the northeastern 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 structure 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 mechanical support is 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 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.

Alterations

A full concrete slab has been poured within the building and extends outside the building 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.

- *Pathway system, ca. 1938*

A system of paved concrete pathways connects various components of the park. There are linear sidewalks along the south and west boundaries, and a curved sidewalk along the north boundary, all next to the

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adjacent streets. Sidewalks connect all major features on the property, and most of these are curvilinear in nature. Two curved sidewalks start at the southwest and south-central entries and converge just south of Adair House. Linear sidewalks extend from the west boundary to Fullard House, Adair House and the plaza, and a linear sidewalk extends from the north boundary to the picnic shelter.

Alterations

Several sections of these sidewalks have been repaired or replaced in recent years, but the work done is compatible with the historic sidewalk sections.

- ***Rock Wall, ca. 1938***

Along the southern and western boundaries of the park is a low retaining wall constructed of a variety of stone types. There is a mixture of 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 10" high and is backed by a variety of mature and immature hedges. At the west end of the south boundary and the south end of the west boundary, the wall is at its tallest, approximately 3' above grade. The wall tapers down to grade as it moves north along the west boundary. Annuals are planted behind the wall at the west end of the south boundary, where it is most visible from adjacent streets. Three sets of steps occur within the wall, one on the west section near Adair House, one at the southwest entry to the park, and one in the middle section of the south wall. These 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 building is a rectangular one-story building with a central breezeway and side gable roof. Finished logs are used as the exterior material; they are saddle notched at the corners. There are no other openings than the breezeway. Within the breezeway are openings to two sets of restrooms. The roof is covered with wood shakes and there are multiple flat skylights. Gable ends are closed and covered with

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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, ca. 1975*

Near the northern edge of the park are two well houses 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 of dimensional lumber. The wall material is 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 as their dates of construction are unknown, they are considered non-contributing.

- *Playground, 2004*

Near the eastern edge of the park is a large playground composed 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 incompatibility with the historic features and 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 placed near the center of the plaza. This structure is considered non-contributing because its design and materials are incompatible with the historic features of the park and because of its age.

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- *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 Adair House, is a near life-size bronze statue of a woman holding her hat and 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.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Redmond City Park meets National Register Criterion A 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 program that had a significant impact on the physical development of parks throughout the United States and particularly in King County. In addition, it meets Criterion C for exemplifying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period and style of construction. The park's buildings are strong 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 the time of 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 from the Club, Perky Peterson, Marie Matthews and Florence Matilla, approached Redmond's Mayor Brown with a proposal that the city acquire some property for a town 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 formed 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 projects success. The club women actively participated in securing the donation of the approximately three acre parcel of land for the park.

The Jr. Nokomis Club's plans included having several buildings constructed in the park under the WPA program which was sponsored by the federal government as a part Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. The City applied for construction assistance under the WPA and the club women, in spite of the scarcity of money in the Depression, successfully raised the funds to pay for construction materials through various enterprises including dinners and bake sales. Since these activities were supported by the community it could be said that it was fully participating in financing the park's improvements. Club members and their families undertook clearing the brush and grubbing out stumps from the park site. The WPA workers built the cabins, stone walls and sidewalks, and turned the vacant land into an attractive community park which it has remained to today. The WPA aspect of the park project benefited the community in another important way. It created jobs for the men in the community.

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For decades after the initial creation of the park the Jr. Nokomis Club continued to donate volunteer time and money to maintaining and improving the park.

Formed in 1909 the Jr. Nokomis Club was a community improvement club, a type of organization founded by women in communities across the Pacific Northwest in the early decades of the twentieth 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 some of the men to work as the WPA policy was to hire men from the local 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.

Redmond City Park's history since its establishment in the 1930s is also a significant example of community devotion to its history and showing appreciation to long term community leaders. The first example of this is connected with Ezra Sikes, who donated the land for the park. He gave the land to the City 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 not named for Jenny Adair, but for Albert "Andy" Anderson. Anderson was a City employee who completed much of the park construction and landscaping in the 1940s. Anderson was widely admired and regarded affectionately in the community for his enthusiastic volunteer work with youth.

In researching the records of their club in 1982 the Ezra Sikes request that the park be named for his wife, was discovered. 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 term community leader and activist who is distinguished in Redmond history as the founder and coordinator of Derby Days, the oldest bicycle race in America, 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 extraordinary 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. . . ."

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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. . . .”

Architectural Significance

The two log buildings on the site were constructed as a part of the original 1938 WPA project. These buildings and the hand built stone wall and sidewalk, all constructed as a part of the original 1938 design, are unaltered. At this time no record has been found for the design of the 1930s park and its original rustic log buildings.

The log buildings, known as Adair House and Fullard House are modest well-preserved examples of Depression-era public architecture, known variously as CCC-style or National Park Service Rustic characteristic of the 1920s and 30s. Additional site features and secondary structures, built later, are compatible in character with the 1938 buildings and are in keeping with the function of the park. The only element that deviates somewhat from the historic pattern is the brick plaza that was finished in 1982. It replaced a graveled parking area that was added after the construction of the cabins. The plaza is located between the two cabins and creates another entrance path which distracts from the primary (original) sidewalk entrances that lead to the front porch of each cabin. As a result, the back door of each cabin is currently used as the main entrance.

The WPA’s lasting legacy in Redmond is embodied in the two log buildings and associated site features in Anderson Park. In working with the WPA the City followed the established guidelines for the program which was a federal – local community partnership project. To participate in the WPA parks program the community was required to establish a local park committee and provide land suitable for park use. Construction labor was furnished without charge to the community through the WPA by eligible unemployed workers in the community. Once construction was completed park maintenance and general supervision were to be provided by the City and the local park committee.

Contribution of the Works Progress Administration

The Works Progress Administration (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 furnished most of the jobs and dominated the public works program on a nationwide scale.

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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 22 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.

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“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, just at the time these facilities were being developed. This

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publication was especially pertinent since it featured the three structures completed 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 structures at Redmond City Park. The Longmire community and administration buildings and the Yakima Park Stockade group of buildings were characterized by a thick log slab veneer, paired and tripled multi-light casement windows, exposed peeled-log roof interior with a stone fireplace and chimney. Redmond's cabins were constructed in the same manner and repeated very similar details. A half-log veneer, multi-light paired casement windows, exposed peeled-log roof interior and stone fireplaces and chimneys are the primary features of both cabins at Redmond City Park. Specific sources for the designs have not yet been located. Nevertheless, the rustic tradition of the Pacific Northwest was clearly a major influence upon the design and construction of the two WPA constructed log structures in Redmond City Park.

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 #7 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.

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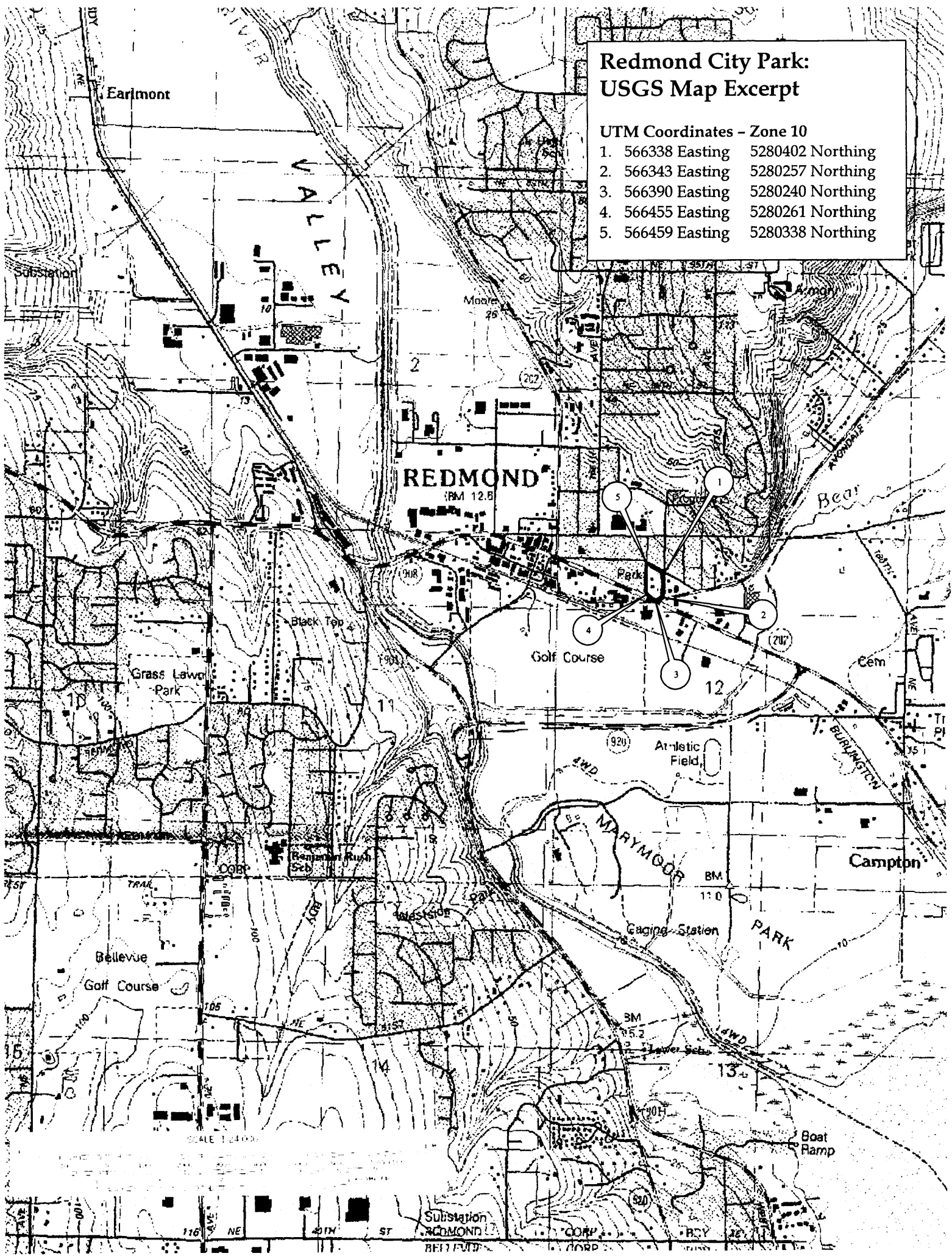
Major Bibliographical References

- 9/1/1938 Eastside Journal Newspaper article
- Copy of plat, Sikes Third Addition to Redmond recorded 10/17/1913, Recording No.893595, King County, WA
- Copy of Quit Claim Deed from School District No. 200 dated 10/9/1928, King County, WA deeding park property to "Town of Redmond"
- Copy of Deed from William E. and Jennie A. Sikes dated 08/31//1938, Recording No.3008539, pg 189, Vol 1801, King County, WA deeding park property to "Town of Redmond"
- Redmond Historic Resource Inventory File No. 1621, 1998, updated 2005.
- Well log documents dated 10/17/52 & 08/15/1958
- 1981 Blueprints from Carter Kerr for Phase II Renovations to Anderson Park
- City of Redmond, Washington, photographic records
- 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.
- Fifth Annual Report of the County Road Engineer, 1939, King County, State of Washington, p. 184.
- 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.

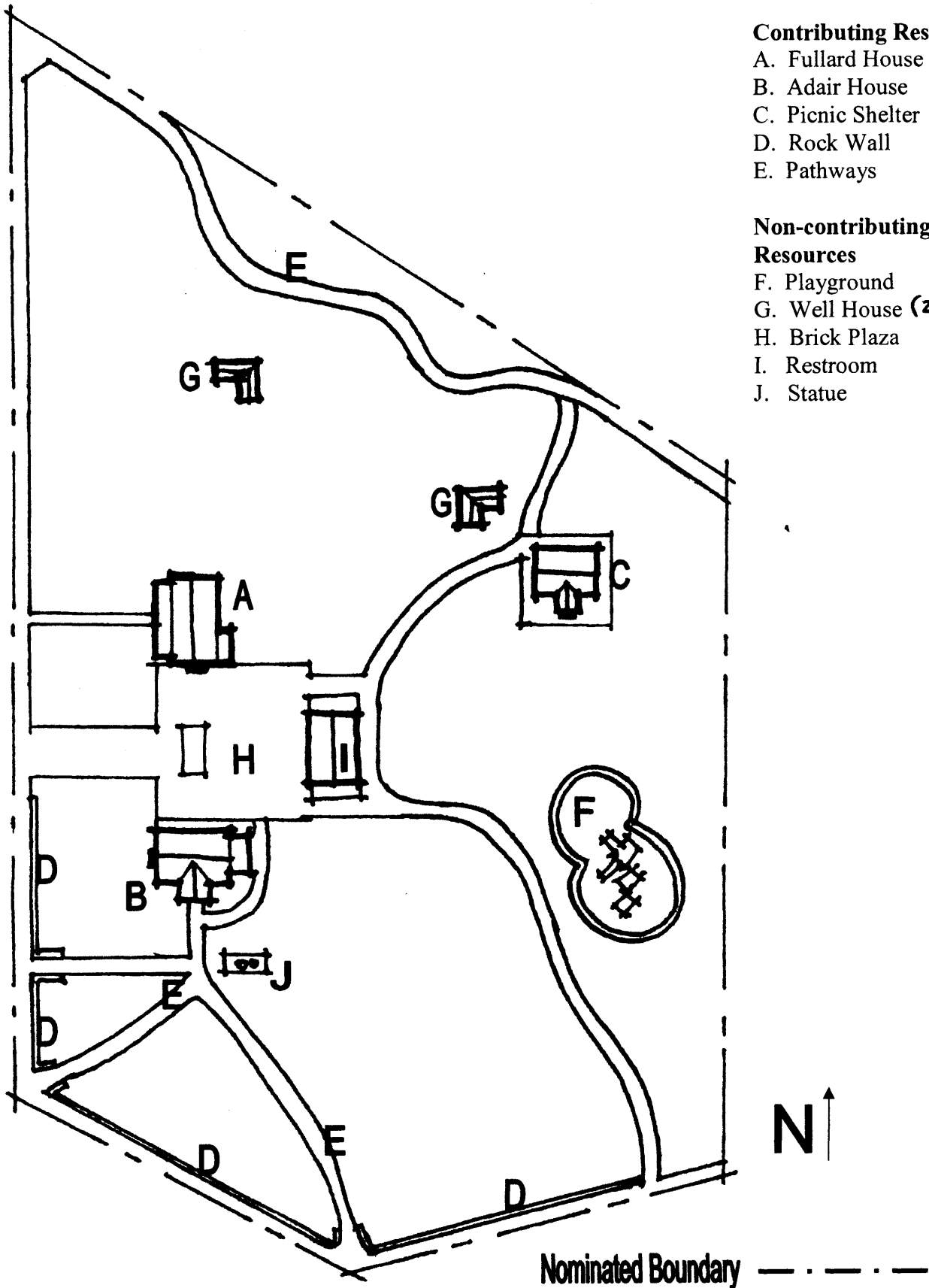
Redmond City Park: USGS Map Excerpt

UTM Coordinates - Zone 10

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. 566338 Easting | 5280402 Northing |
| 2. 566343 Easting | 5280257 Northing |
| 3. 566390 Easting | 5280240 Northing |
| 4. 566455 Easting | 5280261 Northing |
| 5. 566459 Easting | 5280338 Northing |



Redmond City Park: Site Plan



Contributing Resources

- A. Fullard House
- B. Adair House
- C. Picnic Shelter
- D. Rock Wall
- E. Pathways

Non-contributing Resources

- F. Playground
- G. Well House (2)
- H. Brick Plaza
- I. Restroom
- J. Statue

Redmond City Park: Parcel Map



(C) 2008 King County

COMMENTS: Legal Parcel #1225059016.

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Date: 7/17/2008

Source: King County IMAP - Property Information (<http://www.metrokc.gov/GIS/IMAP>)



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Section number Photo Log Page 1 of 1

Photo	File Name
Adair House corner log detail	WA King County Redmond1
Adair House east elevation	WA King County Redmond2
Adair House north elevation	WA King County Redmond3
Adair House south elevation	WA King County Redmond4
Adair House southwest elevation	WA King County Redmond5
Fullard House corner log detail	WA King County Redmond6
Fullard House door detail	WA King County Redmond7
Fullard House east elevation	WA King County Redmond8
Fullard House north elevation	WA King County Redmond9
Fullard House west elevation	WA King County Redmond10
Park north boundary looking east	WA King County Redmond11
Restroom west elevation	WA King County Redmond12
Rock wall detail	WA King County Redmond13
Park south open space looking east	WA King County Redmond14
Shelter east elevation	WA King County Redmond15
Shelter north elevation	WA King County Redmond16
Shelter southeast perspective	WA King County Redmond17
Rock step detail	WA King County Redmond18
Park southwest entry	WA King County Redmond19
Adair House & Fullard House northeast perspective	WA King County Redmond20
Rock wall along west boundary looking south	WA King County Redmond21
Well house #1 north elevation	WA King County Redmond22
Historic Fullard House, south elevation, dated 1957	WA King County Redmond23
Historic Adair House, west elevation, dated 1957	WA King County Redmond24
Historic picnic shelter, southwest perspective, dated 1957	WA King County Redmond25

REDMOND CITY PARK

King County Tax Assessor Images - July 1957

