

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2537 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W257

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E

Property Address: 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2537 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552664

Northing: 5276846

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreeage

2804600165

Glenwilde #2\7\7

.09

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Epstein, Gary & Susan
Kunimatsu

2537 Lake Washington Blvd E

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 2/29/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Colonial - Colonial Revival

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2537 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

Cladding

Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Hip

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1928

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Colonial Revival style residence from 1928 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Colonial Revival style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from façade window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2537 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family, Colonial Revival style residence from 1928, clad in brown brick veneer. It has a rectangular footprint under a hipped roof with sets of three oversized modillions under the eave along the flat cornice. There is an exterior chimney on the south elevation. The façade is symmetrical with a center entry. Two square boxed columns support the entry porch, which is topped by a molded cornice with an iron railing on top. On either side of the entry is a replacement, fixed, plate glass window. Above the entry on the second floor is a 1/1 window. On either side of this is a pair of 1/1 windows. All windows are flanked by non-original, inoperable shutters. The side entry is covered by a flat roof that is supported on large elaborate brackets, currently propped up on 2 by 4 lumber pieces. The house has a partially below-grade integral garage on the north end of the façade with a paneled roll-up door.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2537 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2537 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front elevation taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2531 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W258

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2531 Lake Washington Blvd

Property Address: 2531 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec NW Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552660

Northing: 5276823

Tax No./Parcel No.

2804600170

Plat/Block/Lot

Glenwilde No. 02/7/ 8-9

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege

0.17

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name:

Albert, John

Owner Address:

2531 Lake Washington Blvd. E

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family



View of front elevation

taken 10/10/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: After renovation

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2531 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Brick</u> <u>Shingle - Coursed</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<u>Shed</u> <u>Gable</u> <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1926

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood. This residence from 1926 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has suffered loss of integrity from significant alterations, including the replacement of windows and the addition of a second floor.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2531 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is an example of a one story, single family, Minimal Traditional style residence that underwent extensive alterations and a large addition in 2003. It is now two stories with the original house as the first floor. The exterior chimney on the façade and the south end of the original side gabled roof remain, along with the brick veneer on what is now the first floor. The house now has a clipped gable on the front and side, and a shed over part of the second floor near the entry. The new addition is clad in coursed wood shingle. All of the windows have been replaced.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2531 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA



View of Previous appearance, before renovation taken 10/2/2002

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2525 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2525 26th Avenue E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W258

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2525 Lake Washington Blvd

Property Address: 2525 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2525 26th Avenue E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NW 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552658 Northing: 5276803

Tax No./Parcel No.
2804600136

Plat/Block/Lot
Glenwilde No. 02/7/1&10

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.09

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name:
Smith, Leroi M P

Owner Address:
2525 Lake Washington Blvd E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

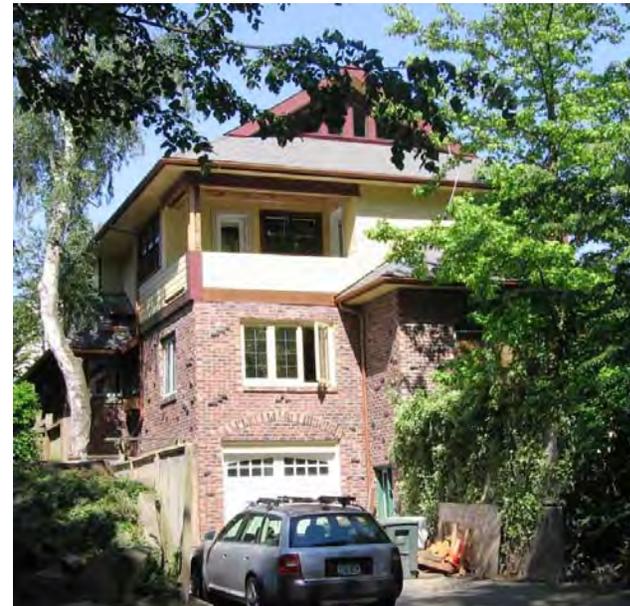
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation after renovation

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Moderate

Changes to other: Extensive

Other - Eclectic/Mixed

Single Family

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify): roof line

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2525 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2525 26th Avenue E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u> <u>Veneer - Brick</u> <u>Shingle</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Shed</u> <u>Gable - Gable-on-Hip</u> <u>Hip</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1927

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

This residence from 1927 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake historic district or individually under any criteria. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house is not architecturally distinctive, does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. It has suffered loss of integrity from significant alterations, including the replacement of windows and multiple additions to the facade.

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction. The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870. The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact. The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2525 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2525 26th Avenue E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, single family house over a full basement, constructed in 1927. The main body of the house is clad in brick veneer with a pattern of clinker bricks. It underwent a substantial renovation in 2008. All windows were removed at that time. The original cross gable on hip roof was extended to cover a front addition, and a hipped roof was also added to the façade. Prior to the 2008 renovation, the building had already had some alterations - a substantial front addition with a roof deck had been added. In 2008 the roof deck was removed and another addition with a covered balcony added in its place. The second floor addition is clad in wood clapboard and wood shingle.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2525 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2525 26th Avenue E, Seattle, WA 98112



View of Front elevation, before renovation **taken** 10/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front elevation during renovation **taken** 6/28/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of **taken**

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2521 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W259

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2521 Lake Washington Blvd

Property Address: 2521 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King T25R04na 21 NE SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 **Eastings:** 552659 **Northing:** 5276785
Sequence: 1 **Eastings:** 552659 **Northing:** 5276785

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

0260000055

Arensberg Add/ /Lot TR II

0.18

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Taylor, Freddie Alliniece

11538 Fort Caroline Lakes Dr.

Jacksonville, FL 32225

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Moderate

Changes to other:

Ranch

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable



View of front elevation

taken 2/29/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2521 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding

Metal - Aluminum Siding
Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Unknown

Roof Material

Metal - Tile

Roof Type

Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1946

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Ranch style residence from 1946 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Ranch style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window and siding replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2521 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a Ranch style, one story, single family residence from 1946 with a two story section on the north end. The exterior of the house is brick veneer on the first floor and aluminum siding on the second. It has a shallow-pitched side gable roof that has been clad in unusual red metal shingles and has deep eaves. All of the windows in the house have been replaced. The entry is located near the center of the house and the door is flanked by glass block walls. The house has two chimneys - one is a large exterior chimney near the front on the south elevation, and one is a smaller, interior, ridgeline chimney near the center of the second floor. The house is at a higher elevation than the street and is fronted by heavy landscaping, giving it limited visibility. It is accessed from the street by concrete steps.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2517 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2517 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W259

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2517 Lake Washington Blvd

Property Address: 2517 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2517 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec Quadrangle**
King T25R04na 21 NE SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552660 Northing: 5276769
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552660 Northing: 5276769

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

0260000045

Arensberg Add/0010/TR9

0.18

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Childs, Shawn M

2517 Lake Washington Blvd. E

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 2/29/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Ranch

Form/Type

Single Family - Side Gable

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2517 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2517 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding

Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable - Side Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1947

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Ranch style residence from 1947 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Ranch style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from window replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2517 Lake Washington Blvd E, aka 2517 26th Ave. E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a single family Ranch style residence from 1947 with an L-shaped plan. It is one story over a full basement. It has a side gable roof of composition shingle with deep eaves, and a shed roof that extends over the "L." The exterior is brick veneer. There is a single-car garage with a paneled tilt-up door at ground level, underneath the "L" extension. The façade features a partial width front porch under the main roof, supported on two pair of slender metal columns. There are five vertical, fixed, plate glass windows on the façade next to the entry door. Over the garage is a fixed plate glass window flanked by two narrow windows, with three awning windows across the bottom. All windows appear to be replacements. There is a wide, interior chimney on the rear roof slope near the north end of the house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2511 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W259

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2511 Lake Washington Blvd

Property Address: 2511 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552661

Northing: 5276749

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552661

Northing: 5276749

Tax No./Parcel No.

0260000040

Plat/Block/Lot

Arensberg Add/ /Lot TR8

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

0.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

Jamieson, N Stuart+Holly
Coe

2511 Lake Washington Blvd. E

Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2511 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

Changes to plan: <u>Intact</u>	Changes to interior: <u>Unknown</u>	Style	Form/Type
Changes to original cladding: <u>Intact</u>	Changes to other:	<u>Ranch</u>	<u>Single Family</u>
Changes to windows: <u>Extensive</u>	Other (specify):		
Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	<u>Gable - Gable-on-Hip</u>
			<u>Hip</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1948

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Ranch style residence from 1948 is located in the Montlake historic district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Ranch style architecture, it has suffered loss of

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2511 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA

integrity from window replacements. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing element to the historic district.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one story, single family, Ranch style residence. It has a rectangular plan with a front projecting "L" on the north end and a "T" projection at the south end, giving the façade a U-shaped appearance. The main body of the house is under a low-pitched gable-on-hip roof of composition shingle with louvered vents in the gable ends. Intersecting, low-pitched hip roofs with deep boxed eaves cover the other sections. The exterior is clad in brick veneer. The house has two chimneys - a prominent exterior chimney on the north elevation near the front, and a smaller, ridgeline, interior chimney in the center of the main roof. The recessed entry is in the center of the house and is surrounded by a glass block wall. All windows are vinyl replacements. A single-car, grade-level garage is located at the south end of the house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2511 Lake Washington Blvd E, Seattle, WA



View of front elevation

taken 2/29/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2530 E Miller St, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W21

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2530 E Miller St.

Property Address: 2530 E Miller St, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Other
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552661 Northing: 5276730

Tax No./Parcel No.
8814400080

Plat/Block/Lot
University Boulevard Add/2/6-7

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 4/1/2009

Owner's Name: EPHREM, LEAH+BELAY ANTENCH
Owner Address: 2530 E MILLER ST

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of southeast corner

taken 3/10/2004

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Vernacular

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2530 E Miller St, Seattle, WA

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Cladding

Metal - Aluminum Siding

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1945

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): No

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952. Although most of the residential construction in the neighborhood was completed by 1950, 1952 was selected as the end of the period of significance because that was the initial date of construction for the Museum of History and Industry (MOHAI), which was the last major project in the historic era of the district.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1945 has been heavily altered since its original construction, and has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. While it retains integrity of location, setting, and association, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its history. Therefore it is not considered eligible for the NRHP either individually or as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2530 E Miller St, Seattle, WA

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a vernacular residence constructed in 1945 that had aluminum siding installed before 1966. It has a side gable roof with a front gable wing and a slightly recessed entry porch. Most windows are small, metal, replacement windows. There are large single-light windows facing 26th Ave. East, as well as flanking the entry door that are also not original openings. A flat-roofed carport has been attached to the north elevation. This house is undistinguished and while it likely never possessed high artistic value, it has suffered alterations that have removed most of its original character.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2467 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W252

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2467 26th Ave

Property Address: 2467 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552653 Northing: 5276699

Tax No./Parcel No.
6788200051

Plat/Block/Lot
Pikes 2nd Add to Union City/16/5-6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.15

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name:
Cordy, John

Owner Address:
2467 26th Ave. E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2467 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1926
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

he northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1926 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody the distinctive characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it has suffered loss of integrity from a large rear addition, resulting in a change to the original roofline. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2467 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one and a half story, single family, Tudor style residence, built in 1926, has an L-shaped plan under a steeply pitched, clipped side gable roof with a projecting clipped front gable section. The front gable has a picturesque pointed clip. The roof is clad in composition shingle and has raked molding and cornice returns in the gable ends. There is also a front shed dormer with a row of three 4-light casement windows with leaded muntins. The house has two red brick chimneys - a larger exterior one on the south elevation, and a smaller interior one near the middle of the front roof slope. The residence is clad in wood clapboards. The projecting front gable has a long, narrow louvered gable end vent above a set of three 8-light leaded casements. On the first floor of this section is a large window with leaded casements and an arched transom. North of this window is the entry, sheltered with a small projecting eyebrow roof suspended from metal cables and supported on carved brackets. The doorway is set in an arched opening, and has a narrow colored, leaded glass window adjacent to it. The other section of the façade, north of the entry, has a plate glass window flanked by 8-light leaded casements and topped by a narrow 16-light leaded transom. The house sits at a high elevation relative to the street and has a two-level stone retaining wall around the property. There is a single-car, below-grade garage on the north side of the property, accessed from E. Miller Street. Windows on the side elevations vary in size and type. There is a large, two story addition on the rear of the house that alters the original roofline and plan of the house.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2463 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W253

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2463 26th Ave E

Property Address: 2463 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec** **Quadrangle**
King T25R04na 21 NE SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 **Spatial Type:** Point **Acquisition Code:** Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 **Eastings:** 532660 **Northings:** 5276684

Tax No./Parcel No.
6788200050

Plat/Block/Lot
Pikes 2nd Add to Union City/16/5-6

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.14

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name:
Hall, David Connolly IV

Owner Address:
2463 26th Ave. E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor

Changes to windows: Extensive

Other (specify):

Form/Type

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2463 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Wood - Clapboard</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1925
Architect: Unknown
Builder: Unknown
Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

he northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood.

The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1925 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody some characteristics of Tudor style architecture, it is a modest example and it has suffered loss of integrity from window replacements. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2463 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one and a half story, single family, residence with elements of the Tudor style was constructed in 1925. The plan is mostly rectangular, with a small gable projection in the center of the north elevation, and a slight front gable projection on the façade. The main body of the house is under a steep side gable roof of composition shingle with boxed eaves and cornice returns in the gable ends. There is a prominent brick, exterior chimney on the façade that pierces the roof eave just south of the center of the house. The brick of the chimney face continues into an archway at the entry. The entryway is in the apex of the "L" formed by the front gable projection, and is marked by a raised brick porch and a small front gable. The entry is recessed, and the door is paneled and flanked by sidelights. The exterior of the house is clad in wood clapboard. The windows appear to be modern replacements in sliding, casement, and fixed sash.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2457 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W254

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2457 26th Ave E

Property Address: 2457 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552660 Northing: 5276668

Tax No./Parcel No.
678820010

Plat/Block/Lot
Pikes 2nd Add to Union City/16/11-12

Supplemental Map(s)
0.12 Acreage

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/26/2009

Owner's Name: Root, Bruce W + Maria PP Owner Address: 2457 26th Ave. E

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building Resource Status Survey/Inventory Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: Irregular No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact Changes to interior: Unknown Style
Changes to original cladding: Intact Changes to other: Moderate Tudor
Changes to windows: Intact Other (specify): Large front dormer a

Form/Type
Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2457 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Unknown</u>	Roof Material <u>Asphalt / Composition</u>	Roof Type <u>Gable</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	Other
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Date Of Construction: 1932

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This residence from 1932 retains good integrity and is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. However, available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. Although it does embody characteristics of 1930s Tudor style architecture, it appears to have suffered loss of integrity from the addition of the large front dormer. Therefore, it is not individually eligible for the NRHP, but is eligible only as a contributing element to the potential historic district.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2457 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This one and a half story, single family residence in the Tudor style was constructed in 1932. It has an irregular plan under a side gable roof clad in composition shingle. It has a front projecting gable and a gabled dormer on the front roof slope. There is another gabled projection on the front, on the north end, that forms a small tower, with the gable terminating in a three-sided conical end. The wall beneath it forms a three-sided bay, with a single-light plate glass window in the front, and multi-light leaded glass casements on the sides. There is an exterior chimney on the south elevation. The exterior of the house is clad in brick veneer, while the dormer is clad in wood clapboards and has a pair of double-hung windows. This dormer appears to be an addition. The entryway is located at the apex where the main projecting front gable meets the primary façade wall, under the cat slide extension of the front gable projection. Notable fenestration includes a large, arched, leaded multi-light window with a small colored glass center pane on the projecting gable façade. The house is located on a high elevation relative to the street and has a stone retaining wall across the front of the property. There is a garage at street level on the northeast corner of the site. The elevation and heavy landscaping obscure much of the property from public view.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Gould, James W. "Montlake History." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Jim_Gould.htm. January 21, 2000.

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

Smith, E. "Montlake: One of Seattle's Treasures." http://montlake.net/mcc/mcc_history_Eugene_Smith.htm. n/d.

Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

Additional Photos for:

at 2457 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112



View of front elevation taken 10/26/2005
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

View of taken
Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):
Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2451 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W238

OAHP No.:

Historic Name:

Common Name: 2451 26th Ave E

Property Address: 2451 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 21 1/4 Sec NE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Other
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552651 Northing: 5276658

Tax No./Parcel No.
6788200100

Plat/Block/Lot
Pikes 2nd Add to Union City/16/11-12

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
0.12

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/22/2009

Owner's Name:
Johnson, Wallace L &
Annie M

Owner Address:
2451 26th Av E

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98112

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Current Use: Domestic - Single Family House

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 1.5

Structural System: Balloon Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Tudor

Single Family

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

at 2451 26th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Veneer - Brick
Veneer - Stucco

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition

Roof Type

Gable
Hip
Gable - Clipped Gable/Jerkinhead

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1930

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

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

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local): Yes

**Statement of
Significance**

The Montlake area is generally from the Washington Park Arboretum to Portage Bay, with the northern boundary at the Montlake Cut and the southern boundary often listed as Interlaken Park or Interlaken Boulevard. The name "Montlake" frequently appears on maps such as the Thomas Guide as the label for this entire neighborhood. The Montlake neighborhood appears to meet the eligibility criteria for a NRHP historic district under Criterion C. Taken as a whole, the area represents a significant, cohesive collection of residential architecture typical of early 20th century Seattle, with a combination of distinctive builder's houses, high-style, architect-designed residences, and impressive non-residential structures. There is a very low level of intrusion. The period of significance is 1905 to 1952.

The area of the neighborhood south of SR 520, originally known as "Interlaken," was developed separately from, though basically concurrently with, the northern part of the neighborhood. John Boyer of the Interlaken Land Company filed his plat in December 1905. Bordered on the west by Interlaken Park and on the east by Washington Park, the plat featured twenty irregularly shaped blocks located on either side of 24th Avenue East to the north of East Galer Street. Boyer imposed restrictive covenants requiring that homes constructed east of 24th Avenue had to cost not less than \$3,000, and those west of 24th not less than \$5,000, ensuring above average construction.

The area now north of SR 520 was originally known as Union City, so named by Harvey Pike in 1861. It was incorporated into the City of Seattle in 1891. With the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909 at the University of Washington campus, the area received extensive exposure and benefited from increased public transit to the area. Two brothers, Calvin and William Hagan, with partner James Corner (Smith n.d.) originated the name "Montlake" as they developed "Montlake Park, An Addition to the City of Seattle" in July of 1909. This development occupied the area between the present day Montlake Cut and SR 520, and encompassed the eight blocks originally platted as H.L. Pike's First Addition to Union City in 1870.

The main era of construction in what is now known as Montlake was from 1910 to the 1940s, and the side streets appear to have been paved in 1926 (Gould 2000). Three parks were incorporated into the neighborhood development, in addition to the Arboretum and Interlaken, and in time the neighborhood had schools, churches, a library, a museum, and two small business areas. While Boyer had preferred the name "Interlaken" for the neighborhood he helped develop, he later agreed to "Montlake" as the name for the entire neighborhood (Gould 2000), which is generally accepted today. In spite of the intrusion of SR 520 in the 1960s on the old Portage Canal site, and the failed R. H. Thomson Expressway (and associated demolitions), the Montlake neighborhood remains essentially intact.

The styles in this potential historic district are cohesive, mainly Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival, but the houses are "individually distinctive" (Gould 2000). Several high-style, distinctive houses along Lake Washington Boulevard include turreted Tudor Revivals and stuccoed California Mediterraneans. Noteworthy non-residential structures in the area include the Montlake Bridge (1925 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), MOHAI, NOAA NW Fisheries Science Center, the Seattle Yacht Club (1920 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark), and the gateways, gardens, pavilions, Arboretum Aqueduct (1910 - NRHP, WHR and City of Seattle Landmark) and other components of the Washington Park Arboretum that borders the neighborhood.

This Tudor style residence from 1930 is eligible for the NRHP as a contributing element to the Montlake potential historic district. It has very good integrity and is a representative example of the early twentieth century houses that make up the district. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and the house does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. However, it does embody the distinctive characteristics of 1930s Tudor style architecture and is a very good example of the style. Therefore, it is also individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a one-and-a-half story, single family residence in the Tudor style from 1930. It has an L-shaped plan. The roof, clad in composition shingle, is quite complex, with a hip over the main body of the house that terminates in a clipped gable on the south elevation, two front gables on the façade, and two hipped dormers, one on the front and one on the rear. There is an interior chimney on the front slope of the roof near the center of the façade, between the hipped dormer and the secondary gable. The first story is brick veneer, while the gable ends and dormers are faced in stucco with decorative half timbering. The front entryway is marked by a small projecting enclosed porch at the apex of the L-shaped plan. The entry is recessed, with stucco on the interior of the entryway, and decorative framing around the opening. The façade of the projecting front gable has small brackets at the eave line and a fixed, plate glass window flanked by 8-light casements with leaded muntins. Fenestration in the rest of the house consists of 8-light leaded casements in pairs and sets of three. The south elevation has a projecting bay under a hipped roof, clad in stucco with decorative half-timbering. The south side of the property has a partially below-grade, concrete garage that is accessible from E. Calhoun Street.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

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Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. *Shaping Seattle Architecture, A Historical Guide to the Architects*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1998.

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Stein, Alan J. "Museum of History and Industry - A Snapshot History." www.historylink.org/output.CFM?file_ID=3682. January 30, 2002.

The City of Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board - Report of Designation "Montlake Community Center." January 31, 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. *A Guide to Architecture of Washington State: An Environmental Perspective*. University of Washington Press, Seattle and London. 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Health Sciences Center

at 1925-59 NE Pacific St, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W284

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Health Sciences Center

Common Name: University of Washington Medical Center & Warren G. Magnuson Health Sciences Center/UW School of Medicine

Property Address: 1925-59 NE Pacific St, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW Section T25R04na 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 551926

Northing: 5277639

Tax No./Parcel No.

1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/31/2009

Owner's Name:

University of Washington

Owner Address:

1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Health Care - Hospital

Current Use: Health Care - Hospital

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: Varies

Structural System: Unknown

View of UW Medical Center Wing BB - Aagaard Tower - tallest structure in the complex (17 stories) taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: north elevation of hospital

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Health Sciences Center

at 1925-59 NE Pacific St, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to plan: <u>Extensive</u>	Changes to interior: <u>Extensive</u>	Style	Form/Type
Changes to original cladding: <u>Extensive</u>	Changes to other: <u>Extensive</u>	<u>Modern</u>	<u>Commercial - Central Block with Wings</u>
Changes to windows: <u>Extensive</u>	Other (specify): <u>Multiple additions</u>		
Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Flat with Parapet</u>
<u>Glass</u>			
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>			
<u>Metal</u>			

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1947-1973 (and later ad

Architect: Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McClellan & Jones

Builder: various

Engineer: various

Study Unit

Other

Education

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Health/Medicine

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

While this complex was initially constructed in 1947 and expanded in 1959, expansions continued through the 1960s, with construction of the primary wings continuing until 1973. Substantial renovation and additions have been ongoing over the life of the complex and continue today. The architects of record for much of the original complex, Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McClelland and Jones, became NBBJ and are a prominent architectural firm in institutional design. Founded in 1943, NBBJ became a regional leader in architecture in the Pacific Northwest. Over the years, the firm has grown to become the third largest design practice in the United States and the fifth largest in the world. The original section of the building included sculptures by noted sculptor Dudley Pratt, some of which remain. Dudley Pratt (June 14, 1897 - November 18, 1975) was an American sculptor. He was born in Paris to Boston sculptors and moved to the United States as a child. He attended the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and moved to Seattle in 1925. He was very active in the Pacific Northwest and taught at the University of Washington. After his wife's death in 1952, Pratt relocated to Croton Falls, New York, where he met and married the painter Colleen (Finch) Halvorsen. In 1965, they moved to San Miguel de Allende in Mexico, where Pratt died in 1975. Pratt's major work includes sculpture at several buildings on the University of Washington campus including Hutchinson Hall, the Henry Art Gallery, Smith Hall, More Hall, Gerberding Hall, and the Medical Center. His sculptures are also found at the Hoquiam City Hall, the Bellingham City Hall, the Everett Public Library, the Holland Library at Washington State University, and the Virginia Mason Medical Center. His 14-foot tall Carrara marble "Gold Star Mother" was a central part of the World War II memorial on the 1949 Seattle Public Safety Building by NBBJ. Four of his works are in the collection of the Seattle Art Museum.

The UW Medical Center is associated with several significant benchmarks in medical history. It was the site of the world's first long-term kidney dialysis, and in 1968, the first kidney transplant in the Pacific Northwest was performed there. It had the first multidisciplinary pain center in the world, the nation's first Clinical Research Center, and had the first heart transplant and total knee transplant in the Northwest. Dr. Margaret Allen performed the Northwest's first heart transplant there in 1985. In 1990 the first adult liver transplant in the Pacific Northwest was performed at the UW Medical Center. It was the first hospital in the nation to be named a Magnet Hospital for nursing care, the highest honor awarded by the American Nurses Credentialing Center.

However, despite these significant associations, the complex has been so altered that its appearance and plan are now dominated by the newer construction. It no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a historic building, and therefore is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a large complex of medical and educational wings that comprise a single large building. It is part of the University of Washington and is considered the world's largest single university building. It has a total floor area of 5,740,000 square feet. The building is made up of over 20 wings that were built over a span of more than 50 years, but the interior hallways are fully connected. Wings denoted by double letters (AA, BB, NN, SP, etc.) house the teaching hospital, the University of Washington Medical Center. Wings denoted with a single letter (A, B, T, etc.) house the Magnuson Health Sciences Center, which includes the University of Washington School of Medicine, the Schools of Public Health and Community Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy, and Social Work. In addition, the Health Sciences Center is home to five major interdisciplinary research centers. The original building of the complex was the Health Sciences Building, constructed in 1947 on what had been the University Golf Links. It was designed by Naramore, Bain, Brady, Johanson, McClellan & Jones (later NBBJ) and had eight wings denoted A through G. The wings featured sculptures by Dudley Pratt, some of which remain. The largest single addition to the building was the University Hospital in 1959, giving the building its current plan with the Medical Center/Hospital located on the east end of the complex, while the Health Sciences Center is located on the west. The tallest wing in the complex is the 17-story Agaard Tower (BB-Wing). The buildings are clad in a variety of brick veneer, stone facing, concrete, and glass, with no harmonious design, fenestration, or other common details between the sections built at different times. The wings are all modern in style and reflective of the time period in which they were constructed, but these modern designs appear to have little or no relation to each other. The building ranges in height from two stories to 17 stories and most sections have a flat roof behind a parapet. It received notable additions in 1960, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1993, 1997, and 2003. It continues to be expanded, with a new wing under construction on the south elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

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- Wilma, David. 2001. "University of Washington opens its medical school on October 2, 1946." HistoryLink.org. http://historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=3332
- Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of UW Medical Center Wing A Commemorative Plaque taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Text commemorates Naval Training station on this site in 1917-1918, dated 1967.



View of Aerial of complex, 2005 taken 1/1/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1960 aerial taken 1/1/1960

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1975 aerial taken 1/1/1975

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1982 aerial

taken 1/1/1982

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Wings D and F from Columbia Road

taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1968 aerial

taken 1/1/1968

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Emergency Entrance

taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Northeast elevation of hospital



View of West elevation of Wing A, showing Dudley Pratt scu taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of front elevation of Wing AA

taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: North elevation



View of Rear loading dock of Wing AA and east elevation of taken 5/27/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of South elevations of Wings B, D, F, and H

taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: View west down Columbia Road

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Bloedel Hall

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W298

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Bloedel Hall

Common Name: Bloedel Hall

Property Address: Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 551997.16 Northing: 5277775.26

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:
University of Washington

Owner Address:
1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern - Northwest Regional

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):



View of North elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northeast corner

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Bloedel Hall

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Vertical - Boards</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Flat with Eaves</u>
<u>Glass - Curtain Wall</u>			
<u>Concrete - Poured</u>			
<u>Wood</u>			

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1971

Architect: Grant, Copeland, Chervenak and Associates

Builder:

Engineer:

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	
<u>Education</u>	

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

This Modern Northwest Regional style building from 1971 was designed by Grant, Copeland, Chervenak and Associates. It is very similar in design to the Winkenwerder building that the same architects designed next door, in the same College of Forestry complex. Like Winkenwerder, "[I]t also demonstrates the potential that wood offers for structural and finish applications" (Johnston 2001), so appropriate for a Forestry education facility. It is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its distinctive design in a unique Northwest Regional vocabulary.

The firm of Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Assoc. was founded in 1955 by Austin Grant, Douglas Copeland and Robert Chervenak. Grant and Copeland both graduated from the University of Washington, in 1941 and 1938 respectively. The firm's earlier works include the Church of Christ the King (ca.1956), and Pilgrim Lutheran Church (ca. 1955), both in Bellevue. In the 1960s, they gained recognition for their modern designs. They won an AIA Seattle Chapter Honor Award for the Winkenwerder building in 1964, and won the same award for Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Everett in 1969.

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 - 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995

Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story building over a poured concrete basement. Built in 1971, it is the last of three buildings on the site around a courtyard, all serving the College of Forestry. Like the Winkenwerder building next door, it is designed in the Modern Northwest Regional style and is very similar in design, although less striking. The building is constructed mainly of wood and wood products, and was erected on the site of the old Forest Products Lab. It has a flat roof with projecting eaves, and is clad in glass curtain walls and vertical cedar siding between exposed wooden framing. The plan is composed of two parallel rectangles joined at the corner, with one placed further to the south than the other. The primary entry is located in the northern rectangle mass, on the west elevation. The entry has two pair of wood-framed glass doors between two projecting rectangular masses that are clad vertical cedar siding. This building features much of the same exposed wood structure as the adjacent Winkenwerder building, but features less glass on the first floor, with vertical cedar siding instead. It also lacks the dramatic entry and atrium that Winkenwerder has.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

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Johnston, Norman J., R. L. McCormick. 2001. University of Washington. Princeton Architectural Press.

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Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

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University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of North elevation, south section

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: west elevation, north section

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Forest Products Science Building

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W296

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Forest Products Science Building

Common Name: Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab

Property Address: Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552057.6 Northing: 5277796.08

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:
University of Washington

Owner Address:
1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of south elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Platform Frame

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern - Northwest Regional

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Forest Products Science Building

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Wood</u> <u>Glass - Curtain Wall</u> <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Flat with Eaves</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u> <u>Education</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1963
Architect: Grant, Copeland and Chervenak
Builder: Baugh Construction
Engineer: Harvey R. Dodd and Associates

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

This building was called the Forest Products Science Building when it was built in 1962, and renamed the Winkenwerder Forest Sciences Lab in 1972. The architects were Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Assoc. Noted northwest artist Dudley C. Carter carved the ornate door panels at the main entrance. The building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its distinctive Modern architectural design rendered in wood and glass, giving it a Northwest regional feel in a visually arresting way.

The firm of Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Assoc. was founded in 1955 by Austin Grant, Douglas Copeland and Robert Chervenak. Grant and Copeland both graduated from the University of Washington, in 1941 and 1938 respectively. The firm's earlier works include the Church of Christ the King (ca.1956), and Pilgrim Lutheran Church (ca. 1955), both in Bellevue. In the 1960s, they gained recognition for their modern designs. They won an AIA Seattle Chapter Honor Award for the Winkenwerder building in 1964, and won the same award for Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Everett in 1969.

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As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 -- 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Forest Products Science Building

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is a two story, rectangular building built in 1963 in a Northwest Regional Modern style. It is constructed of glue-laminated columns and beams and incorporates glass walls within this timber structure. It is one of three buildings around a courtyard, all serving the Forestry Department of the University of Washington. The building sits on a tall poured concrete foundation that holds the finished basement. The building was clearly designed with its purpose of a forestry science lab in mind. "In the design...a conscious effort was made to demonstrate the structural versatility and visual elegance of timber. A system of columns and beams creates the skeleton for glass-enclosed laboratories" (Johnston 2001). The façade is on the west elevation, and is heavily landscaped with trees. The entrance is reached by an elevated walkway, and features three ornately carved panels by Dudley Carter. The building has a flat roof with eaves supported on extended beams. The design incorporates an open atrium area under two large skylights where the north and south side entries are located.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

Johnston, Norman J., R. L. McCormick. 2001. University of Washington. Princeton Architectural Press.

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of south elevation detail taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Atrium from south elevation taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Front elevation taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: west elevation



View of primary entry doors taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: west elevation

Historic Property Inventory Report for Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller Fountain/NP RR Bridge at University of Washington, Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W299 OAHP No.: 17-02312

Historic Name: Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller Fountain/NP RR Bridge

Common Name: Rainier Vista/Frosh Pond

Property Address: University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04E Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 2 Easting: 551886.16 Northing: 5278243.53
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552207.27 Northing: 5277560.61

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name: University of Washington Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave., Room 418 City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Site Resource Status: Determined Not Eligible - SHPO Comments:

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Landscape - Plaza

Current Use: Landscape - Plaza

Plan: Other No. of Stories:

Structural System:



View of Rainier Vista view southeast

taken 6/4/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

Historic Property Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller at University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Inventory Report for Fountain/NP RR Bridge

Changes to plan: <u>Slight</u>	Changes to interior:	Style	Form/Type
Changes to original cladding:	Changes to other:		<u>Other</u>
Changes to windows:	Other (specify):		
Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit Other

- Entertainment/Recreation
- Community Planning/Development
- Transportation
- Education
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Date Of Construction: 1906-09

Architect: Olmsted Bros./Butler Sturtevant/Lawrence Halprin

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: George F. Cotterill

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

Rainier Vista was planned by John C. Olmsted in 1909 as part of his plan for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (A-Y-P) Exposition. For one hundred years, Rainier Vista has defined the University of Washington (UW) campus, providing an iconic view of Lake Washington with the Cascades and Mt. Rainier beyond. When UW relocated to its present campus in 1895, there was only one building there - the present Denny Hall. UW hired the Olmsted Brothers in August 1903 to create a plan for the new site, but this plan did not include Rainier Vista, or any planned vista. Luckily, the campus remained mostly undeveloped when the Olmsted Brothers were hired to plan the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition. "Rainier Vista was first conceived in the Olmsted Brothers' earliest plan for the A-Y-P in November 1906" (Wickwire 2002). Although this first plan underwent many revisions, Rainier Vista always remained an integral part of the plans and a centerpiece of the design. "The exposition's engineer, George F. Cotterill, and his field crew used survey equipment to center the axis of Rainier Vista on the center of the mountain peak with lesser radials towards Lake Washington, the Cascades, and Portage Bay. Under the Olmsted plan, this view southeast down Rainier Vista would provide sweeping views of natural scenery while the view northwest up the sloping hillside would serve as the focal point of the fair. Major buildings would be located on either side of the Arctic Circle at the midpoint, and the U.S. Government Building would be situated at the terminal. All major pathways and roads would radiate from the Arctic Circle and provide connections to all parts of the fair grounds....[I]n front of the U.S. Government Building, a water cascade flowed through the Cascade Court, which stepped down the vista, and fed into the Geyser Basin at the center of the Arctic Circle. The circular pool forming the Geyser Basin featured a modest central jet. Beyond the Arctic Circle, Rainier Vista opened up with grassy lawns and sunken gardens extending between formal paths leading to the outer portions of the grounds. Rainier Circle occupied the midpoint along the vista and joined Pacific Avenue on the east and west and Rainier Avenue to the south" (Wickwire 2002). After the fair closed, the UW kept some buildings and demolished others, but retained much of the roads, paths and landscaping, including Rainier Vista and the Geyser Basin, now known as Frosh Pond. The elaborate water features from the fair were removed from Rainier Vista, but little else occurred. In the 1930s, Butler Sturtevant designed plans for the junction of Rainier Vista and Stevens Way, the Rainier Vista approach and surrounds of Frosh Pond, and the south end of Rainier Vista, but it is unknown if any of these plans were ever implemented. The Drumheller Fountain, designed by Lawrence Halprin, was installed in Frosh Pond in 1962, and included the installation of a new concrete bottom for the pool, replacing the original dirt bottom.

"While the directional axis defined by straight pathways, the circular pool, and the central lawn area of the original design have survived, treatments of the surfaces along the vista have changed over time. The A-Y-P features - a dramatic water cascade, multiple stairways, sunken gardens, period light standards and benches - have long since disappeared. Subsequent terracing, retaining walls, and stairways that characterized the Gould planning decades have likewise been removed. Paved pathways, uninterrupted by stairs or terraces, along with broad open lawns, are now the defining features between the fountain and Pacific Place" (Wickwire 2002). The vista area has experienced many changes over its lifetime. There was once a road from the Montlake Triangle up to Red Square, with parking all along it, and there used to be an elevated walkway connecting Johnson Hall and the old Physics Building (now Mary Gates). "Rainier Vista started out as an international icon designed by the Olmsted Brothers for the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition in 1909,"

Historic Property Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller at University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Inventory Report for Fountain/NP RR Bridge

[University

Landscape Architect Kristine] Kenney said. "Today, nothing remains except the gesture toward the mountain and the pond. Over time, elements of the exposition were stripped away and the use of the open space was somewhat abused. There has never been a plan developed to restore the dignity of the original concept and bring the vista back up to an internationally significant level" (Wick 2008). "While the axis of Rainier Vista remains a dominant planning element, it cannot be isolated from overall campus planning or from its architectural context....and, in terms of National Register eligibility, can only be considered as part of a larger whole" (Wickwire 2002).

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 -- 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, including the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmsted Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings from a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

The Rainier Vista, while an important part of the plan and history of the UW campus, has experienced many changes since its initial design and construction in 1909. These changes have resulted in a substantial loss of integrity of design, workmanship, materials, and feeling. The surrounding campus and landscape have also changed dramatically, resulting in some loss of integrity of the setting. The location and association only remain intact. Therefore, the Rainier Vista is not eligible for the NRHP due to a loss of integrity.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

Rainier Vista is an Olmsted-planned scenic vista visually anchored at the southeast by Mt. Rainier looming in the distance. The vista plan reaches from Red Square down a gradual slope to the underground Triangle Parking Garage at the southeast end. "Rainier Vista orients and anchors the entire lower campus to the southeast as it sweeps down towards Lake Washington from the cross-axial path called Grant Lane....From within Red Square Suzzallo Library on the east and Gerberding Hall on the west perfectly frame Mt. Rainier hovering on the horizon before the rest of Rainier Vista comes into view....The view corridor contains elements within the landscape as well as the buildings, which frame and define its margins" (Wickwire 2002).

"A single wide asphalt path begins at the bottom of the stairs from Red Square and continues between Mary Gates and Johnson Halls after crossing Grant Lane. Set back from the edges of the path, these two buildings, completed in 1928 and 1930 respectively, enclose the vista beyond Grant Lane.... At the southern ends of the buildings, the path crosses Thurston Lane before terminating at Frosh Pond, the circular pool at the heart of the Science Quadrangle. The path encircles the low concrete wall surrounding Frosh Pond and provides access via connecting paths to Bagley Hall on the west and Guggenhiem Hall on the east. Low hedges border the four rose gardens located around the pool between these crisscrossing paths. At the center of Frosh Pond, Drumheller Fountain's central jet sends sprays of water 100 feet into the air within two rings of jets shooting water outward" (Wickwire). Just south of Frosh Pond, the view is flanked by the east end of the Chemistry building, and the west end of the Electrical Engineering building. Lewis Lane crosses east to west below Frosh Pond, and two parallel paths extend from Lewis Lane to Stevens Way. A wide grassy lawn separates the paths. "Evergreen trees line the outer margins of the paths along this full length, giving the lower vista a more natural enclosure in contrast to the manmade structures above....South of Stevens Way, a sunken paved roadway separates the two paths and proceeds under two concrete bridges before terminating within the underground Triangle Parking Garage at the far southern end of Rainier Vista. The Burke Gilman Trail, a former railroad right-of-way, crosses the first bridge and Pacific Place crosses the second. Two rows of cherry trees parallel the paths below Stevens Way"

Historic Property Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller at University of Washington, Seattle, WA
Inventory Report for Fountain/NP RR Bridge

(Wickwire 2002).

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Griffin, Tom. "Centennial." Columns. <http://www.washington.edu/alumni/columns/sept95/centennial.html>

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Kolb, Brooks. "Olmsted followers celebrate A-Y-P Centennial." Seattle Daily Journal. April 9, 2009. <http://www.djc.com/news/en/12004808.html>

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Wick, Nancy. "Rainier Vista: Changes are in the works." University Week. February 28, 2008. <http://uwnews.org/uweek/uweekarticle.asp?articleID=40069>

Wickwire, C. Historic Property Inventory Form. "Rainier Vista, Frosh Pond." Recorded Dec. 19, 2002.

Additional Photos for: Rainier Vista/Arctic Circle/Geyser Basin/Drumheller Fountain/NP RR Bridge

at University of Washington, Seattle, WA



View of Rainier Vista at A-Y-P Exposition taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Originally published as a postcard that was released concurrently with the A-Y-P Exposition in 1909. Photo credit: UW Libraries Special Collection
<http://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcoll/collections/ayp/image6.html>



View of Aerial view 1922 taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Photo credit CP Johnston Co., Seattle, WA
<http://www.vintageseattle.org/2008/02/16/past-post-aeroplane-view-of-uw-campus/>

Historic Property Inventory Report for Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad right of way at Seattle, WA

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W285 OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad right of way

Common Name: Burke Gilman Trail

Property Address: Seattle, WA

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Line Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552419.8 Northing: 5278880.48
Sequence: 2 Easting: 551940.45 Northing: 5277757.8

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

N/A

N/A

Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 5/31/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

City of Seattle

600 4th Ave

Seattle, WA 98124

Classification: Site

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

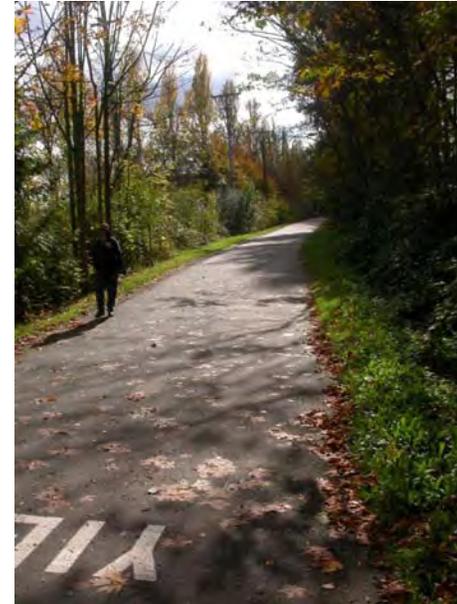
Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Burke Gilman Trail

taken 10/27/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): n/a

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Transportation - Rail-Related

Current Use: Recreation and Culture - Outdoor Recreation

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: n/a

Structural System: Other

Changes to plan:

Changes to interior:

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding:

Changes to other:

Utilitarian

Historic Property Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad right of way at Seattle, WA
Inventory Report for

Changes to windows:

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1978

Study Unit

Other

Architect: n/a

Builder: n/a

Engineer: n/a

Entertainment/Recreation

Transportation

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

Statement of Significance

The Burke Gilman Trail was one of the earliest paved Rails-to-Trails projects. The path of the trail was the line of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad was founded on April 15, 1885, by a group of men headed by Thomas Burke and Daniel Gilman. They wanted to establish a Seattle-based railroad that would connect with the Canadian Transcontinental line. Although it never got past Arlington, Washington, it became a major regional line serving Puget Sound logging areas. The line was aquired by Northern Pacific in 1913 and continued in fairly heavy use until 1963. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington lines were merged in 1970 to become Burlington Northern Railroad. In 1971 Burlington Northern applied to abandon the line. Citizens quickly recognized the non-motorized transportation and recreational potential in the railroad line and launched a movement to acquire the right-of-way for a public biking and walking trail. The City of Seattle, the University of Washington, and King County worked together to develop the route. The original 12.1 miles of the trail connecting Seattle's Gas Works Park and King County's Tracy Owen Station in Kenmore were dedicated on August 19, 1978, named the Burke-Gilman Trail after the founders of the railroad.

Although the trail follows the historic railroad right-of way, construction of the trail itself has obliterated all physical vestiges associated with the railroad line. In this section of the Burke-Gilman Trail, there are no visible remains of the rail line or rail bed, or any remnants to indicate its historic rail line origins. The right of way and the trail (which was constructed wholly after 1977) lack the integrity to convey their historic significance. Therefore, the Burke Gilman Trail is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Description of Physical Appearance

The Burke-Gilman Trail is a 17.7-mile bike path and recreational rail trail in King County, Washington. Converted from a former railroad, it is a paved trail. The L-shaped section in the project area runs through the University of Washington campus, south along Montlake Boulevard NE from Pend O'Reille Road, then around the curve at NE Pacific Place to NE Pacific Street. There is only one street crossing/road access point in this section, at the center of the NE Pacific Place curve.

Major Bibliographic References

Burke-Gilman Cyber Tour. 2004. HistoryLink.org. http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=7049

Seattle Department of Transportation. Burke Gilman Trail. <http://www.seattle.gov/transportation/burkegilmanrailmaps.htm>

Sherwood, Donald N. "Burke-Gilman Trail," 1976. Seattle Parks and Recreation, Park History, Sherwood History Files. <http://www.ci.seattle.wa.us/parks/BurkeGilman/bgtrail.htm> Accessed February 2006.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Husky Stadium

at 3800 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W289

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Husky Stadium

Common Name: Husky Stadium

Property Address: 3800 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 16 Section SE 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: TopoZone.com

Sequence: 10 Easting: 552398

Northing: 5277673

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:
University of Washington

Owner Address:
1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

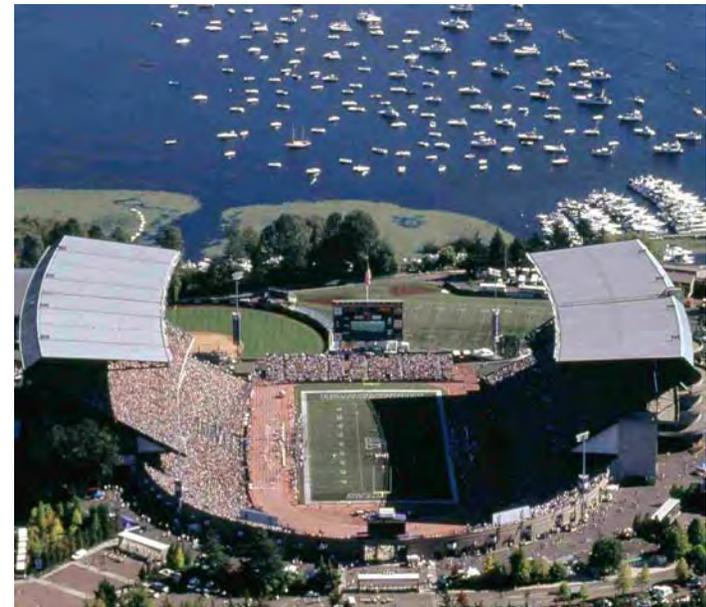
Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Husky Stadium

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): n/a

Comments: Photo credit UW SID, 2005

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Current Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Plan: Other

No. of Stories: n/a

Structural System: Concrete - Poured

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Extensive

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Other - Utilitarian

Utilitarian

Changes to windows:

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Husky Stadium

at 3800 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Metal</u>	<u>Other</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>	
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1920, with alterations

Architect: Bebb & Gould

Builder: Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

Husky Stadium was built in 1920 and designed by the prominent architectural firm of Bebb and Gould. However, it has had multiple additions and renovations since its construction, resulting in a substantial loss of integrity. It can no longer convey its significance as a historic building. Therefore it is not eligible for the NRHP under any criteria.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

Husky Stadium is a regulation-size outdoor, college football stadium composed of horseshoe-shaped grandstands with two cantilevered grandstand extensions to either side, accessed by external concrete stairways. Built in 1920, it has had multiple additions and renovations over the years. Little visual evidence remains of the original structure.

Husky Stadium was designed by Bebb & Gould and constructed in 1920. A student fund drive, in which students and businessmen sold plaques at \$50 and \$100 levels, provided the capital necessary to get the project off the ground. The original construction was reinforced concrete laid directly on the ground that had been formed into shape by sluicing. It was a horseshoe shaped stadium, without upper decks. The initial cost was \$600,000, and the stadium's initial capacity was 30,000. The dedication game to open the stadium was held November 27, 1920, and Dartmouth defeated Washington, 28-7.

The first increase in seating took place in 1937. On January 23, 1937, the Board of Regents of the University of Washington requested money to build 20 sections of wooden stands, each approximately 34 feet long with 14 rows of seats. This added 10,000 seats, bringing total capacity to 40,000. In 1950, an upper deck with a cantilevered steel roof was added to the stadium on the south side, bringing the seating capacity to 55,000. As part of this project, a two-level press box was constructed 165 feet above the field. The south side elevator was also part of the 1950 construction project. The south stands were completed in 1956. In 1968, 3,000 seats were added to the north rim of the stadium and portable bleachers were added in the north end zone. Astroturf replaced the old grass field at that time. In 1987, another upper deck with a cantilever steel roof was added to the north end of the stadium, bringing the seating capacity to 72,500. At that time, the Don James Center (a glass enclosed reception area) was constructed. Due to a construction error, the first partially completed section of the 1987 upper deck on the north collapsed on February 25, 1987. Several critical cables which kept the structure from twisting were removed in error. However the new upper deck was rebuilt in time for the opening game of the 1987-88 season. The stands were successfully rebuilt and the first game of the year was played on September 5, 1987. The west stands were torn down and rebuilt in 1989, providing better seating, more concession stands and restrooms. In 1990 aluminum seats replaced the wooden bleachers in the upper deck to the north, and in 1992, the same was done to the upper deck to the south. The Astroturf field was replaced in 1972, 1977, 1987, and 1995. Field Turf was added before the start of 2005.

Currently, Husky Stadium has a seating capacity of 72,500 and is the nation's 15th largest on-campus facility. It is the largest stadium, college or professional, in the Pacific Northwest.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

Husky Stadium. <http://www.gohuskies.com/facilities/wash-husky-stadium.html>

King County Assessor's Records

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.

Additional Photos for: Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad right of way at Seattle, WA



View of Burke Gilman Trail taken 10/27/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Map of UW Burke Gilman trail taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: City of Seattle Dept of Transportation map

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:



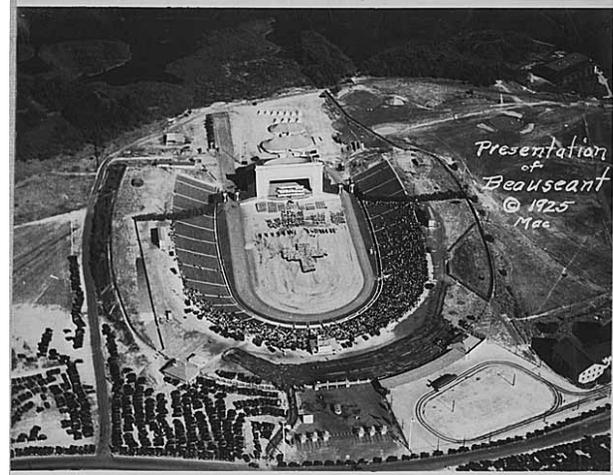
Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of Grandstand

taken 1/1/1951

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): n/a

Comments: University of Washington Campus Photos.
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/uwcampusweb/index.html>. Last
accessed February 23, 2006.



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of Husky Stadium

taken 1/1/1925

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): n/a

Comments: University of Washington Campus Photos.
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/uwcampusweb/index.html>. Last
accessed February 23, 2006.

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Pavilion Pool

at Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W290

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Pavilion Pool

Common Name: Husky Pool

Property Address: Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552482

Northing: 5277847

Tax No./Parcel No.

1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreege

unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:

University of Washington

Owner Address:

1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of front elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: south elevation

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Current Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 1

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Art Deco - PWA Moderne

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Pavilion Pool

at Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Metal - Standing Seam</u> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Gable - Front Gable</u> <u>Flat with Parapet</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>	
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	
<u>Education</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1939

Architect: Bebb & Gould

Builder: Western Construction Co

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 -- 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

The Pool Pavilion was built in 1937, adjacent to the Edmundson Pavilion, and has subsequently been incorporated into the Pavilion sports complex. The Pool Pavilion is relatively unremarkable as an architectural design. It retains fairly good integrity, with the exception of rear additions. While the building was designed by Bebb & Gould, a prominent firm, it is not among their more distinguished architectural works, of which many remain, including those on the UW campus. This structure, built with a combination of WPA funds and Rose Bowl proceeds, does not exhibit the high quality of design usually associated with the works of this firm, perhaps due to financial constraints. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it does not possess high artistic value. This building is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

The Pavilion Pool, built in 1937 is attached to the east side of the Edmundson Pavilion. Just like Edmundson Pavilion, the Pavilion Pool was also designed by Bebb and Gould. It shares a similar brick veneer cladding with the main Pavilion, but has a more restrained style. It has largely blank walls, more rectilinear features, and a shallow-pitched front gable roof with a simple parapet. It has limited cast stone trim. The building has a small, central front entry portico with a flat roof and four pair of doors, separated by pilasters with brick detailing. Above the doors are four flag poles set in ornately patterned brick. The front gable end has four long, narrow louvered vents. The building is connected in the rear to several large additions to the complex. The pool has undergone modernizing, including a computerized, electronic timing system that ensures accurate, instantaneous race results.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Husky Pool. <http://www.gohuskies.com/facilities/husky-pool.html>

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/9547/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson Pavilion

at 3870 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W289

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson Pavilion

Common Name: Bank of America Arena at Hec Edmundson Pavilion

Property Address: 3870 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 16 Section SE 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552380

Northing: 5277867

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

1625049001

N/A

unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

University of Washington

1326 5th Ave., Room 418

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Current Use: Recreation and Culture - Sports Facility

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 1 to 5

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Extensive

Changes to original cladding: Slight

Changes to other:

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):



View of Front elevation with entry

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southwest elevation

Style

Exotic - Late Romanesque Revival

Form/Type

Other

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson Pavilion

at 3870 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding <u>Veneer - Brick</u>	Foundation <u>Concrete - Poured</u>	Roof Material <u>Metal - Standing Seam</u> <u>Asphalt / Composition - Rolled</u>	Roof Type <u>Varied Roof Lines</u>
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NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u> <u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>	Other
--	--------------

Date Of Construction: 1928

Architect: Bebb & Gould

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University", was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, and eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880's and early 1890's, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown". The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 - 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus - and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area - was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on-campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces occurred, based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. Most notable is Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain³⁵, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

The current building on campus reflects, to some degree all of these plans, but no clear remnant exists of any particular plan or style of architecture, with the exception of the Ranier Vista central axial landscape, which dates from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with no clear intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might qualify as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

Edmundson Pavilion was originally built in 1928, designed by noted architectural firm Bebb & Gould. It has been home to University of Washington's varied sports programs, including basketball and volleyball. It has been subject to a number of renovations and additions, most recently and significantly the one in 1999-2000 that completely gutted and rebuilt the original arena, removing the original interior. Because of these extensive alterations and additions, the building has lost substantial integrity, and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Clarence S. "Hec" Edmundson Pavilion

at 3870 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This indoor sports arena is built on an irregular plan, with masses at heights varying from two to over five stories, with varied rooflines. The style is an eclectic Collegiate Revival, with elements of Romanesque architecture. The majority of the building is faced in a dark buff brick veneer, and fenestration consists of a variety of windows, the most striking of which are Roman arched, multi-light, metal-framed windows that echo the arches on the central entry mass. The entry is distinguished by flanking arcades and guarded by poured concrete renderings of Huskies. Detailing also includes cast concrete eagles, huskies, and cartouches, and band of checkerboard patterning achieved through contrasting colors of brick and cast stone. Built in 1928, the facility had additions in 1970, 1978 and 1989, and received a new floor in 1990. The arena underwent a \$40 million, 19-month renovation between March of 1999 and November of 2000 to reconfigure its interior, including the removal of the original support columns and replacement with super-trusses. The seating capacity was increased from 7,900 to approximately 10,000. The east end of the facility was converted to a practice court for basketball. A Founders Club and a new Hall of Fame room were added to the west end.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Bank of America Arena at Hec Edmundson Pavilion. <http://www.gohuskies.com/facilities/hec-edmundson.html>

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1928 photo of Edmundson Pavilion, front elevation taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Cornice Detail

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of northwest corner

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of View east across Montlake Blvd

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southwest corner

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



Property of MSCUA, University of Washington Libraries. Photo Coll 700

View of 1949 aerial

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Façade Detail

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Hewitt Wilson Ceramics Laboratory

at Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W288

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Hewitt Wilson Ceramics Laboratory

Common Name: Wilson Ceramics Lab

Property Address: Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 16 Section SE 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188 Northing: 5277790
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552188 Northing: 5277790

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: University of Washington Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip: Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of Main elevation, view west

taken 12/28/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: Rectangle No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern

Other

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Hewitt Wilson Ceramics Laboratory

at Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

Cladding

Glass - Glass Block
Veneer - Ceramic Tile
Concrete - Poured
Veneer - Brick

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Roof Type

Flat with Eaves

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1946

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Paul Thiry

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Education

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 -- 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

Paul Thiry (1904-1993) is known locally for introducing European Modern architecture to the Northwest region. He was also the principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair in

1962. He is also known internationally for his modern designs, and for his role in the planning and preservation of the United States Capitol as a member of the National Capital Planning Commission and the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1963 to 1975. He was born in Alaska and received his architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1928. He opened his own practice in 1929. He traveled abroad in 1934 and returned to the States influenced by the European Modernists he had met, including Le Corbusier. After World War II his practice grew and he became active in city planning. In 1957 he was appointed principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair, and designed the U.S. Embassy in Chile in 1958. He was involved in the planning and design of the Libby Dam in Montana from 1962 to 1984. Thiry received numerous awards and was broadly published, and became an AIA Fellow in 1951. He was recognized for his work in community design with a national AIA citation in 1965. His well-known works in Seattle include Key Arena, MOHAI, and St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church.

The Ceramics Laboratory building from 1946 is a modest example of Paul Thiry's work. It was built for engineering students pursuing mining studies. The facility, originally called the Kiln Building, housed three kilns built by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Students used the kilns to perform standard tests of high refractories prepared from northwest mining materials. It was named to honor Dr. Hewitt T. Wilson in 1955. The building has had an addition, and the glass block walls have had windows, vents, and a/c units added into them. Thiry, the building's designer, is credited with introducing European Modern architecture to the Northwest region. He was the principal architect for the Seattle World's Fair in 1962. He is also known internationally for his modern designs, and for his role in the planning and preservation of the United States Capitol as a member of the National Capital Planning Commission and the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue from 1963 to 1975. Born in Alaska, he received his architecture degree from the University of Washington in 1928 and opened his own practice in 1929. He traveled abroad in 1934 and returned home influenced by the European Modernists he had met, including Le Corbusier. After World War II his practice grew and he became active in city planning. In 1958 he designed the U.S. Embassy in Chile. He was involved in the planning and design of the Libby Dam in Montana from 1962 to 1984. Thiry received numerous awards and was broadly published, and became an AIA Fellow in 1951. He was recognized for his work in community design and planning with a national. The building is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its Modern architectural design, representing the work of a master architect

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

The Ceramics Laboratory building is two stories with a rectangular footprint, constructed in 1946. It was designed by Paul Thiry and reflects a Modern style. It has a flat roof with wide, concrete projecting eaves. The building is clad largely in red brick veneer in American bond. The main entry is on the north elevation, where the bays are defined by cast concrete framing with projecting vertical pilasters. The first floor is composed mainly of large 9-light windows in metal frames, while the second floor has glass block walls. Occasionally these glass block walls are pierced with square, louvered metal vents, and in some places narrow bands of sliding sash have been added, as well as window unit air conditioners. The entry way is near the west end of the north elevation and has had a diagonal, brick wing wall added on its east side. This wing wall holds an embedded commemorative plaque honoring Dr. Hewitt T. Wilson, and dated October 27, 1955. A flat, cantilevered concrete roof angles out to cover the entryway, which has a decorative ceramic and terra cotta panel on the left. The door is metal with a narrow window. On the right is a vertical row of three fixed sash. An addition was constructed in 1963, likely on the west end of the building.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/5204/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

University of Washington, 2009. "Wilson Ceramics Lab." July 10, 2009. <http://www.engr.washington.edu/about/bldgs/wcl.html>. Accessed September 2009.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center

at Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W295

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center

Common Name: Wilcox Hall

Property Address: Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552222.37

Northing: 5277842.77

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552222.37

Northing: 5277842.77

Tax No./Parcel No.

1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

University of Washington

Owner Address:

1326 5th Ave. Room 418

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Unknown

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern

Form/Type

Other

View of north elevation

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center

at Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Concrete - Poured

Veneer - Brick

Metal

Foundation

Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Asphalt / Composition - Built Up

Roof Type

Flat with Parapet

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit

Other

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Education

Date Of Construction: 1963

Architect: McClure and Adkison of Spokane

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

Built as an addition to Roberts Hall in 1963, this building was called Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center. In 1981, the Board of Regents approved it as its own building and named it Wilcox Hall. The architects were McClure and Adkison of Spokane. Until 1976 Wilcox Hall housed the Computer Center, but it currently provides space for many different engineering departments.

It is associated with Paul Allen and Bill Gates of Microsoft, who worked on projects in this building including the first version of the scheduling software that they created for Lakeside School and the program that they used to print out Traf-O-Data traffic volume analyses.

Royal McClure and Thomas Adkison both received their architecture degrees from the University of Washington. In 1948, they formed their partnership, McClure and Adkison. They worked mainly in the Spokane area, where they became well-known. They were the recipients of at least two Spokane AIA awards for their modern style buildings. Their practice included houses, schools, churches, libraries, and commercial buildings, and even a factory. In 1962, the firm was featured in the "Twenty Northwest Architects" exhibit at the University of Oregon. McClure left the firm and moved to Seattle in 1966 to open his own independent practice. His most notable project was the Gil & Erselle Eade House (1969) in Hunts Point. He also designed the Mercer Hall dormitory (1970) at the University of Washington. McClure retired in 1977 and Adkison died in 1986.

This building from 1963 retains good integrity. Wilcox Hall will be 50 years old in 2013, and at that time will be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its Modern architectural design, representing the work of noted architects

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Roberts Hall Addition and Computer Center

at Mason Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 – 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This is an L-shaped, two story building over a full basement, constructed in 1963 in a Modern style. It has a flat roof behind concrete parapet that steps out along the top. On the east side of the north and south elevations and on the east elevation, the ground level slopes away steeply, revealing the basement level clad in brick veneer. The main body of the building is broken up into vertical bays by exposed concrete framing. Within these bays, it is clad in brick veneer set between vertical metal posts, with the brick running in two vertical rows per section. Each bay has four single-light awning windows in a row on both the first and second floors. The primary entrance is located off-center in the eastern third of the north elevation. It is stepped back and is accessed by an elevated concrete walkway with metal railing. The entry has a glass, double-leaf door under a flat, projecting, concrete roof. This recessed entry section is clad in concrete panels between inset, vertical metal pieces. There is a ground-level double-leaf entry directly below this, and another entry opposite it on the main floor south elevation.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

- DOCOMOMO WEWA. McClure, Royal A. http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=115
- Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>
- Geek's Guide to Seattle. "Wilcox Hall, University of Washington." <http://www.seattletechtour.com/wilcox-hall-university-of-washington/>
- King County Assessor's Records
- Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>
- Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.
- University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.
- Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of southeast corner taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of southeast corner detail taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

More Hall

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W287

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: More Hall

Common Name: More Hall

Property Address: Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County **Township/Range/EW Section 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec Quadrangle**
King T25R04na 16 SE SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference
Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552214 Northing: 5277897
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552214 Northing: 5277897

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name: University of Washington
Owner Address: 1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 4

Structural System: Unknown



View of More Hall Physical Plant addition and original 1946 taken 10/26/2005
Structural Testing Lab section

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: Northeast corner

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

More Hall

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to plan: Moderate

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern

Other

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Veneer - Brick

Concrete - Poured

Unknown

Flat with Parapet

Concrete

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1946-48

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Bebb & Jones; Leonard Bindon

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Education

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 -- 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

It houses Civil Engineering at the University of Washington. The main building was constructed in 1946 for the Civil Engineering Department, and "[i]t expressed the modern architectural philosophy of function over form and incorporated lighting from large windows to convey the feeling of spaciousness" (University of Washington 2009a). The east end

of the building was added in 1948 as the Structural Testing Lab, designed by John Paul Jones. "The lab was located adjacent to the Northern Pacific Railroad so a spur track could carry materials directly into the room. One of the first items delivered by rail was a 2.5 million pound compression testing machine. Its testing capacities outperformed any other...in the Pacific Northwest and was used by Washington manufacturers of aircraft, steel, lumber and light metals in the post WWII years to test their products. In addition, the machine could replicate earthquake-like shock waves that enabled students to study how to incorporate seismic factors into their civil engineering design" (University of Washington 2009a). More Hall was remodeled by Kolb and Stansfield in 1972-75, and the structural and geotechnical research laboratories were remodeled in 1993-96. Bebb & Jones was the partnership of Charles Bebb of Bebb & Gould and John Paul Jones, a junior partner with Bebb & Gould, after the death of Carl Gould in 1939, but only lasted from 1939 to 1942, when Bebb died. Charles Bebb was a leading Seattle architect and was also important in the development of the architectural terra cotta industry in Washington State. He was elected a Fellow of the AIA in 1919. After World War II, John Paul Jones became the Consulting Architect for the University of Washington. After Bebb's death, Jones and Leonard Bindon formed Jones and Bindon, Architects from 1947-1956. More Hall is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its Modern architectural design, representing the work of noted architects

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

This building houses Civil Engineering at the University of Washington. It has an irregular footprint and a flat roof with a simple parapet. The east end of the building was built in 1946 as the Structural Testing Lab. The rest of the building was added in 1948. The building ranges in height from one to four stories. The one story section at the northeast corner which houses the physical plant has a flat roof with a shallow eave. The building is clad in variegated brick veneer with cast stone trim. It has a clean-lined, modern aesthetic and an understated modern style. The original section of the building appears to be three stories with two, one story wings. The east wing shares the design of the three story section and appears to be original, while the northeast corner wing appears to be an addition, with a different roofline and lacking the design details of the other two sections. The original sections feature vertical banks of glass block windows, three panels wide, with wide concrete trim. The 1946 building meets the much larger 1948 building at a four story stair tower. The 1948 building has 1/1 aluminum framed windows arranged vertically in stacks of three. The stair tower steps out slightly, and features cast stone panels between its single column of windows. On the rest of the building, the windows are set in vertical rows of four with wide cast stone frames. Near the west end of the north elevation is the main entry, which steps back slightly and forms an entry tower. The entry is a double-leaf, aluminum and glass door with a cast stone surround, ornamented by aluminum artwork by sculptor Dudley Pratt. Above the door rise three rows of glass block windows, framed in cast stone, terminating in a stepped parapet. The wing to the west of the entry steps back and is only three stories. It has only single columns of windows under a continuous cast stone header. The west elevation faces Stevens Way and the same decorative cast stone panels that are seen on the stair tower adjoining the 1946 building are seen here under the second and third floor windows.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/8757/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

University of Washington, More Hall. <http://www.engr.washington.edu/about/bldgs/mor.html>

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of Original 1946 section and east end of 1948 section taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: North Elevation



View of North elevation entry

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Pavilion Overpass

at Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98112

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W288

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Pavilion Overpass

Common Name: Pedestrian Bridge

Property Address: Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98112

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552342

Northing: 5777937

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552342

Northing: 5777937

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

N/A

N/A

unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

City of Seattle/University of Washington

600 4th Ave.

Seattle, WA 98124

Classification: Structure

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

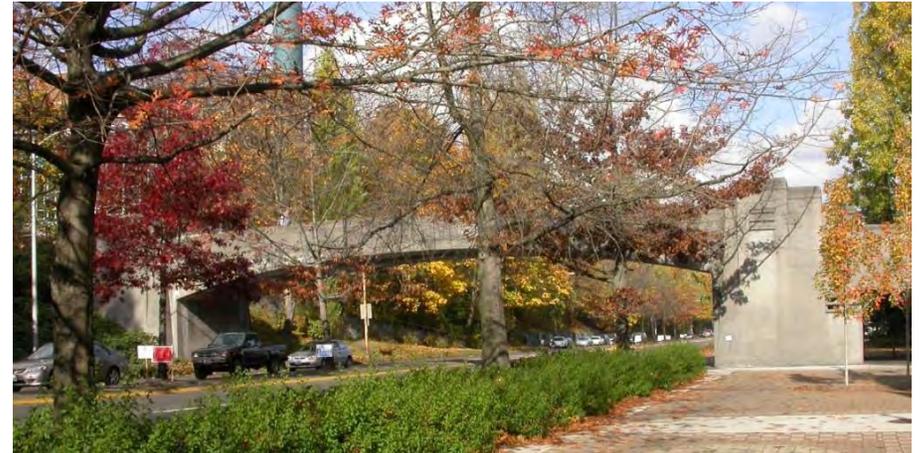
Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Transportation - Pedestrian-Related

Current Use: Transportation - Pedestrian-Related

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories:

Structural System: Concrete - Reinforced Concrete

View of South elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Pavilion Overpass

at Montlake Blvd NE, Seattle, WA 98112

Changes to plan: <u>Intact</u>	Changes to interior:	Style	Form/Type
Changes to original cladding: <u>Intact</u>	Changes to other:	<u>Art Deco - PWA Moderne</u>	<u>Utilitarian</u>
Changes to windows:	Other (specify):		
Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>		

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Community Planning/Development</u>	
<u>Entertainment/Recreation</u>	
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1938

Architect: Unknown

Builder: City of Seattle

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

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This pedestrian bridge was built in 1938 by the City of Seattle at the request of the University of Washington, for use by its students. It is designed with restrained Art Moderne lines

and detailing. Available research did not reveal any associations with significant persons or events, and it does not represent the work of a master, nor possess high artistic value. This property is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics, representative of its Art Moderne style. While it dates from approximately the same period as parts of the athletic complex it accesses and there might have been an eligible NRHP district there, years of alterations and renovations to the surrounding buildings have impacted their integrity and the result is no eligible district remains.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

The pedestrian bridge is a single span of formed concrete resting on substantial piers topped with massive pylons, with pedestrian accessways at the east and west ends. It is arched on the underside, and the walkway has solid concrete walls in lieu of railings. Details on the bridge are restrained Art Moderne. While the west end of the bridge that rests on the central campus terminates with a fairly abrupt, modest stair for pedestrian access, the east end, closest to the Edmundson Pavilion, is marked by a graduated, tiered approach, with massive styling that echoes the repressed Moderne details of the bridge itself and necessitates a pedestrian underpass for foot traffic next to the street. Decorative details consist primarily of simple raised, double and triple bands at the balustrade level and at the entrance to the pedestrian underpass.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of South Elevation, View East taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of South elevation, east end taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West End taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of View West taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of North Elevation, View South taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Graves Hall

at 3910 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA
98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W300

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Graves Hall

Common Name: Graves Hall

Property Address: 3910 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552394.59 Northing: 5277977.34

Tax No./Parcel No.
1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot
N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage
unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: L Durio

Date Recorded: 9/14/2009

Owner's Name:
University of Washington

Owner Address:
1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:
Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status
Survey/Inventory

Comments

Within a District? No

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Education - College

Current Use: Education - College

Plan: Rectangle

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Steel

Changes to plan: Intact

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Modern

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

View of front (west) elevation from Montlake Boulevard taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

Form/Type

Other

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Graves Hall

at 3910 Montlake Blvd NE, University of Washington Campus, Seattle, WA
98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Veneer - Brick</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Metal - Standing Seam</u>	<u>Gable - Side Gable</u>
<u>Veneer - Stucco</u>			
<u>Glass - Curtain Wall</u>			
<u>Other</u>			

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	
<u>Education</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1963
Architect: Robert Billsborough Price
Builder:
Engineer:

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes
Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No
Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

Graves Hall, designed by Robert Billsborough Price (1915 - 1981), was built in 1963. It houses the central administrative offices for University of Washington Intercollegiate Athletics (ICA) as well as coaches and staff offices, training and meeting rooms, the sports ticket office and the Husky marching band offices. Robert Billsborough Price was a native of Tacoma and most of his practice was there. He received his architecture degree from the University of Washington and his Master's degree from MIT. He opened his practice in Tacoma in 1949, and by 1956, the firm was featured in Progressive Architecture, notable at the time as the youngest firm to have been featured in the magazine. Price specialized in educational projects and designed a number of schools in the Puget Sound area from the late 1950s through the 1970s, including Graves Hall at UW. In his career, he received 59 national, regional and local awards for design excellence and in 1966, he became the first architect in Tacoma to be inducted in the AIA College of Fellows. Other projects in Seattle include the Seattle World's Fair Hall of Industry (1961), and the University of Washington Golf Driving Range Building. Graves Hall's Modern style is representative of Price's educational design projects and retains excellent integrity. Graves Hall will be 50 years old in 2013, and at that time will be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C for its Modern architectural design, representing the work of a noted architect.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

Graves Hall, built in 1963, is a two-story building with a rectangular footprint that houses educational offices. It faces Montlake Boulevard and is fronted by a paved parking lot. On all four elevations, the second floor cantilevers out beyond the first floor. The east elevation faces concrete bleachers that frame a large recessed tennis court area. The building has a shallow side-gabled roof of standing seam metal with deep, boxed eaves, supported on pronounced metal beams that terminate in shaped ends, recalling the wooden rafter tails of the Arts and Crafts style. A rooftop monitor runs horizontally along the roof ridge and also has a side-gabled roof with the same extended rafter tails as the main roof. This monitor is enclosed with louvered metal vents. The first floor of the building is clad in brown brick veneer interspersed with glass curtain walls in metal frames. The windows in the curtain wall are separated into vertical panes with transoms above and either glass or solid composite panels below. There are secondary entries on each side and the rear, but the primary entry is located in the center of the west elevation, marked by a sidewalk and a low monument sign. This entry area features the only glazing on the first floor of the front elevation. The second floor cantilever sits on wide beams running east/west that end at metal posts that span from the ground to the exposed roof rafters. The second floor is clad in stucco, with multiple metal framed, single-light, sliding sash windows with composite panels below. On the front and rear elevations, the windows are divided into eight bays by the vertical metal posts. The windows have transoms above that reach up to the roofline. The north and south side elevations of the second floor have ten pair of these same style windows, clustered in the center of the elevation. But here the transoms reach up to the roofline at an angle, following the peak of the gable, and forming a glazed gable end under the eave. The building appears to have received few, if any, alterations since its construction.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Documentation and Conservation of the Modern Movement, Western Washington. 2009. "Price, Robert B." http://www.docomomo-wewa.org/architects_detail.php?id=73.

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of Front façade, north end taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: view to northeast



View of Front façade, south end taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: view to east



View of southwest corner of building taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: view to northeast



View of rear (east) elevation taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Rear (east) elevation

taken 9/12/2009

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of

taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Power Plant

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W293

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: Power Plant

Common Name: Power Plant

Property Address: Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW 16 Section SE 1/4 Sec 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 552277

Northing: 5278034

Tax No./Parcel No.

Plat/Block/Lot

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

1625049001

N/A

Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:

Owner Address:

City/State/Zip:

University of Washington

1326 5th Ave. Room 418

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of East Elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Energy Facility

Current Use: Industry/Processing/Extraction - Energy Facility

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: varied

Structural System: Mixed

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other:

Other - Industrial

Industrial

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

Power Plant

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Cladding	Foundation	Roof Material	Roof Type
<u>Concrete - Poured</u> <u>Veneer - Brick</u> <u>Metal</u>	<u>Concrete - Poured</u>	<u>Asphalt / Composition - Built Up</u>	<u>Flat with Parapet</u>

NARRATIVE SECTION

Study Unit	Other
<u>Science & Engineering</u> <u>Architecture/Landscape Architecture</u>	

Date Of Construction: 1909

Architect: Howard & Galloway; John Graham Sr. (1929 Ops Bldg)

Builder: William Peterson (1935 add.)

Engineer: Unknown

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington was established in 1861 by an act of the Territorial Legislature. The University's first campus, when it was called the "Territorial University," was roughly six blocks north of what was then "downtown." That site is now located near the center of downtown Seattle. Classes at the Territorial University began November 4, 1861, eight years before the City of Seattle was incorporated.

As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

Perhaps the largest event that shaped the character of the south portion of the Central Campus -- and the siting of buildings and open spaces in that area -- was the 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which occurred on campus from June 1, 1909 to October 16, 1909. The site of the Exposition was chosen in 1906 and the layout of building sites, vistas and open spaces was based on a 1909 Olmsted Brothers Plan for the Exposition. The most notable remainder of this plan is the Rainier Vista. Like most international expositions, the 1909 A-Y-P Exposition included several permanent structures, designed to become a part of the University campus, along with temporary buildings. Structures that have remained include the present Frosh Pond/Drumheller Fountain, Architecture Hall, Cunningham Hall, the Engineering Annex, and the Statue of George Washington (unveiled on Flag Day June 14, 1909).

A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 - 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

The current campus reflects all of these plans to some degree, but no clear layout exists from any particular plan, and there is no unified style of architecture. Some planning pieces remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

The Power Plant was originally built in 1909 for the A-Y-P Exposition. The smokestack was added in 1923. The Plant Operations Building was built in 1929. Subsequently, the Power Plant has received numerous alterations and additions, eventually reaching all the way to the Plant Operations Building and incorporating it. The smokestack was replaced in 1988. Although some sections of the massive building appear intact, the overall structure has suffered a substantial loss of integrity from the many alterations and additions. The original 1909 building is no longer recognizable and could not be identified from visual survey. Therefore, the Power Plant is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

The Power Plant was originally constructed in 1909 as part of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition, anticipating that it would be the permanent power plant for the University. Over the years, it has had many alterations and additions to enable it to continue to fulfill this mission. The Power Plant provides high pressure steam, low pressure steam, condensate return, compressed air, and central cooling water. Additionally, emergency power is distributed from a turbine-electric generator and three diesel generators in the plant. The services are distributed from the plant by four main utility tunnels.

Mostly utilitarian in design, the Power Plant now has an irregular footprint and is joined at the north end to the Plant Operations Building, once a separate structure. It is mainly clad in brick veneer, with some poured concrete sections and some areas clad in metal. Due to the different eras of construction, the brick veneer varies in color and style. The building has a flat roof behind a simple parapet and encompasses approximately 200,000 square feet. It ranges in height from one to four or more stories. Some sections have few openings and no ornamentation, while others have vertical bands of large, multi-light, metal-framed windows with hopper sash and cast stone sills. Some areas have cast stone coping along the parapets. There is a large cast iron smoke stack on the east elevation, built in 1923. On the west elevation of the section near the smokestack are two sets of ornamental terra cotta tiles below the parapet, and another set on a large rectangular tower projection. The Plant Operations building section has more stylistic elements than the rest of the building, including detailed brickwork around the window openings, tapestry-patterned brick veneer in the cornice, and a large, flat awning over the entry hung on diagonal rods, with bulls-eye ornaments along the edge.

The Power Plant had additions in 1923, 1935, 1939, 1950, 1960, 1962, 1965, 1969 and 1978. The 1923 smokestack was replaced in 1988. Originally built to burn coal, the boilers have been converted to burn gas and oil. The first underground steam tunnel was built in 1920, but part of it has been destroyed. Various designers have worked on the building. Howard and Galloway were the original architects, but George H. Krueger was the architect for the 1935 addition, and William Peterson was the general contractor in 1935. The Plant Operations Building, which is now the far north section of the Power Plant, was designed by architect John Graham Sr. in 1929. Physical Plant staff designed the 1954 addition and the 1968 interior remodeling. An addition made in 1957 was torn down in 1978 to accommodate an addition to the Power Plant. This appears to be when the Plant Operations building was physically connected to the Power Plant building.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of East Elevation taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of Base of ventilation tower taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of East Elevation taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation from Jefferson Road taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation - Plant Operations building taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: northwest corner - north end of Power Plant

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

View of taken

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.):

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

A-Y-P Exhibition Dairy Barn

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W294

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: A-Y-P Exhibition Dairy Barn

Common Name: Plant Operation Annexes 2 - 4

Property Address: Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point Acquisition Code: Digitized Source
Sequence: 2 Easting: 552281.74 Northing: 5278150.32
Sequence: 1 Easting: 552315.8 Northing: 5278116.36
Sequence: 4 Easting: 552326.63 Northing: 5278164.33
Sequence: 3 Easting: 552301.26 Northing: 5278186.2

Tax No./Parcel No.

1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

Unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:

University of Washington

Owner Address:

1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



View of south elevation former dairy barn

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Agriculture/Subsistence - Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Use: Other

Plan: L-Shape

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Balloon Frame

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

A-Y-P Exhibition Dairy Barn

at Jefferson Rd, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to plan: Extensive

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Form/Type

Changes to original cladding: Extensive

Changes to other:

Arts & Crafts - Craftsman
Vernacular

Utilitarian

Changes to windows: Moderate

Other (specify):

Cladding

Foundation

Roof Material

Roof Type

Wood - T 1-11

Concrete - Poured

Asphalt / Composition - Shingle

Shed

Wood - Plywood

Metal - Corrugated

Gable

Wood

Wood - Drop Siding

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1947; 1956; 1909

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Saunders & Lawton

Builder: Unknown

Engineer: Unknown

Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Community Planning/Development

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: No

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

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As a result of a combination of factors, by the late 1880s and early 1890s, it was concluded that the University's location and facilities were no longer adequate and a much larger campus was needed -- one removed from the early City's encroaching "downtown." The present site of the campus was selected (roughly four miles north of the initial campus) and in 1893 the State Legislature authorized purchase of what was to become the present site. A section of land was allocated and the first building on the University's new campus began. Five buildings on campus date from this period of development (1895-1902).

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A large number of campus master plans have influenced the siting of buildings on campus and the landscaped open spaces between buildings. Early influences came from the 1891 Boone Plan, a 1900 Oval Plan, and the 1904 Olmsted Plan. Later influences came from such campus plans as the 1915 Regents Plan, 1920 Bebb & Gould Plan, 1935 Jones & Bindon Plan, a 1940 Plan, 1948 Plan, 1962 Thiry Plan, 1963 Walker & McGough Plan, 1983 Land Use Plan, the 1991 - 2001 General Physical Development Plan, the 1995 Southwest Campus Plan, the 1997 North Campus Sector Plan, and the 1997 East Campus Sector Plan.

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remain from nearly all of the plans, with the most striking being the Rainier Vista central axial landscape from the Olmstead Brothers Plan of 1909. Buildings of a number of different periods are scattered over the campus grounds in varying degrees of integrity, with few clearly delineated intact groupings by date or style. It does not appear that any groupings or areas that might be eligible as historic districts exist within the area surveyed for this project.

Plant Operation Annexes 2 and 3 are unremarkable storage buildings that have been heavily altered. They no longer retain integrity, and do not meet any of the criteria necessary to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Plant Operation Annex 4 was associated with the A-Y-P Exhibition and designed by Charles Saunders and George Lawton. Saunders and Lawton formed a partnership in 1898 and designed a broad range of buildings in a variety of styles. Saunders had won the competition for the first building at the new University of Washington campus, a building now known as Denny Hall. Saunders was also active civically, and was a founding member of the Washington State Chapter of the AIA in 1894, serving as its first secretary. The firm also designed the Womens' Building for the A-Y-P Exhibition (now Cunningham Hall), and the Dairy Building (now destroyed) that went with the Dairy Barn. They also designed the Observatory at the UW. The Plant Operation Annex 4 and former Dairy Barn has been heavily altered and had several additions. The original building is no longer recognizable. Because of this substantial loss of integrity, the building is not eligible for the NRHP.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

Plant Operations Annex 4 was built as a dairy barn for the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exhibition in 1909. The architects were Saunders & Lawton. For many years it was locally known as the "Barn." Part of the building was used as living quarters for the farmer until 1920. It was then used as the Carpenter Shop until 1923, and then as the Mason and Utilities Shop until 1963, when it became a lunchroom and locker room. The building was added onto in 1936, and again in 1948. It is two stories and has an L-shaped footprint. The exterior is clad in a combination of drop siding and T1-11. It has a side gable roof with an off-center gabled dormer on the front section, and an intersecting side gable roof over the rear section. The roof is clad in composition shingle and has knee brackets. The windows are a variety of styles, some wood, some vinyl, and include one 4/2 Craftsman style window on the front elevation, and several 6/1 windows on the east side elevation. At least two garage doors on the south elevation have been filled in with T1-11 and replacement 4/4 windows. The remaining garage door is modern paneled, roll-up replacement door. The main entry door is a metal replacement door, with a historic 2-light transom window above. On the east side elevation, several garage doors have been filled in - only one remains hung on an overhead track. The rear section is only one story.

Plant Operations Annex 2 and 3 are accessory buildings to Plant Operations 4, and are located east of the it in a fenced work yard.

Plant Operations Annex 2, built in 1947, is a storage shed with a rectangular footprint. It has a shed roof with a shallow eave, and the exterior is clad in T1-11 siding. The only fenestration is a set of double-leaf doors on the west elevation. There are two extended beam ends above the entry doors.

Plant Operations Annex 3 was built in 1956 and is an open-front storage shed. It has a rectangular footprint and a shed roof. The roof eave extends out on the west elevation. The north and south elevations have horizontal board siding, while the east elevation is covered in plywood. The timber roof structure is supported on I-beams resting on metal poles. The front elevation is secured by chain link fencing and gates.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Ells, Steve. 1998. "History of the UW Buildings." <http://www.washington.edu/admin/pb/home/pdf/UW-Buildings-History.pdf>

King County Assessor's Records

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

University of Washington Campus & Vicinity Map. July 2005.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.



View of west elevation, annex 2

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation, south end of annex 3

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of West elevation, Annex 3

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:



View of East elevation Annex 4 - former dairy barn

taken 6/29/2008

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments:

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

The Faculty Center

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

LOCATION SECTION

Field Site No.: SR520W286

OAHP No.:

Historic Name: The Faculty Center

Common Name: The University of Washington Club

Property Address: Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Comments:

County King Township/Range/EW T25R04na Section 16 1/4 Sec SE 1/4 1/4 Sec SEATTLE NORTH Quadrangle SEATTLE NORTH

Coordinate Reference

Zone: 10 Spatial Type: Point

Acquisition Code: Digitized Source

Sequence: 1 Easting: 525268

Northing: 5278438

Tax No./Parcel No.

1625049001

Plat/Block/Lot

N/A

Supplemental Map(s)

Acreage

unknown

IDENTIFICATION SECTION

Survey Name: SR 520 Bridge Replacement and HOV Project

Field Recorder: Lori Durio

Date Recorded: 6/1/2009

Owner's Name:

University of Washington Club

Owner Address:

1326 5th Ave., Room 418

City/State/Zip:

Seattle, WA 98101

Classification: Building

Resource Status

Comments

Within a District? No

Survey/Inventory

Contributing?

National Register Nomination:

Local District:

National Register District/Thematic Nomination Name:



DESCRIPTION SECTION

Historic Use: Social - Clubhouse

Current Use: Social - Clubhouse

Plan: Irregular

No. of Stories: 2

Structural System: Steel

Changes to plan: Slight

Changes to interior: Unknown

Style

Changes to original cladding: Intact

Changes to other: Unknown

Modern - International Style

Form/Type

Other

View of rear (east) elevation

taken 10/26/2005

Photography Neg. No (Roll No./Frame No.): N/A

Comments: southeast corner

**Historic Property
Inventory Report for**

The Faculty Center

at Stevens Way, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98101

Changes to windows: Intact

Other (specify):

Cladding

Glass
Veneer - Stucco

Foundation

Other
Concrete - Poured

Roof Material

Unknown

Roof Type

Flat with Eaves
Flat with Parapet

NARRATIVE SECTION

Date Of Construction: 1960

Study Unit

Other

Architect: Victor Steinbreuck and Paul Hayden Kirk

Builder: Wick Construction Company

Engineer: Sigmund Ivarsson, struc.; James P. Notkin & Assoc.

Education
Architecture/Landscape Architecture

Property appears to meet criteria for the National Register of Historic Places: Yes

Property is located in a potential historic district (National and/or local): No

Property potentially contributes to a historic district (National and/or local):

**Statement of
Significance**

The University of Washington Club building was designed by Victor Steinbreuck, in association with Paul Hayden Kirk Associates, and built in 1958-60. University of Washington architecture faculty collaborated with them on the design, including Daniel Streissguth. Thomas E. Sparling and Associates were the electrical engineers and Eckbo, Dean and Williams were the landscape architects.

Victor Steinbreuck was a significant person in Seattle's design history. He graduated with a degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1935, and worked at a number of Seattle architectural firms before setting up private practice in 1938. After serving in World War II, Steinbreuck joined the architecture faculty at UW, and served as acting chair of the Department of Architecture from 1962 until 1964. Steinbreuck designed both residential and institutional architecture to local acclaim, winning at least three Seattle AIA awards between 1950 and 1960. He is perhaps best known, however, as a tireless advocate for the preservation of Pioneer Square and the Pike Place Market, and published a number of books that popularized his urban ideals. He also designed, in cooperation with landscape architect Richard Haag, a number of local parks, including Louisa Boren Park, Marshall Park, and what is now Victor Steinbreuck Park. He is also known as one of the designers of the Space Needle.

Paul Hayden Kirk (1914-1995) was born in Salt Lake City, Utah and came to Seattle in 1922. He received his degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1937. He opened his own practice in 1939. During World War II, he practiced with others, designing a variety of churches, homes, and commercial buildings. He again had his own practice from 1950-1957. After 1957, the firm was known as Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates, and later Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates. Kirk was influenced by the International style of Mies van der Rohe, but used local materials, giving his designs a unique regional variation. His work was widely published, including approximately 60 articles in national publications between 1945 and 1970, making him possibly the most widely published of Seattle's architects. He was elected a fellow of the AIA in 1959, and received a national AIA Merit Award in 1965 for his Japanese Presbyterian Church in Seattle. His works include the University Unitarian Church and the Magnolia Branch Library in Seattle, and the Edmond S. Meany Hall for the Performing Arts and the Charles S. Odegaard Undergraduate Library at the University of Washington.

The University of Washington Club, incorporated in 1909, was originally part of the Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition. During the Exposition this site was the Hoo Hoo Club, a part of the Forestry exhibit, designed by Ellsworth Storey. At the conclusion of the exposition the building was left for a Faculty Club. In 1958 the building was torn down and the current building was constructed. Apparently some architectural material from the Hoo Hoo Club was incorporated into the interior design of the present building. The University of Washington Club was published in Progressive Architecture in 1961 and in Architectural Forum in 1962.

The University of Washington Club building, an important example of regional modernism which won the Seattle AIA Award in 1960, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an important representative example of Modernism and the design of significant local architects. While some renovation work has occurred over the years, including the enclosure of part of the south balcony area and 2005 renovations to the bar area, the building retains very good integrity and easily communicates its original design and style.

**Description of
Physical
Appearance**

The University of Washington Club is sited on a steep hill oriented to maximize the spectacular views of Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountain Range to the east. Built in 1960 in the International style, it has an irregular footprint. It is primarily composed of two masses. The first mass is the front, street-side elevation, built around a central courtyard. This is a two story mass with a mostly solid façade but a central entry that allows a view all the way through the building to the open vista at the east end. The courtyard is to the north of the entry axis. This mass is clad in smooth stucco with openings only at the entry door and windows into the courtyard. The roof is flat over the entry and exterior circulation spaces, and behind a parapet on the main building. The second, primary mass is a single story supported on steel stilts out over the hillside slope. This holds the dining room, formed as a glass-enclosed rectangle, encapsulated on top and bottom by overhanging flattened rectangular forms in metal and concrete - a flat roof with deep eaves on top and a concrete wall along the bottom. On the south elevation of this section, a modern steel pergola shields what was originally an open, covered area with a concrete wall railing, most of which has since been enclosed with glass. The overhanging eaves and low concrete wall shield a shallow balcony that wraps around the south and east elevations. The mass of the building is framed by projecting, steel, oversized brackets extending from the roof to the bottom of the concrete plinth on which the main glass mass visually rests. The concrete underside of the building and steel support beams and stilts are clearly visible. A rectangular roof-top monitor with stucco cladding and a flat roof rests on top of this section, bringing additional light inside.

**Major
Bibliographic
References**

Michaelson, Alan. Pacific Coast Architecture Database. <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/3652/>

Ochsner, Jeffrey Karl, ed. Shaping Seattle Architecture. University of Washington Press, 1998.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. A Guide to Architecture in Washington State. University of Washington Press, 1980.

