To: Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission

Through: Vaughan Cary, Associate Planner

From: Nicole Jones-Vogel, AICP, Planning & Special Projects Manager

Date: January 25, 2022

Subject: Arletta Schoolhouse Renovation

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**Project Description**
PenMet Parks is proposing to complete some deferred maintenance and general upgrades of the Arletta Schoolhouse located 3507 Ray Nash Drive, Hales Pass Park in Gig Harbor, Pierce County. The project was originally identified as a District need when the District adopted the *2018 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan*. Portions of the project have occurred already and have received review by the Pierce County Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission in 2019, which approved the reroofing and removal of the chimney on the schoolhouse. In 2020, the schoolhouse sustained some flooding damage resulting in the asset going off-line from District recreation programming. During this time, the District has been working on a scope of work, budget, and drawings. Building permits have been submitted to Pierce County for mechanical, plumbing, new well, HVAC, and general building renovations and deferred maintenance.

**Exterior Modifications**
The exterior of the building will be limited to safety improvements, ADA parking, and ADA access. A list of exterior modifications is provided below:

- 6-vehicle parking lot will be provided to the south side of the building with an ADA ramp to the south building access door;
- A new well will be provided and the existing non-conforming well will be decommissioned;
- All sidewalks and some site stairs will be demolished and repoured and handrails placed;
- Lighting will be provided in the breezeway between the schoolhouse and pavilion and in the pavilion;
- Maintenance of exterior of the building where wood is compromised and touchup painting with color match to existing.

**Interior Modifications**
The interior of the building will focus on upgrades to mechanical, electrical, HVAC, and general interior renovations to improve facility layout to meet the PenMet Parks Mission. A list of interior modifications is provided below:

- Flooding damage repair with like flooring as existing in the classrooms;
- Door hardware upgrades;
- Bathroom reconfiguration with an addition of a storage area and mop sink;
- Kitchen area upgrades to include double-sink and removal of oven;
- Repurpose space to create a multi-purpose space; and
- Refinishing all interior wood, repainting, cleaning existing light fixtures.
The proposed project will enhance the ability for the District to meet its mission by providing recreational opportunities to our community through programming, community space, and a high-quality park facility. The use will continue to be a community recreation asset with a place for gathering, recreating, and community building (See Attachment A).

Historical Context

The original Arletta Schoolhouse was a one-room school that provided public school to students in the Arletta neighborhood on the Gig Harbor Peninsula. Stories from the time period noted that students from the west side of Fox Island would paddle across Hale Passage to attend school at the Arletta School. The one-room school was upgraded to the facility that remains today through the Public Works Administration, WPA program, and opened the Arletta Schoolhouse in 1938 (See Attachment B). The architect for the structure is not known; however, the project management contribution was provided by Alfred Perry and a local mason from Cromwell completed the stonework. The Arletta Schoolhouse has operated as a school, preschool, place for religious services, and as community recreation hall since its doors first opened in 1938.

General Timeline

1938  Arletta Schoolhouse opened in 1938
1976  Hales Pass Improvement Club was formed to address deferred maintenance on the building
1986  Property was added to the Pierce County register of historic places through Ordinance 86-84 (See Attachment C)
1987  National Register of Historic Places was finalized on September 28, 1987 (See Attachment D)
2010  Property ownership was transferred to PenMet Parks in 2010 where it continued to be utilized as a preschool and community center
2012  Window replacement was completed
2019  Schoolhouse roof was reroofed and the chimney removed (Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission approval See Attachment E)
2021  Design underway to update mechanical, electrical, HVAC, and improve ADA access

Consistency with Department of the Interior Guidelines for Historic Places

1) A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
   (a) The proposed use of the property is to meet the mission of the PenMet Parks District, “The mission of the Peninsula Metropolitan Park District is to enhance the quality of life by providing parks and recreation opportunities for our community.” The site is ideal for community uses, recreation programming, and other like uses. The changes proposed are to upgrade the mechanical, electrical, HVAC, and ADA accessibility while performing some general maintenance of the existing building materials.

2) The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
   (a) The historic character will be retained and preserved through the broader use of the facility and access to the space by a larger population of our community. The most impactful change to the site will be to provide ADA parking and access to the building. Other upgrades to the exterior of the building will be to improve the safety of the site, such as pavilion lighting, replaced concrete walkways, and handrails at all entrances.
The existing well is non-conforming due to proximity to a known contamination site, water quality testing, and the well design does not meet standards with the vault configuration. Therefore, the well will need to be decommissioned and a new well located behind the pavilion.

3) Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
   (a) There will not be any modifications that will alter the historic context of this place.

4) Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
   (a) A strong effort is being made to ensure that the community has greater access to this cherished place through thoughtful parking lot design and upgrades that do not detract from the historic architectural character.

5) Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
   (a) All distinctive features will be retained, maintained, and preserved with this project.

6) Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
   (a) The historical features of this place will be repaired, and where replacement is necessary, materials will match existing to the extent possible. Current code requires handrails at the main front entrance, which there were none during the original construction or during any minor upgrades or repairs to the facility. This project will provide handrails to meet code and those handrails are proposed to be 1.5” steel pipe.
   (i) The District is interested in feedback from the Landmarks and Historic Preservation Commission on handrail materials that would add to the historic fabric of the building façade. Other options being considered besides the steel pipe are wood and wrought iron.

7) Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
   (a) Cleaning of the building will be undertaken using the most gentle means possible.

8) Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
   (a) Not applicable to this proposed project.

9) New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
   (a) The proposed parking area, with ADA parking and accessible ramp, will be provided in the most appropriate scale to the project. The parking will be adjacent to the structure and will not be the focal point as one faces the structure. Additionally, the driveway to the new proposed parking area is the minimum width to reduce scale of the improvement.

10) New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
(a) The form and integrity of the property will be unimpaired if the new well and parking lot were to be removed from the property at a later date.

**Summary**
Based on the above analysis of the Department of Interior *Standards for Rehabilitation*, this project demonstrates that it meets these guidelines. Thorough considerations have been made to highlight the interior and exterior character to maximize the history of this space while providing increased access so that more of our community can be invited to experience this place.

Attachment A – Floor Plans  
Attachment B – Historic Photos  
Attachment C – Ordinance 86-84  
Attachment D – National Register of Historic Places approved Registration Form  
Attachment E – December 2019 Minutes
OCCUPANT LOAD: (PER TABLE 1004.1.2)

- EXITING (MAIN LEVEL):
  - 3 EXITS PROVIDED (1 ACCESSIBLE EXIT)
  - OCCUPANT LOAD AT 1 PER 5: 235.35 OCCUPANTS

- BUSINESS - 1 PER 150:
  - NONE REQUIRED
  - NO SMOKE DETECTORS
  - TYPE V-B

- STAIRCASES:
  - STEEPER THAN 1:20
  - DOORS AND DOORWAYS, RAMPS, CURB RAMPS (PER IBC 1007):
    - 200'-0" FOR OCCUPANCY B WITHIN NON-SPRINKLERED COMPONENTS
    - 40'-0" FOR EXITING TRAVEL IS XX"-X".

- KITCHENS - 1 PER 200:
  - 6,000 SF REMAIN AS EXISTING
  - KITCHEN 125 SF

- JANITOR - 37 SF

MISCELLANEOUS CONSIDERATIONS (PER IBC CHAPTER II AND ANSI A117.1):
- PROVIDE ALL CLEARANCES, REACH REQUIREMENTS AND TURN AROUNDS.
- DOORS SHALL HAVE LEVER HANDLE LATCH SETS.
- DOORS OPENING INTO THE PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL SHALL NOT REDUCE THE FULLY OPEN, THE DOOR SHALL NOT PROJECT MORE THAN 7 INCHES INTO THE ACCESSIBLE DOORS SHALL HAVE A SHAPE THAT IS EASY TO GRASP WITH ONE HAND AND DOES NOT REQUIRE TIGHT GRASPING.
- HANDLES, PULLS, LATCHES, LOCKS AND OTHER OPERABLE PARTS ON ACCESSIBLE DOORS SHALL HAVE A SHAPE THAT IS EASY TO GRASP WITH ONE HAND AND DOES NOT REQUIRE TIGHT GRASPING PER ANSI ICC 2009.
- ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE (PER TABLE 1017.2):
- HANDLING DISTANCE (PER TABLE 504.4):
- DEPTH OF TRAVEL (PER TABLE 504.4):
- WALLS OF PARTITION (PER IBC 504.4):

CODE SUMMARY 1

CODE SUMMARY SHEET
NOTES:

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36TH ST NW

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1. THE CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTAINS ALL DEMOLITION WORK REQUIRED TO PREPARE THE BUILDINGS AND SITE FOR THE CONTRACTED CONSTRUCTIONS WORK.

2. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES AND SERVICES TO THE SITE PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY DEMOLITION OR SITE IMPROVEMENTS.

3. VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND EQUIPMENT, RELOCATE EXISTING UTILITIES AS REQUIRED FOR NEW WORK. NOTICIFY ARCHITECT OF CONFLICTS.

4. VERIFY ALL EXISTING CONSTRUCTION THAT IS TO REMAIN FROM PREVIOUS CONSTRUCTION, WHETHER IT IS TEMPORARILY REMOVED OR PERMANENTLY REMOVED. NOTICIFY OWNER AND ARCHITECT REGARDING REMOVAL OR ENCAPSULATION OF THE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AND CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT PERFORM ANY WORK PERTINENT TO THE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PRIOR TO RECEIPT OF SPECIAL PERMIT OR APPROVAL.

5. NO MATERIALS FROM THE DEMOLITION ARE TO BE STOCK PILED ON PLANTING AREAS OR PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. ALL RUBBISH AND PRODUCTS OF DEMOLITION ARE TO BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.

6. DO NOT CUT AND PATCH STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS IN A MANNER THAT COULD CHANGE THEIR LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY OR LOAD-DEFLECTION RATIO. THROUGH THE DURING THE COURSE OF WORK IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW MATERIALS IN THE STRUCTURE OF BUILDINGS OVERRUNNING OTHER THAT WAS CUT IN THE EXISTING BUILDINGS.

7. EACH DETAIL FOR HOW TO PREPARE THE BUILDINGS AND SITE FOR THE CONTRACTED CONSTRUCTIONS WORK.

8. PROVIDE TEMPORARY SUPPORT OF WORK TO BE CUT.

9. FOR BUILDING EXTERIOR, PATCH COMPONENTS IN A MANNER THAT RESTORES ENCLOSURE TO A WEATHER-TIGHT CONDITION.

10. REMOVE AND RELOCATE ALL ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND PLUMBING WORK TO BE REMOVED. PATCH THE FLOOR SLAB AS REQUIRED.

11. PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

12. REMOVE ALL EXISTING PLUMBING FIXTURES.

13. REMOVE EXISTING FURNISHINGS, EQUIPMENT AND FIXTURES NOT REQUIRED FOR NEW WORK. NOTIFY OWNER & ARCHITECT OF CONFLICTS.

14. REMOVE ALL ORIGINAL DOOR KNOBS FOR REUSE.

15. SALVAGE AND REUSE WOOD WALL PANELING THAT IS BEING REMOVED.

16. CLEAN & POLISH EXISTING PAINTED CONCRETE FLOOR, REMOVE PAINT FROM COVE BASE, & INFILL OR GRIND ANY TRIP HAZARDS.

17. SALVAGE AND REUSE WALL FINISHING THAT IS BEING REMOVED.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
SLOPE \hspace{1cm} REPLACE (E) ROOF SHINGLES & UNDERLAMENT OVER (E) BREEZEWAY & PAVILION (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S. (E) D.S.

REMOVE DAMAGED PORTION OF GUTTER

9 1/2 : 12 SLOPE

9 : 12 SLOPE

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION TO REMAIN

CONSTRUCTION TO BE DEMOLISHED

LEGEND

The Driftmier Architects, PS
7983 Leary Way NE
Redmond, WA 98052
(425) 881-7506
mail@driftmier.com

ARLETTA SCHOOLHOUSE RENOVATION AT HALE PASS
3507 RAY NASH DR NW, GIG HARBOR, WA 98335

ARLETTA SCHOOLHOUSE RENOVATION AT HALE PASS
3507 RAY NASH DR NW, GIG HARBOR, WA 98335
DEMO BASEMENT RCP

DEMO MAIN FLOOR RCP

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SCALE
1/4" = 1'-0"

ARLETTA SCHOOLHOUSE
RENOVATION AT HALE PASS
3507 RAY NASH DR NW, GIG HARBOR, WA 98335

The Driftmier Architects, PS
7833 Leary Way NE
Redmond, WA 98052
(425) 881-7506
mail@driftmier.com
CLEAN & RESEAL EXPOSED TIMBER COLUMNS & ROOF STRUCTURE IN PAVILION, WS-3, TYP.

CLEAN & PAINT ALL (E) ROOF FASCIA FOR COVERED BREEZEWAY & PAVILION, EP-2

REPLACE DAMAGED PORTION OF GUTTER. MATCH EXISTING.

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The Driftmier Architects, PS
7883 Leary Way NE
Redmond, WA 98052
(425) 881-7506
mail@driftmier.com

ARLETTA SCHOOLHOUSE RENOVATION AT HALE PASS
3507 RAY NASH DR NW, GIG HARBOR, WA 98335

ISSUE DATE: 12/1/2021
DRAWN BY: FP
PROJECT MANAGER: LRD
SHEET NUMBER: 21938
PROJECT NUMBER: A2.6
REVISION SCHEDULE
SHEET NAME: BID SET
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
1. GENERAL WALL NOTES

2. USE WATER & MOLD RESISTANT GWB IN ALL WET AREAS.

3. TAPE & FINISH ALL GWB SURFACES. PAINT ALL GWB EXPOSED TO VIEW.

4. SEE REFLECTED CEILING PLAN FOR ACTUAL CEILING FINISHES.

5. ALL INSULATION MATERIALS SHALL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO ACHIEVE PROPER DENSITIES AND MAINTAIN CLEARANCES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE.

6. FOR NEW WALLS INSTALLED ON EXISTING SLAB, SHOT PIN SILL PLATES TO SUBFLOOR @ 48" O.C.

7. ALL CORNERS AND EDGES OF GWB ARE TO BE FINISHED WITH CORNER OR J BEADS.

8. WOOD PANELING WAINSCOT, TRIM AND BASE, TO BE INSTALLED, REPAIRED, AND/OR REFINISHED ON WALLS, U.N.O.

9. 1 1/2" WOOD HANDRAIL, WS-1, WALL MOUNT Bracket, TYP., 4'-5' O.C., TYP.

10. WOOD POST, TYP., WS-1, WOOD POST CAP, WS-1, WOOD POST, TYP., WS-1

11. EXISTING STAIRS

12. BABY CHANGING STATION

13. TYPICAL ELEVATION HEIGHTS

14. FLOORING TRANSITIONS

15. WALL SILL PLATE DETAIL

16. WALL MOUNT HANDRAIL

17. T.O. WALL GUARDRAIL

18. T.O. WALL GRDRL. SECT.

19. CONC. STEPS AT ENTRY

20. SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

21. SCALE: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

22. SCALE: N/A

23. SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

24. SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

25. SCALE: N/A
1. THESE NOTES PERTAIN TO ALL CASEWORK IN PROJECT.
2. ALL VISIBLE SURFACES SHALL HAVE PLASTIC LAMINATE FINISH. NO VISIBLE SURFACES SHALL HAVE WHITE MELAMINE FINISH.
3. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS AS NEEDED.
4. DIMENSIONS IN CASEWORK DETAILS ARE GIVEN FROM FACE OF WALL FINISHES, NOT STUD FACES.
5. ALL VISIBLE, EXTERIOR SURFACES OF CASEWORK TO BE PLASTIC LAMINATE. ALL SURFACES INSIDE CABINET DOORS AND DRAWERS TO BE WHITE MELAMINE.
6. INSTALL SIDESPLASHES WHERE COUNTERS END AT WALLS.
7. USE MARINE GRADE IN WET AREAS INCLUDING KITCHEN AND WORKROOM.
8. CABINET SIDE PANELS THAT BUTT AGAINST APPLIANCES OR EQUIPMENT ARE TO BE PLASTIC LAMINATE, PER DRAWER W/ MELAMINE FINISH.
9. ALL SUPPORT BRACKETS TO MATCH EXISTING.
10. PROVIDE 1" "V" CRIMP ON END OF SEALANT.
11. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS AS NEEDED.
12. ALL VISIBLE EXTERIOR SURFACES OF CASEWORK TO BE PLASTIC LAMINATE. ALL SUPPORT BRACKETS TO MATCH EXISTING.
13. METAL FLASHING AND SEAMING ON METAL FLASHING, MATCH EXISTING.
14. SEAL WITH CUT OFF MASTIC.
15. NO OR (E) SPLITTER TO ALLOW FOR EXPANSION.
16. CLEAN & PAINT ALL (E) ROOF FASCIA FOR COVERED BREEZEWAY & PAVILION, EP-2.
17. COORDINATE LOCATIONS WITH ARCHITECT AS TO NOT INTERFERE WITH EQUIPMENT AND FILES.
18. PROVIDE 1" "V" CRIMP ON END OF SEALANT.
19. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL SUPPORT BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS AS NEEDED.
20. INSTALL SIDESPLASHES WHERE COUNTERS END AT WALLS.
AN ORDINANCE Of The Pierce County Council Placing Twenty-three (23) School Buildings and One (1) School Building Site, Located Within the Unincorporated Area of Pierce County, on the Pierce County Register of Historic Places.

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance 84-23, the Pierce County Council created a Landmark Centennial Commission regarding preservation of the County's historic structures; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said ordinance, the Commission is to establish a list of buildings, structures, places and districts of historic or architectural significance in Pierce County for the purpose of preserving, protecting and enhancing places of historic significance; and

WHEREAS, said list referred to herein is to be known as the Pierce County Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Ordinance No. 84-23, the Commission has fully complied with all of the procedures requisite to the designation of those properties more fully identified herein; and

WHEREAS, having fully complied with all applicable rules, laws and provisions regarding the designation of said properties, the Pierce County Council hereby finds it to be in the public interest and welfare of the citizens of Pierce County and concurs in those findings of the Commission:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Council of Pierce County:

Section 1. The Pierce County Council hereby approves the designation of the twenty-four (24) properties set forth more fully in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and by reference herein, and orders that said properties identified in Exhibit "A" be added to the Pierce County Register of Historic Places and that all other necessary steps and procedures be taken so as to officially complete said designation.
Section 2. The Pierce County Council further orders that the designation of said properties set forth in Exhibit "A" shall be placed on official County maps, and all appropriate County departments shall be notified thereof.

PASSED this 9th day of September, 1986.

PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL
Pierce County, Washington

C F Borden
Council Chair

ATTEST:

Clerk of the Council

PIERCE COUNTY EXECUTIVE

APPROVED this 13th day of Sept., 1986.

Approved As to Form Only:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
Chief Legal Deputy

CRP:HPord,1-2
PIERCE COUNTY REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PUBLIC SCHOOL THEMATIC NOMINATION (RURAL/SUBURBAN)

PCR-15
Alder School (04-15-10-2-017)
Mountain Highway at Alder
Alder Community Club
P.O. Box 391
Eatonville, WA 98382

PCR-16
Alderton School (04-20-36-4-026)
9512 Orting Highway East
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon DeLavergne
9512 Orting Highway East
Sumner, WA 98390

PCR-17
American Lake South (02-19-22-2-002)
14721 Murray Street S.W. (Tillicum Vicinity)
Clover Park School District No. 400
10020 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98499

PCR-18
Anderson Island School (01-19-05-4-002)
Eckenstam Road
Anderson Island Parks and Recreation
c/o Mary Jane Lundell
Villa Beach Road
Anderson Island, WA 98303
PCR-19

Arletta School (01-21-22-3-012)
35th Street and 97th Avenue N.W.

Pierce County Parks and Recreation
9112 Lakewood Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98499

PCR-20

Collins School-1 (03-19-13-1-002)
4608 128th Street East

Franklin Pierce School District No. 402
315 South 129th Street
Tacoma, WA 98444

PCR-21

Custer School (02-20-34-6-012)
7700 Steilacoom Blvd. S.W. (rear)

Clover Park School District No. 400
10020 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98499

PCR-22

Elk Plain School (03-18-11-3-005)
22015 22nd Avenue East

Bethel School District No. 403
516 East 176th Street
Spanaway, WA 98387

PCR-23

Fox Island School (01-20-01-2-011)
9th Avenue and Gway Drive

Peninsula School District No. 401
14015 62nd Avenue N.W.
Gig Harbor, WA 98335
PCR-24
Glencove School (00-22-36-4-020)
Vaughn-Glencove Road

Mike Ruth
9520 Cramer Road KPN
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

PCR-25
Harts Lake School (03-16-07-2-005)
Harts Lake Valley Road

Harts Lake Historical Society
c/o Barrie Wilcox
40400 Harts Lake Valley Road
Roy, WA 98580

PCR-26
Longbranch School Gymnasium (00-20-14-4-008)
Gig Harbor-Longbranch Highway

Longbranch Improvement Club
P.O. Box 111
Lakebay, WA 98349

PCR-27
McMillin School (04-19-12-4-042/043)
Orting Highway East

McMillin Grange No. 848
P.O. Box 1
McMillin, WA 98352

PCR-28
Midway School (02-21-17-3-089)
5115 38th Avenue N.W.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Doyle
5115 38th Avenue N.W.
Gig Harbor, WA 98335
PCR-29

Park Lodge School (5030001881, Lake Steilacoom Park)
10020 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W.

Clover Park School District No. 400
10020 Gravelly Lake Drive S.W.
Tacoma, WA 98499

PCR-30

Parkland School (03-19-09-3-002)
Pacific Avenue at South 121st Street

Franklin Pierce School District No. 402
315 South 129th Street
Tacoma, WA 98444

PCR-31

Vaughn School (00-21-02-1-000/017)
17006 South Vaughn Road KPN

Key Peninsula Parks and Recreation District
Civic Center
P.O. Box 82
Vaughn, WA 98384

PCR-32

Weyerhaeuser School (04-17-19-2-031)
National Park Highway

Florence Anderson
43126 Mt. Highway
Eatonville, WA 98328

PCR-33

Wollochet School (02-21-32-2-043)
34th Avenue N.W.

Guy Stewart
3409 East Bay Drive N.W.
Gig Harbor, WA 98335
PCR-34
Woodland School (400500-027-0)
11119 Fruitland Avenue
Puyallup School District No. 3
Attn: Gary Flood
P.O. Box 370
Puyallup, WA 98371

PCR-35
Woodrow School (03-20-26-2-125)
2708 64th Street East
Waller Road Grange
2708 64th Street East
Tacoma, WA 98404

PCR-36
Byrd School Site (02-20-35-4-059, part)
Northeast Corner Steilacoom Blvd. and Lakewood Drive
Bank of California
Trust Real Estate
P.O. Box 3123
Seattle, WA 98114

PCR-37
Manley-Moore School (SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 35, Twp. 18N, R6E., W.M. Tract No. 8)
Upper Fairfax vicinity
Daryl and Vicki Stull
HCR 34
Carbonado, WA 98323

PCR-38
Kapowsin School (05-17-06-2021)
29408 158th Ave. East
Pat McBride
29408 158th Ave. East
Graham, WA 98338
# Attachment C

PIERCe COUNTY REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Public School Thematic Nominations (Rural/Suburban)

1. 04-15-10-2-017: Alder School (PCR-15)
2. 04-20-36-4-026: Alderton School (PCR-16)
3. 02-19-22-2-002: American Lake South (PCR-17)
4. 01-19-05-4-002: Anderson Island School (PCR-18)
5. 01-21-22-3-012: Arletta School (PCR-19)
6. 03-19-13-1-002: Collins School (PCR-20)
7. 02-20-34-6-012: Custer School (PCR-21)
8. 03-18-11-3-005: Elk Plain School (PCR-22)
9. 01-20-01-2-011: Fox Island School (PCR-23)
10. 00-22-36-4-020: Glencove School (PCR-24)
11. 03-16-07-2-005: Harts Lake School (PCR-25)
12. 00-20-14-4-008: Longbranch School Gymnasium (PCR-26)
13. 04-19-12-4-042/043: McMillin School (PCR-27)
14. 02-21-17-3-089: Midway School (PCR-28)
15. 503001881, Lake Steilacoom Park: Park Lodge School (PCR-29)
16. 03-19-09-3-002: Parkland School (PCR-30)
17. 00-21-02-1-000/017: Vaughn School (PCR-31)
18. 04-17-19-2-031: Weyerhauser School (PCR-32)
19. 02-21-32-2-043: Wollochet School (PCR-33)
20. 400500-027-0: Woodland School (PCR-34)
21. 03-20-26-2-125: Woodrow School (PCR-35)
22. 02-20-35-4-059, part Byrd School Site (PCR-36)
23. SW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec. 35, T18N, R6E., Tract 8: Manley Moore School (PCR-37)
24. 05-17-06-2-021: Kapowsin School (PCR-37)
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: THEMATIC SCHOOL NOMINATION

PIERCE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS (RURAL/SUBURBAN)

The schools included in the Pierce County Public School (Rural/Suburban) thematic nomination are significant as symbols of Washington's early emphasis on local school control and the role which schools played as the focal point for community development. Between 1853, when Washington became a territory, until the 1940's, when rural school consolidation resulted in the construction of larger facilities, these buildings were social, cultural and educational centers. In many cases, these are the only public buildings remaining in the once thriving rural settlements of Pierce County.

This area, like others in the Puget Sound region, was settled by immigrants from the East Coast and abroad and thus the social, cultural and economic developments were influenced by both traditional and ethnic factors. Transportation played an important role as Tacoma, the County's largest city, became the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Other communities developed along rail routes. Pierce County encompasses hundreds of miles of waterfront and many people settled along the shores and inlets of Puget Sound. Here, the water offered the only means of transportation and was the major link between communities. The rich forests caused logging and timber related industries to develop. Shipping, fishing, mining and agriculture all contributed to the growth of the region. By the 1930's, many other industries had appeared, but the economic climate was controlled by timber and water-related activities.

Within this general historical setting, Pierce County's communities and neighborhoods evolved. Outside the incorporated municipalities, small activity centers grew around railroad or streetcar stops, areas of concentrated economic activity, or shipping points. Today, many of these places are still marked by grocery stores, service stations, and, on occasion, churches. They all at one time also had a school located nearby. The school was named for the settlement wherein it was located. Not all of these schoolhouses have survived over time. Some have been demolished; others are highly altered. Those that are included in this thematic nomination symbolize settlement activity within the following communities:

1. Waterfront communities: Glencove Fox Island
   Anderson Island Arletta
   Midway Vaughn
   Wollochet Longbranch

2. Suburban communities: Parkland
   Custer
   American Lake South
   Park Lodge

3. Rural communities: Woodrow Weyerhaeuser
   Collins Elk Plain
   Alder Woodland
   McMillin Rocky Ridge
   Alderton Harts Lake
   Manley-Moore Kapowsin
In Pierce County, pioneers formed schools even before W. H. Wallace became its first superintendent of schools in 1857. By 1864, there were six school districts located at Steilacoom, near Steilacoom Lake, Puyallup, Elk Plain, Muck and Spanaway. The impetus to form these districts came from the settlers themselves: "a group of settlers interested in the education of their children would call a meeting of the heads of the families in the neighborhood, elect directors, secure a place for holding a school, raise money by taxation or voluntary contribution for the support of the school, employ a teacher, and open a school." (Bowden. p.13) The group would then petition the county superintendent to form a district.

Territorial legislation encouraged local school control. The Territorial Organic Act set aside the federally mandated two sections of each township for the purpose of funding education; but, since the Commissioner of the land office had decided that grants from the sale of this school land would not be available until statehood, funding had to come from local sources, primarily an annual tax. Fines obtained from offenders of the law were also put into the school fund.

By an 1854 act of the Territorial Legislature, the county superintendent was the highest officer in the state school system. The period between 1854 and 1874 has been called the "Dark Ages" of public education in Washington.

The lack of central authority made the schools a system in name only. Few county superintendents were seriously interested in their jobs; the difficulties of travel prevented many from making the required annual visits, and few submitted annual reports. (NEA. p.1320)

To remedy the situation, the 1877 Territorial Legislature set rules for governing the schools, including a requirement that county superintendents must submit annual reports or be fined. By this time, Pierce County had fifteen school districts covering settlements from Wollochet to Wilkeson. There were forty-six districts maintaining schools in the county at the time Washington achieved statehood in 1889.

With statehood came a move toward greater standardization of the school system aided in part by the funds brought by the sale of school lands. The condition of school buildings came under closer scrutiny. A 1908 report noted that of the 2888 school buildings in the State, 2604 were of frame construction. The author lamented:

Not only does the erection of a frame building establish a serious fire hazard which menaces the lives of little ones, but when erected with borrowed funds, constitutes an unethical act, for it leaves a debt without a compensating asset. (Raymer. p.178)

In 1911, State School Superintendent Henry B. Dewey instituted recommended standardized rural school plans and specifications. While the use of wood in their construction was not prohibited judging from
later school buildings constructed in Pierce County, the move toward masonry can generally be dated from this time.

Another change which occurred during this pre-World War I period involved a legislative act authorizing school directors to make school property more available for community purposes. Thus schools were encouraged to become centers of community social and intellectual life. This action symbolized the role which schools already played in rural community life. In Pierce County, these buildings were often the only ones centrally located and able to hold gatherings of people within a convenient traveling distance. Most of the schools included in this nomination represent communities which evolved around them and are often the only building remaining which suggests early settlement activity. It is interesting to note that of the seventeen buildings presently not used for school purposes, nine still retain their social purposes as a community/recreational center (two additional ones are museums).

Pierce County saw one more period of rural school construction before consolidation began. This occurred through Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration and the State Department of Social Security programs in the 1930's. The impact of this activity statewide was tremendous:

The generosity of the federal government in its work-creating activities has given the school system of Washington approximately $13 million worth of new buildings at a comparatively small cost to the school districts. Very few of these buildings involved any bond issues on the part of the school districts. (NEW. p.1329)

Four known school buildings, all located within the Peninsula area of Pierce County, were constructed with the use of these federal funds.

Not all educators appreciated the community values of a rural school. In 1921, Ross Finney argued for their demise:

In many districts, the schoolhouse was a social center where the neighborhood gathered on winter evenings....Many a romance has been woven around these social events, and many a tender sentiment associated with this dearly remembered institution is celebrated in song or verse. But the sentiments, however tender, have now become obsolete to progress....The present is a new age; and the new age has no more urgent need than for a new rural school.

(Finney. p.136)

Instead, schools should be consolidating. Local rural schools permit too many localities to have poor schools and fails to provide for national unity. (Ibid. p.208)

Finney was not alone in his condemnation of rural schools. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Washington State School Superintendent from 1912 until 1928, was also a proponent of consolidation as a means of improving rural education. In 1922, she advocated enlarging school districts to coincide with "natural" neighborhood centers. These centers were to be communities and the surrounding rural areas which
were tied to the community economically and socially, as well as educationally.

The Washington State Legislature passed the first measure leading to rural school consolidation in 1933. Others were to follow in 1941 and 1955. While local consolidation studies were begun in 1935, major consolidations occurred in Pierce County following the 1941 act. With this a new era of school planning began as improved transportation brought students to more recently constructed enlarged facilities. Of the twenty-four buildings included in this nomination, only four continue to function as public schools.

Pierce County rural and suburban schoolhouse construction paralleled three general periods of development. At the beginning, on land usually donated by the first homesteader, a log school house was constructed. Sometimes, if children were few and resources meager, school would be held in a private home. As the community grew, a larger wood frame schoolhouse was constructed symbolizing increased community stability. Schools constructed between statehood and World War I represent this latter period of growth.

It is not possible to associate a pure architectural style with any of these school buildings. They can best be labeled "carpenter puritan." Their charm lies in their simple, straightforward design and craftsmanship. These single story, one and two room utilitarian buildings have primarily gable roofs, with shed or hipped roof front porches. They have wood shingle roofs, horizontal siding, multi-pane double hung sash windows, and are symmetrical in form and detail.

Some of the school buildings constructed during this early period of time survived until rural consolidation. Others were replaced by newer, more substantial, masonry school buildings following World War I. Two such schools, Weyerhaeuser and Collins, retained the earlier wood frame building as an outbuilding. Another, Parkland, chose to add onto the existing building rather than to build anew, probably because the building was already of masonry construction. The remaining were Works Progress Administration projects. A symbolic date for the end of this period of construction might be 1938, when the Arletta School was completed, and the move toward rural consolidation was underway.

Classrooms in these buildings were usually rectangular with high ceilings. Rooms were located along a central double loaded corridor. Some had basements used as playrooms. Cloakrooms were located off one end of each classroom. On the interior of earlier buildings of this type included in the nomination is wood detailing at the cornice, brackets and, occasionally, applied classical columns. Later examples are more sparsely decorated and are more easily recognized as school buildings. There are, however, hints of Georgian, Federal, Classic, bungalow and Deco decoration.

Twenty-four school buildings and one historical archaeological site have been included in the Pierce County Public School (Rural/Suburban) thematic nomination. The Byrd School site has been included because its location has not been compromised by newer development. It is the
only undisturbed site of a school representing the earliest settlement period of Pierce County's history. No school buildings located in unincorporated Pierce County remain from this time.

The twenty-four school buildings possess the architectural integrity, design, workmanship, feeling and/or association required to place properties in a historic register. Historically, they symbolize the results of early local control, and the development of the many communities which have evolved in Pierce County over time. These representations parallel state trends in public education as this moved from an emphasis on local control, standardization and the use of schools for social purposes beyond education and, ultimately to rural and suburban consolidation. That so many of these buildings remain illustrates how important the activity taking place in them has been in the overall history of the county.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


PIERCE COUNTY LANDMARKS/CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

PROCEDURES, CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

PART I -- LANDMARKS PRESERVATION (Adopted September 4, 1984)

Introduction

The Pierce County Landmarks/Centennial Commission was directed, under Chapter 14.04.020 (C) of Ordinance No. 84-23 to develop the procedures, criteria and guidelines necessary to establish a Pierce County Register of Historic Places. This register is to include all significant landmarks located in unincorporated Pierce County. These criteria are also to apply to the review provisions of the ordinance. These are provided below.

Procedures

Any interested individual may ask the Landmarks/Centennial Commission to determine if a potential historic property is eligible for inclusion in the Pierce County Register. In order for this body to make the determination, it will need the name and address, and a short explanation as to why the property is significant as a landmark, and how it is related to the criteria listed below. If after reviewing this information the Commission decides it is eligible for the Register, it will hold a public hearing and make its recommendation to the County Council. The Council may approve the recommendation and thus place the property under consideration in the Pierce County Register, reject it, or refer the matter back to the Landmarks Commission for further consideration.

Criteria

A. Designation

The criteria used to evaluate historic properties for possible inclusion in the Pierce County Register are based on those used for the National and Washington State Registers. These criteria are designed to serve as guidelines for all persons or organizations preparing a designation request to the Pierce County Commission.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

1. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the board patterns of our history; or

2. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

3. that embody the distinctive characteristics or a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant
and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

Cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original location, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years can also be considered eligible for the Pierce County Register. However, greater priority will be given to those which fall within the following categories.

1. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

2. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

3. 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.

4. a cemetery which derived its primary significance from graves or persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

5. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

6. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.

7. a property achieving significance within the past fifty years if it is of exceptional importance.

Below are categories of properties eligible for the Pierce County Register.

1. Historic structures or sites in which the cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state or local community is best exemplified and from which the visitor may understand the patterns of American and Pierce County heritage. Integrity is an essential basis for deserving recording.

2. Sites and groupings representing historic community developments and patterns. (One room schools, county seats, crossroads, stores, agricultural settlements, seaports, railroad and water transportation.)

3. Early or abandoned transportation facilities. (Lighthouses, covered bridges, ships, ferries, railroad stations, milestones, trails.)
3. **Attachment C**

4. Old commercial structures and sites. (Warehouses, brick factories of the 19th century, iron furnaces, shipyards, logging and mining camps.)

5. Structures related to the civic life of a community. (Town hall, jail, bank, tavern.)

6. Buildings of great architects or master builders and important works of minor ones. Noteworthy examples of various architectural styles, periods or methods of construction. Architectural curiosities or very rare survivors of its style or period.

7. Homes of notable persons during their active years, or associated with important events in national, state or local history.

8. Structures or sites of pre-historic or historic archaeological significance.

Archaeological properties do not have to be large, impressive or rich in artifacts or categories of data to qualify for the Pierce County Register. They do not have to be suitable for public interpretation. Any archaeological resource is potentially eligible if it can be legitimately argued that it is associated with a cultural pattern, process, or activity important to the history or pre-history of its locality, the United States or humanity as a whole.

Some properties that have little significance as individual entities may be eligible as segments or archaeological districts. In some cases an archaeological property or district may also qualify because of an association with a particular event or person, or on the basis of its intrinsic historicity or utility as an interpretive location. Properties that have lost their integrity by being completely excavated or otherwise totally disturbed do not normally qualify, unless they are of particularly noteworthy historical significance for the data they have yielded.

**B. Architectural Review**

When a property has been placed in the Pierce County Register the Landmarks Commission has sixty days to review any project affecting it if a building permit is required as a part of the proposal. The purpose of this review is to determine if any anticipated changes are compatible with the reasons why the property was placed in the Register. If they are not compatible, the Commission can make recommendations relative to the project, but these are not mandatory. At the end of sixty days, the permit can be issued.

It is recommended that owners planning to change or demolish a property placed in the Register notify the Commission during the early stages of the project. The most appropriate time is during the design stages or when the environmental checklist is being prepared. This will lessen any potential time delay.

The criteria which the Landmarks Commission will use when reviewing projects are the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Restoration and Rehabilitation. Copies of this document are available upon request.
Guidelines

Besides the definitions which follow this section, the following combine to form the basis upon which policies and standards have been established.

1. **History** is the process and resultant record whereby districts, buildings, structures or objects become part of the evidence used to critically assess the continuously changing life of the community and its regional and national outgrowths. Since history is not static, one has to look to the future as well as the past in identifying potential landmarks, and in this search it cannot be assumed that just because a building is old it is necessarily historic. To justify a landmark's historic significance, it is essential to determine its evidential appropriateness to specific events, developments or individuals.

2. **Architecture** is a recognizable organization of materials and spaces that perform certain functions in response to one or more of the following basic influences: geography, geology, climate, religion, society or history.

3. **Archaeology** is a study of the past cultural and natural remains in order to understand and appreciate the process of change that had led to our present human cultural condition.

These guidelines and standards are designed to involve all citizens of the county in the preservation program and to be sure that historic preservation is incorporated into other county administrative programs.

1. To insure that all sections of the county are included in the preservation program and to expose as many citizens as possible to Pierce County's preservation goals, properties proposed for designation should be geographically distributed throughout the county.

2. To illustrate the diversity of Pierce County's historic and cultural resources, a variety of types of properties should be selected for designation as worthy of preservation.

3. To achieve broader protection of Pierce County's historic resources and to encourage community preservation efforts, wherever possible districts rather than individual buildings should be designated.

4. Pierce County's designation of historic properties should be coordinated with nominations to the National and State Registers of Historic Places to achieve federal and state recognition and protection of locally designated properties.

5. The designation of historic properties should be coordinated with Pierce County's planning efforts in order to incorporate preservation objectives with community development and comprehensive planning programs, and in order to assure follow-up protection for historic properties identified in the Pierce County Cultural Resource Survey.

6. Individual property owners and district area associations should be involved in all stages of the designation process to ensure maximum participation in and understanding of Pierce County's preservation program. When consistent with other administrative policies, owner or neighborhood originated designation proposals should especially be considered.
7. The administrative burdens that will accrue after the designation of historic properties in Pierce County should be recognized, particularly in the case of districts. Standards for designated properties are best worked out during the designation process to ensure efficient administration and to give property owners an opportunity to know in advance what will be expected of them.

Definitions

**Historic Preservation:** The process whereby means are developed and implementation procedures are devised for the designation, conservation, protection, restoration and rehabilitation of properties and areas which have historic, architectural or cultural significance.

**Survey:** The gathering of background data on the architectural and historic character of a community through field work and research, and the identification of potential landmarks or cultural resources. "Survey data" refers to the raw data itself, i.e., all the information gathered on the properties and areas investigated.

**Inventory:** A list of properties selected from the results of the survey and determined to be of architectural or historic significance. This determination is based on local, state or national criteria. The inventory will include all properties and areas significant in American history, the history of a region or of a specific locality.

**Rehabilitation:** The process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes an efficient contemporary use. In rehabilitation, those portions of the property which are important in illustrating historic, architectural and cultural value are preserved and restored.

**Preservation:** The process of sustaining the form and extent of a structure essentially as it now exists; preservation aims at halting further deterioration and providing structural stability, but does not contemplate significant rebuilding.

**Restoration:** The process of accurately recovering the forms and details of a property as it appeared at the particular period of time by means of removal of later work and the replacement of missing original work.

**Landmark:** Districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects which are either listed in, or eligible for listing in the National, Washington State or Pierce County Registers of Historic Places.

**Historic Register:** The list of all landmarks which have been evaluated on the basis of set criteria and designated by appropriate law as properties representing an architectural, historic or cultural significance to the nation, region or a specific locality.

**Historic District:** A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects which are united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also be comprised of individual elements which are separated geographically but are linked by association or history.
Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity such as a house, barn, church, hotel or similar structure. "Buildings" may refer to an historically related complex, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.

Object: A material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historic or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment.

Site: The location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structures.

Structure: A work made up of interdependent or interrelated parts in a definable patterns or organization. Constructed by people, it is often an engineering project large in scale.

Architectural Conservation Area: A neighborhood or commercial area which does not have the historic value to qualify as an historic district, but is significant due to architectural or environmental qualities.
MEMORANDUM

TO: Chuck Gorden, Chair
   Pierce County Council

FROM: Joseph A. Scorcio, Planning Division Manager

SUBJECT: School Buildings and Site Description

At the August 20, 1986 hearing on Proposal 86-84 before the Planning and Community Development Committee, a question was raised about the correct location of the Byrd School Site (PCR-36). Caroline Gallacci, Preservation Planner in this Division, called Marilyn Church, the citizen who called you. It was the latter's concern that the marker, which is erroneously located across Steilacoom Blvd. from the site and not the actual site, was being designated by the Council.

This is to assure you that the information in the Ordinance is correct. The location represents the site of the school.

JAS: kb
CRP:HPlet,5
cc: Caroline Gallacci, Preservation Planner
    Gerri Rainwater, Chief Clerk
Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF PIERCE

EARL L. MURPHY, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is the publisher of the NEWS REVIEW, a weekly newspaper. That said newspaper is a legal newspaper and is published and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication hereinafter referred to published in the English Language continuously as a weekly newspaper in Pierce County, Washington, and is issued and during all of said time was printed in office maintained at the aforesaid place of publication of said newspaper.

That the annexed is a true copy of Notice of Adoption...

Ordinance No. 86-84

as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplemental form) of said newspaper once each week for a period of One (1) consecutive weeks, commencing on the 24 day of Sept., 1986, and ending on the 24 day of Sept., 1986, both days inclusive, and that such newspaper has regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of $8.40.

Earl L. Murphy

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of Oct. 1986.

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington
Residing at Sumner.
Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith for publication in your paper in issue of September 24, 1986 is Notice of Adoption of Ordinance No. 86-84.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE, to the County Council Office, Room 1046, County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would submit your bill and affidavit IMMEDIATELY after the last date of publication.

Very truly yours,

PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

By [Signature]

Phyllis Schmidt, Deputy Clerk

enclosure
NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF PIERCE COUNTY ORDINANCE NO. 86-84

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ordinance No. 86-84, AN ORDINANCE of the Pierce County Council Placing Twenty-three (23) School Buildings and One (1) School Building Site, Located Within the Unincorporated Area of Pierce County, on the Pierce County Register of Historic Places, has been adopted.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that copies of this entire Ordinance are filed in the Pierce County Council's Office, 1046 County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available for inspection Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. A copy thereof may be obtained for a minimal photocopy charge.

Ordinance No. 86-84 was passed by the Pierce County Council on September 9, 1986, signed by the Executive on September 11, 1986, and becomes effective September 21, 1986.
The PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Committee of the Pierce County Council considered:

Proposal No. 86-84, an Ordinance of the Pierce County Council Placing Twenty-three (23) School Buildings and One (1) School Building Site, Located Within the Unincorporated Area of Pierce County, on the Pierce County Register of Historic Places.

and voted the following action:

- [ ] DO PASS
- [ ] DO PASS AS AMENDED
- [ ] DO PASS AS SUBSTITUTED
- [ ] POSTPONE INDEFINITELY
- [ ] FORWARD WITH NO RECOMMENDATION
- [ ] DO NOT PASS
- [ ] REFER TO __________ COMMITTEE

COMMENTS:

MINORITY REPORT IF APPLICABLE:

Member
June 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chuck Gorden, Council Chair
    Members of the Pierce County Council

FROM: Joe Stortini
    Pierce County Executive

SUBJECT: Designation of Historic School Buildings

Attached please find the proposed ordinance, data sheet and appropriate back-up information needed to allow Council consideration of historic property recommendations made by the Landmarks Commission earlier this year. You are asked to concur with the Commission's recommendation to place these twenty-three school buildings and one school building site in the Pierce County Register of Historic Places. You undertook a similar action last year with another grouping of County properties.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 84-23 establishing the Landmarks Commission, that body notified all property owners of record and held a public hearing. No major objections to the proposed designation were made at that time. The attached memo from Planning and Development to me includes an explanation of the Pierce County preservation designation process.

JS:kb
CRP:HPRegister,19
Attachments
June 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM

TO:      Joe Stortini
         Pierce County Executive

FROM:    Larry K. Frazier, AICP, APA
         Director, Planning and Development Department

SUBJECT: Designation of Historic School Buildings

At the May 29, 1986 meeting of the Pierce County Landmarks/Centennial Commission, that body recommended the placement of twenty-three (23) school buildings and one (1) school building site in the Pierce County Register of Historic Places. These properties were evaluated thematically for the role which they played in the history of public education and community development in Pierce County.

Attached please find the proposed ordinance, data sheet and appropriate back-up information needed to allow Council consideration of the Commission's recommendation. This material includes the Commission's adopted procedures, criteria and guidelines, and a letter of transmittal which can be used when sending the material on for Council action. The criteria are what the Landmarks Commission uses when making recommendations to the County Council and their application to the school properties is included with the ordinance as an exhibit.

Council action on this ordinance repeats the procedure undertaken last year when fourteen properties already placed in the National or State Registers of Historic Places were placed in the Pierce County Register. The Council is authorized to undertake this activity by Ordinance 84-23. This recognition allows owners to take advantage of preservation incentives, such as special provisions in the State Building Code and a property tax abatement program.

The Council should be made aware that the review provisions in the ordinance allow for a sixty day period of comment on design proposals when building permits are applied for. After that time, the owner is able to proceed with his development plans. If, however, changes to the property eliminate the historic importance, it can be removed from the Pierce County Register depriving the owner of extant or potential historic preservation incentives.
If you have any questions on this matter, please contact Joe Scorcio at x7169 or Caroline Gallacci at x7172.

LKF: kb
CRP: HPRegister, 17-18
Attachments
cc: Caroline Gallacci, Preservation Planner
    Joe Scorcio, Manager, Planning Division
11. TITLE OF ORDINANCE OR RESOLUTION: An Ordinance placing twenty-three school buildings and one school building site in the Pierce County Register of Historic Places.

12. LIST ANY SPECIAL ADVERTISING OR POSTING REQUIREMENTS INVOLVED IN PROCESSING THIS ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION: N/A

13. CODE STATUS:
   1) SHOULD NOT BE CODIFIED [X]  2) SHOULD BE PLACED IN PIERCE COUNTY CODE AS CHAPTER/SECTION: N/A
   3) AMENDS (Code, Ordinance & Resolution Numbers)
   4) repeals (Code, Ordinance & Resolution Numbers)

14. EXPLAIN THE INTENT OF THIS LEGISLATION
   Ordinance 84-23 authorizes the development of a Pierce County Register of Historic Places to assure some protection for historic properties. Once designated, their development is monitored through design and environmental review processes.

15. SOURCE DOCUMENTS: LIST ALL MATERIALS INCLUDED AS BACKUP INFORMATION
   N/A
   A. Memorandum transmitting Landmarks Commission recommendations to County Executive
   B. Pierce County Landmarks/Centennial Commission: Procedures, Criteria and Guidelines
   C. Copy of Ordinance 84-23, passed 4/3/84.
   D.
   E.
   F.

16. INDEX DATA: LIST THREE OR MORE KEYWORDS OR PHRASES FOR CROSS REFERENCE PURPOSES
   1. Historic Sites Preservation
   2. Pierce County Register of Historic Places
   3. Landmarks

17. FISCAL IMPACT:
   A. TOTAL COST OF LEGISLATION FOR CURRENT FISCAL YEAR: COUNTY $ FEDERAL $ STATE $
   B. ESTIMATED COST OF LEGISLATION IN FUTURE YEARS: COUNTY $ FEDERAL $ STATE $
   C. COSTS INVOLVED ARE FOR:
      D. ESTIMATED INCREASE IN REVENUE AS RESULT OF LEGISLATION FOR CURRENT YEAR:
      E. ESTIMATED INCREASE IN REVENUE AS RESULT OF LEGISLATION IN FUTURE YEARS:
      F. SOURCE(S) OF REVENUE:

   THIS LEGISLATION HAS NO FISCAL IMPACT [X]

18. ESTIMATED TIME REQUIRED, AFTER PASSAGE TO IMPLEMENT PROJECT
   N/A [X]

19. DISTRIBUTION LIST:
   A COPY OF THIS ORDINANCE/RESOLUTION IN FINAL FORM SHOULD BE SENT TO THE FOLLOWING:
   Planning and Development
   Parks and Recreation
Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF PIERCE

EARL L. MURPHY, being first duly sworn, does hereby depose and say that he/she is the publisher of the NEWS REVIEW, a weekly newspaper. Said newspaper has a legal name and is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of publication herein referred to published in the English Language, continuously as a weekly newspaper in Pierce County, Washington, and is now and during all of said time was printed in office maintained at the aforementioned place of publication of said newspaper.

That the annexed is a true copy of Notice of Public Hearing

Proposal No. 86-84,

as it was published in regular issues (and not in supplemental form) of said newspaper once each week for a period of...ONE... consecutive weeks, commencing on the

3rd day of...Sept....,...1986, and ending on the

3rd day of...Sept....,...1986, both days inclusive, and that said newspaper has regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period. That the full amount of the fee charged for the foregoing publication is the sum of $11.76

Earl L. Murphy

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of...Sept....,...1986

Earl L. Murphy

Notary Public in and for the State of Washington

Residing at Sumner.
August 27, 1986

The News Review
P.O. Box 428
Sumner, WA 98390

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith for publication in your paper in issue of
September 3, 1986

are Notices of Public Hearing on Proposal Nos. 86-84, 86-89,
86-90, 86-103, 86-110 and 86-118.

Please submit bill for same, together with proof of publication in DUPLICATE, to the County Council Office, Room 1046, County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402.

It would be greatly appreciated if you would submit your bill and affidavit IMMEDIATELY after the last date of publication.

Very truly yours,

PIERCCE COUNTY COUNCIL

By Phyllis Schmidt, Deputy Clerk

enclosure
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Pierce County Council will consider Proposal No. 86-84, an Ordinance of the Pierce County Council Placing Twenty-three (23) School Buildings and One (1) School Building Site, Located Within the Unincorporated Area of Pierce County, on the Pierce County Register of Historic Places.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that copies of the entire proposed Ordinance are filed in the Pierce County Council's Office, 1046 County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402, and are available for inspection Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. A copy of the proposed Ordinance may be obtained for a minimal photocopy charge.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that a hearing upon the proposed Ordinance will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1986, at 4:00 P.M. in the Pierce County Council Chambers, 10th Floor, County-City Building, Tacoma, WA 98402.

All persons interested in this matter may appear before the Council and be heard either in favor of or against the proposed Ordinance. At the conclusion of the hearing on said date, the Council may adopt the Ordinance, amend and adopt it, deny it, or continue the hearing to a date certain.

By action of the Pierce County Council dated August 26, 1986.
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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking “x” in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter “N/A” for “not applicable.” For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property
historic name Arletta School
other names/site number Hales Pass Community Center

2. Location
street & number 96th Ave. & 36th St. N.W. not for publication
city, town Gig Harbor vicinity
state Washington code 053 county Pierce code 053 zip code 98335

3. Classification
Ownership of Property Category of Property Number of Resources within Property
private building(s) Contributing
public-local district 2 buildings
public-State site Noncontributing
public-Federal structure sites

Name of related multiple property listing:
Rural Public School Buildings in Washington Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official
State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Date 5-20-87
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Signed Jerry L. Rogers 9/28/87
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
<th>Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education: School</td>
<td>Social: Meeting hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

| Other: Rustic style |

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

| foundation school & shelter: concrete |
| walls school & shelter: stone          |
| roof school & shelter: wood shingle    |
| other school & shelter: log            |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Arietta School is a one story, two-room rustic style schoolhouse constructed of stone, log, and wood frame. An open gable roofed play shelter, also constructed of log and stone, is attached to the main building by a covered breezeway. Located on the Gig Harbor peninsula in Pierce County, Washington, the property includes a playfield and is surrounded by forests, small farms and a general store. The school buildings were constructed in 1938 as a Works Progress Administration project using local materials. The school building, play shelter, and grounds retain excellent integrity.

The single story building is rectangular in shape with a gable roof and two projecting cross gable bays on the front (west) facade. The exterior walls are constructed of stone blocks, and the gable ends are wood frame and log faced with stucco. The building has a concrete foundation and half basement. The steeply pitched gable roof is covered with wood shingles and a brick chimney rises on the east (rear) slope. On each side of the front (west) facade are cross gables faced with stucco and framed with exposed rounded logs. Below the cross gables are large fixed windows with 40 panes of glass flanked by fixed windows of ten panes. The original glass and muntins of the north bay window have been replaced by new glass and muntins in an eight-pane configuration within the original frame. Three concrete steps lead to a shed roof front entry porch. The porch has stepped stone corner supports as well as log supports on a stone base. The front door has three-pane sidelights and is constructed of vertical boards with a ten-pane glazed panel.

The north and south ends of the building are the same. Both have six-over-six wood frame double-hung sash windows adjacent to rear entries. The rear side entries have gable roofs covered with wood shingles and are supported by paired log posts on a stone base. The entries have panelled wood doors.

The rear (east) of the building has a group of three wood frame six-over-six double-hung sash windows on each side of an entry which shelters a rear stairway. On the interior, a landing leads to stairs up to the classroom and down to the half basement. The wood frame double doors each have a fixed glazed unit with ten panes with a four-pane fixed transom light. The gable porch roof has log supports on a stone base and extends east forming a covered walkway to the open play shelter.

The interior of the schoolhouse consists of a large space that can be partitioned into two rooms by large wooden folding doors (creating a hallway in the middle). Doorways have rounded log moldings or surrounds. The original wainscotting is below the blackboards and along the rear hallway and stairs.

The main building is connected to an open play shelter by the gable roof walkway which is supported by log posts. The log frame shelter has a gable roof with wood shingles and vertical logs in the gable ends. The stepped corner supports are built of stone; elsewhere, the structure is supported by upright logs on stone bases (repeating the feature used on the main entry on the schoolhouse). To the north of the shelter and school is a playfield with a backstop.

X See continuation sheet
The property is owned by the Pierce County Department of Parks and Recreation and is used as a community center and place for religious services. It is well maintained and in excellent condition. The only noticeable exterior or interior alteration is the north window on the west (front) wall which could be returned to original condition by replicating the extant original window on the south bay.
8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally  ☑ state wide  ☑ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  ☑ A  ☑ B  ☑ C  ☑ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  ☑ A  ☑ B  ☑ C  ☑ D  ☑ E  ☑ F  ☑ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration

Alfred Perry

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Arletta School is significant for its association with the history of public education in rural Pierce County. Constructed as a Works Progress Administration project in 1938 (during the last phase of rural school expansion), the school is a well preserved example of the Federal government's involvement in local education during the Great Depression. In addition, the school is the outstanding example of a Rustic style school in the county, incorporating the use of native materials. Finally, the school is the only extant property closely associated with the community life of Arletta and the only remaining schoolhouse in this part of the Gig Harbor peninsula. Although less than 50 years old, the property is of exceptional significance for its strong associations with the educational, community, and architectural history of the area. The school property retains excellent integrity and includes a rustic style play shelter, original school grounds and setting, and a well preserved interior with all the traditional features of a two-room schoolhouse.

Historical Background: Like other counties in the Puget Sound region, Pierce County was settled in the mid and late 19th century by Americans from more eastern states and by European immigrants attracted by the area's vast forests, rich mineral deposits, fertile farmland, and saltwater harbors. Given these physical features, it is not surprising that the economy was dominated by extractive industries--principally logging but also mining, fishing, and farming. Even in the 1930s, when other industries (notably manufacturing) had developed in urban areas, the county's rural economy was fueled by the products of its forests, fields, and the Sound.

This economic base led to the creation of widely scattered rural communities (usually unincorporated) close to natural resources but often inaccessible to urban areas except by difficult water or overland transportation. While Tacoma had a diversified economy based on heavy industry, trade, and transportation, the sparsely settled rural areas were independent and isolated communities characterized by a single economic mainstay.

Without exception, each of these small rural communities established a school district shortly after the first settlers arrived. As elsewhere in the state, the creation of a district and the construction of school buildings signalled the formation of a community and reflected a belief in both the importance of universal education and the permanence of the community itself. The school buildings were often the first and sometimes the only public structures in the area, and thus served as social and cultural centers as well as centers of education. The typical schoolhouse served all school age children in the area and often doubled as a meeting place for their parents. Between

See continuation sheet
9. Major Bibliographical References


Auditor’s Annual Exhibit, Pierce County, Washington, Bell Press, Tacoma, 1910.

---

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property: less than one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM References</th>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>5,2,3,7,2,0,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quadrangle name: Fox Island
Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal Boundary Description

The Arletta School is located on the southeast corner of 96th Avenue and 36th Street in Arletta. It is in Section 22, Township 21 North, Range 1 East, W.M., legally described as Parcel No. 01-21-22-3-012.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire parcel that has historically been associated with the property.

---

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Caroline Gallacci, Preservation Planner
organization: Pierce County Planning Division
street & number: 2401 S. 35th St.
city or town: Tacoma

(Edited By L. Garfield, OAHP) date: December 20, 1986
telephone: 206/591-7172

state: WA zip code: 98409
1853, when Washington became a territory, and the 1940s, when rural school consolidation resulted in the construction of larger schools serving several communities, the small community schoolhouses were the primary public structures on the Pierce County rural landscape and today they often are the only surviving evidence of the once thriving rural communities that dotted the county.

Pierce County's rural schoolhouse construction reflected three general periods of development. Shortly after initial settlement, a one-room log or frame schoolhouse was constructed on land usually donated by an early homesteader. As the community grew, two or four-room frame schoolhouses were constructed, indicating increased community stability, the growth of the school age population, and the expansion of the school curriculum. Schools built between statehood (1889) and World War I often reflect this second period of growth and expansion. A third phase of growth is reflected in buildings constructed after World War I, when many frame buildings were replaced by larger brick structures and ancillary structures—including gymnasiums and play shelters—were constructed adjacent to the schoolhouse. This period, which lasted through the 1930s, included structures built by the federal Works Progress Administration during the Great Depression. This third period ended by 1940 when the last WPA projects were constructed and the move toward full-scale rural school consolidation was well underway.

Settlement on the western shore of the Gig Harbor peninsula began in the 1870s and ultimately seven communities were formed in the vicinity of floating or permanent docks. All seven had their own school districts. Because the land was highly forested, logging was the main economic activity during the first years of settlement. This was gradually replaced by diversified farming, primarily fruit production. This rural atmosphere was maintained until the completion of the second Tacoma Narrows bridge in the 1950s when the area gradually changed into a suburban bedroom community for those working on the Pierce County mainland.

Arletta was first settled in the late 1870s and early 1880s and by 1886 enough families lived there to establish a school district. The post office was created seven years later. Early settlers engaged in logging, fishing, and trapping but ultimately turned to diversified farming. By 1905, after a permanent dock was constructed, a small business district evolved including a store, warehouse, and dogfish fertilizer factory.

To the east of Arletta the community of Warren was established around a floating and later permanent dock. From 1886 until 1905, these two communities shared the same school building. The first, constructed in 1887, was a rough board shack on the beach near an old Indian campground midway between Arletta and Warren. Later, a frame one-room schoolhouse was built closer to Warren. In 1905, Arletta constructed its own one-room wood-frame schoolhouse on the site of the present playfield.

In 1938, the school was too small for the Arletta community and WPA funds were obtained to construct a new two-room building. Both the stone and logs used in the new building came from the area surrounding Arletta. A local mason from nearby Cromwell did the stone work. Alfred Perry supervised the project. At the completion of the project, the community sent a letter to Perry commending him for the "constant and intelligent supervision besides considerable actual work...to say nothing of the time and expense of rounding up materials and attending to the many details of the work," all completed within budget. (See letter of appreciation to Perry from Horsehead Bay Improvement Club, April 2, 1939.)
The Arletta schoolhouse and covered play shelter are architecturally distinct in Pierce County. While the interior exhibits features typical of small rural schoolhouses, the exterior Rustic design incorporates an unusual combination of local materials—stone, log, timber, and stucco—and is unique among schoolhouses in Pierce County (although the WPA-constructed play shelter at Wollochet and the gymnasium at Longbranch reflect a similar style). The schoolhouse was used for classes until 1959 when it was replaced by a newer school structure. The building was then purchased by the Hales Pass Improvement Club which was an offshoot of the Horsehead Bay and Warren-Arletta Improvement Clubs. In 1974, the property was donated to the Pierce County Department of Parks and Recreation which continues to maintain the building.

Criteria Consideration: The Arletta School is less than 50 years old but has exceptional importance in Arletta history because of 1) an association with the development of schools in the area; 2) an association with the WPA program of the Great Depression era; and 3) as an example of Rustic style architecture using local materials and builders. Specifically:

1) The Arletta School is the only remaining school building in either Arletta or Warren. Earlier schools in both communities have been demolished. The school is also the only extant property strongly associated with the larger community life of the area. The community hall from the period has been demolished. Also demolished are structures associated with the community's economic and social history including the original store, warehouse, and dogfish fertilizer plant. At Warren, only the deteriorating piers that once supported the community dock reflect the activity of that historic community.

2) The school is one of five Works Progress Administration school projects in the county. All five school buildings were constructed between 1934 and 1939 and all five were built in communities on the Gig Harbor peninsula in anticipation of increased settlement following the construction of the Narrows Bridge (a major WPA project in Pierce County). The bridge, however, collapsed shortly after its construction in 1940 and the school buildings remain the only testimony to federal government involvement in the development of the area during the last years of the Great Depression. The Gig Harbor communities were not connected to the mainland of Pierce County (except by auto ferry) until a second Narrows Bridge was completed in the 1950s.

Methodology: The project of surveying and documenting Pierce County's rural schools was conducted by James Widrig, architect of the Pierce County Landmarks Board, and Caroline Gallacci, Preservation Planner for Pierce County. The nominated schools were drawn from a list of 84 school buildings and associated sites included in the countywide historic sites survey. The project followed federal survey guidelines and the results are filed in the Washington State Inventory of Cultural Resources at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation in Olympia. Each property was physically evaluated to determine its integrity. In addition, traditional research methods were used to place the building in its local historic context as well as to evaluate the property within the statewide context of rural public education.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name: Rural Public Schools in Washington From Early Settlement to 1945 MPA
State: Pierce County, WA

Nomination/Type of Review

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<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anderson Island School</td>
<td>Keeper 7/15/67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Arletta School</td>
<td>Keeper 7/15/67</td>
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<td>4. Custer School</td>
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<td>5. Fox Island School</td>
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<td>9. Wollochet-Point Fosdick School</td>
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<td>10. Crow Valley School</td>
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</table>
Arletta School (Rural Public Schools in Washington From Early Settlement to 1945 MRA)
Pierce County
WASHINGTON

☐ resubmission
☐ nomination by person or local government
☐ owner objection
☐ appeal

Substantive Review: ☐ sample ☐ request ☐ appeal ☒ NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Please indicate, by checking box for criteria A, whether education is to be considered an area of historic significance or merely a function of the building.

Nomination returned for: ☒ technical corrections cited below ☐ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category Ownership Status Present Use
Public Acquisition Accessible

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☐ no

7. Description

Condition
☐ excellent ☐ deteriorated
☐ good ☐ ruins
☐ fair ☐ unaltered
☐ unexposed ☐ altered

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

☐ summary paragraph ☐ completeness
☐ clarity ☐ alterations/integrity
☐ dates ☐ boundary selection
8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

☐ summary paragraph
☐ completeness
☐ clarity
☐ applicable criteria
☐ justification of areas checked
☐ relating significance to the resource
☐ context
☐ relationship of integrity to significance
☐ justification of exception
☐ other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ____________
Quadrangle name ____________
UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title ____________ date ____________

13. Other

☐ Maps
☐ Photographs
☐ Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to ____________

Signed ____________ Date ____________ Phone: ____________

Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet
**Arletta School (Rural Public Schools in Washington)**

**From Early Settlement **

**Fed. Reg. Date:** 25/7/86

**Date Due:** 25/6/87

**Action:** __ACCEPT___

**REJECT___**

**Federal Agency:** 

---

### Nomination returned for:

- technical corrections cited below
- substantive reasons discussed below

---

1. **Name**

2. **Location**

3. **Classification**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Ownership</th>
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<td>Public Acquisition</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4. **Owner of Property**

5. **Location of Legal Description**

6. **Representation in Existing Surveys**

   - Has this property been determined eligible? □ yes □ no

7. **Description**

   - **Condition**
     - □ excellent
     - □ good
     - □ fair
     - □ deteriorated
     - □ ruined
     - □ unexposed

   - **Check one**
     - □ unaltered
     - □ altered

   - **Check one**
     - □ original site
     - □ moved date

   **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

   □ summary paragraph
   □ completeness
   □ clarity
   □ alterations/integrity
   □ dates
   □ boundary selection
8. Significance

Period Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific dates</th>
<th>Builder/Architect</th>
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Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- [ ] summary paragraph
- [ ] completeness
- [ ] clarity
- [ ] applicable criteria
- [ ] justification of areas checked
- [ ] relating significance to the resource
- [ ] context
- [ ] relationship of integrity to significance
- [ ] justification of exception
- [ ] other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ________________

Quadrangle name ________________

UTM References

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

- [ ] national
- [ ] state
- [ ] local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title date

13. Other

- [ ] Maps
- [ ] Photographs
- [ ] Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to ________________________________

Signed ________________________________ Date ____________________ Phone: ____________________

*Comments for any item may be continued on an attached sheet*
Arletta School
Gig Harbor vic., Pierce County, WA
Caroline Gallacci, January 1986
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia
View of west (front) facade
Photo 1 of 4
Arletta School
Gig Harbor vic., Pierce Co., WA
Caroline Gallacci, January 1986
Office if Archaeology and Historic Preservation
View of south side and print (west) facade
Photo 2 of 4
Arletta School
Gig Harbor vic., Pierce Co., WA
Caroline Gallacci, January, 1986
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia
View south side and breezeway to shelter
Photo 3 of 4
Attachment D

Arletta School
Gig Harbor vic., Pierce Co., WA
Caroline Gallacci, January 1986
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia
View of play shelter, west facade
Photo 4 of 4
August 10, 1987

Ms. Carol D. Shull  
Chief, National Register Branch  
Interagency Resources Division  
National Park Service  
1100 L Street, Room 6209  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are National Register nomination forms for the Arletta School and the Longbranch School Gymnasium (Rural Public Schools in Washington From Early Settlement to 1945 MRA). The revisions requested by your staff have been completed.

If you have further questions, please call me at (206) 586-2901.

Sincerely,

Leonard T. Garfield  
Architectural Historian

dw

Enclosures
REQUEST FOR DECISION ON PROPERTIES ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANCE WITHIN THE LAST 50 YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Nominated Properties:</th>
<th>Recommendation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arletta School</td>
<td>Accept A,C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Branch School Gymnasium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Others (see attached): yes  no

Explanation of recommendation:

- [ ] attached to this sheet
- [ ] attached to individual property evaluation/return sheet
- [ ] attached to MRA/Theme cover evaluation/return sheet

Additional Comments:

Arletta School and Long Branch Gymnasium are two properties that were included in the Rural Public Schools in Washington State from Settlement to 1945 MPS. This nomination was listed by the Keeper on July 19, 1987. These two properties were part of that MPS but were returned due to technical omission. They have been corrected and may now be listed. Arletta School and Long Branch Gymnasium, built in 1938 and 1939 respectively, are exceptionally significant for their strong associations with the educational and architectural histories of their communities. The properties are outstanding local examples of Depression-era WPA projects executed in a labor intensive Rustic Style manner. Much of the construction was hand-crafted to facilitate employment of as many artisans and workers as possible. In each community these properties represent outstanding expressions of the social history of the times.

Reviewer: Bushong
Date: 9/22/87
MEMBERS PRESENT:
Robert Koreis
Patrick Peters
Bart Wolfe
Don Tjossem
Nancy Larsen

MEMBERS ABSENT:
Simon Sabeti (unexcused)

Meeting was called to order at 6:04 PM. A quorum was present.

MINUTES
(August 27, 2019)
Motion made (Wolfe/Tjossem) to approve the August 27, 2019 minutes as presented. Motion passed unanimously.

NEW BUSINESS
Welcome New Commissioner
Nancy Larsen is the new representative for Council District 5.

Robert Koreis has moved to the at-large Archivist position.

PenMet Parks Arletta School Building Chimney Work
PenMet Parks is currently re-roofing the Arletta School Building and discovered the chimney is in disrepair. They requested permission from the Commission to remove the chimney.

Motion made (Tjossem/Wolfe) to allow the chimney to be removed as part of the roofing project. Motion passed unanimously.

2019 Preservation Grants – Final Reports
Final reports are in and funds have been reimbursed.

2020 Preservation Grants – Recent Hearings
Staff attended the Council hearing but was unable to present the PowerPoint. Council passed the Ordinance.

2021 Preservation Grants – Schedule and Award Amounts
Will announce at end of 2020 that 2021 grants will be due in January. Will take to Council in March or April.

Motion made (Tjossem/Peters) to raise the maximum award amount for Building Projects to $25,000. Motion passed unanimously.

JBLM Nomination
This Commission doesn’t have jurisdiction.

Election of Officers
Motion made (Peters/Wolfe) to appoint Robert Koreis as Chair. Motion passed unanimously.

Motion made (Peters/Wolfe) to appoint Don Tjossem as Vice Chair. Motion passed unanimously.
OLD BUSINESS

Plaque Order

Motion made (Wolfe/Tjossem) to order 40 plaques. *Motion passed unanimously.*

OTHER BUSINESS

2020 Meeting Schedule & Locations

Clerk provided a schedule of meetings for 2020.

November meeting will cover grant information.

Suggested changes: cancel July and December meetings.

- motion to adjourn at 7:23 PM.