



The City of Seattle

Landmarks Preservation Board

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LPB 562/19

MINUTES

Landmarks Preservation Board Meeting
City Hall
600 4th Avenue
L2-80, Boards and Commissions Room
Wednesday September 4, 2019 - 3:30 p.m.

Board Members Present

Russell Coney
Kathleen Durham
Rich Freitas
Alan Guo
Jordon Kiel
Kristen Johnson

Staff

Sarah Sodt
Erin Doherty
Melinda Bloom

Absent

Deb Barker
Manish Chalana
Garrett Hodgins

Chair Jordan Kiel called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

090419.1 **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
June 5, 2019 Deferred.

090419.2 **CONTROLS & INCENTIVES**

090419.21 University of Washington Eagleson Hall
1417 NE 42nd Street

Ms. Doherty went through the completed and signed document. She explained the areas controlled and said the language is consistent with other University of Washington agreements.

Ms. Johnson arrived at 3:32 pm.

Public Comment: There was no public comment.

Action: I move to approve Controls and Incentives for University of Washington Eagleson Hall, 1417 NE 42nd Street.

MM/SC/KJ/RF 6:0:0 Motion carried.

090419.22 Original Van Asselt School
7201 Beacon Avenue South
Request for extension

Ms. Doherty stated that the draft is being reviewed by Seattle Public Schools. She noted the struggle to define the reduced portion of the site, and said a new metes and bounds description was developed.

Ms. Johnson said Seattle Public Schools usually wants to wait until the end of a project to negotiate Controls.

Ms. Doherty said this time they prefer to have Controls and Incentives done in advance as it provides more flexibility, because of the Board's support to limit the controlled boundary to the original school site.

Action: I move to defer consideration of Controls and Incentives for Original Van Asselt School, 7201 Beacon Avenue South, until November 20, 2019.

MM/SC/RC/KJ 6:0:0 Motion carried.

090419.23 Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Exchange
1608 4th Avenue West
Request for extension

Ms. Doherty explained the request for extension, and said she looked at the back of the building with the owners regarding the exclusion of existing exterior stairs and fire escape.

Public Comment: There was no public comment.

Action: I move to defer consideration of Controls and Incentives for Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Exchange, 1608 4th Avenue West, until October 2, 2019.

MM/SC/RC/KJ 6:0:0 Motion carried.

090419.24 Turner-Koepf House / Beacon Hill Garden House
2336 15th Avenue South
Request for extension

Ms. Doherty explained the request for a three-month extension to December 4, 2019. She said they hope to brief the ARC about proposed development around the house; they want feedback on alternatives. She said a three-month extension is reasonable.

Public Comment: There was no public comment.

Action: I move to defer consideration of Controls and Incentives for The Turner-Koepf House / Beacon Hill Garden House, 2336 15th Avenue South until December 4, 2019.

MM/SC/RC/KD 6:0:0 Motion carried.

090419.3 NOMINATIONS

090419.31 100 Roy Street Apartments

Nomination report available in DON file.

Jack McCullough, McCullough Hill Leary reported that Continental Properties plans to redevelop the site.

David Peterson provided the context of the site and neighborhood; he said the neighborhood has changed a lot over the last twenty years. He said the buildings are three-stories with basement level and have always been apartments. Upstairs access is via stairs. News accounts indicate that the property was originally developed and owned by the Summit Corporation, which was formed in November 1948 by Ernest Pulford and James W. Griffiths, although this was initially organized as the 100 Roy Corporation in April 1948. The firm hired architect Fred J. Rogers to prepare drawings likely in late 1947 or early 1948, and the building permit for construction was received in April 1948. Griffiths' and Pulford's Summit Corporation developed at least one other building using Fred Rogers as architect—the 729 Summit North Apartments on Capitol Hill, now addressed as 733 Summit, which was completed several months after the subject building.

Mr. Peterson said the subject building was originally constructed as a 66-unit apartment building in 1948-49. It measures overall approximately 95 feet by 245 feet in plan, with three stories in height above grade (appearing as four stories due to the grade at some elevations). The building is massed into five roughly equally sized residential blocks laid out in an E-plan, with three of the residential blocks (slightly T-shaped in plan) along Roy Street separated by

two landscaped entry courtyards. The other two residential blocks (rectangular in plan) are situated towards the rear of the property, connecting the other three blocks, and forming the back side of the entry courtyards. The two rear blocks are separated by a light well open courtyard at the rear, which is also used as a storage location for the trash and recycling bins. Behind the building and at the northeast and northwest property corners there is surface parking for the residents. Although physically connected on the exterior, the five residential blocks are not connected on the interior, except by a winding corridor at the basement level. They essentially function as separate buildings, each with separate “point” entries and two sets of stairs, serving only four units per floor.

Tax records indicate that the building structure is three floors of wood frame and veneer brick over a concrete daylight basement level, with a flat built-up roof. The roof features a low, simple, continuous parapet which is capped with sheet metal coping. Two types of brick are used on the exterior—a buff-colored mix of rug brick laid in a running bond at field locations and at the rear of the courtyards, and rough textured buff-colored Roman brick connecting the windows in bands along the front street elevations and wrapping around to the courtyards. These window bands are emphasized and tied together by horizontal lines of projecting brick extending from windowsills and headers. The banded windows only occur at the southernmost halves of the three residential blocks closest to Roy Street. At other locations, where the windows are not tied together in bands, the windows appear as punched openings, with only a brick sill providing visual relief.

The rear of the building is clad in red-and-pink-hued utilitarian hollow clay tile, but only at the north elevations of the two rear building masses and the courtyard between them—not at the rear or side elevations of the end-most building masses facing the side streets.

Windows at residential units are all non-original replacements of the original steel sash, typically appearing as relatively small punched openings at bedrooms and bathrooms, or larger horizontally oriented windows at living rooms. Original window sash remains at other locations, including a few metal sash hopper-style windows at basement utility rooms, and the vertically oriented metal sash casements with fluted glass at the six stairwell locations with east or west elevations (including in the courtyards). The current typical unit window is a double-paned metal or vinyl sash slider of unknown but recent vintage, sometimes tripartite with a larger fixed center pane. The primary street elevations feature a series of corner windows at each floor and each building corner, which are supported at the masonry corners by a small diameter metal pipe. Other decorative original fenestration includes fluted glass at the building first floor covered entries facing Roy Street, and vertically oriented glass block windows above those entries.

On the interior, each building entry gives access to a small vestibule with mailboxes for the units served by the stair. The stair leads on each level to a small rectangular corridor serving four units, as well as the front and back stair situated across from each other (a second stair required for fire exit). Four typical units were inspected for this report. Tax records indicate that interior finishes originally included plaster walls, painted fir trim, and a mix of oak, linoleum, and asphalt tile floors. While some of these features remain, units have been updated as necessary over the years, including alterations to baths, kitchens, and flooring. The basement level has a concrete floor and is used for storage, mechanical space, and laundry rooms for residents. The roof was not investigated for this report.

The subject building is situated in the Lower Queen Anne neighborhood, sometimes called Uptown, at the base of the south slope of Queen Anne Hill. The community of Queen Anne is one of Seattle's oldest residential neighborhoods. The area was originally part of the lands inhabited by Shilshole, Duwamish, and Suquamish Native Americans prior to pioneer settlement. In contrast to the mostly forested lands of early Seattle, the Lower Queen Anne area was originally a relatively flat, open meadow at the base of the south slope of Queen Anne Hill and the northwest slope of Denny Hill (removed by the early 20th century), which was likely kept cleared by the Native Americans in order to snare low-flying ducks flying between Lake Union to the east and Elliott Bay to the west. The groups had hunting camps near the base of Queen Anne Hill, and permanent settlements just south of there, near today's downtown.

In the early 1850s, the first Euro-American settlers landed in the area, and in 1853 the new town of Seattle was platted. The Lower Queen Anne area was part of several pioneer donation land claims dating to the mid-1850s, by the Denny, Mercer, and Smith families, and others. David and Louisa Boren Denny's 320-acre claim included the land south of today's Mercer Street to Denny Way, from Lake Union to Elliott Bay. Just to the north, Thomas Mercer's 320-acre claim encompassed the land north of Mercer Street to Highland Drive, from Lake Union to Queen Anne Avenue, including the subject site. Mercer's own home was located at the corner of today's Roy Street and Taylor Avenue until its demolition in the 1910s. In the 1860s, a military road was cut through the area, following an Indian trail wrapping the east side of the hill (today's Dexter Avenue), however, the area was slow to develop. Seeking to prompt more growth, the Denny family began to subdivide their land—the first plat of what was to be Queen Anne—in 1869. More plats followed on the south slope of the hill, as Seattle's population grew steadily from 400 residents in 1867 to over 3,500 in 1880. During the 1880s, the top of the hill began to be logged and platted for residential development as increasing numbers of speculators were attracted to the area.

In 1883, the strip of land between Howell and McGraw Streets, including the subject site, were annexed into the Seattle city limits. Water and electricity began to be offered in the 1880s, and Kinnear Park was established in 1887 and developed over the next decade. By the late 1880s, streetcar lines were extended to the area from downtown, and in 1888, a cable car went up Queen Anne Avenue (then called Temperance Street) as far as Highland Drive. By that time, the hill was a desirable suburb, close to the center city, and the area began to be called “Queen Anne Town” for the large number of homes being built in the showy Queen Anne style of architecture. Developers included Isaac Bigelow, John Collins, George Kinnear, Jacob Furth, B. F. Day, as well as David Denny and Thomas Mercer. By the early 1890s, all of Mercer’s property had been platted.

Residential construction by the 1880s on Queen Anne Hill was mainly located on Lower Queen Anne and the south slope and were primarily single-family houses. There was a concentration of modestly sized houses located between Mercer and Denny, between 4th Avenue N. and Westlake Avenue, close to the southwest shore of Lake Union. Multifamily housing was uncommon, but some double or triple rowhouses were built, and were likely rentals. Large, impressive mansions with sweeping views were built higher up the south slope of the hill, including the David Denny residence at 515 Queen Anne Avenue, the Charles Kinnear residence at northwest corner of Queen Anne Avenue and Valley Street; and the Clarence Bagley residence at the northeast corner of 2nd Avenue N. and Aloha Street, all near the subject site.

Between 1890 and the early 1910s, residential construction continued to expand beyond the south slope of Queen Anne hill, filling in the east, north, and west slopes, as well as the summit. While a few mansions continued to be built at prime locations, most were modest homes for middle-class families built by contractor-builders and included period revival cottages and Craftsman bungalows as the more elaborate Queen Anne architectural style faded in popularity. During this period, more multifamily structures began to appear, to accommodate the vast influx of new arrivals, many of whom were young singles. Queen Anne’s first real apartment house construction began around 1905. The upcoming 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition instigated the construction of several elegant structures, including the Chelsea Family Hotel (1907, Harlan Thomas) and the Kinnear Apartments (1907, W. P. White), both on W. Olympic Place across the street from Kinnear Park; and the elaborate DeLaMar Apartments (1909, Schack & Huntington) at 2nd Avenue W. and W. Olympic Place, built by George Kinnear a block west of his mansion to house friends visiting for the exposition. More typical apartment buildings from the period were three- to four-story masonry structures with moderate architectural detail. In some cases, they replaced late 19th century single family homes formerly on the lot. Good extant examples near the subject site include the Delmonte Apartments (1910) at 403 Roy

Street, four blocks east; the Castle Court (1915, formerly Browne-Cassel Apartments) and Montanita Apartments (1913) at 822 and 1012 Queen Anne Avenue N., two and four blocks north of the subject site; and the Del Roy (1914) at the corner of 1st Avenue W. and W. Roy Street, two blocks west.

In the Lower Queen Anne neighborhood, development stalled during the Depression and prewar years of the 1930s to early 1940s, and larger houses in the neighborhood were sometimes subdivided into apartments. The only major building project was the 1939 construction of the enormous Washington State Armory at the civic center complex. After World War II, there was a boom in new construction, particularly for housing, since there had been little construction since the early 1930s due to the economy or wartime material shortages. By the late 1940s, the area around the civic center had fallen into decay, particularly the Warren Avenue corridor to the west of it. Although not a slum, the area had a higher crime rate, higher unemployment, fewer owner-occupied homes, and generally older building stock than the average Seattle neighborhood. In some locations, these older buildings were demolished and replaced with new structures, as in the case of the subject building, constructed in 1948-1949. Most buildings constructed after 1945 were Modern in style and constructed with increasing use of steel and glass, rather than traditional brick or wood, in some cases dramatically contrasting with the existing neighborhood fabric. A particularly prominent example was the new Seattle Public Schools Administration Building (1946-1948, demolished), four blocks east of the subject building and filling the entire block bounded by Valley and Aloha Streets, Nob Hill and 4th Avenues. This highly visible building complex, designed by prominent Seattle architect J. Lister Holmes, was an early and significant Modern style public building when constructed.

The most significant change to the Lower Queen Anne neighborhood came during the 1960s, with the construction of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair/Century 21 Exposition. In the late 1950s, the existing 28-acre civic center site was selected as the location for the fair, so that the existing auditorium, armory, and stadium could be adapted for the event.¹⁰ Because the site was not large enough, approximately 50 acres of existing residences and commercial buildings perceived to be "blighted"—primarily south and west of the armory and auditorium, including the Warren Avenue School and playground—were condemned and demolished through a controversial city action, and several street rights of way for many blocks were vacated in order to unify one large area. A campus of futuristic, Modern style buildings was constructed, and the city received its most iconic landmark, the Space Needle. The fair was held from April 21 to October 21, 1962, and attracted nearly 10 million visitors. In 1963, the former fair site reverted to the city and state, and the site was refashioned as a park-like, public, city center for arts, sports, and other cultural events, with some new buildings added in later decades.

The subject building was constructed in 1948-1949 and represents an early postwar apartment building in Seattle. There are many examples in the Lower Queen Anne neighborhood, on Queen Anne Hill, and in the city: 201 Valley Street, Aloha Terrace, Halmark and Hamrick Apartments, 4th West Apartments, Aloha Terrace Co-op, Queen Vista Apartments, and the Kathwynn Apartments.

The subject building was designed by Fred J. Rogers, a not-well-known Seattle architect active from the 1920s until the mid-1950s who specialized in housing. Like many architects of this period, he designed in historicist styles prior to World War II, but in the postwar years began to move towards more Modernist designs. The building was constructed in 1948-1949 and represents a work in the latter part of his career. He is best known for Sailors Union of the Pacific in the Belltown neighborhood.

Mr. Peterson said the subject property does not meet any criteria for designation.

Mr. McCullough said they were surprised they were asked to bring this property for review. He said that Nyberg and Steinbrueck passed on it. He said it is a hodge podge of a building. He said their intention is to demolish the buildings and build new.

Mr. Coney asked if any apartments designed by Rogers stand out.

Mr. Peterson said Park Terrace was the best of his apartments.

Public Comment:

Greg Easton read a letter from the Uptown Alliance while they encourage the preservation of buildings in our community, they did not support the nomination or designation of this building, nor did they advocate for its preservation. Uptown is an urban neighborhood experiencing strong growth. The community went through a lengthy planning process that resulted in the Rezone of the neighborhood in 2017. The Rezone built upon an Urban Design Framework adopted in 2015. The guiding principles of the framework include a recognition that the neighborhood is a growing Urban Center. At the same time the neighborhood values its history. "Uptown values its history. Uptown features brick buildings from the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's. Preservation of those that may qualify as landmarks and identification of strategies to preserve buildings from throughout Uptown's history will serve as an ongoing reminder of the neighborhoods heritage." (Urban Design Framework, Guiding Principles.) He said the Uptown Alliance does not support the nomination or designation of the building as a Seattle landmark.

Michael Herschensohn, Queen Anne Historical Society said they have taken no position on the nomination.

Board Deliberation:

Ms. Durham appreciated the research. She said they were housing blocks built to house people. She said they are not significant to the City or community nor are they architecturally significant.

Mr. Coney thanked the Uptown Alliance and Queen Anne Historical Society for their comments. He said while interesting the building as served its purpose. There are more significant examples that stand out as better examples.

Ms. Johnson said while a nice building it doesn't rise to the level of landmark.

Mr. Freitas did not support nomination. He appreciated the critique of the building. He said it is a transition building that is less interesting.

Mr. Guo did not support nomination.

Mr. Kiel did not support nomination. He said the variety of brick is the most interesting part but even that is an outlier.

Action: I move that the Board not approve the nomination of the 100 Roy Street Apartments at 100 Roy Street as a Seattle Landmark, as it does not meet any of the designation standards, as required by SMC 25.12.350.

MM/SC/KJ/RC 6:0:0 Motion carried.

Mr. McCullough said it seems like they are flooding the Board with nominations.

Mr. Kiel asked if this was a SEPA referral.

Ms. Doherty said it was referred to her colleague as an Appendix A. She said some support was heard from the neighborhood who thought it was significant enough to go to a public meeting.

090419.32

Licton Springs Park
9536 Ashworth Avenue North

Matt Remle first spoke in Lakota, then English and explained they are a coalition of individuals, both Native and non-Native, coming together to bring this application for landmark status for the Licton Springs site forward. He said they represent members from the Tulalip, Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot Tribes and other Native American tribes, Seattle residents, Native youth and elders, historians and, most importantly, individuals whose ancestors have been directly tied to Licton Springs for generations. Partners include the Clear

Sky Native youth council, the Tulalip Tribes Board of Directors Youth Council, the Licton Springs community council and more.

Located in the Licton Springs neighborhood, Licton Springs Park is sited on a 7.57-acre parcel. The park is bounded on the east by Densmore Avenue N, on the west by Ashworth Avenue N, on the south by N 95th Street and single-family housing, and on the north by N 97th Street. Licton Springs Park contains the iron oxide and magnesium sulfide springs that are the subject of the traditional cultural use. The property boundary encompasses the full park. The nominated features are the springs within the park. One block north of the Robert Eagle Staff Middle School (built in 2016, formerly the Woodrow Wilson Jr. High School/Wilson-Pacific School, a City of Seattle Landmark).

líq'təd (“Licton Springs”) as a source of sacred Red-Ocher pigment Red-Ocher (líq'təd) a sacrament and an essential component of annual religious traditions. A highly valued and highly desired trade commodity unavailable in many other regions. Since time immemorial, Licton Springs, and by association the area within Licton Springs Park (líq'təd in the Lushootseed language), has been a site of historic, cultural, medicinal and economic significance to the tribes of the Pacific Northwest.

Historically, it was a place flowing with healing water and was revered as a gift from **ci'd'akqáy**, the female Spirit-Being having power over all the Earth's waters. Licton Springs' natural Magnesium, Sulphur, and Iron Oxide springs were regarded as possessing extraordinary healing Spirit-Power. A map was provided that shows the lesser iron oxide and magnesium sulfide spring locations highlighted. Another map provided is the site study prepared by Jones and Jones showing conditions in 1974. The site analysis from Jones and Jones done prior to the design of the current Licton Springs Park in 1974 recorded the locations of the four springs, three iron oxide and one magnesium sulfide. The water flowed from the springs south towards Green Lake. From Bellingham to Olympia, **líq'təd** (“Licton Springs”) was also known to Puget Sound's First Nations as a source of sacred Red-Ocher pigment, necessary for spiritual ceremonies and celebrations, and was a valuable trading commodity. For Tribes of the region, Red-Ocher (**líq'təd**) was a sacrament and an essential component of their annual religious traditions. It was also a highly valued and highly desired trade commodity unavailable in many other regions. Licton Springs was a therapeutic resource for regional Tribes, who built a **wúxwtəd** (sweat lodge) near the springs. A **wúxwtəd** was used to cleanse and revitalize a person's spirit, as well as their body. For spiritual gatherings and ceremonies, local Tribes would paint their face and other parts of the body with Red-Ocher pigment, derived from the reddish mud flowing from Licton Springs. The red pigment was also used to decorate their longhouses and other objects with spiritual images. Traditional doctors administered herbs and soothed aching bodies with the healing reddish mud.

Once heavily forested with cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock, alder, and willow trees along with understory of ferns and salal the local terrain included numerous mineral springs, bogs, and marshes. Native American tribes from the surrounding region visited the springs to collect the red ochre pigment derived from the iron oxide spring water for use as paint for ceremonies and spiritual activities. West of the springs, was a marsh approximately 85 acres in size, called **sluq'wač** or “bald head.” Native Americans from around the region harvested cranberries from nearby. He provided a photo of Tribal chiefs, doctors, and elders wearing “Paint” and Spirit-Dancing regalia, 1912. U.S. National Archives. Tom Spear had mentioned the danger these individuals placed themselves in to take this photograph at that time; they risked being thrown in jail because laws banned spiritual practices because they were not Christian.

In 1870, settler David Denny (1832-1903) purchased 160 acres of land in north Seattle from the US government for \$1.25 per acre, including the current Licton Springs Park. David Denny and his family built a summer cabin on this property and spent time there. Denny had the water at Licton Springs tested in 1883 and it was determined to be healthful. There were two springs in the area at that time; the iron oxide spring to the north, and a magnesium sulfide spring at the south end, pooled as a large bathing area. Denny constructed a two-story frame house at Licton Springs and contemplated building a health resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

Following her father's death, Emily Inez Denny offered the 81-acre Denny property, which included the current Licton Springs Park to the City of Seattle for development as a public park. The City declined this offer. In 1909, C. R. and Pearl M. Harold and the Licton Park Mineral Springs and Land Company acquired the site and Calhoun, Denny and Ewing, Inc. developed the property.

David Denny purchased 160-acre of land, inclusive of Licton Springs. Denny constructed a summer residence near the springs by the 1890s. C. R. and Pearl M. Harold and the Licton Park Mineral Springs and Land Company, a Washington state corporation, purchased and platted the area in 1909 as a residential subdivision named Licton Springs Park. Within the 1909 plat, the majority of the park area was designated the Licton Springs Reservation and was not included in the dedication to the public, instead reserved by the above platted landowners. W. M. Elliott was president and T. Jerome secretary of the Licton Park Mineral Springs and Land Company. The plat was filed for record at the request of land developer Calhoun, Denny and Ewing, Incorporated on May 29, 1909.

The 1920s through 1934 the site was developed and used as a picnic area.

In 1931 the City diverted water from the springs into storm drains due to pollution from septic systems (and presumably outhouses) in the area. Around 1935 was development of the magnesium sulfide spring as a bathing area. In 1935 Edward A Jensen opened a spa at the mineral springs, offering thermal baths that purportedly included 19 minerals.

In 1960 voters approved the spring site for a park, and the City bought the 6.3-acre property in 1961. In 1968, the Forward Thrust bond issue passed, providing funds to build Licton Springs Park. The park was designed by Jones and Jones in 1974, with work completed in 1975. The site was used for depositing soil excavated from Interstate 5 grading, including filling in of the former bathing area. The City demolished Jensen's building, the shed at the iron oxide spring, and the concrete ring at the magnesium sulfide spring. In 1974 park renewal included removal of fill to create the pond and existing topography within the site. The pond was developed as filtering mechanism for drainage water entering the park. Development of the existing circulation systems, comfort station, and vegetation within the site. Installation of the existing granite ring around the iron oxide spring. In 1987 additional improvements were made to the park using Seattle 1-2-3 bond funds. These included planting of trees and replacement of the play structure. Around 2016 reforestation and improvements were made with considerable volunteer assistance from the Licton Springs Community, and upgrades to the play area equipment.

This is the only publicly known location, which enables a greater interpretive and educational role for this unique site. The sacred site liq'təd (Licton Springs) cannot be re-located, replaced, or re-created. The site remains in active traditional cultural use since time immemorial by Puget Sound tribes for place-based spiritual practice. The location of the springs is inseparable from the land and ongoing traditional cultural use patterns. The springs are dependent on the unique mineral and hydrological conditions of this location with only one other such location in the state. Native plants extant within the park, particularly those that relate to the riparian and wetland site characteristics strengthen the integrity of setting, feeling, and association relative to the traditional cultural use of the springs.

He thanked the elders, Chief Andy De Los Angeles, Ken Workman, Muckleshoot and Tulalip tribes, and Mr. Howard.

Mr. Freitas clarified that there are just four springs now.

Mr. Howard said yes, four are being discussed. He said the Jones and Jones study was the best information they could find. The north spring is obvious and clear, the others are smaller. He said magnesium is at the south end. He said the hydrological components that create the springs remain. He said it all goes to a single stream; how it migrates is a complicated pattern.

Ms. Doherty said at the north end, two bodies are daylit and appear to join to flow south. She said there are others that you can hear running in some locations but they are not visible.

Mr. Coney said there are two large culverts at the south end. He said there is a significant amount of water and there is a need to upgrade culverts. He said a lot of water flows through the City.

Tom Speer said the water goes to Green Lake by design.

Ms. Durham asked how the Park work in 1975 address spring and marshyness.

Mr. Howard said substantial grading and excavating were done. The park had been used as a soil repository during I-5 construction. He said the masonry ring at the northernmost spring was re-established. He said the riparian landscape is complementary to the traditional cultural use of the site. He said work was tied back specifically to springs in that area; they didn't develop the lesser springs.

Mr. Freitas asked if native vegetation was original to design or was it on a continuum.

Mr. Howard said they didn't look into that with great detail; they didn't have the expertise to parse that out. He said the native vegetation is supportive of the overall significance of the site but is not tied into a point in time.

Kevin Bergsrud, Seattle Parks and Recreation (SPAR) said with the Green Seattle Partnership ivy was removed and native plants were reintroduced.

Mr. Kiel asked where the water comes from, it seems remarkable. He said there has been so much sculpting, yet it has persisted.

Tom Speer said it is a natural spring from way down. The red ochre is boiling when it comes up. He said it is hooked into the south fork of Thornton Creek. He said Mineral Springs Park is part of the same system.

Mr. Coney asked if the park is in jeopardy.

Mr. Bergsrud said there is no plan to sell or redevelop. He said all parks are covered by Initiative 42; if sold it has to be replaced with one of similar value. He said Seattle Parks & Recreation (SPAR) is supportive of the landmark, but has concern about how designation could affect management of the park.

Public Comment:

Ken Workman and Tom Speer spoke in Lushootseed.

Janice Lichtenwald, Licton Springs Community Council, spoke in support of nomination. She said she walks by regularly. She said designation will bring more people to the community. She said signage about the history is important.

Liz Kerns said she has been a forest steward there for over 25 years. She said she runs work parties trying to restore the wetlands and replacing non-native with native plants. She said she works with kids from the zoo, University of Washington, Capstone Students, Blanchet high school students. She said their group is called Friends of Licton Springs. She said she loves the park and has lived in area for 43 years. She said the place is spiritual, you can feel it. She said she didn't know whether she should have a say or not about landmarking, but hopes she gets to keep working on restoration.

Mr. Coney asked if there is a vegetation plan.

Ms. Kerns said they do have one, and SPAR has it online. She said they replace non-native plants with native plants. She said the plan has been revised with a more expansive list of what a horticulturist could discern was there 100 years ago. She hoped the Native community could provide even more input.

Ken Workman spoke in both Lushootseed and English. He said he is Workman of the Duwamish tribe. He said he is the great, great, great, great grandson of Chief Seattle. He said a little while ago his grandpa stood on the shores and said "Welcome people, come ashore my friends to the land of the Duwamish, you are welcome. He said that three to four years later treaty came in and all this land called Seattle was given away. Before it was given away, he said his grandfather asked for unencumbered access to their burial grounds. He said you abandon the dead and think they are powerless, and they are not. He said the ground is more loving to their feet and when the lights are off and the streets are empty, they will throng with the ghosts of the people. So, when you put all this together in modern terms, and you look at it from science perspective you realize what he was talking about. As people that have been living here for 10,000 years and dying, we have these burial places where we go back down into the ground. We have this great connection for all the land that is around us. He said thank you my friends from the parks for the work they do; it is big work.

When you take all that you realize that everything growing from the ground has the Duwamish people and all other people who have been living and dying here in it. In ancient trees, coming up through the roots go the molecular structure of the Duwamish. He said in old buildings and the old trees live the Duwamish people. In this place we are talking about landmarking today,

Licton Springs is older than people. It is important that we be able to preserve that forever. Things change, policies change; they have seen that happen in their lifetimes as Duwamish people. He said he feared in the future there would be a change and this spot would go away. He supported landmarking Licton Springs and said he spoke for himself only.

Jeff Murdock, Historic Seattle supported nomination and said it is rare to have an opportunity to learn about history that pre-dates the pioneer period. It is fascinating as a cultural landscape and for the human history that is associated with it. He said it is balanced by its association with more recent history – the health / spa history, being touched by the Olmsted Brothers in regard to larger city park planning; its use as a dump for I-5 construction; the Jones and Jones rehabilitation in the 1970s. He said it reflects the ancient as well as the very modern history in the City.

Cary Moon said she enthusiastically supported nomination. She was connected to this project a few months ago with Mr. Remle and the larger coalition of tribes and community groups who care about this place and care about expressing Native culture in our landscape. She said it is an honor and an education to participate in this and she is committed to helping Seattle fulfill its potential as a place where native culture is visible, is tangible and is still living. This is one of the most significant, traditional, cultural, spiritual places in the tribes of this City. She said it is an important hydrological function that we need to preserve.

David Ingram said she is an artist whose daytime job is working at The Seattle Public Library. She said she appreciated the chance to work with Tom (Speer), and Ken (Workman) and Matt (Remle) and with young people of Clear Sky Native Youth Council. She said it is humbling and beautiful to watch young indigenous people learn to be civic leaders. She said they went to the Central Library, to Special Collections, and one of the things they learned is that because of the way Seattle was settled there are gaps in the City's collection. That project allowed them to fill the gaps with a living history. When they went to the park – it is a special place. There is important history in the northwest part of the city and special meaning for indigenous communities. Indigenous communities are vibrant and one of the ways that make Seattle beautiful.

Ms. Ingram said she used to work at the Seattle Art Museum and worked on a project with Mr. Speer with Coast Salish communities. She said she knew that the Olympic Sculpture Park was able to have native plants and Lushootseed words. It could be a beautiful thing to keep those young leaders engaged with a notion of what this park could be. Because of the City's commitment to equity and inclusion this could be an amazing project. It was really special for her. She said they had two indigenous librarians who got a chance to identify gaps in the collection and put together reading lists. She said the Landmark

Board's decision today might have special meaning not just for the park but for the library.

Yin Huang said she is from Taiwan and organizes in the Chinatown-International District which is a community rooted in ancestral history, medicine and gardening. She said she understands that culturally relevant space is so important. She said we need to be good ancestors, so the future is clean.

Tom Speer spoke first in Lushootseed; he said Place of the Fire is his name, he is Duwamish. He said he is an elder for the Elders Advisory Council for Urban Native and Clear Sky Native Youth Council. David Denny was a friend of local Duwamish Chief Lake John, Chief of All Lakes - Lake Sammamish, Lake Union, Lake Washington, and his close relative Dr. James Zackuse a healer and Lake Union District Chief. He said they were thick anywhere there was water and fish – they could sustain themselves. The two healers that David Denny took his daughter, Emily Inez Denny to Licton Springs to see were Chief Lake John and Dr. Zackuse, a renowned healer. They gave her something from Licton Springs to drink and her supposedly incurable skin condition went away and never came back. When she was an adult, in 1909 she wrote about it in her autobiography. He said Emily sometimes went by Inez; she was a painter.

Mr. Speer said there are four active descendants of Chief Lake John and Dr. Zackuse: Jackie Thomas Swanson, enrolled Muckleshoot direct descendant of Chief Lake John; Andy de Los Angeles, daughter, Sabeqwa, and a cousin, Collin and his son Waylon. Dr. Zackuse was swindled out of his house on Lake Union and he took refuge with the Snoqualmie on west Lake Sammamish. Zackuse Creek is still there. Relatives were coaxed away by notorious Indian agent Dr. Buchanan to go to Muckleshoot or Tulalip and who said, “we don't care where you go we don't want to recognize the Snoqualmie – we have too much to do”. He said that testimony was recorded in 1980. He said these descendants share the belief that Licton Springs is irreplaceable immovable and sacred and support nomination

Ms. Doherty said many letters of public comment had been received and shared with the Board.

Board Deliberations:

Mr. Coney supported nomination. He said it is a cultural site with history that predates the European arrival. He said it is interesting to put parameters on a cultural site. He said it is nice that there is no imminent danger to the park.

Mr. Guo supported nomination. He said it was a no-brainer. It is cultural space and important to the community. He said the springs come from aquifers underground and should be there as long as the aquifer is.

Ms. Johnson supported nomination and noted the cultural importance of the natural features. She said not just the Board, but the community will learn this history.

Mr. Freitas supported nomination. He said it is refreshing to see a community-driven nomination; that is important because the landmark designation process is not easy to navigate. He said the nomination was brought forth by an under-represented community. It is a culturally significant site. He noted the ethnographic landscape with important urban tradition.

Ms. Durham supported nomination. She said the Board normally deals with physical and above-ground objects. She said it is a Western-focused endeavor. She said this is an opportunity to reach back to the people occupying the land for thousands of years. She said it is as rich and culturally relevant today. She said it is exciting to be part of this. She said her daughter is a student at the nearby Robert Eagle Staff School; the teacher is thrilled to make the site more relevant to students and be brought to the forefront in context of school curriculum. She said as the park develops in cultural context, all students both Native and non-Native will have opportunity to take advantage and build connection to site.

Mr. Remle agreed. He said he brought the project to Margie James, Tulalip Sovereignty, and the information will be integrated into all social studies across the state.

Mr. Kiel said he easily supported nomination. He noted the support of community and involvement in vegetation restoration; he noted the great stewardship.

Action: I move that the Board approve the nomination of Licton Springs Park at 9536 Ashworth Avenue North for consideration as a Seattle Landmark; noting the legal description in the Nomination Form; that the features and characteristics proposed for preservation include: the park site; excluding the existing shelter and play equipment on the west side; that the public meeting for Board consideration of designation be scheduled for October 16, 2019; that this action conforms to the known comprehensive and development plans of the City of Seattle.

MM/SC/RF/RC 6:0:0 Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

Erin Doherty, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator

Sarah Sodt, Landmarks Preservation Board Coordinator