

139 Allen Miller – Attachment

Subject **Capitol Lake EIS scoping comments**
From Allen T. Miller [REDACTED]
To <comment@capitolakewatershedeis.org>
Cc 'Mary-Margaret O'Connell' [REDACTED], 'Lisa Shannon' [REDACTED], 'Andrea Adler' [REDACTED]
Date 2018-10-26 10:17



-
- 1520_001.pdf (~2.9 MB)

Bill:

Please see attached.

Allen T. Miller

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CAPITOL LAKE WATERSHED EIS SCOPING COMMENTS REGARDING HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

comment@CapitolLakeWatershedEIS.org

C/o Bill Frare – Capitol Lake

Lower Deschutes Watershed EIS

Under WAC 197-11-440(6) (iv) Urban quality, historic and cultural resources, and the design of the built environment, the scope of the EIS needs to include the impacts to the Washington State Capitol Campus National Historic District since Capitol Lake is a significant part of the historic district by Wilder and White in 1911 and the Olmsted Brothers in 1928. The scope of the Environmental Impact Statement must take into account the nationally significant City Beautiful Movement design principles of the State Capitol Campus which is on the National Historic Register.

In 1911, the architectural firm of Wilder and White created a master plan for the Washington State Capitol Campus as part of a nation-wide design competition. This plan captured the imagination of the competition judges with its unique approach, a group of symmetrically arranged buildings in a forest, atop a bluff overlooking a reflective lake, the City of Olympia, and Puget Sound. As stated by Wilder and White in their August 29, 1911 report to the State Capitol Commission, "a tide lock at [5th Avenue] would form a lake and the whole effect would be visible from most points of the City as well as the Sound." "Washington's Audacious State Capitol and Its Builders," Norman Johnston, p. 33, (1988).

Wilder and White incorporated five design principles into their plan for the State Capitol Campus. These principles include: (1) the City Beautiful Movement, (2) the Capitol Group of buildings, an unprecedented design of separate legislative, executive, and judicial buildings to look like a singular Capitol building when viewed from Budd Inlet, downtown Olympia, and the Fourth Avenue Bridge, (3) the borrowed landscapes of the Olympic Mountains and Budd Inlet to frame the design (4) the northern orientation of the Capitol Group and Campus to Budd Inlet and the Olympics and (5) a lake to reflect the beautiful buildings on the bluff.

"It was at Olympia, Washington, that the American Renaissance in state capitol building reached its climax . . . Such a collection of Classical buildings on a plateau surmounting a green hill 117 feet above sea level proved an irresistible vision. It would be a spectacular monument, with Mount Rainier in one direction, the Olympic Range in another . . . all mirrored in the blue water below. The City Beautiful, a concept of perfection evolved for dense urban scenes, seemed destined to

achieve its finest expression in the natural landscape of the Pacific Northwest. No architect or dreamer could have asked for a more splendid setting."

Temples of Democracy, The State Capitols of the USA, Professor Henry-Russell Hitchcock (1976), pp. 257-259.

The Olmsted Brothers 1928 plan for the landscape involved Capitol Lake to reflect the buildings. Maintenance of Capitol Lake as a reflective lake is necessary in order to preserve and protect the historic original vision for the Washington State Capitol Campus which is the best example of City Beautiful movement architectural design and urban planning outside of Washington, D.C. Capitol Lake stands in the design tradition of the Tidal Basin and the other reflective bodies of water along the national mall from the U.S. Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. Failure to protect Capitol Lake would replace its mirroring and sparkling presence with the dismal mud flats of the past.

"To the south of the boulevard skirts the edge of a proposed fresh water lake secured by tide locks across the head of the Sound and will be a great addition to the city park system.

The American Architect, Vol. CVIII, No. 2088, November 24, 1915, Wilder and White, p. 346

"The late 1940's were to include the beautification of the expanse at the base of the Capitol group site to its north and west. The [Wilder and White and Olmsted Brothers'] plan saw this area as a grand water feature . . . [to replace the] plane of mudflats . . . The project also included the construction of a dam, the ensemble thereby creating a permanent body of water, Capitol Lake. Substantially completed in 1951, this new visual and recreational amenity became an appropriate setting for the acropolis of the Capitol group which it now so handsomely supported."

Washington's Audacious State Capitol and Its Builders, Professor Emeritus, Norman J. Johnston (1988).

Significant progress has been made toward the completion of the Wilder and White plan since 1911. After the Capitol Group of buildings on the West Capitol Campus bluff was completed and the Olmsted landscaping plan was instituted in the 1920's and 1930's, Capitol Lake was created by Legislature in 1950 with the construction of a dam and a tide gate along 5th Avenue. Since 1991, further progress has been made toward the completion of the North Capitol Campus along the shore of Capitol Lake with the Legislature and City spending twenty-five million dollars to complete land acquisition, the Arc of Statehood, the Western Washington Inlet, the Eastern Washington Butte, the North Campus Trail, the amphitheater, the City Fountain, the City seasonal ice rink, predesign, permitting, design, and several phases of the construction of Heritage Park and the Law Enforcement Memorial. Two million dollars in private funds have also been raised for construction of these City Beautiful elements of the North Capitol Campus.

Maintaining the open water environment in the north and middle basins of Capitol Lake is the only action which is compatible with the historic 107 year plan for the State Capitol Campus. The scope of the EIS needs to consider the national significance of the historic design of the State Capitol Campus remaining intact by maintaining and improving Capitol Lake with regularly scheduled dredging every decade which occurred up until 1986.

16 U.S.C. 470f – Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides,

The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or any independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The head of any such Federal Agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under Title II of this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

Under RCW 79.24.720 Capitol Lake is designated as a historic facility of the State Capitol.

RCW 79.24.720 – Department of enterprise services' responsibilities.

The department of enterprise services is responsible for the stewardship, preservation, operation, and maintenance of the public and historic facilities of the state capitol, subject to the policy direction of the state capitol committee and the guidance of the capitol campus design advisory committee. In administering this responsibility, the department shall:

- (1) Apply the United States secretary of the interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties

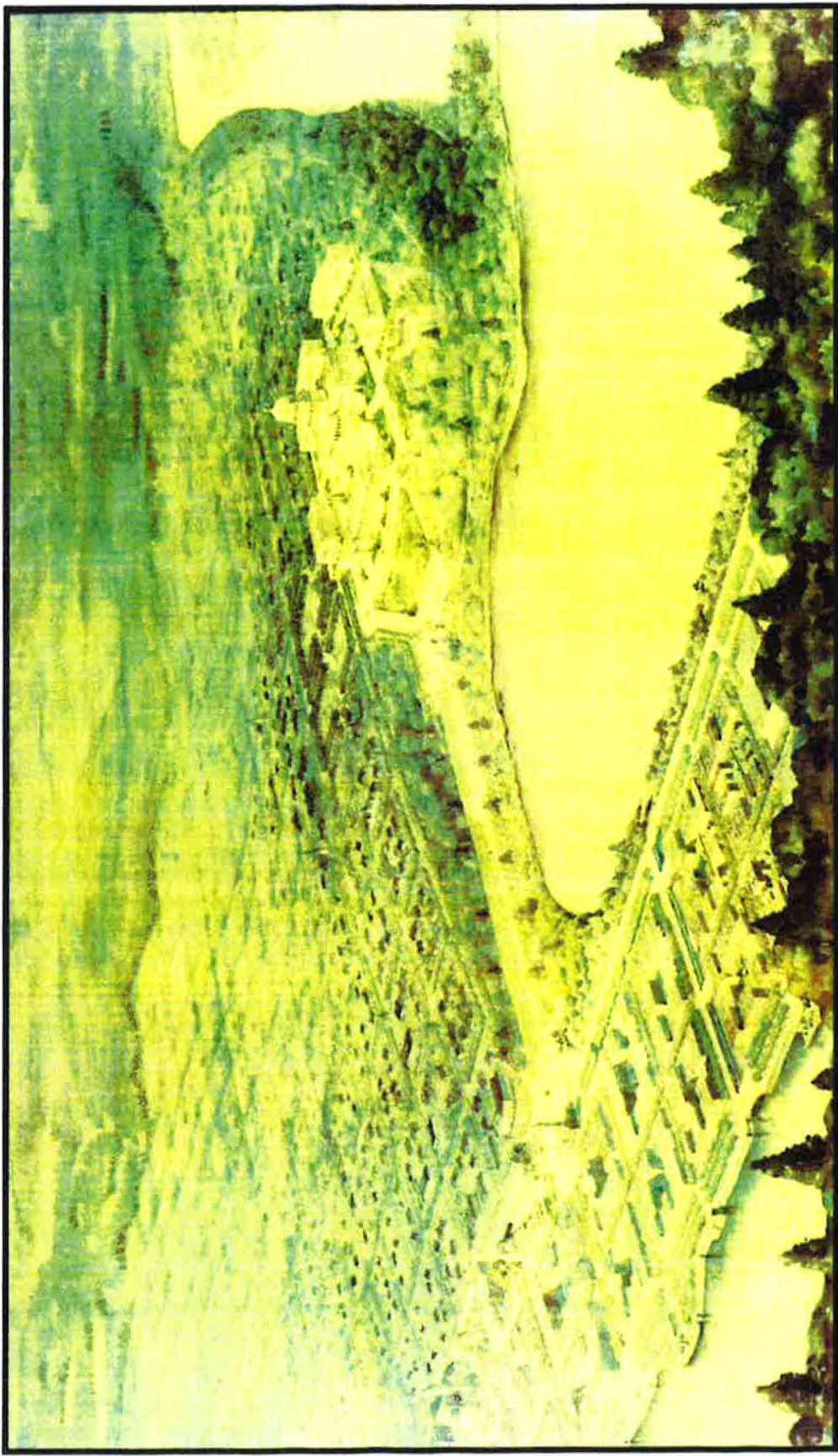
The EIS needs to analyze dredging and maintenance of Capitol Lake to the standards as applied to the National Mall in Washington D.C.

List of Exhibits

- Exhibit 1 1911-12 Wilder and White watercolor of State Capitol Campus
- Exhibit 2 Guide to Olmsted Legacy at the Washington State Capitol Campus
- Exhibit 3 1954 Photo North Basin
- Exhibit 4 1982 Photo Capitol Lake North Basin swimming and recreation
- Exhibit 5 1974 National Register of Historic Places Inventory –
State Capitol Campus Historic District
- Exhibit 6 Capitol Campus Heritage Park Development Association letter
- Exhibit 7 Letter from Washington State Dept. of Archaeology & Historical Preservation
- Exhibit 8 Photo Middle Basin reflection (day)
- Exhibit 9 Photo North Basin reflection (day)
- Exhibit 10 Photo Middle Basin reflection (night)
- Exhibit 11 Photo North Basin reflection (night)
- Exhibit 12 Photo Middle Basin mudflats
- Exhibit 13 Photo North Basin mudflats
- Exhibit 14 Photo North Basin mudflats
- Exhibit 15 Photo State Capitol Campus National Historic District

Exhibit 1

“A cluster of buildings in the woods”



Wilder & White 1912 Concept - Revised building group plan perspective



Exhibit 2

Suggestions for visitors...

The state Capitol Visitors Services Program offers tours of the Capitol. Special tours of the grounds may be available. Check www.ga.wa.gov for details.

For More Information...

The 2009 West Capitol Campus Landscape Master Plan is available at: www.ga.wa.gov/MasterPlan/LandscapeMasterPlan.pdf

The Olmsted legacy in the Pacific Northwest is nationally significant. Friends of Seattle's Olmsted Parks was formed in 1983 in response to this growing recognition, in order to promote awareness, enjoyment and care of our Olmsted parks and landscapes, both public and private. *A Guide to Seattle's Olmsted Interpretive Exhibit at the Volunteer Park Water Tower* provides an introduction to Seattle's park and boulevard system as well as the Olmsted national legacy. *Guide to the Olmsted Legacy at the University of Washington* celebrates the legacy from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909. For more information visit SeattleOlmsted.org.

The National Association for Olmsted Parks has developed a brochure for the National Capitol grounds in Washington, D.C., which Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., designed in 1874. The brochure is available for download at Olmsted.org.

DESIGN OF THIS BROCHURE BY FRIENDS OF SEATTLE'S OLMSTED PARKS - 2010
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Olmsted

Guide to the Olmsted Legacy at the Washington State Capitol Olympia, Washington



Olmsted Legacy in Washington

The Washington State Capitol Campus has one of the most extensive and intact Olmsted-designed capitol landscapes in the nation. In all there are eleven capitols with Olmsted landscape plans, including Kentucky, Alabama, Connecticut and New York, as well as the United States Capitol.

John Charles Olmsted first came to Washington in 1903 when Seattle Park Commissioners invited the Olmsted Brothers firm to prepare a comprehensive plan for a park system. The extensive Olmsted legacy in the state includes park and boulevard systems for Seattle and Spokane, campus plans for the University of Washington, Whitman College and Northern State Hospital, the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and numerous public and private landscapes, including thirty residential estates.

SHOWING THE FOREST SETTING OF THE 1855 TERRITORIAL CAPITOL BUILDING, ORIGINALLY LOCATED EAST OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The Olmsted Brothers firm began work on the Capitol Campus in 1911. John Charles Olmsted was on his way from San Diego to the University of Washington in Seattle to advise the Regents on future campus plans. He stopped in Olympia to consult on the landscape for the new capitol. After the initial consulting period, James Frederick Dawson, Olmsted's associate partner, returned in 1927 to develop the landscape plan itself, creating one of the most prominent Olmsted Brothers landscapes in Washington.

BRONZE PANEL ON THE DOOR OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING [1]



The Olmsted Brothers Firm

Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr. (1822-1903), the father of landscape architecture, launched a 100-year legacy when he and Calvert Vaux prepared the "Greensward" plan for New York City's Central Park in 1858. Twenty years later John Charles Olmsted (1852-1920) joined his step-father, becoming a full partner in 1884. After Olmsted, Sr. retired in 1895, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957) joined the firm. In 1898 he and John Charles formed the Olmsted Brothers, which would continue as the firm's name until 1961.



JOHN CHARLES OLMSTED

In 1903, the Olmsted Brothers firm began work in the Pacific Northwest, preparing plans for park systems in Portland and Seattle. John C. Olmsted, from 1903 until his death in 1920, and James F. Dawson, from 1904 to 1941,



JAMES FREDERICK DAWSON

were the principal landscape architects who worked on commissions in the Pacific Northwest. They were aided by designers, conceptual artists, draftsmen, and architects at their main office, known as

Fairsted, in Brookline, Massachusetts, now a National Historic Site, and at their California office.

The Washington State Capitol



The Washington State Capitol Campus is shaped by the cultural, natural and economic resources of its setting. The historic West Campus is situated atop a bluff overlooking the city of Olympia, Capitol Lake, and Puget Sound with the Olympic Mountains in the distance. The Capitol grounds provide a critical link of open space within an interconnected network of public trails, rights-of-way, and city and county parks. The site at the south end of Puget Sound was frequented by Native Americans because of its wealth of resources and the area continues to be a nexus for commerce and transportation.

About 50 acres of the historic West Campus, including the historic Capitol Group of buildings, were listed as a National Register Historic District in 1974. The period of historic significance from 1911 to 1931 included design and construction of the Temple of Justice and the

Insurance and Legislative Buildings as well as the landscape. This era encompasses the Olmsted Brothers' consultation (1911-1912) and design and construction (1927-1931) periods, as well as the architectural work of Wilder and White from 1911 to 1927.

The vision established by the Olmsted Brothers during the Capitol's historic period of significance provides an underlying framework for the future care of this nationally significant site. The state now has a *Historic Landscape Preservation Master Plan* with a *Vegetation Management Plan* to guide the care of the landscape of the West Campus over time. Developed in 2009, the plan seeks to honor the design intent of the Olmsted Brothers, to recognize the continuum of influences that have shaped the campus over the last one hundred years, and to respond to contemporary needs and constraints.

Olmsted's Vision

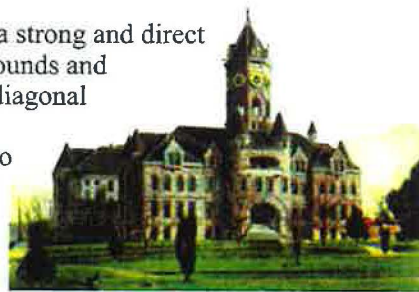
"The result of this plan will be that all visitors coming to Olympia...will have a fine symmetrical view of the Capitol and its group of buildings. We believe this idea will be worth all it will cost."

John C. Olmsted

OLMSTED TO GOVERNOR HAY - JANUARY 19, 1912

John C. Olmsted stopped in Olympia in April 1911 to meet with the Capitol Commission. They asked him to submit a proposal to prepare a master plan for the then 20-acre Capitol grounds. Meanwhile, the Commission had asked Charles Bebb, Seattle's most prominent architect, to put together a "Program for the Competition for a proposed General Architectural Plan," which included a statement that: *"The best view is looking due north from the center of the proposed Capitol Building, which gives way to Puget Sound."* Olmsted must have agreed, because he argued against placing the Temple of Justice in this view. The architects who won the contract, Wilder and White of New York, held firm on their proposed northern placement of the Temple of Justice [L], much to Olmsted's dismay. Unfortunately, during the early part of 1912 Olmsted fell ill and was unable to return to the Northwest to argue his case. The firm had to wait until after the buildings were constructed to be invited back again to work on the landscape design.

Olmsted had recommended establishing a strong and direct connection between the new capitol grounds and downtown Olympia. Early plans showed a diagonal avenue from the Old Capitol Building in Sylvester Park, providing a view southwest to the new Capitol dome. This avenue was not built, but two diagonal roadways, in the 1928 Olmsted Brothers landscape plan, now provide welcoming views into the campus from Olympia's Capitol Way.



OLD CAPITOL BUILDING IN DOWNTOWN OLYMPIA - CA 1904

1912 OLMSTED PLAN - FOR LAND AND WATER APPROACHES TO THE CAPITOL

A DIAGONAL AVENUE CONNECTED FROM SYLVESTER PARK IN DOWNTOWN OLYMPIA. PARK LAND BETWEEN THE HARBOR AND A PROPOSED SALT WATER POND (SITE OF CAPITOL LAKE [O] IN 1951 WITH HERITAGE PARK [N] IN 1998) PROVIDED A SYMMETRICAL VISTA OF THE CAPITOL LOOKING SOUTHWARD ALONG THE CAPITOL'S NORTH-SOUTH AXIS.

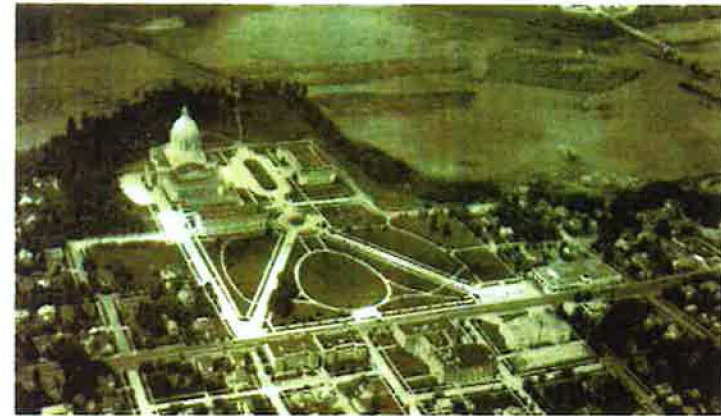


NPS-FLONHS 5350-16

Planning the Capitol Grounds

"...there is no reason why the Washington State Capitol grounds should not be as fine if not the finest in the United States."

J. F. DAWSON, OLMSTED BROTHERS - 1934



AERIAL OF THE CAPITOL CAMPUS - C. 1930-34

WSA-495

James Frederick Dawson, now a full partner in the Olmsted Brothers firm, assumed responsibility for designing the capitol grounds when the firm was again contacted in 1927. In the design, he applied the Olmsted firms' century-long practice of subordinating individual design elements to the composition of a place as a whole.

At the Capitol Campus, the Olmsted Brothers considered the buildings and the grounds as a unified composition, mutually supportive of the overarching objective of making democratic space. They enlisted numerous design tools within a landscape architect's palette—vegetation, pathways and drives, topography, lighting, materials, and the careful siting of structures and features. With these tools they defined spaces, reinforced axes, framed views, demarcated thresholds, and established and knitted edges.

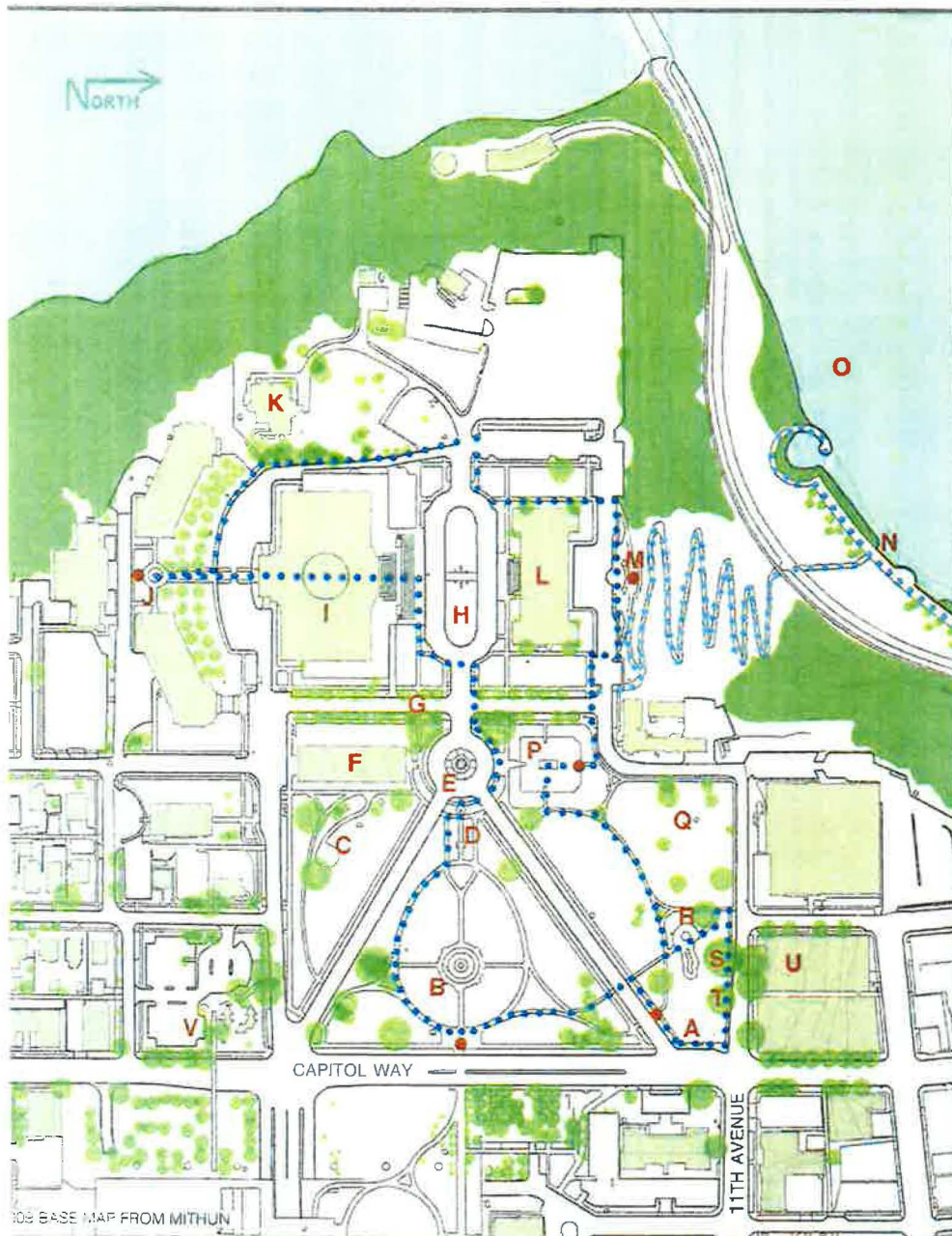
The resulting design reflects the democratic process. Visitors would experience a progression through increasingly formal spaces moving toward the Flag Circle [H], the gathering place at the heart of the campus, located between the Temple of Justice and the Legislative Building. This journey is a metaphor for the process whereby diffuse citizen priorities coalesce into formal laws.

LEGEND

- A CAMPUS MAP
- B TIVOLI FOUNTAIN
- C VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL
- D MEDAL OF HONOR AND POW MIA MEMORIALS
- E WINGED VICTORY MONUMENT
- F INSURANCE BUILDING
- G CHERRY LANE
- H FLAG CIRCLE
- I LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
- J TERRITORIAL SUNDIAL
- K GOVERNOR'S MANSION
- L TEMPLE OF JUSTICE
- M LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL VIEWPOINT
- N HERITAGE PARK
- O CAPITOL LAKE
- P SUNKEN GARDEN
- Q CHIEF SHELTON STORY POLE
- R WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL
- S CHAMPION ENGLISH OAK
- T GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM
- U PARKING
- V VISITOR CENTER

WALKING TOUR

- ROUTE
- EXTENSION
- VIEWPOINTS ALONG DESIGN AXES



WEST CAPITOL CAMPUS WALKING TOUR

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

BROCHURE PREPARED BY ANNE KNIGHT & JERRY ARBES WITH TEXT AND GRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LIZA DAVIDSON, MARYGRACE JENNINGS, SUE LEAN, & SUSAN OLMSTED ©2010 FRIENDS OF SEATTLE'S OLMSTED PARKS

Olympia: The Most Stunning Setting



“...people...will want to take advantage of the splendid view ...we think that it is worth while in order to uphold the dignity and scale of the design around such important buildings...”

J. F. DAWSON TO C. V. SAVIDGE - NOVEMBER 17, 1927

The Olmsted Brothers design for the Capitol Campus grew out of a reverence for the setting and an appreciation of its unique, defining qualities. The design takes full advantage of the quintessentially Northwest character of the site. Here one experiences the drama of sheltering lowland forest giving way to views of surrounding hills, water, and open sky, with the mountains of two national parks in the distance: Mount Rainier and the Olympic Mountains.

Few capitol grounds command equal advantages of setting. Rather than designing the capitol grounds apart from its surroundings, the Olmsteds expressed the inherent genius of place. They worked to incorporate the site's natural setting and undulating bluff-top topography into their design and they used the natural advantages of existing richly layered native vegetation along with new plantings to frame the seasonally changing views to and from the campus.

Both the Olmsteds and Wilder and White understood the dual advantage of a site elevated above Puget Sound. The wooded bluff would provide a place of prospect and refuge with restorative natural vistas, framed and protected by the lowland forest. Seen from the Sound, surrounding hills and the city below, this landscape would provide the setting for powerful and inspiring views of the state's magnificent classical Capitol buildings.

Olmsted and the Washington State Capitol

"...the planting...should, if possible, be of the finest quality...confined to dignified masses...and not in any way be scattered or small in effect. ...the buildings are very large and of a splendid character, and...the planting ought to correspond..."

James F. Dawson
JAMES FREDERICK DAWSON - APRIL 25, 1927

The Landscape of the Capitol



VIEW OF CAPITOL CAMPUS FROM HERITAGE PARK [N]

S OLMSTED

The Washington State Capitol is a master work of the Olmsted Brothers firm. The landscape design celebrates the Pacific Northwest's natural bounty of forest, the Deschutes River, Puget Sound and stunning mountain views. It also expresses the democratic process with its progression through increasingly formal landscape "rooms" enclosed by trees and understory plantings. While many of the layers of vegetation intended to create gateways and define spaces are missing three-quarters of a century later, these can be reinstated over time. Enough remains of the overall landscape to observe the Olmsted plan's essential landscape patterns and characteristics across the campus from wild to pastoral to

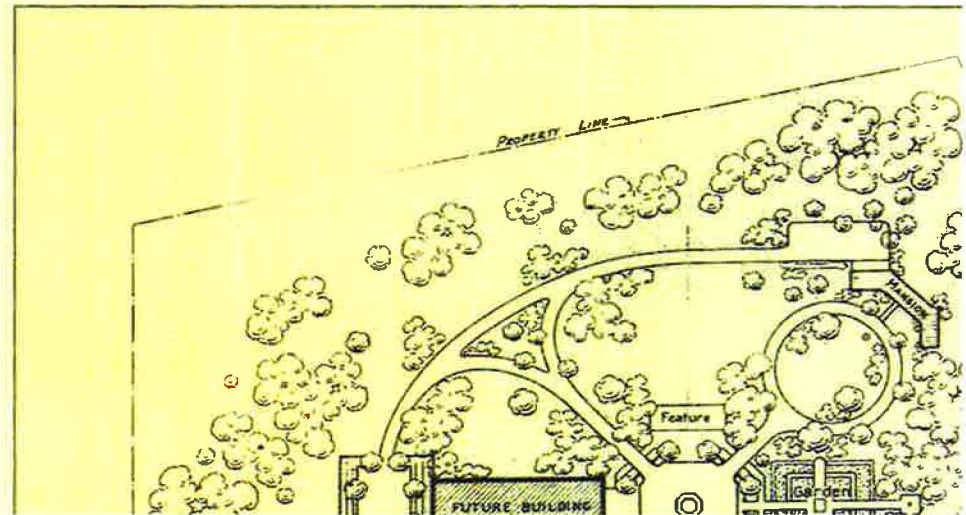
The Architecture of the Capitol

"The location...on its elevated point above Puget Sound is most unique and this distinction will be quite lost unless advantage is taken of the location."

WILDER AND WHITE, ARCHITECTS
JANUARY 25, 1921



The State of Washington decided to use a group of buildings for its Capitol instead of one large building. The selected architects, Wilder and White, took the challenge and worked to group the buildings so that *"their design so related to each other that from any point without they appear to be a single structure,"* and thus exhibit *"greater magnificence than in a single building."*



Trees: The George Washington Elm

The grand American elm has become a symbol of patriotism. In 1932, the Sacajawea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution planted a memorial American elm [T] at the northeast corner of the West Campus of the Capitol, to honor the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. A second generation scion from the original George Washington Elm in Cambridge, Massachusetts, it honors the Olmsted intent to include elms in the landscape.

The first generation scion of the Cambridge elm was planted by 1902 at the University of Washington by Edmond Meany. That tree also provided a scion to replace the original elm in Cambridge when it died. Subsequently, offspring replaced the University of Washington elm and another was planted in reserve on the Capitol campus.



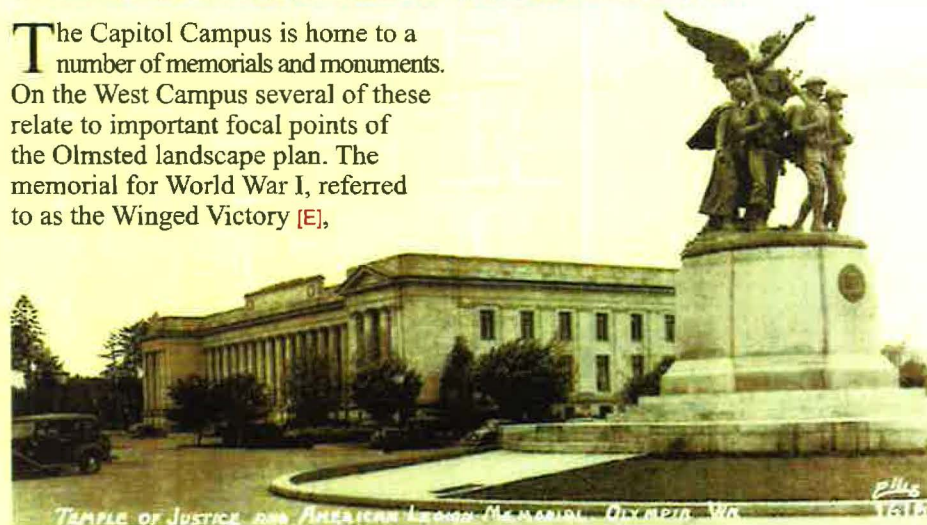
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM [T] IS A SCION (DESCENDANT) OF THE AMERICAN ELM IN CAMBRIDGE, MA, UNDER WHICH, LEGEND SAYS, FOUNDING FATHER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, TOOK COMMAND OF HIS TROOPS ON JULY 3, 1775, DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.



Other significant trees growing on the Capitol grounds include a champion English oak [S], the largest in the country. Five large Tulip trees frame Flag Circle [H], Kwanzan cherries line Cherry Lane [G], and Yoshino cherries frame the south face of the Legislative Building [I]. Treasured by the Olmsted Brothers, Douglas firs provide a powerful native backdrop. Over time aging trees will need replacement to maintain the important framework of the campus landscape.

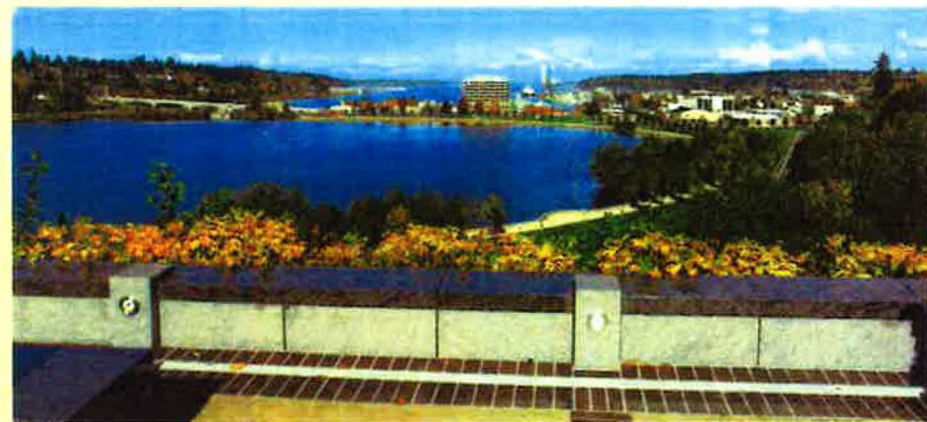
Monuments and Memorials

The Capitol Campus is home to a number of memorials and monuments. On the West Campus several of these relate to important focal points of the Olmsted landscape plan. The memorial for World War I, referred to as the Winged Victory [E],



WINGED VICTORY MONUMENT WITH THE TEMPLE OF JUSTICE BEYOND

is the focal point of the two diagonal entry drives into campus. To the south of the Legislative Building, the Territorial Sundial [J], which depicts the early history of the region, occupies a gathering point intended to provide a dramatic vantage point toward the south face of the Legislative Building with its Capitol dome.



WASHINGTON STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT MEMORIAL VIEWPOINT

The Washington State Law Enforcement Memorial [M], north of the Temple of Justice [L], is a terrace viewpoint which takes “*advantage of the splendid view*” Dawson described in 1927. It was a gift to the people of Washington in 2006. The serenity of the view across the lake and the sound to the mountains beyond is an integral component of this memorial.

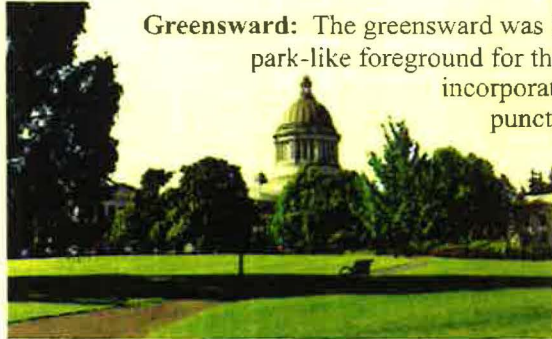
These and other memorials [R] [C] [D] found on the West Campus, as well as tones on the East Campus, recognize the ultimate sacrifices made over the years to restore peace in the world and keep the citizens of Washington safe.

structure the campus and provide a sequence of visual experiences as one moves through the landscape.

Street Edge: The street edge was intended to connect the Capitol with the surrounding community, welcoming and drawing people into the campus through a rhythm and canopy of street trees. Though the intent of this landscape character is under-realized, some existing street trees continue to illustrate this effect.



HISTORIC VIEW ALONG NORTH DIAGONAL



J HERNANDEZ

Greensward: The greensward was intended to provide a semi-open, park-like foreground for the Capitol Group of buildings. It incorporated layered vegetation and lawns punctuated by specimen trees allowed to reach their full height and spread. Much of the layered vegetation was never planted due to a lack of funds during the Great Depression; though some areas within the campus portray this park-like character.

Formal Landscape: The formal landscape was intended to be the most structured, to complement the formal symmetry of the Capitol Group of buildings and to inspire an air of decorum within the engaged citizenry of a democratic society. Comprised of balanced, symmetrical arrangements of trees, shrubs, flowering perennials and groundcovers, examples are found in tree allées [G], foundation plantings [L] and the Sunken Garden [P].



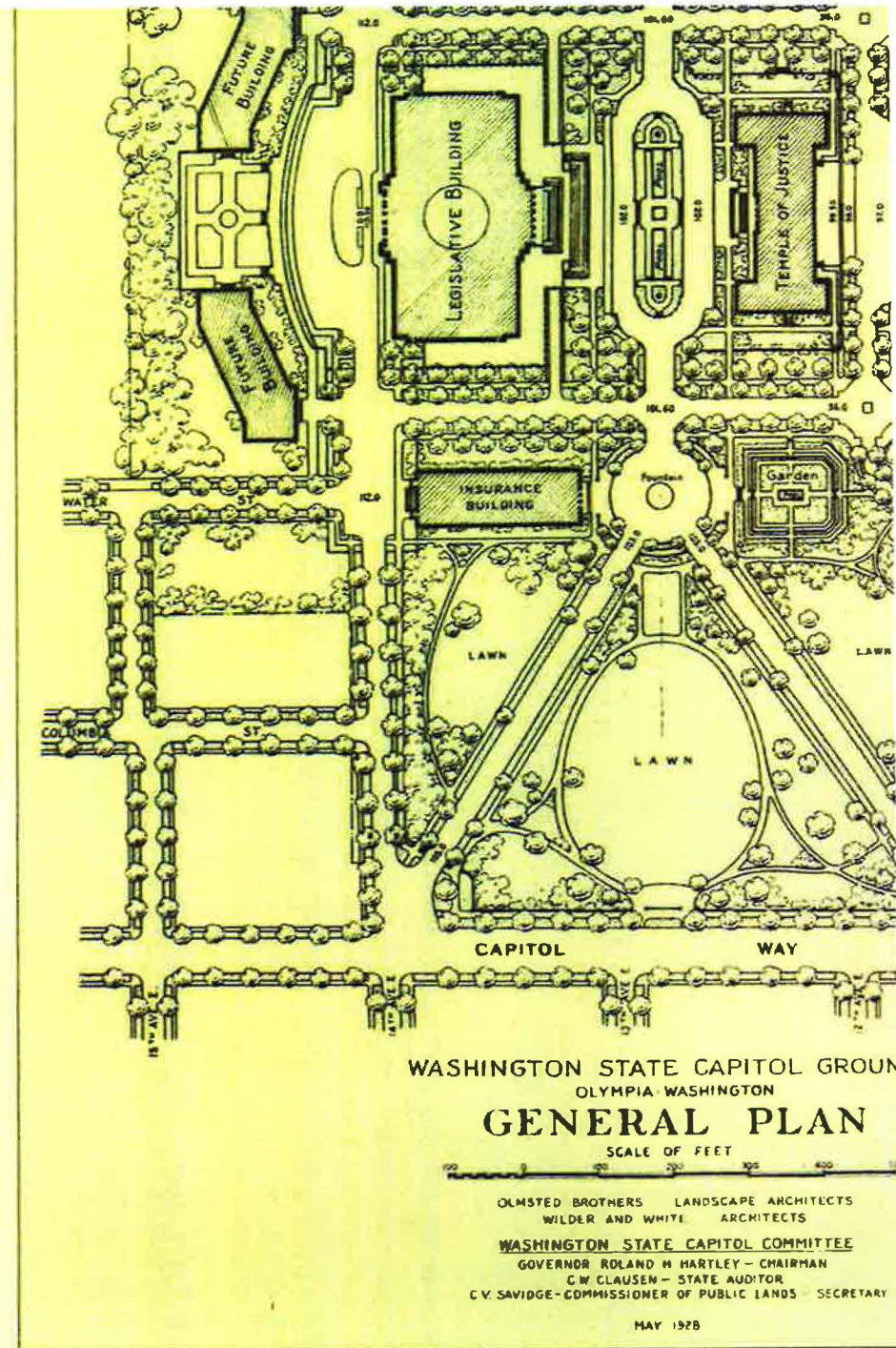
Native Edge: The native forest along the west, north, and south, provides a natural frame for the Capitol that is uniquely Northwest. The forest, though needing rejuvenation, gives a powerful context to the Capitol setting.

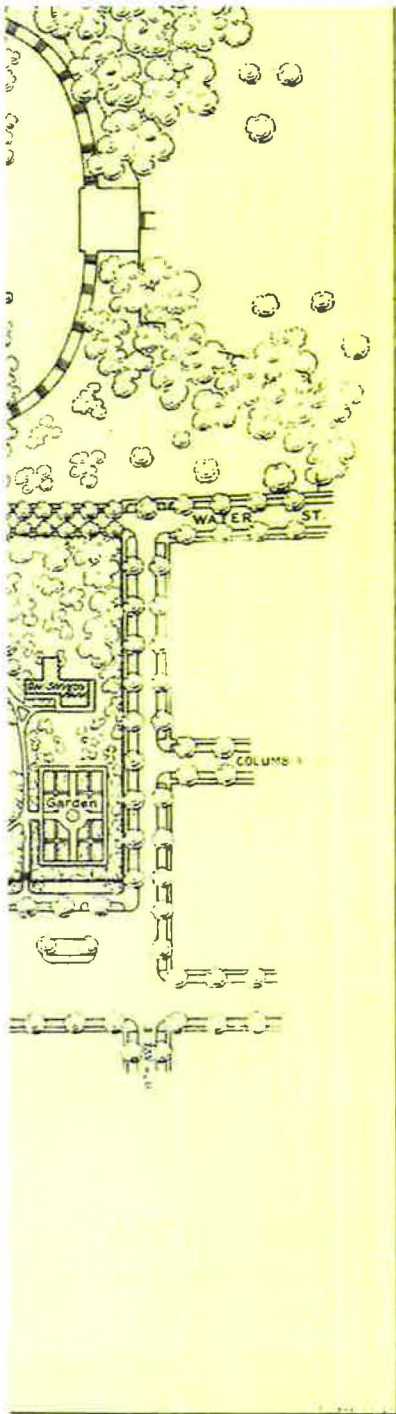


D BALDWIN

VIEW FROM SUNKEN GARDEN

The 2009 Master Plan and Vegetation Management Plan provide a 50-year vision for landscape restoration, coupled with a framework for accomplishing it. The plans will guide efforts to preserve and honor the characteristics and features of the historic Olmsted Brothers design, while addressing contemporary conditions.





MISSION RECORDS, WASHINGTON STATE ARCHIVES

Legacy for the Citizens of Washington

Washington State's seat of government is ideally situated at the threshold between the community and the natural environment. The early designers took advantage of the majesty of the surrounding landscape by drawing it into the campus and making it a part of the experience. They used the native landscape and vistas of water and mountains to firmly root the Capitol campus within its magnificent setting and to inspire a constant commitment to the public good and participation of ordinary citizens in a healthy democracy.

The state Capitol Campus demonstrates the importance of a comprehensive approach in integrating the grounds within the larger setting. The Olmsted Brothers firm understood the importance of the surrounding landscape - the forest, water, and mountains - to the state's most significant civic space. One of the most evident ways that both the Olmsted firm and Wilder and White responded to the campus setting was through a north/south axial relationship. The Olmsted firm then developed the elegant landscape plan to connect this to the community to the east and provide a dramatic welcome to all the citizens of the state and its many visitors.

Many of the character-defining features of the Olmsteds' brilliant design still exist. However, incremental changes to the campus can obscure the historic vision. The number of existing trees is one-third of those originally intended for the campus, leaving much of the Olmsted design unrealized. Future planting will provide an opportunity for alignment with historic intent. The Olmsted vision of a richly layered prelude to entering the state's center of governance then can be fully realized and citizens can proudly enjoy the dual legacy of an architectural heritage of democracy, drawn from ancient Greece, artfully embraced in a landscape setting that showcases Washington State and its extraordinary resources.



FUTURE VIEWS ACROSS THE FLAG CIRCLE (ABOVE) AND THE GREENSWARD FROM CAPITOL WAY (BELOW)



SUSAN OLMSTED, 2009

SHOWN WITH HISTORICALLY-INTENDED LAYERS OF VEGETATION, THE GREENSWARD HAS A BALANCED ARRANGEMENT OF ELM TREES LEADING THE EYE TO THE CENTRAL CORE OF THE CAPITOL GROUP ALONG THE MAJOR EAST/WEST AXIS. THIS IS REINFORCED BY THE 1953 REPLICA OF THE TIVOLI FOUNTAIN [B]. WALKWAYS INVITE PEDESTRIANS TO MEANDER THROUGH OTHER LANDSCAPE 'ROOMS'. LAYERS OF GROUND COVERS, LOW SHRUBS, AND UNDERSTORY AND CANOPY TREES DEFINE THE EDGES, WHILE ACCOMMODATING A RANGE OF ACTIVITIES.

"In a republic like the United States, the richest citizens must not be allowed to monopolize the most beautiful areas for their own enjoyment. Such areas must be reserved for the public..."

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, SR.
AUGUST 1865

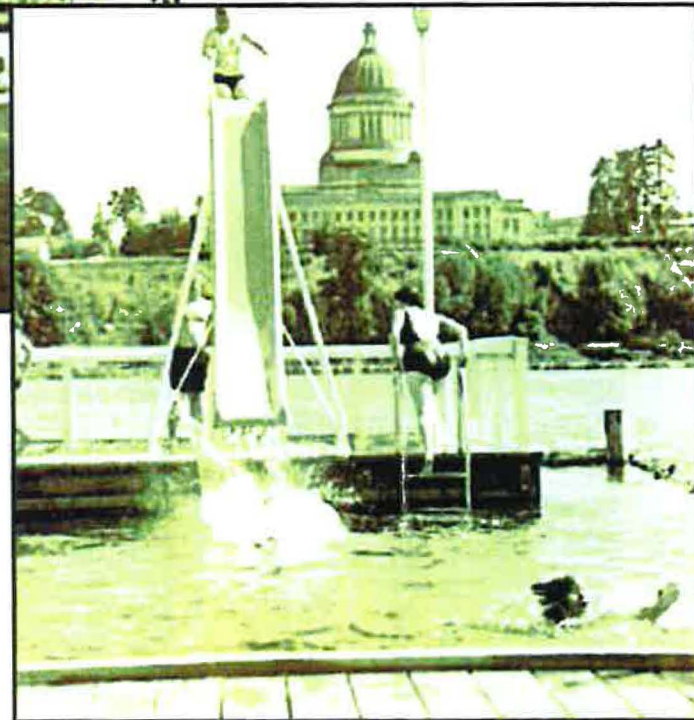


2009 WEST CAPITOL CAMPUS
LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION MASTER PLAN

Exhibit 3



Exhibit 4



Capitol Lake Recreation



Exhibit 5

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 0674648

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 10 1979
DATE ENTERED JUN 22 1979

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Washington State Capitol Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Capitol Campus

2 LOCATION

State Capitol and environs

STREET & NUMBER

Capitol Way

CITY/TOWN

Olympia

NEARBY OR

STATE

Washington

CODE

53

NOT FOR PLACEMENT

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3rd-Ronald L. Bonker

COUNTY

Thurston

CODE

067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

State of Washington

STREET & NUMBER

State Capitol Committee

CITY/TOWN

Olympia

NEARBY OR

STATE

Washington

98504

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE ETC

Washington State Department of General Administration

STREET & NUMBER

General Administration Building

CITY/TOWN

Olympia

STATE

Washington

98504

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Washington State Inventory of Historic Places

DATE

November 1974

FEDERAL

STATE

COUNTY

LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

CITY/TOWN

Olympia

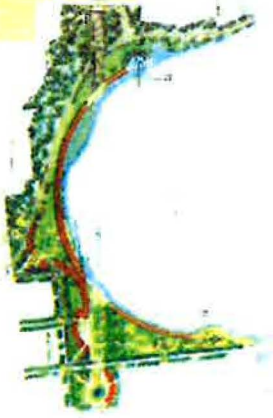
STATE

Washington

98504

Exhibit 6

North Capitol Campus Heritage Park



November 17, 1998

NOV 19 1998

Mr. Steve W. Morrison, Senior Planner
Thurston Regional Planning Council

Thurston Regional
PLANNING COUNCIL

Dear Steve:

As President of the North Capitol Campus Heritage Park Development Association, I submit these comments on the draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan on behalf of the Board of Directors. In summary, the key question to be addressed in the Capitol Lake Adaptive Management Plan is "Should Capitol Lake be maintained as a fresh water lake?" The answer is yes.

In 1911, the architectural firm of Wilder and White created a master plan for the Washington State Capitol Campus as part of a nation-wide design competition. Their plan captured the imagination of the competition judges with its unique approach - a group of symmetrically arranged buildings in a forest atop a bluff overlooking Puget Sound, a reflective lake, and the City of Olympia. The continued maintenance of Capitol Lake as a fresh water lake will fulfill the original vision for the Washington State Capitol.

Significant progress has been made toward the completion of the vision since 1911. After the buildings on the West Capitol Campus were completed and landscaping done in the 1920s and 1930s, Capitol Lake was created by the Legislature in 1950 with the construction of a dam and tide gate along 5th Avenue. Since 1991, significant progress has been made toward the completion of the North Capitol Campus along the shore of Capitol Lake with the Legislature authorizing a total of \$10.4 million dollars to complete land acquisition, predesign, permitting, design, and the first phase of the construction.

During the current 1997-1999 biennium, a portion of phase 2, the Arc of Statehood, is being constructed. This next April 1999 the park's new shoreline edge and the wetland mitigation required by the environmental permits will be completed. The aesthetic and recreational opportunities provided by Capitol Lake will be lost if the open water concept is lost.

The state and the local community are very pleased and excited to see the vision of Wilder & White finally take form and become a reality. The lake alternative in the draft Environmental Impact Statement, which maintains the open water environment in the north and middle basins, is the only alternative which is compatible with the ninety year plan for the Capitol Campus.

Very truly yours,

Allen T. Miller, Jr.

1998

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Exhibit 7



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

March 21, 2011

Mr. Jack Havens
Chair
Capitol Lake Improvement & Protection Association

In future correspondence please refer to:

Log: 031711-04-TN
Property: Capitol Lake - DOE
Re: Determined Eligible

Dear Mr. Havens:

Thank you for contacting our office and your interest in the preservation of the Capitol Campus and its landscaping components. I have reviewed the materials you provided to our office in the form of your letter, and additional documents on file here in the office regarding the initial vision of the designers of the campus and the 1979 Capitol Campus Historic District National Register nomination.

After careful review, I believe that Capitol Lake is eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places as an extension of the Capitol Campus Historic District. To accomplish this, the period of significance for the district would need to be expanded to the 1950s to include the actual creation of the lake, and the overall context of the nomination would need to be further developed. If you are interested in tackling this task, I would be more than happy to work with you and your organization.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian

Exhibit 8

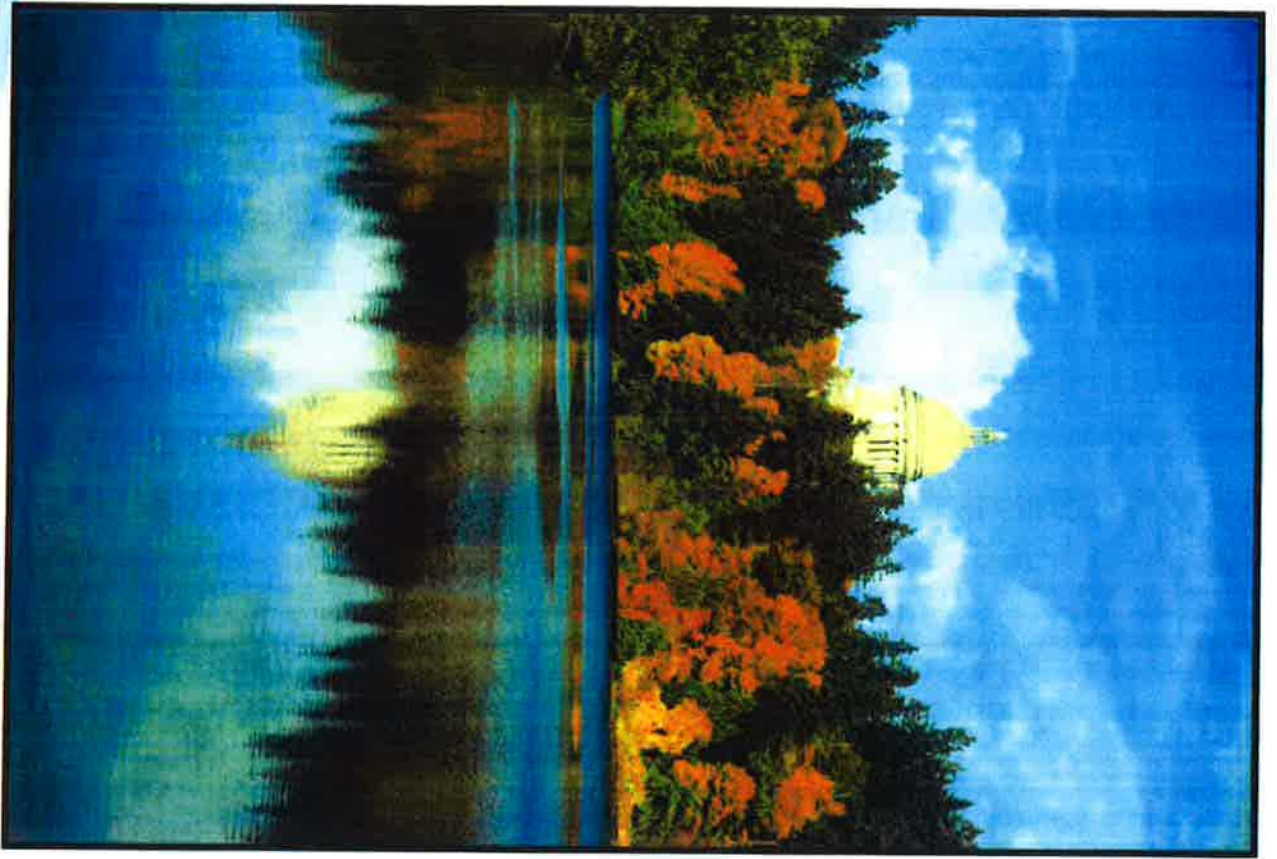


Exhibit 9

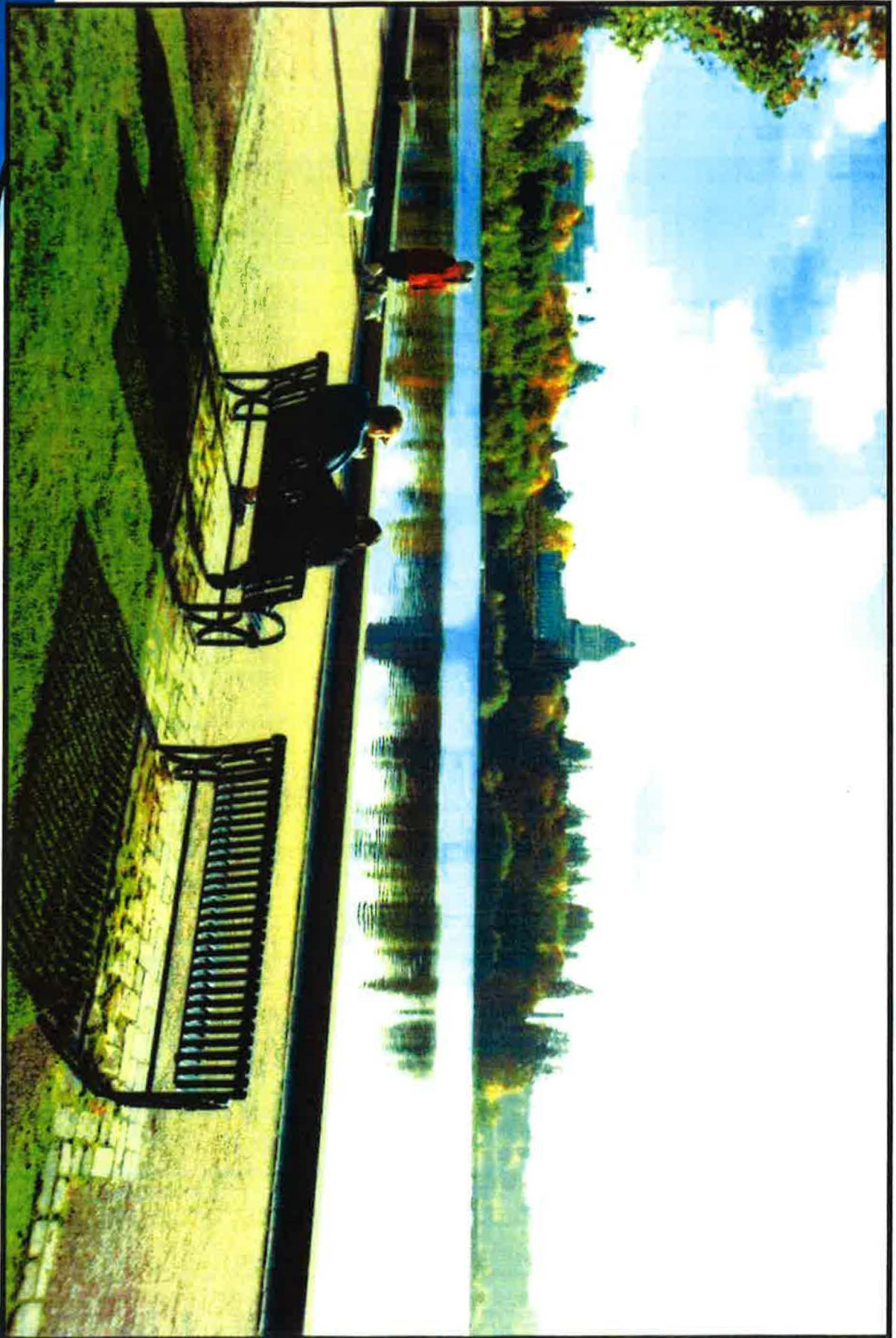


Exhibit 10

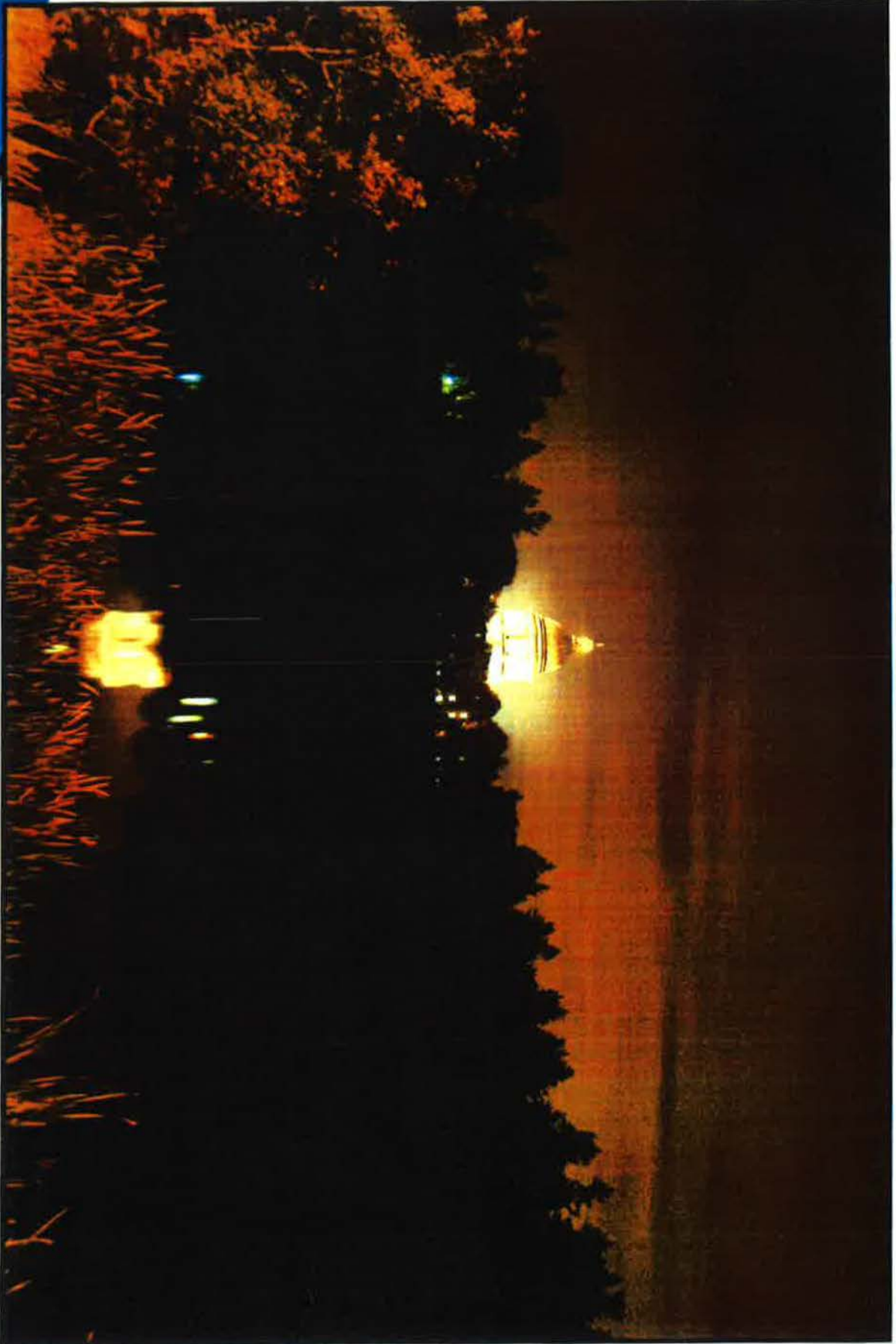


Exhibit 11



Exhibit 12

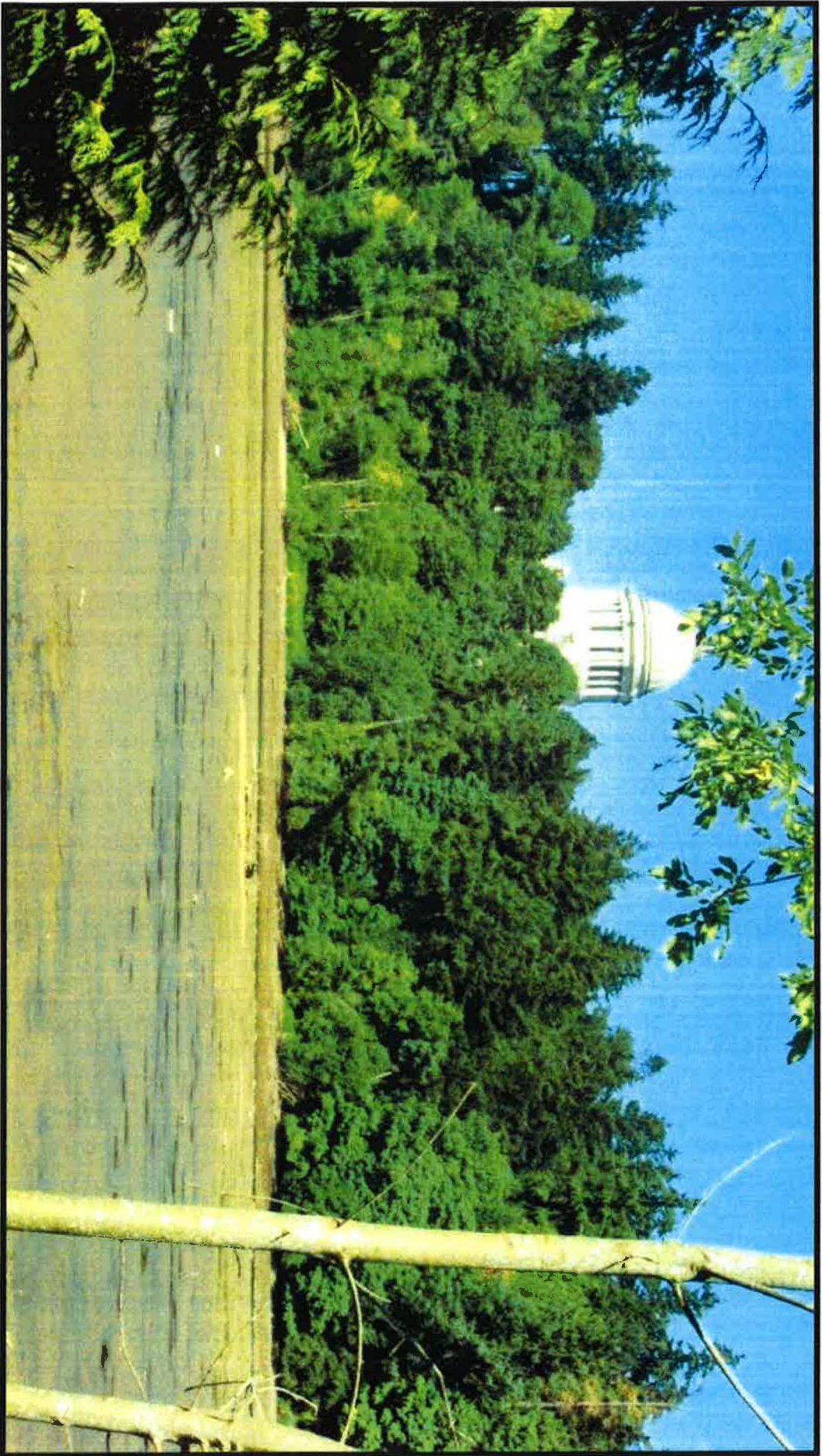


Exhibit 13



Exhibit 14

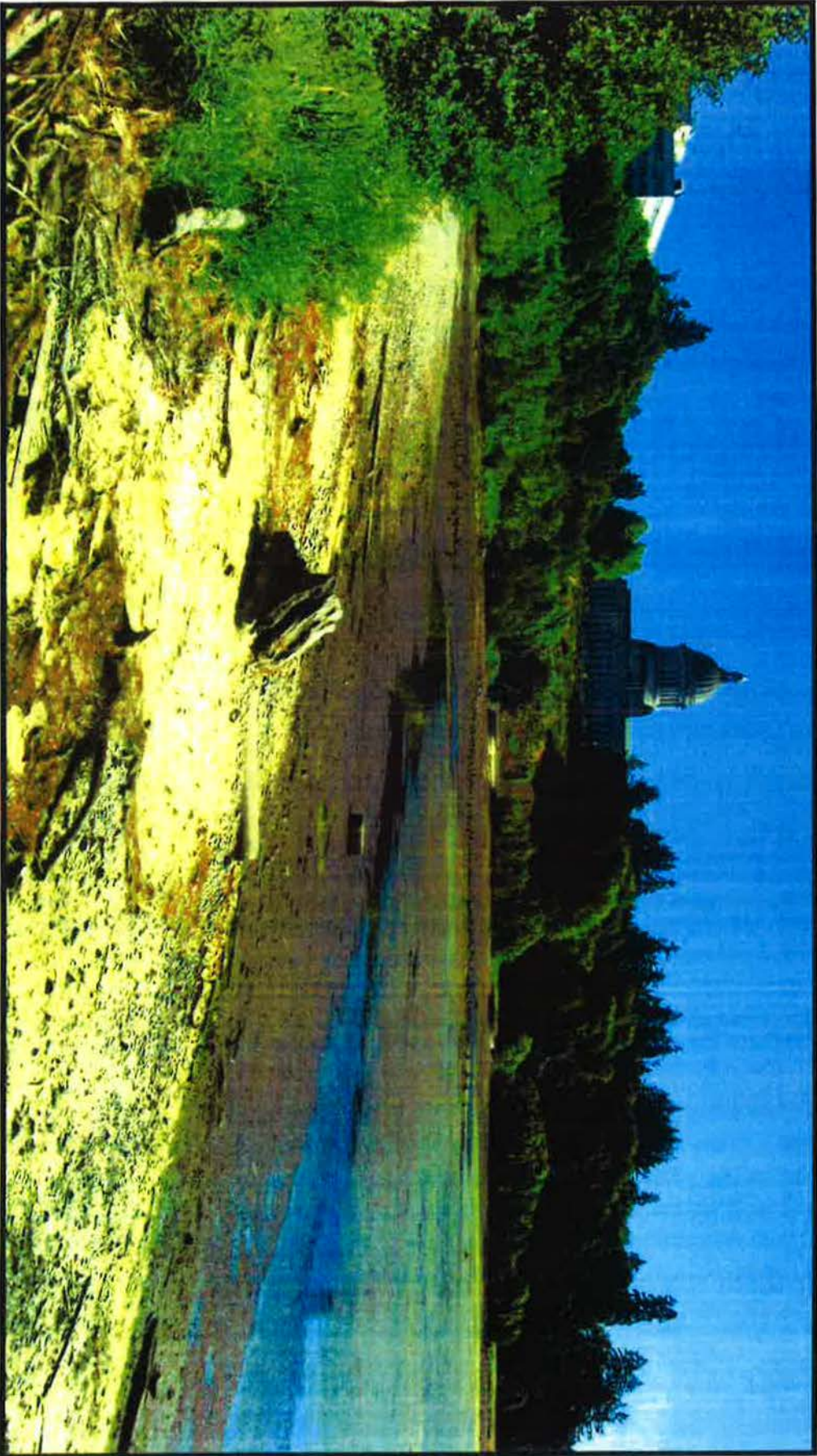


Exhibit 15

