

Husky Stadium

Landmark Nomination Report
3900 Montlake Boulevard NE, Seattle, WA
November 2010

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Husky Stadium University of Washington Landmark Nomination Report

NOVEMBER 2010

1. INTRODUCTION

This historic resources report provides information regarding the architectural design and historical significance of Husky Stadium, located on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. The building is located in the University District, bordering the northern edge of the Montlake Neighborhood. The Johnson Partnership prepared this report at the request of Wright Runstad & Company, acting on behalf of the facility owner, the University of Washington.

1.1 Background

The City of Seattle's Department of Planning and Development (DPD), through a 1995 agreement with the Department of Neighborhoods, requires a review of "potentially eligible landmarks" for commercial projects over 4,000 square feet in area. As any proposed alterations or demolition of the subject structure described within this report will require a permit from DPD, the owner of this or structure is providing the following report to the staff of the Seattle Landmarks Preservation Board to resolve the property's eligibility as a City of Seattle Landmark.

To be eligible for nomination as a City of Seattle Landmark, a building, object, or structure must be at least 25 years old, have significant character, interest or value, the integrity or ability to convey its significance, and it must meet one or more of the following six criteria (SMC 25.12.350):

- A. It is the location of or is associated in a significant way with an historic event with a significant effect upon the community, city, state, or nation.
- B. It is associated in a significant way with the life of a person important in the history of the city, state, or nation.
- C. It is associated in a significant way with a significant aspect of the cultural, political, or economic heritage of the community, city, state, or nation.
- D. It embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style, period, or method of construction.
- E. It is an outstanding work of a designer or builder.
- F. Because of its prominence of spatial location, contrast of siting, age, or scale, it is an easily identifiable feature of its neighborhood or the city and contributes to the distinctive quality or identity of such neighborhood or city.

1.2 Methodology

Larry E. Johnson, AIA, Principal of The Johnson Partnership, assisted by Ellen C. Mirro, researched and developed this report between September and October 2010. Research consultant Beth Dodrill assisted with archival research. Research included review of University of Washington archives, and of collections at the Seattle Public Library and the Museum of History and Industry. Research also included review of Internet websites, including HistoryLink.com. The facility and site were inspected and photographed in October 2010, to document the existing conditions.

2. PROPERTY DATA

Building's Historic Name: Washington Stadium (1920)

Building's Current Name: Husky Stadium (1922)

Site Address: 3900 Montlake Boulevard NE

Location: Southeastern corner, Seattle Campus, University of Washington

Assessor's File Number: 162504-9001

Legal Description: See Appendix 3 for Specific Site Legal Description.

Date of Construction: 1920. Additions or renovations in 1936, 1949-50, 1968, 1987, 1989, 1992.

Original Use: Football stadium

Present Use: Football stadium

Original Owner: State of Washington, University of Washington

Present Owner: State of Washington, University of Washington

Owner's Address: 4000 15th Avenue NE, Seattle, WA 98195

Designers/Architects: 1920 Stadium and 1934 Bleacher Addition, Carl F. Gould of Bebb & Gould. 1949-50 South Stand Addition, George W. Stoddard & Associates. 1987 North Stands Addition, Skilling Ward Rogers Barkshire Inc. with NBBJ. 1989 West Stand Renovations, LMN.

Builders: 1920 Stadium, Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company. 1949-50 South Stand Addition, Strand & Sons. 1987 North Stands Addition, Lydig Construction. 1989 West Stand Renovations, Howard S. Wright Construction.

Property Size: N.A.

Building Size: Approximately 485,000 square feet

Current Zoning: MIO-160-MR

3. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location and Neighborhood Character

Husky Stadium is located at the southeastern corner of the University of Washington's Seattle campus, with the Montlake Neighborhood situated across the Montlake Cut and the Montlake Bridge on the south, the University District across the campus to the west, the Ravenna Neighborhood to the north across NE 45th Street, and the shoreline of Lake Washington immediately adjacent to the east. The Union Bay Natural Area is located further northeast along the shoreline, with the affluent Laurelhurst residential area further to the east. State Route 520 cuts a wide east-west swath a block south of the Montlake Bridge. Current plans are to widen the freeway and create additional and larger automobile access ramps leading to and from Montlake Boulevard NE, a major access corridor to the university campus. Sound Transit is presently constructing a deep-bore tunnel from Seattle's central business district through Capitol Hill, using the area immediately southwest of Husky Stadium as a construction site and future light-rail station. The main portion of the university campus lies above a low bluff across Montlake Boulevard NE (joining 25th Avenue NE at the north), and is connected to the greater site area by two pedestrian overpasses crossing Montlake Boulevard NE. The University's School of Medicine campus is situated to the southwest, between NE Pacific Street and the Lake Washington Ship Canal. A pedestrian bicycle path known as the Burke Gilman trail runs along the western side of Montlake Boulevard and continues westward along the Lake Washington Ship Canal, and northward past the University Village Shopping Center located north of NE 45th Street. The NE 45th Street viaduct that connects the University District's commercial core with the lower areas to the east, including University Village and the Laurelhurst and Windermere Neighborhoods, has recently been replaced by a new structure. Husky Stadium, particularly the South and North stands, is highly visible both from the University of Washington's central campus and the surrounding area. The stadium is also visible from the SR-520 Lake Washington Floating Bridge, and as far away as the I-5 Lake Washington Ship Canal Bridge. *See Figures 1 – 22.*

3.2 Greater Site

Husky Stadium is located within what is identified as "East Campus" in the 2003 Campus Master Plan. The stadium, along with Hec Edmundson Pavilion and other surrounding university athletic facilities, is located on a relatively flat expanse of land (originally a wetlands and a former landfill) that stretches from Montlake Boulevard NE to Lake Washington's Union Bay to the east, with the Montlake cut comprising the southern edge, and the University's large "E-1" surface automobile parking lot defining a northern edge, although the Husky Ballpark and Soccer Field, intramural fields, and a driving range continue north and around Union Bay to the northeast. The entire site occupied by the athletic facilities is estimated at approximately 34 acres. Immediately to the east of Husky Stadium are a practice football field and the fastpitch softball field. Hec Edmundson Pavilion is located directly north of Husky Stadium, and the Nordstrom Tennis Center and Dempsey Indoor Track are directly east of Hec Edmundson Pavilion. To the south of Husky Stadium is a large surface automobile parking lot. South and east of the stadium, at the edge of Lake Washington, sit the Waterfront Activities Center and the historic Canoe House. North of Hec Edmundson Pavilion is the Graves Building, the Athletic Department's administration building. The Intramural Activities Building (IMA) is located north of Graves, with its associated tennis courts lying east of Graves and between the IMA and Hec Edmundson Pavilion. The newly renovated Conibear Shellhouse is situated directly east of the tennis courts. Beyond the IMA to the north are additional recreational tennis courts and turf fields, and to the northwest are the Husky Ballpark and soccer field. Walla Walla Road encircles the athletic complex along its eastern edge. Sports fields, paved parking lots, a golf driving range, the university's fire-arts buildings and the Center for Urban Horticulture are to the north and northeast of the stadium, all of which surround the Union Bay Natural Area. *See Figures 1 – 22.*

3.3 Building Description-Husky Stadium

3.3.1 Building Site

The immediate stadium site, as identified in the legal description found in Appendix A, includes the stadium itself; the track and field enclosed by the stadium, the lower stands dating from 1920, and the 1989 western renovation and addition; the 1949-50 South Stand addition; the 1987 North Stand Addition; two contemporary pedestrian gates located near the stadium western entrance, a contemporary automobile gate located near the

southwestern corner of the 1949-50 South Stand addition and associated automobile drives leading to the stadium, and a small pedestrian gate located near the southeastern corner of the 1949-50 South Stand addition; two concrete block combination concession stands and restrooms (Building Numbers 4 and 6), one located near the western stadium entrance and one slightly to the northeast; a prefabricated temporary building used as an administrative office that is located on the northern side of the 1987 North Stand Addition; a small parking lot on the western side of the stadium located outside of the stadium gates and adjacent to the western stadium automobile entrance; a kneeling bronze statue of former Husky coach Jim Owens placed in a paved area leading to the western gates; and incidental landscaping located along the northern edge of the stadium, adjacent to the southern side of the 1949-50 South Stand addition, and screening the western parking lot. The site slopes down gently from the west to east, with the general surrounding land paved with asphalt or concrete pavers, on the south, west, and north, with turf areas on the east. The stadium playing field is depressed below the grade on its western end, and level with the grade at its eastern end. The main entrances for spectators are at the northwest and southwest corners through gates in chain-link fencing. Excluded from this nomination are any portion of Hec Edmunson Pavillion, the Dempsey Indoor Center, or the Women's Softball Field, and a small concession stand near the northeastern end of the field; the northern stadium gates, the large eastern scoreboard; two temporary structures, a concession stand and a restroom facility located at the southwestern portion of the site along the current Sound Transit construction fence; the large automobile parking lot on the stadium's southern side; and a life-size bronze statue of a Husky dog located just outside of the site's northwestern boundary. *See Figures 23 – 41.*

3.3.2 Building Description

Husky Stadium has a ground footprint of approximately 485,000 square feet and measures overall 650 feet east-west and 750 feet north-south. The stadium is approximately 187 feet high from the surrounding grade at its highest point at the top of the North Stands. The stadium seats approximately 72,000 fans in its current configuration.

As a result of incremental growth over a 90-year period, a morphological study of Husky Stadium reveals a multi-layered assembly of separate parts and distinct parts, rather than a unified design concept. This assembly of parts includes the field itself, its surrounding lower stands, the 1950 South Stand upper deck addition, the 1987 North Stand upper deck addition, and assorted associated discrete minor elements including the scoreboard and eastern bleachers. Each element is described below within its historic context.

3.3.2.1 Track and Field

The original track and field and the surrounding stands were constructed in 1920 by hydraulically carving them out of the existing grade and then building the grade back up within an encircling pair of concrete retaining walls that formed a recessed moat running around the southern, western, and northern sides of the field. The moat, measuring approximately 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, separated the track from the stadium seats and provided storm drainage for both the field and the surrounding stands.¹ The field was designed with the running track encircling it, as it was common during the 1920s to combine track and field and football facilities. The track is an eight-lane 400-meter track meeting International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) standards. The current synthetic track surface was installed in 1989 in preparation for the 1990 Goodwill Games. The football field is built to National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) standards, measuring 360 feet east-west and 160 feet north-south. The football field was originally compressed dirt, and seeded with turf in 1938. It is presently covered with newly installed FieldTurf™, a polyethylene fiber-based artificial turf. A field drainage system is provided under the turf. *See Figures 42 & 43.*

3.3.2.2 Lower Stadium Stands

The original 1920 stadium provided seating laid out in a horseshoe, or U-shaped, configuration surrounding the northern, western, and southern sides of the field, with the eastern end remaining open, allowing views out to the adjacent Lake Washington. All the original seating was below the adjacent western grade, with the eastern grade raised adjacent to the stadium seating from spoils created by excavating the bowl. The stands rise from a low concrete wall and aisle on the outside of the moat up 30 stepped concrete rows. Each step, or riser, is 14 inches high and 30 inches deep, creating a 43-degree rise, and was constructed of reinforced concrete poured

¹ It was estimated that the moat would accumulate approximately 36,000 gallons of water for every inch of rain falling on the stadium.

directly on grade. Steel-supported wood bleachers seating approximately 30,000 were placed on each step. The width of the stands is approximately 90 feet, from the lower wall to the upper aisle. The existing condition of the original 1920 stadium steps varies. Some areas have settled, opening construction joints, and concrete spalling from rusted steel reinforcing is evident in numerous areas.

In 1936, an additional 10,000 bleacher-type seats were added above the original rim of the stadium. The upper seating was provided on 14 additional steps above a wide access aisle. The steps were constructed of wood framing. A poured concrete wall rising approximately 20 feet above grade was also constructed at this time surrounding the southern, western, and northern sides, with the exit aisles exiting outward under the new stands to the grade established with the 1920 stadium construction. None of the wooden seating remains, although the existing western stadium perimeter was established by the limits of the 1936 construction.

In 1968, the deteriorated upper wooden bleacher stands on the northern side of the stadium were replaced with a system of poured-in-place reinforced concrete bents supporting 17 precast reinforced concrete steps spanning between them. Steel brackets supporting wood bench seating were fastened directly to the concrete steps. The new stands extended approximately 440 feet westward from the northeastern end of the stadium U. The additional three upper seating rows added approximately 3,000 seats. This seating was demolished and replaced between 1989 and 1990, by new aluminum risers. The upper deck wood-frame bleacher seating under the South Stand second tier addition was also replaced with steel decked risers around this time.

In 1989, all the existing wood-framed upper bleacher seating on the western portion (the area not under either the South or North second tier additions) was demolished and replaced by new steel risers, although in a similar configuration to the 1936 bleacher addition. All new west upper seating has plastic composite bleacher seats supported on steel frames. The surrounding outer stadium wall was replaced by a new concrete masonry wall string coursed with natural and terra cotta colored ground-faced and terra cotta split-faced CMU (concrete masonry unit). The wall is approximately 25 feet 8 inches high above the surrounding grade and features a projecting tripartite entrance at its westernmost end. A large lozenge-shaped electronic scoreboard/marquee measuring approximately 40 feet wide and 20 high, is mounted above the entry and the upper covered observation/camera platform. The scoreboard/marquee is readable from both sides with the scoreboard facing the field side and was installed as part of the 1989 renovation. Two additional smaller lighted scoreboards are located on top of the stand rim to the right and left of the central scoreboard/marquee. Additional restrooms, concession stands, a security office, sales, and other spaces with related activities are spaced around secondary access/egress gates within the perimeter wall. The concrete risers remain in the lower portion of the western stadium, although six wheelchair platforms have been created with direct access from the main perimeter aisle. *See Figures 44 – 49.*

3.3.2.3 South Stand Covered Addition

The South Stand Addition, constructed in 1950, added 15,000 seats to Husky Stadium with its covered second-tier. The stand addition is approximately 440 feet east-west and 176 feet north-south, not including the southern pedestrian ramps. The South Stands addition was constructed above the southern portion of the original horseshoe seating and bleachers below, providing shelter for those seats, and included balcony level seating, middle and upper concourse levels, a roof above the seating, and access ramps on the south side. The roof is set approximately 180 feet above the level of the playing field.

The design of the South Stands is conceptually straightforward with a series of ten steel scissor-shaped (V-shaped and set on their side) north-south trusses running upward from the north to support the stands and then turning back northward at the top hinge to support a large roof cantilever. The steel trusses composed of riveted wide-flange steel sections are set at approximately 50-feet on center, with the exception of a central pair on either side of the central expansion joint. The roof of the stadium extends the full length of the balcony seating. It is made up of steel decking supported by wide-flange purlins sitting on top of the secondary east-west trusses that span between the main structural frame. Secondary trusses and cross bracing stabilize the structure along its length. The trusses are supported and braced below by a steel framework of two lines of steel columns directly below the aisles of the main concourse, and by a reinforced concrete wall running east-west the length of the structure and situated approximately a third of the way in from the southern end of the upper steel trusses. Steel struts were added to the structure in 1951, further supporting the cantilevered roof trusses, which were subject to wind and vibration deflection considered unacceptable by stadium users. Approximately 2,500 tons of steel was used in the construction.

Pedestrian circulation was handled by a pair of massive helicoidal concrete ramps centrally placed within the

massive blank concrete wall on the southern side of the stands. The access ramps ascend up from grade in two full turns to reach the middle concourse. Between the access ramps, in the center of the south side of the South Stands, is a concrete elevator tower, which is the tallest component of the structure. The ramps are a visible element when viewing the stadium from the south, contrasting with the steel framed roof cantilever.

The second tier balcony seating is cantilevered over the lower stadium seating, providing shelter for those seats, and extends outward nearly to the lowest seats with its outer lip approximately 65 feet from the level of the playing field. The east and west sides of the South Stands are open, exposing the structure and opening the stadium to surrounding views. The seating in the balcony is laid out in two 30-row sections with a central east-west pedestrian aisle. The seating risers are constructed of bent steel plate supported by the steel beams and trusses that provide secondary support between the primary trusses. Suspended from the roof structure are a camera deck and the press box. The press box has a 75-person capacity, and is accessed by the central elevator and an enclosed walkway from the top center of the stands.

Concession stands and restrooms are located beneath the second tier balcony seating on either side of the concrete pedestrian ramps on the concourse level. Additional concession stands and restrooms are located at grade level. Restrooms appear to be near original.

The South Stands' metal decking/risers have rusted through in some areas, and have been patched with sheet metal. The deterioration is particularly prevalent at points where dripping from the roof is present. Some spalling and deterioration is evident on the concrete pedestrian ramps. *See Figures 50 – 59.*

3.3.2.4 North Stand Covered Addition

The North Stand Addition was completed in 1987. It added approximately 13,000 seats to the stadium, and was meant to mirror the 1950 South Stand Addition on the opposite side of the field. The North Stand addition is approximately 464 feet east-west and 175 feet north-south. The large balcony levels of both the north and south additions are approximately the same size in both plan and section. There are, however, significant differences in the structural frame. The North Stand has nine roof trusses, rather than the South Stand's ten, as it lacks the central "expansion bay" that surrounded the South Stand's elevator shaft core. The North Stand trusses are significantly more robust, composed of large welded heavy steel tube sections with steel gusset plates at major joint intersections, rather than the riveted wide flange section of the South Stands. Braced column pairs on the northern side and two additional column bents on the southern side support the upper truss system. Additional cable X-bracing, running east-west, seismically stabilizes the north-south truss system. The roof is set approximately 195 feet above the level of the playing field.

The North Stand Addition has 67 rows of balcony seating and, like the South Stands, shelters the lower seating directly below. Pedestrian access for the North Stands is via a central stair on the northern side, with enclosed stairs and elevators in the two central structural bays, and by symmetrical access ramps in the outer three bays leading to the five concourse levels. Heavy steel cables extending downward from the roof trusses help support the pedestrian ramp system. All pedestrian ramps are contained within the structure.

Concession booths and restrooms are located on three levels within the two central structural bays on the northern side of the stands. *See Figures 60 – 65.*

3.3.2.5 Other Detached Features Included Within the Stadium Site

Both contemporary pedestrian gates located near the stadium western entrance, as well as the automobile gate located near the southwestern corner of the 1949-50 South Stand addition, and the small pedestrian gate located near the southeastern corner of the 1949-50 South Stand addition, are one-story rectangular structures consisting of split-faced concrete block end-walls supporting steel-tube space-frames supporting flat roofs. The pedestrian gates have turnstiles and galvanized chain-link gates. The two concrete block combination concession stands and restrooms, Building 4, located near the western stadium entrance, and Building 6, slightly to the northeast, were built in the 1960s. The buildings are nearly identical with flat roofs overhanging the concession booths, with the restrooms located to the rear. The temporary building, Building Number 2, that is located on the northern side of the 1987 North Stand Addition, is a one-story prefabricated building with a nearly flat roof and composite panel siding. The building was placed on the site within the last ten years and is used for administrative purposes. The life-size bronze statue of Jim Owens, has the former Husky coach kneeling on an oval pedestal of concrete and red brick, with a poured-in-place concrete top. The statue was created by sculptor Ken Bjorge, and was placed outside Husky Stadium in 2003.

Beginning in 1968, sixteen rows of portable bleacher seats were stationed to the east of the eastern end zone. As this seating is removable, it is not included in this nomination. A large electronic scoreboard dating from 1998, is also located east of the eastern end zone and is not included with the stadium site as defined in Appendix A. This rectangular scoreboard measures 88 feet wide and 52 feet 6 inches tall, and is supported approximately 14 feet above the field level on two pair of large braced steel columns. The scoreboard itself has an upper, lighted strip with the words "HUSKY STADIUM," and has upper horizontal electronic screens, with additional electronic readouts on top and flanking a large electronic play-back screen. Three large square advertising signs are mounted on each of the two outer vertical edges of the scoreboard. *See Figure 66. See Drawings, Appendix 2, p. A5.*

3.4 Building Alterations

Major stadium alterations are described above and can be summarized as occurring in 7 major stages:

DATE	SCOPE	ADDITIONAL SEATING
1920	Original Stadium Construction	30,000
1936	Upper Bleachers	10,000
1950	South Stand Addition	15,000
1968	Rebuild North Upper Bleacher Stands, add Portable East Bleachers	4,000
1987	North Stand Addition	13,000
1989	Rebuild West Upper Bleacher Stands	0
1990-92	Rebuild North Upper Bleacher Stands	0
TOTAL		72,000

3.5 Recorded Building Permits

Summarized Seattle Building Permits (Note: The City of Seattle does not have any building permits for Husky Stadium on file before 1969):

Date	Contact Person/Designer	Description
1969	Ridenour & Cohran	Correct position of stadium seating (permit # 36904)
1986	Tom Rush for UofW/	Demo portion of grandstand per plans (permit # 62695)
1986	Tom Rush for UofW/	To constr. future add to existing sports stadium (permit # 624569 and 626597)
1989	Rob Widmeyer/LMN	Replace west seating stand structure of stadium section "C" Building #27 (permit # 641275)
1989	George Nishi for UofW/	Addition to south stadium per plans (permit # 641279)
1992	Larry Nelson for UofW/	Repair upper deck of south seating section of stadium, per plans (permit # 662922)

4. SIGNIFICANCE

4.1 Historic Site Context: University of Washington Campus

In 1860, the Washington Territorial Legislature authorized the establishment of a territorial university, in what was then the small village of Seattle. The university site, a gently sloped ten-acre forested tract donated by Seattle pioneers Arthur and Mary Denny, Charles and Mary Terry, and Edward Lander, overlooked Elliott Bay to the west and the developing village of Seattle to the southeast. The university site was located on what is now called the "University Tract," a section of downtown Seattle between Union and Seneca streets, and between the alley situated between 3rd and 4th avenues and the alley situated between 5th and 6th avenues; as well as the eastern half-block abutting 5th Avenue between Seneca and Spring streets, and also including a mid-block lot abutting 3rd Avenue between Union and University streets. The university's two-story main building, designed by Seattle pioneer John Pike in the Neoclassical style with a central cupola and colonnaded porch, was completed in time for the official opening of the Territorial University of Washington on September 16, 1861, and for the first classes on November 4, 1861.²

In the university's early years, most of the students were actually Seattle school children, due to the lack of qualified undergraduates. It took 15 years for the university to award its first collegiate degree, a Bachelor of Science degree to Clara A. McCarty in 1876. Between 1861 and 1898, only 71 bachelor's degrees and 12 teacher's diplomas and certificates were granted.³ See Figures 67 & 68.

By the late 1880s, increasing student enrollment and the expansion of the city center around the campus resulted in thoughts to relocate the university. Seattle's population had grown from approximately 250 settlers in 1861 to over 50,000 in 1891. Local community leaders frowned upon the bad influences of the still frontier town, urging the new Washington State Legislature to move the campus "to a distance from the excitements and temptations incident to city life and its environments." In January 1891, the legislature appointed a committee to select a new university site, and by March, the legislature had chosen a site on Lake Washington's Union Bay, and had authorized the sale of the original campus. The newly appointed University Land and Building Commissioners commissioned local architect William E. Boone to develop a comprehensive plan for a new campus on the 160-acre Interlaken site which was generally limited to what is now the lower campus's medical complex. Boone's plan grouped academic buildings in a semi-circle facing southeast, south of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway tracks running east-west from the northern side of Lake Union and continuing northward along the base of a low bluff. Construction bids, however, exceeded available funds and work was abandoned, as was the sale of the original campus due to unfavorable market conditions.⁴ See Figure 69.

Edward Meany, valedictorian of the class of 1885, and a newly elected state legislator, convinced the State Legislature in late 1894 to purchase an expanded 580-acre site that included the low bluff overlooking Lake Washington, to authorize \$150,000 for construction, and to abolish the Land and Building Commission, placing the future of the university in the hands of a sub-committee of the University Board of Regents. The commission for the first new building, the Administration Building (now Denny Hall) was awarded to local architect Charles Saunders, and the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1894. The building was sited rather arbitrarily on the upper (northern) part of campus. Stone remaining from the construction of the Administration Building was used to construct the second permanent building on campus, the Observatory, also designed by Saunders and completed in 1895. The first term on the new campus began on September 4, 1895.⁵ See Figures 70 – 71.

Recognizing the need for longer-term planning, the University Board of Regents sought to develop a campus plan to guide the location of future buildings. Engineering professor A. H. Fuller was enlisted and developed a

² Norman J. Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain, The University of Washington Campus, 1895-1995* (Woodinville, WA: Documentary Book Publishers Corporation 1995), pp. 15-17.

³ University of Washington Libraries, "No Finer Site: The University of Washington's Early Years," pp. 1-2. <http://www.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/site/early.html>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴ Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, pp. 20-21.

⁵ Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, pp. 18, 20, and 21.

plan now known as the Oval Plan in 1898. This plan grouped the Administration Building and other planned buildings around an oval pathway enclosing a large open space. In line with this plan, a gymnasium and armory, both now demolished, were built southwest of the current location of Hansee Hall. Two nearly identical dormitories, Lewis Hall and Clark Hall, for men and women respectively, were designed by the architectural firm of Josenhans & Allen and completed south of the gymnasium in 1899. A track and football field, as well as tennis courts, were located between the gymnasium and Lewis Hall, the most northerly of the dormitories. Parrington Hall, located southwest of Denny Hall, was also designed by Josenhans & Allen and completed the same year.⁶ *See Figures 72 – 76.*

In 1903, anticipating further growth, the Regents hired the Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts, to prepare a general campus plan. The firm had just completed a park plan for the City of Seattle. The unrealized 1904 Olmsted plan converted the oval to an arts quadrangle and added a science quadrangle to the south, in the approximate current location of Drumheller Fountain. Further campus planning was delayed when Seattle businessmen asked the Board of Regents for permission to use the lower southern campus area as the grounds for the planned 1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific (AYP) Exposition. The regents favored the idea as a means of clearing the timber from that portion of the campus, with the bonus of future educational use of some remaining exhibition buildings. The greatest long-term benefit to the university, however, was the overall site design supplied by John Olmsted, who was hired by the AYP organizers. Portions of the present campus plan descend from the Beaux-Arts “City Beautiful” design for the 1909 fair. When the AYP grounds reverted back to the university after the fair, the central campus axis of Rainier Vista was firmly established.⁷ *See Figures 77 & 78.*

Following the removal of the fair’s temporary buildings, some of the more permanent buildings were repurposed—the Washington State Building (1909, demolished) became the university’s library, the Auditorium Building (1906-09, Howard & Galloway, demolished) was renamed Meany Hall, and the Fine Arts Building (1906-09, Howard & Galloway, now Architecture Hall) became the Chemistry Building. Other permanent university buildings would soon be constructed in the central and south quadrants along the organizational system established by Olmsted, reflecting the university’s continual evolution from a regional college into a major nationally-recognized academic institution.⁸ *See Figures 79 & 80.*

The “Revised General Plan of the University of Washington,” now commonly known as the Regents’ Plan of 1915, prepared by architect Carl F. Gould of the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb & Gould, built upon the organizational framework of Olmsted’s AYP plan. It also further developed its symmetry and formality, resulting in a “design framework based upon a hierarchy of axes, spaces, and forms that continue to underlie the planning of the campus today.” The Regents’ Plan featured a large core plaza where the administrative (Meany Auditorium, demolished) and library facilities (future location of Suzzallo Library) were grouped. From this “hinge” branching off to the northeast was the axis of an upper campus quadrangle where the Liberal Arts programs were to be grouped, and branching off the core to the southeast was the axis established by Rainier Vista, directly in line with Mount Rainier. Here the Science programs were to form another quadrangle with Drumheller Fountain at its center. The Collegiate Gothic style was also suggested by architect Carl Gould, and adopted as part of the plan, as the suitable architectural style for future campus buildings for the core campus area due to its symbolic and visual association with northern European universities.⁹ *See Figures 81 – 86.*

The ongoing development of the Lake Washington Ship Canal and the Ballard Locks was also addressed in the Regents’ Plan. Gould acknowledged the creation of several acres of additional developable land that would result on the campus’s southeastern edge when Lake Washington was lowered in 1916. Gould proposed moving the majority of the university’s athletic facilities to this new area, developing a new stadium with a track and football field. The plan also called for a boat basin to the north of the athletic facilities.¹⁰

⁶ Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, pp. 21-22.

⁷ Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, pp. 22 and 27.

⁸ Norman J. Johnston, *The Campus Guide, University of Washington* (Princeton, NY: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001), pp. 43, 70, and 71. Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, pp. 30-32.

⁹ Carl F. Gould, “Revised General Plan, University of Washington,” Charles H. Bebb and Carl F. Gould, Architects, 1915, p. 1. Paul Dorpat and Genevieve McCoy, *Building Washington, A History of Washington State* (Seattle, WA: Tartu Publications, 1998), p. 57.

¹⁰ Office of Regional Affairs, “A Brief History of Campus Planning,” University of Washington, pp. 1-2.

http://www.washington.edu/community/cmp_site/Brief_History.html. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 7-8.

By the time Gould developed the 1915 campus plan, university enrollment has reached 2,824. The United States would soon enter World War I, temporarily halting further permanent campus development, with many areas of the campus repurposed for military training. Bebb & Gould were called in again after the Armistice to update the plan. The resulting 1920 plan primarily differed in that it reflected the initial realization of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle with the construction of Raitt Hall (1916, Bebb & Gould) and Savery Hall (1917, 1920, Bebb & Gould), as well as the original U-shape of the Associated Students of the University of Washington's new stadium, also designed by the firm, and the siting of additional athletic fields and associated buildings to the north.¹¹

The firm revised the plan again between 1934-35 to reflect the construction of recent new buildings on the upper campus, including Miller Hall (1922, Bebb & Gould), the university's new library (1926, Bebb & Gould), renamed Suzzallo Library, Hutchinson Hall (1927, Bebb & Gould), the Henry Art Gallery (1927, Bebb & Gould), Gowen Hall (1932, Abraham H. Albertson). The updated plan also showed the initial development of the Science Quadrangle with the building of Physics Hall (1928, John Graham Sr., now remodeled as Mary Gates Hall), Guggenheim Hall (1929, John Graham Sr.), Johnson Hall (1930; John Graham Sr.), as well as the Anderson Hall (1925, Bebb & Gould) and the Oceanography Building (1932, John Graham, Sr.) on the southern portion of the campus, and Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1928, Bebb & Gould) adjacent and to the north of the new stadium. The plan also recommended some changes, including siting of a health sciences complex south of Northeast Pacific Street, and the location of student housing on the northeastern edge of the campus.¹²

Bebb & Gould and its successor firm, Jones and Bindon, continued to revise the campus plan into the late 1950s as the university evolved. Additional building occurred in the late 1930s, all adhering to the campus plan, including: Smith Hall (1939, Bebb & Gould), which further defined the Liberal Arts Quadrangle; Bagley Hall (1937, Naramore, Granger & Thomas, with Carl Gould) further developing the Science Quadrangle; and the first new dormitory in several years, Hansee Hall (1939, David J. Myers and John Graham). The Penthouse Theater (1940, Carl F. Gould, theater design by John Ashby Conway and Glenn Hughes, now relocated and renamed the Glen Hughes Penthouse Theater) was built in the southwestern corner of the campus in a variant of the Art Moderne style. It was allowed to depart from the usual rule of Collegiate Gothic due its more temporary wood-frame construction and its location on the lower campus where construction did not adhere as closely to stylistic rules. As the United States entered World War II in 1940, however, further campus building was suspended.¹³

Following World War II, major changes to the campus resulted from an influx of students attending on the GI Bill, as well as the establishment of the medical school in 1948. Student enrollment swelled from 10,725 in 1937 to 14,737 in 1949, and university's campus plan was again updated in 1948/49, recommending expansion of dormitories on the northeastern ridge, the development of the health science complex replacing a golf course on the southern campus, increasing development around Meany Hall and the Science Quadrangle, acquisition outside of the original campus along Campus Parkway and south toward Portage Bay, and acquisition of additional property east of 15th Avenue NE. The university responded by increasing its capacity with additional building construction. Buildings added during this early Post War period still were designed in the Collegiate Gothic style, consistent with the guidelines established as part of the Regents' Plan of 1915. On the upper campus the Art Building (1950, Whitehouse & Price) and the Music Building (1950, Whitehouse & Price) finally completed the Liberal Arts Quadrangle by enclosing its eastern end. Thompson Hall (Heath, 1948, Gove & Bell/Lea, Pearson & Richards) and its connected neighbor, Communications Hall (1948, Heath, Gove & Bell/Lea, Pearson & Richards), were built south of the Liberal Arts Quadrangle on Stevens Way, as was the Husky Union Building (1949, Bebb and Jones). Geberding Hall (1949, Victor N. Jones and John T. Jacobsen) was built as the university's new administration building, and although Gothic, it departed from the more usual brick masonry construction with gray cast stone. On the lower campus, More Hall (1946, Bebb and Jones) was one of the first Modern style buildings on campus, although it retained the traditional brick masonry construction and cast stone window surrounds, as did Paul Thiry's Computer Science and Engineering Building

¹¹ Office of Regional Affairs, "Brief History," pp. 1 and 2. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 26-28 and 117-118.

¹² Office of Regional Affairs, "Brief History," pp. 1 and 2. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 28-30, 44-46, 49-50, 55-58, 66-67, and 117-118.

¹³ Office of Regional Affairs, "Brief History," pp. 1 and 2. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 15, 29-30, 63-64, and 80-81.

(1948, Paul Thiry, demolished) to an even lesser degree. Off campus and to the west along Campus Way, Terry and Lander Halls (1953, 1957, Young, Richardson, Carleton & Detlie) added additional dormitory space.¹⁴

The University's Board of Regents created the Architectural Commission in 1957 to advise and make recommendations to the board and president on matters concerning the design, function, performance, and environmental integrity of the university's buildings, landscapes, infrastructure, and urban amenities. Shortly after this time Collegiate Gothic ceased to be required as the style for new core campus buildings, and new construction was replaced by various Modern styles of architecture as the preferred style for new campus buildings. Beginning in 1960 with Mackenzie Hall (1960, Decker & Christensen with Paul Hayden Kirk), McCarthy Hall (1960, 62, Young, Richardson and Carlton), Seig Hall (1960, Harmon Prey & Dietrich), and the Faculty Center (1960, Paul Hayden Kirk & Associates with Victor Steinbrueck), all new campus buildings were designed in modern styles ranging from James J. Chirelli's International-style Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (1962, James J. Chirelli), to Brutalism in the Nuclear Reactor Buildings (1961, Gene Zema, Wendell Lovett, and Daniel Streissguth), McMahan Hall (1963, Kirk, Wallace, McKinley and Associates) and Gould Hall (1971, Daniel Streissguth and Gene Zema), to Northwest Contemporary as found in both the Winkenwerder Forest Science Laboratory (1963, Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates) and Bloedel Hall (1971, Grant, Copeland, Chervenak & Associates). The present generation of campus buildings is characterized by a variety of styles, which provide visual interest and a sense of the campus development over time.¹⁵ *See Figures 87 – 89.*

As the university continued to expand outside of its original border during the 1960s, campus planning began to take place within the greater context of the surrounding urban neighborhood. Architect Paul Thiry and Walker & McGough prepared off-campus expansion plans for the university in 1962 and 1963, respectively. The university's Campus Planning Office was established in 1969, and continued to update the campus plan throughout the 1970s and 80s. University expansion was inevitable—in the 1960s, student enrollment increased at the rate of approximately 1,000 students per year. By 1970, the university's enrollment neared 30,000, almost doubling in size in the single decade as the Post-World War II baby boomers reached college age.¹⁶

A major earthquake in 1965 precipitated one of the most significant campus planning projects in the university's history. Meany Auditorium, one of the few remaining AYP buildings on campus, was already in poor condition when a major seismic event irreparably damaged the building. The demolition of Meany not only allowed the realization of a major Central Plaza (1974, Kirk, Wallace McKinley & Associates), as envisioned in the 1915 Regents' Plan, but the construction of additional performance and academic building around the new plaza including Kane Hall (1971, Walker, McGough, Foltz, Lyera), the Odegaard Undergraduate Library (1972, Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates), and a new Meany Hall (1974, Kirk, Wallace, McKinley & Associates).¹⁷ *See Figures 90 & 91.*

The adoption of the 1971 State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) increased the responsibility of the university as lead agency to more thoroughly evaluate community impacts related to institutional expansion. By the late 1970s, the need for closer coordination between the City of Seattle and the university to compatibly direct university growth was evident. As a result, the City of Seattle and the university adopted the "Joint Statement of Goals and Policies of the City of Seattle and the University of Washington." This agreement includes specific policies relating to campus size, land use and acquisition, site development and design, transportation, housing, and community interface, as well as establishing a community advisory process. In 1983, another City-University Agreement committed the university to prepare a new comprehensive master plan for future campus development that would be reviewed and approved by the city. The university's "General Physical Development Plan for 1991-2001" established policies and plans for land use, design, open space and landscaping, site development, waterfront development, and transportation goals and management, as well as a ten-year

¹⁴ Office of Regional Affairs, "Brief History," pp. 1 and 2. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 31-33, 36-38, 46-47, 96-97, 60-61, and 107.

¹⁵ University of Washington, "Architectural Commission," p.1, <http://f2.washington.edu/cpo/projects/committees/arch-comm>, accessed October 22, 2010. Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 12-13, 17, 35, 66-67, 81-82, 92, 97-98, and 108-109.

¹⁶ Office of External Affairs, "Campus Master Plan, Appendix C: Campus Planning at the University of Washington," University of Washington, pp. 4-5, http://www.washington.edu/community/cmp_site/cmpfinal/C.pdf, accessed October 25, 2010.

¹⁷ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 43 and 47-49.

development program.¹⁸

The current University of Washington "Campus Master Plan" intends to direct future physical development of the Seattle campus, providing a continuity of planned development initiated over century ago. The Seattle City Council approved the Plan in December 2002, and adopted by the Board of Regents in January 2003.¹⁹

As Washington State's flagship university, the university currently has an enrollment of more than 92,000 students annually. In addition to the Seattle campus, the university has branch campuses in Tacoma and Bothell, and a professional and continuing education program.

4.1.2 Specific Site Historical Context: University of Washington Athletic Facilities Complex

The majority of the University of Washington's athletic facilities including Husky Stadium are located on the lower eastern edge of the campus and running along the Lake Washington shoreline. With the exception of the relatively small portion of land where Husky Stadium and Edmundson Pavilion are located and extending southwest and westward along the present ship canal, all other lands extending northward to NE 45th Street and eastward around Union Bay were either former lake bottom or later landfills.

The most southerly section of the original campus was originally a narrow low isthmus, now known as the Montlake Neighborhood, that separated Lake Washington and Lake Union. A narrow ditch was dug through a portion of this isthmus, creating a link between the two lakes between 1860 and 1865. In 1883, the Lake Washington Canal Company widened the "cut" using immigrant Chinese labor crews, allowing the movement of logs from Lake Washington to sawmills located on Lake Union. In 1887, tracks for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad were laid through the northern portion of the isthmus, extending northward at the foot of the small bluff that would become the University of Washington's campus, as part of a rail line running east along the northern shore of Lake Union and then around Lake Washington with the aim of crossing Snoqualmie Pass.²⁰

The university acquired a 160-acre tract of land north of the "cut" excluding the railway right-of-way in 1891, acquiring additional land on the bluff to the north two years later. Construction on the Lake Washington Ship Canal, envisioned as a direct connection between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, began in late 1910, with an enlarged Montlake Cut facilitating the lowering of Lake Washington approximately nine feet to the level of Lake Union. The change in lake level exposed additional level land along the lake's western shoreline that abutted the base of the bluff upon which most of the university's early academic buildings were built. The 1915 Regents' Plan, prepared by Carl F. Gould of the Seattle architecture firm of Bebb & Gould, envisioned locating a new track, football field, and surrounding stadium at the original higher area adjacent to the "cut" and developing the newly exposed lake-bottom lands for other athletic facilities and boat basins.²¹

During World War I, the Aviation Training Corps built a seaplane hanger (1918, L. E. Gregory, engineer) at the Lake Washington entrance to the "cut." It never was used for this purpose and quickly became the shell house for university crew teams after the Armistice.²² Around this time a rough road (now NE Pacific Street) was constructed on the shoreline side of the railway tracks, then owned by Northern Pacific, and continuing north as Montlake Boulevard, connecting Northlake to the Ravenna and Laurelhurst neighborhoods. In 1920, the university's new horseshoe-shaped stadium was constructed to the east of Montlake Boulevard and adjacent to the newly completed Ship Canal to the south.²³ A concrete pedestrian overpass over the railroad tracks and Montlake Boulevard (now NE 25th Street) was built around this time, linking the upper campus with the new athletic facility.

A Gothic-inspired drawbridge over the Lake Washington Ship Canal was constructed in 1928 to connect

¹⁸ University of Washington, "Architectural Commission," p. 2.

¹⁹ Office of Regional Affairs, "Overview of Campus Master Plan: What is the Plan?" University of Washington, p. 1, http://www.washington.edu/community/cmp_site/Plan_Background.html, accessed October 25, 2010.

²⁰ Clarence Bagley, *History of Seattle*, Vol. I. (Chicago, IL: S. J. Clarke, 1916), pp. 388 and 392-393.

²¹ Johnston, *The Fountain & the Mountain*, p. 18.

²² Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 92-94.

²³ Thomas Porter and Jim Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments, Husky Stadium* (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Intercollegiate Athletic Department, 2004), pp. 22-25. Eugene Smith, *Montlake: An Urban Eden* (LaGrande, OR: Oak Street Press, 2004), p. 59.

Montlake to NE Pacific Street and what was to become NE 25th Street.²⁴ The university, however, did not acquire or develop the newly exposed lake-bottom lands north of the new stadium, but allowed the City of Seattle to use them as a municipal garbage dump beginning around 1926.²⁵ Hec Edmundson Pavilion was constructed in 1928 on the remaining non-lake-bottom land adjacent to and to the north of the new stadium as a venue for the Inter-collegiate basketball games and as the university's men's gymnasium.²⁶ More bleachers were added to Husky Stadium between 1936 and 1937, and the South Stands (1950, George W. Stoddard and Associates) with its large cantilevered roof was added in 1950. A new facility for the Husky crew team, the Conibear Shellhouse (1949, Bebb and Jones) was built to the northeast of Hec Edmundson Pavilion during this period.²⁷ In 1938 a viaduct extending NE 45th eastward down to 25th Avenue NE, and continuing eastward, completed a vehicular loop around the campus. A nursery built on the northern side of NE 45th Street was later redeveloped as University Village Shopping Center in 1956.²⁸ *See Figures 92 – 97.*

Major changes and building activity occurred on the eastern edge of the campus in the 1960s, as the university sought to provide for expanding enrollment. The Graves Building (1963, Robert Billsbrough Price Associates) was built directly north of Hec Edmundson Pavilion in 1963, housing the administrative offices for the university's Athletic Department. When municipal sanitary landfill operations ceased in 1966, the university began planning additional athletic facilities in the area. While the northernmost portion was developed as surface automobile parking and a driving range, the area nearest Edmundson Pavilion became the site for the new Intramural Activities Building (1968, Robert Billsbrough Price Associates) and its adjacent tennis courts. The easternmost area of what was the former landfill was encouraged to naturalize, and the area closest to Laurelhurst was developed as the Center for Urban Horticulture.²⁹ *See Figures 98 & 99.*

The Northern Pacific Railway was abandoned in the mid-1970s, and was converted to a pedestrian trail. The Burke Gilman Trail presently serves as a major pedestrian and bicycle transportation route in Seattle, extending along the rail right-of-way from the Ballard Neighborhood to Bothell, where it connects to the Sammamish River Trail.³⁰

The Waterfront Activity Center (1976, David J. Foote) was constructed southeast of Husky stadium in 1976, providing university students a direct connection to Lake Washington through boat rentals and other activities.³¹ *See Figure 100.*

During the 1980s, the number and size of the athletic facilities continued to grow with additional alterations to Husky Stadium, including the covered North Stands (1987, Skillings Ward Magnusson Barkshire, engineers, with NBBJ, architect), and a new west stand section (1989-90, Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm), as well as Nordstrom Tennis Center (1987, McKinley Architects) constructed east of the Edmundson Pavilion.³² *See Figure 101.*

The university added a Softball field northeast of the Intramural Activities Building (1997, Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm), and a baseball stadium and soccer field (2000, Stanley A. Smith) in 2000. Other recent building in the athletics complex is the major addition to the Intramural Activities Building (2001, BOORA Architects Inc.), construction of Dempsey Indoor Track (2001, Carlson Architects PS), and the renovation of and addition to the Conibear Shellhouse (2003, Miller Hull).³³ *See Figures 102 & 103.*

4.2.1 Building: Original Husky Stadium

The location of the present Husky Stadium was originally determined by the 1915 Regents' Plan, which proposed relocating the track and football field from Denny Field near the northeastern corner of the upper campus, to a southern corner of the campus adjacent to the Lake Washington Ship Canal and Montlake

²⁴ Smith, *Montlake*, pp. 65-69.

²⁵ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, p. 116.

²⁶ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 116-117.

²⁷ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 40 and 42-43.

²⁸ Paul Dorpat, "College, commerce, communities connect," *Seattle Times, Pacific Magazine*, October 24, 2010, p. 30.

²⁹ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 121-122.

³⁰ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 112-113.

³¹ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, p. 118.

³² Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 117-118, and 121.

³³ Johnston, *The Campus Guide*, pp. 120-122.

Boulevard (now NE 25th Street). At that time this area was a scrubby flatland with a couple of wood-framed dormitories, Terry and Lander halls, remaining from World War I. This siting offered many advantages, including greater stadium seating and fewer disturbances to the academic areas during football games. The university's program originally included a 60,000-seat stadium design that would emphasize the longitudinal axis of the field, while providing protection from the low winter sun without obstructing the views of the surrounding landscape. The Department of Astronomy was also asked to determine the most advantageous layout for the field, eventually establishing an axis set at 71 degrees 50 minutes west of north.³⁴ *See Figures 110 – 112.*

Bebb & Gould presented their proposed stadium design, "Associated Students Stadium, University of Washington," to the University's Board of Regents in March of 1920. Their proposed design was for a 60,000-seat horseshoe shaped stadium with the open end facing Lake Washington and a small boat harbor. The western end facing NE 25th Street featured a pair of towering Gothic-style towers flanking a three-arch entry. Circling around on both sides and continuing eastward was a grand arched arcade with an upper covered seating area.³⁵ *See Figures 113 – 117.*

Funds for the new stadium were raised privately through the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW), but were insufficient to complete the entire stadium as envisioned by Bebb & Gould. The university moved forward with a phased approach, building the lower stands seating approximately 30,000 as an initial phase, with Bebb & Gould preparing the construction documents with the assistance of Henry W. Bittman, associated engineer.³⁶

Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Company, headed by Horace W. McCurdy, was awarded the contract to complete the scaled-back stadium. The stadium was excavated by hydraulically sluicing its bowl form into the grade, using the soils to form the seating area. Approximately 230,000 cubic yards of earth were moved with 687,000,000 gallons of water. Once the shape of the stadium was complete, concrete steps for the seating were poured in place. A "sunken passage" was built to separate the fans from the field, while also providing drainage for the field and facility. Drainage was a major concern of construction since it was calculated that one inch of rainfall on the structural portion of the stadium would accumulate 36,000 gallons of water. As the majority of the stadium was recessed below the surrounding grade, it was largely unseen from NE 25th Street, except for several small ticket booths, a covered entry, two restroom pavilions, and a control/press booth located on its western end. The stadium, originally named Washington Stadium, was completed just 12 hours before the first football game was to take place on November 27, 1920.³⁷ *See Figures 118 – 124.*

4.2.1.1 Building: Husky Stadium, 1936-37 Addition

In February 1934, Bebb & Gould again presented plans to increase stadium seating with a proposal to construct raised seating around the stadium, supplemented by higher north and south stands, each flanked by Gothic-style towers. This scheme would have increased seating capacity to nearly 60,000. Again, this scheme was reduced in scope, and between 1936 and 1937 nearly 10,000 above-grade seats were added to the stadium by adding several rows of seats above the original rows. The addition included a new western entry and a covered press box at the top of the South Stands. The Gothic revival style towers and other embellishments envisioned by Bebb & Gould were never completed and the intended stylistic visual connection between the stadium and the predominantly Collegiate Gothic campus center was not realized.³⁸ *See Figure 125.*

4.2.1.2 Building: Husky Stadium, 1949-50 South Stands Addition

In 1949, the Seattle architectural firm of George W. Stoddard & Associates was commissioned to design a large elevated upper deck stands to the south side of the stadium. The structural engineer for the project was S.

³⁴ Athletics Department, "Husky Stadium," University of Washington, pp. 1-2, <http://www.gohuskies.com/facilities/husky-stadium.html>, accessed October 26, 2010.

³⁵ Carl F. Gould, "Associated Students Stadium, University of Washington," Charles H. Bebb and Carl F. Gould, Architects, H. Bittman, Engineer, March 18, 1920, p. 1 Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 22-25.

³⁶ Jim Daves and W. Thomas Porter, *The People and Events That Shaped the Husky Athletic Tradition*, (Champaign, IL: Sports Publishing Inc., 2001), p. 74. Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 22-25.

³⁷ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 22-25.

³⁸ Athletics Department, "Husky Stadium," pp. 1-2. Carl F. Gould, "Associated Students Stadium, University of Washington" Bebb & Gould Architects, February 27, 1920. p. 1.

(Sigmund) Ivarsson. The South Stands were completed in 1950, adding 15,000 seats to the stadium, raising the seating capacity of the stadium to 55,000, and also providing 21,000 covered or partially-covered seats. The stands featured a cantilevered roof utilizing nine large steel north-south trusses running upward from the north to support the stands and then turning back northward at the top to support the roof. Approximately 2,500 tons of steel were used in the construction. Pedestrian circulation was handled by a pair of helicoidal concrete ramps centrally placed within the massive blank concrete wall on the southern side of the stands. The cantilevered roof over the South Stands also held an overhead press-box, suspended from the roof trusses. The press-box held 75 people, and provided outstanding views of the track and field 185 feet below. Due to unanticipated excessive roof deflection, however, steel struts were added to the South Stands in 1951, decreasing the discomfort in the press box and calming the anxiety of the fans in the seats below, but unfortunately blocking previously unobstructed views to the field from several hundred of the upper seats.³⁹ *See Figures 126 – 128.*

4.2.1.3 Building: Husky Stadium, 1987 North Stands Addition

Glowing with the success of Husky coach Jim Owens' football team, and with back-to-back Rose Bowl victories in 1960 and 1961, the Board of Regents approved a plan by Owens to add an additional 20,718 seats to the north and west sides of the stadium. Plans were shelved, however, when construction bids exceeded available funds. To meet increased demand for seating, 3,000 additional seats along the north rim and 1,000 seats on portable bleachers at the east end zone were added in 1968. At the same time the original grass field was replaced with artificial turf, making Husky Stadium the first collegiate facility in the United States to do so.⁴⁰

In 1987, Owens' vision of a north stand was partially realized with the completion of the North Stands, which added 13,000 covered or partially covered seats, and also sheltered some of the original bowl seats below. The welded steel-frame trusses of the new stands were designed by Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire, Engineers, with the assistance the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ. The North Stand design was meant to mirror the existing south structure, although differing by increasing the structural strength of the cantilever and using a different pedestrian ramp system. Lydig Construction of Spokane, Washington, provided construction services for the project, which was delayed by a partial structural collapse on February 25, 1987, due to premature removal of temporary guy lines. Despite this setback, the North Stands addition was completed in time for first game of the season on September 5, 1987.⁴¹ *See Figure 129.*

4.2.1.4 Building: Husky Stadium, 1989 Renovations

The west stands were extensively renovated two years later, in 1989, under designs prepared by the Seattle architectural firm of Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm. The project created a new western stadium entrance, provided seating improvements, and added concession stands and restrooms, a new first-aid room, a police security area, and a photo deck. That same year a new \$1.5 million track was installed at the stadium in preparation for the 1990 Goodwill Games with funds provided by the Seattle Organizing Committee.⁴²

4.2.1.5 Building: Husky Stadium, Recent Renovations

During the summer of 1990, the wooden bleachers in the north upper deck were replaced with new aluminum seating. The same process was repeated for the south upper deck in the summer of 1992.

Husky Stadium presently has a capacity to seat 72,500 fans and is recognized as having one of the most scenic vistas in the nation with sweeping views to the east and west that take in Lake Washington, the Cascade Mountains, and Mt. Rainier. *See Figure 130.*

³⁹ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 42-43. Athletics Department, "Husky Stadium," pp. 1-2. George W. Stoddard & Associates, "Stadium Addition South Stand-Balcony Columns," 1950, p. 1. *Architectural Record*, "Spiral Ramps For Stadium Traffic," February 1951, pp.146-148. The design of the South Stand's helicoidal ramps may have been influenced by Stoddard's recent work with parking garages.

⁴⁰ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 51-53. As teams from other universities were unfamiliar with the new playing surface, the University of Washington kept 200 pairs of shoes for visiting teams to use at football games. Since the initial installation, the artificial playing surface has been replaced four times.

⁴¹ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 61-62. Athletics Department, "Husky Stadium," p. 2.

⁴² Athletics Department, "Husky Stadium," p. 2.

4.2.2 Historic Building: Context-Collegiate Athletic Stadia

There are currently 127 National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) stadiums in the United States, ranging from early Ivy League “traditional” stadiums based on Greek stadium and Roman circus designs, to several relatively intact stadiums built in the 1920s, ranging in style from Collegiate Gothic to Modern styles, to highly altered stadiums with major seating and technological additions, to new stadiums rivaling the best professional National Football League stadiums in size and fan amenities. All of the older stadiums have had to adapt to innovations, including electronic scoreboards and lighting, facilities for radio and television, and demands for increased fan amenities.

Harvard Stadium (also known as Soldier’s Field), completed in 1903, is considered to be the oldest intact collegiate stadium in the country. Harvard Professor Louis J. Johnson designed the stadium as a horseshoe-shaped arena with seating for 30,898. The stadium features a three-level arcaded exterior face and a colonnade at the top of the interior stands. Harvard Stadium is also the world’s first massive reinforced concrete structure and the first large permanent arena for American college athletics. The stadium was a 25th anniversary gift of the Class of 1879. The last major renovation of the stadium took place in 1984, when the playing field was re-centered to improve the view for fans seated in the horseshoe end, and new halftime rooms installed. Artificial turf and lighting were added in 2006.⁴³ *See Figure 104.*

Princeton’s 42,000-seat Palmer Stadium, originally built between 1913 and 1914, was the second large permanent collegiate stadium built in the United States. Like Harvard Stadium, it did not include a track circling the field. Palmer Stadium was demolished in 1997, and a new two-tier 27,773-seat stadium was constructed in 1998.⁴⁴

The Yale Bowl was also built between 1913 and 1914, originally seating 70,869. Charles A. Ferry proposed the new stadium as a replacement for old Yale Field. The stadium was built for \$750,000, and has nearly 30 miles of wooden-backed seats. The stadium remains largely intact, although recent renovations have reduced the seating to 64,269. A large scoreboard was added in 1958, and a press box was erected in 1987.⁴⁵ *See Figure 105.*

The 71,799-seat California Memorial Stadium at the University of California-Berkeley, was constructed in 1921 from designs prepared by John Galen Howard and co-designers G. F. Buckingham and E. E. Carpenter. The stadium was designed in the Neoclassical style using the Roman Coliseum as inspiration. With its arcaded outer concrete walls and oval shaped stands surrounding the field with views of the Berkeley Hills and Strawberry Canyon, it is considered one of the most picturesque stadiums in the country. The Hayward Fault, unfortunately, passes directly under the playing field, and a 1998 seismic safety study at the Berkeley campus gave the stadium a “poor” rating. The university has moved ahead with a three-phase major renovation plan, with the Phase I Student-Athlete High Performance Center completed in 2006. In June 2010, the university began a \$321 million project that will renovate the seismically vulnerable west side of the stadium and add amenities such as club levels, restrooms, and a new press box. Renovation of the east side of the stadium will be done at a later time in phase III. The stadium was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2006.⁴⁶ *See Figure 106.*

The Stanford Stadium originally opened in 1921. Stanford professors Charles Wing, Charles Marz, and William Durand designed the original stadium, which called for a 66-row, U-shaped structure with a seating capacity of 60,000. The stadium included both a football field and a surrounding track. It was built as an earthen horseshoe with wooden bleacher seating and flooring upon a steel frame. The stadium was expanded in 1927 by nearly enclosing the bowl, increasing the seating capacity to 85,500. In 2005 the stadium was completely rebuilt as a dual-deck concrete structure, without a track, and continues to seat 60,000 fans.⁴⁷

The Rose Bowl stadium in Pasadena was designed by architect Myron Hunt in 1921 as a pure ellipse, both in

⁴³ Ballparks.com, “Harvard Stadium,” p. 1, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Ivy/Harvard/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴⁴ Ballparks.com, “Palmer Stadium,” p. 2, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Ivy/Princeton/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴⁵ Ballparks.com, “Yale Bowl,” p. 2, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Ivy/Yale/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴⁶ California Golden Bears, “Memorial Stadium,” pp. 1-2, <http://www.calbears.com/facilities/memorial-stadium.html>, accessed October 15, 2010. California Golden Bears, “Cal Football to Play 2011 Home Season at San Francisco’s AT&T Park,” p. 1, <http://www.calbears.com/sports/m-football/spec-rel/051010aae.html>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴⁷ Stanford University, “Stanford Stadium,” pp. 1-2, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Ivy/Yale/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

plan and in section. It was built according to the elliptical principles that the Greeks and Romans used in their facility design, as also found at the Yale Bowl. The stadium seating has been reconfigured several times since its original construction in 1922. The southern end was filled in to complete the bowl and more seats have been added. Aluminum benches replaced the original wooden benches in 1969, which have since been upgraded to individual seats. For many years, the Rose Bowl had the largest American Football stadium capacity in the United States and now has a capacity of about 93,000. In April 2009, The Rose Bowl Operating Company unveiled a Rose Bowl Strategic Plan, which addressed the objectives to improve public safety; enhance fan experience; maintain national historic landmark status; develop revenue sources to fund long-term improvements; and enhance facility operations. On October 11, 2010, the Pasadena City Council approved a \$152 million financing plan for the major renovation of the stadium to begin the first of three phases after the 2011 Rose Bowl game. The stadium became a National Historic Landmark in 1987.⁴⁸ *See Figure 107.*

The Collegiate Gothic-style Franklin Field in Philadelphia was originally built in 1895, but was totally rebuilt into its current form in 1922, incorporating a running track. The stadium is the site of the nation's first scoreboard (1895), and the nation's first two-tiered stadium (1922). An artificial playing surface was installed in 2004.⁴⁹

The Southern California Trojans Memorial Coliseum opened in 1923, with a capacity of 75,144. Architects John and Donald Parkinson designed it in an Art Deco neo-classical style. A torch emblem was added above the peristyle at the east end of the stadium and the stadium seating was expanded to 101,574 for the 1932 Olympics, when it was known as Olympic Stadium. The Coliseum was modernized in 1993 by lowering the field to bring seating closer to the playing surface and reconfiguring seating. The stadium can now seat well over 100,000. The Coliseum became a National Historic Landmark in 1984.⁵⁰ *See Figure 108.*

Nippert Stadium at the University of Cincinnati was originally built in 1924, although it is one of the most altered collegiate stadiums in the country. In 1936, the playing field was lowered 12 feet to increase spectator seating from the original 12,000 to 24,000. The Reed Shank Pavilion was added in 1954, bring the capacity to 28,000. The stadium was extensively renovated again in 1991, with a completely new seating arrangement that increased the seating capacity to 35,097, a modern press box, the addition of a VIP entertaining area, and improved lighting. A 2010 renovation included the addition of a new high-tech scoreboard and 10,000 additional seats, including nearly 500 luxury seats and 1,400 premium seats.⁵¹ *See Figure 109.*

Husky Stadium, originally constructed in 1920, is one of the oldest and most altered collegiate sports stadiums on the west coast. The Huskies play in the Pac-10 Conference along with the University of Arizona (Arizona Stadium, 1928); Arizona State University (Sun Devil Stadium, 1958); University of California, Berkeley (Memorial Stadium, 1923); the University of Oregon (Autzen Stadium, 1967); Oregon State University (Reser Stadium, 1953); Stanford University (Stanford Stadium, 1921, demolished; replaced in 2006), University of California (Rose Bowl, 1922); University of Southern California (Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, 1923); and Washington State University (Martin Stadium, 1972).

4.3.1 Building User Context: Early Collegiate Athletics and American Football

Rowing is considered to be the first intercollegiate sport, with the first competition between two colleges being the 1852 Harvard-Yale Boat Race.⁵² Baseball clubs were formed at many colleges in the 1850s, with variations in the rules for the sport, and the first intercollegiate game played between Harvard and Yale in 1868.⁵³ The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, the first organized national athletic group, held its first college track races in 1873, and in 1888, the Amateur Athletic Union, which governed the sport for nearly

⁴⁸ Rose Bowl Stadium, "Rose Bowl Strategic Plan 2009: Section 1.1-History and Design Approach," pp. 1-2, <http://www.rosebowlstadium.com/RoseBowl-History-Design.php>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁴⁹ Ballparks.com, "Franklin Field," p. 2, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Ivy/Pennsylvania/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵⁰ Ballparks.com, "Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum," pp. 1-2, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/Pac10/USC/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵¹ Ballparks.com, "Nippert Stadium," pp. 1-3, <http://football.ballparks.com/NCAA/BigEast/Cincinnati/index.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵² Thomas E. Weil, "The Dangerously Neglected History of Rowing," Friends of Rowing History, 2004, p. 2, <http://www.rowinghistory.net/neglected.htm>, accessed, October 15 2010.

⁵³ Charles Alexander, *Our Game* (New York, NY: Fine Communications, 1997), n.p.

100 years, held its first championships.⁵⁴ Basketball did not originate until James Naismith developed the rules in 1891.⁵⁵ Midwestern schools played an important role in the development of the sport. The first intercollegiate basketball game was played in 1893, between the Minnesota State School of Agriculture and Hamline College.⁵⁶

“Football” originates from the games played by pre-colonial European peasants, and before the nineteenth century it referred to any number of ball games played on foot. In the nineteenth century, students at the elite schools and universities played ball games based on rugby with differing rules. In the 1820s, despite general faculty disapproval, a particularly violent type of football was being played as a loosely organized intramural sport. At the Ivy League colleges such as Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, the games served as a way of bonding new students with upperclassmen. Princeton University developed a running football-type game played in the 1820s, and around this time students of Dartmouth College were also playing a kicking game. During this period at Harvard, the game played on the first Monday of the fall term became known as “Bloody Monday.”⁵⁷

What is considered the first intercollegiate football game with well-documented rules was the Rutgers-Princeton game in 1869. In 1873, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and Rutgers codified the first ever set of intercollegiate rules for football, based on a soccer type game, with Harvard preferring a more aggressive rugby style game. In 1876, a meeting between Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and Yale codified a rugby-based game. Walter Camp coached Yale football between 1888 and 1892, and is widely considered the father of modern American football, codifying the majority of the team structure and scoring rules played today.⁵⁸

Over the next decade American football developed a reputation as a high injury and high mortality sport. Eighteen college players were killed in 1905 alone, which led to a period of reform encouraged by President Theodore Roosevelt’s White House in conferences with college athletic leaders. Injuries associated with the flying wedge, developed by Harvard and quickly adopted by others in 1905, spurred the formation of the NCAA, originally called the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (IAAUS). Despite reform such as the legalization of the forward pass, 33 more players were killed on the field in 1908. Between 1910 and 1912, interlocking formations were banned and more protective padding was introduced. Both measures helped reduce injury and death.⁵⁹

4.3.2 Building User: University of Washington Athletic Department and Husky Football

The first athletic event associated with the University of Washington was a football game between male university students and a group of alumni of several East Coast colleges that was played on Thanksgiving Day, 1889, at the Jackson Street baseball field. The Eastern Alumni won 20-0 in a game that was neither sanctioned by the university nor approved of by faculty. The university did sponsor a team that played the following Thanksgiving in Tacoma, finishing with a scoreless tie, but failed to field enough players in 1891. In 1892, however, university students formed the Athletic Association, the forerunner of the Associated Students of the University of Washington (ASUW), picking the school colors purple and gold from the first stanza of Lord Byron’s “Destruction of Sennacherib.” The university named its first official coach, William Goodwin, for a two-game 1892 season, winning its first game against the Seattle Athletic Club on December 17, 1892. The university team played five games in 1893, including its first intercollegiate game against Stanford University, with

⁵⁴ College Sports Scholarships, “The Historical Origins of Track and Field,” p.1, <http://www.collegesportsscholarships.com/history-track-and-field.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵⁵ George Laughead, Jr., “History of Basketball-Dr. James Naismith, Inventor of Basketball-KU Basketball Program Founder,” Kansas History, p. 1, <http://www.kansasheritage.org/people/naismith.html>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵⁶ Randy R. Grant, John Leadly, and Zenon Zygmunt, *The Economics of Intercollegiate Sports* (Tuck Link, Singapore: World Scientific Co., 2008), p. 7.

⁵⁷ Grant, Leadly, and Zygmunt, *Economics*, p. 5.

⁵⁸ Rutgers University, “Rutgers-The Birthplace of Intercollegiate Football, The First Intercollegiate Game-November 6, 1869,” p. 1, <http://www.scarletknights.com/football/history/first-game.asp>, accessed October 15, 2010. Professional Football Researchers Association, “The Journey to Camp: The Origins of American Football to 1889,” p. 1, <http://www.the-game.org/history-originsto1889.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

⁵⁹National Collegiate Athletic Association, “The History of the NCAA,” p.1, http://www.ncaa.org/wps/portal/ncaahome?WCM_GLOBAL_CONTEXT=/ncaa/ncaa/about+the+ncaa/overview/history.html, accessed October 15, 2010. Professional Football Researchers Association, “History of the Game: Harvard’s Infamous Flying Wedge,” p. 1, <http://www.the-game.org/history-flyingwedge.htm>, accessed October 15, 2010.

Stanford winning 40-0, before a crowd of 600 fans in West Seattle. The 1894 team recorded its first shutout victory against Whitman College, a 46-0 allowing them to claim a state championship.⁶⁰ *See Figure 131.*

The university moved to its new campus after completion of its new Administration Building (now Denny Hall) in 1895. Around this time the university added a track and field team, with Charles Vander Veer as manager. The university's first gymnasium was built in 1896, north of a simple practice field and track called Denny Field on the northeastern corner of the campus. It was used for athletic training, military cadet drill, and men and women's basketball games. In 1896, the men's basketball team played and lost one game to the Washington Athletic Club, and the women's team won all three of their games, one before a crowd of 600. Although played informally since 1878, baseball was officially added to the university's athletic program in 1894 as an interclass activity, becoming an intercollegiate sport after Fred Shock was hired as coach in 1901. The university's crew program began in 1900, with interclass racing starting in the spring of 1901, and intercollegiate racing in 1903, the year the university hired its first crew coach, James Knight. Women's crew was introduced in 1906. Hiram Conibear took over the crew program in 1907, developing the "Washington Stroke" that became standard for crew racing. Men's tennis was adopted as an intercollegiate sport in 1908.⁶¹ *See Figure 132.*

In 1903, the General Manager of Athletics was established as a faculty position to facilitate the work of faculty, students, and alumni in the organizing and managing of athletics. The university's Department of Physical Culture expanded significantly between 1904 and 1906, under the direction of Professor Benjamin F. Roller and Instructor Lavina Rudberg. Men participated in calisthenics, gymnastics, cross-country, rowing, boxing, and wrestling, as well as intercollegiate football, baseball, basketball, and rowing competition. The women's program included training in aesthetic dancing and class competition in baseball, basketball, cross-country, field hockey, rowing, and tennis. After 1906, women's sanctioned intercollegiate athletic competition was discontinued, and until 1974, women students were only allowed access to sports recreationally, with the exception of the women's rifle team.⁶²

In 1908, the university joined five other college teams, Idaho, Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Washington State, and Whitman College, to form the Northwest Conference, which set eligibility rules for student athletes and prohibited the participation of professional athletes in collegiate competitions. Football, and to a lesser degree basketball, track, and crew, dominated the university's intercollegiate sports program for the next several decades. University of Washington football teams enjoyed an unbroken 63-game unbeaten streak between 1907 and 1917, winning 59 games and recording four ties. With the track team featuring future Olympian J. Ira Courtney, and with the continuing success of football coach Gil Dobeys' teams, increasing crowds flocked to Denny Field, which had grown from a simple practice field in 1894 to a fenced stadium with north and south covered grandstand seating. A crowd of 19,000 fans filled the stadium for the last football game of the 1919 season, the last to be played on Denny Field. As several more thousands were turned away at the gate, the university and the ASUW began planning for a new stadium to be built on the lower campus per the 1915 Regents' Plan.⁶³ *See Figures 133 & 134.*

Funds for the new Washington Stadium were raised through the efforts of the ASUW, headed by R.C. "Torchy" Torrance. The majority of the \$250,000 raised prior to the 1920 season was through the sale of around 3,500 small bronze plaques to supporters who bought season tickets. The stadium was completed at a final cost of \$577,000, and student fees, ticket sales, and the sales of bonds, which were retired in 1926, supplied the remaining funds needed. A new Collegiate Gothic-style Women's Physical Education Building (Now Hutchinson Hall) was completed in 1927 on the upper campus near Denny Field. The Men's Gymnasium (now Hec Edmundson Pavilion) was constructed in 1928, adjacent to and to the north of the new stadium as a venue for the intercollegiate basketball games and as the university's men's gymnasium.⁶⁴

Clarence "Hec" Edmundson began his 35-year coaching career at the university in 1919, beginning as a track and field coach. Seven of the athletes he trained participated in Olympic Games and three won medals. Edmundson became head coach for the university's basketball team in 1921, and his teams won three Pacific

⁶⁰ Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 2-7.

⁶¹ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 12, 16, 28, 41, and 42.

⁶² Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 41.

⁶³ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 42, 55, 70, and 74.

⁶⁴ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 74, 75, and 87.

Coast Conference championships and ten Northern Division titles.

The university officially adopted the nickname “Huskies” for its athletic teams in 1922, and Washington Stadium was renamed Husky Stadium at the beginning of the football season. The previous name “the Sun Dodgers” had become unpopular. The new name was announced at halftime during the 1922 basketball game with Washington State. After the announcement, varsity lettermen held up placards reading: “The Husky stands for fight and tenacity, character and courage, endurance and willingness.”⁶⁵

The 1923 football season was remarkable, with 10 wins and an invitation to the Rose Bowl—the Huskies tying Navy 14-14. During the 1920s, several other men’s intercollegiate teams were formed. Ice hockey and boxing started in 1921, golf in 1923, and fencing in 1929.⁶⁶

Men’s swimming was added in 1933, a remarkable year for the so called “minor” sports, with the wrestling, swimming, fencing, rifle, and golf teams making a clean sweep in all but two events on their combined schedules. The Husky crew won an Olympic gold medal in 1936, under the coaching of Al Ulbrickson. The university had seven “major” men’s sports teams in 1938: baseball, basketball, crew, football, swimming, tennis, and wrestling, with the Athletics Department supporting several “minor” sports, including fencing, golf, ice hockey, skiing, and volleyball. Hockey was dropped in 1939, fencing in 1941, and volleyball in 1943. Boxing had already been dropped in 1931.⁶⁷

All Husky athletic programs were significantly affected during the World War II years. All Pacific Coast Conference football rosters were limited to 28 players, and several Pacific Conference teams were unable even to field teams, allowing the Huskies to secure a 1944 Rose Bowl berth, their fourth, by default.⁶⁸

The post-war years saw tremendous growth in student enrollment and the rebuilding of the university’s athletic program. The Husky basketball team won its first NCAA Tournament in 1948, and the Husky crew team qualified for the 1948 Olympics in London, where their Olympic four won the gold medal. Newly-hired athletic director Harvey Cassill developed ambitious plans for the Husky football program, and managed to raise \$1.7 million through the ASUW for an expanded stadium that included the large elevated South Stands, and increased stadium seating capacity to 55,000.⁶⁹

Husky tennis teams thrived during the 1950s under team captain, and later tennis coach, Bill Quillian’s leadership. During his coaching career, Husky tennis teams compiled a 63-39 record.⁷⁰

The mid-1950s were not the best years for the university’s Athletic Department. Football coach John Cherberg was fired in 1956 over allegations of abusive practices and poor team performance. Cherberg countered by revealing the practice of paying football players more than the amount allowed by the Pacific Coast Conference, leading to a two-year conference suspension and the resignation of Harvey Cassill as athletic director.⁷¹

The practices in the athletic programs at the University of California, the University of Southern California, and the University of Los Angeles also were criticized, leading to the disbanding of the Pacific Coast Conference, to which the University of Washington had belonged since its inception in 1916. In 1959, the University was a founding member of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, a group of large research universities considered as “flagships” in their respective regions that competed in 22 sports. Originally known as the “Big Five,” its members included the University of Washington, the University of California, the University of Southern California, the University of Los Angeles, and Stanford University. Washington State University joined the group in 1962, the University of Oregon and Oregon State University in 1964, and the University of Arizona and Arizona State University in 1978, eventually forming the Pac-10 in its current form.⁷²

⁶⁵ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 77.

⁶⁶ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 77, 79, 80, and 103.

⁶⁷ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 103 and 109.

⁶⁸ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 123 and 126.

⁶⁹ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 134 and 135. Porter and Daves, *Great Games and Golden Moments*, pp. 42-43.

⁷⁰ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 154.

⁷¹ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 155.

⁷² Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 154, and 155. Wikipedia, “Pacific-10 Conference,” p. 1, 5, and 6, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific-10_Conference, accessed October 27, 2010.

Jim Owens was hired as football coach in 1957, to replace Cherberg, and rebuilt the Husky team into a nationally-recognized powerhouse, building up a 99-82-6 record during his 18 seasons. Owen's teams won three Athletic Association of Western Universities titles and went to three Rose Bowls, including the Huskies' first win in 1960, followed by another in 1961. Owens also served as the university's athletic director between 1960 and 1969.⁷³ See *Figures 135 & 136*.

Title IX of the Educational Amendments Act was passed by the United States Congress in 1972, which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965, a federal law prohibiting sexual discrimination in educational institutions. Title IX states "no person in the United States shall on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance." This act significantly affected the university's Athletics Department, as the act stipulated that all public institutions reach compliance by 1978. Kit Green was appointed as Special Assistant to Women's Intercollegiate Athletics and led the transition of 10 former women's club sports—including cross country, field hockey, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, crew, golf, tennis, and track and field—from the Department of Intramural Activities into the Athletics Department. Women were given their first access to the same support services as men's teams, guaranteeing equal media coverage, medical attention, food services, and facility use, since 1906. By the end of the 1974-1975 academic year, athletic scholarships were awarded to female students. The university became a nationally-recognized leader for gender equality.⁷⁴

University women's teams became nationally competitive in several sports and produced several outstanding athletes over the next several years. Women's softball would put together a string of 24 consecutive winning seasons between 1976 and 1999, most under coach Kathy Neir. Women's crew grew to become a strong program, winning the first of several national championships in 1981. Chris Gobrecht took over the Husky women's basketball team in 1985, leading the team to 11 winning seasons, several NCAA appearances, and an overall record of 243-89. Other accomplishments in the women's program were made in volleyball, golf, tennis, gymnastics, swimming, and track and field. Women's soccer was added in 1991.⁷⁵

Don James took over as Husky football coach in 1975, and when his former colleague at Kent State, Mike Lude, took over as the university's Athletic Director a year later, they worked together to build the Husky football program into one of the best in the nation, paving the way for Lude to expand the overall department. Over his 18-year coaching career at the University of Washington, James compiled a 153-57-2 record, the best of any Husky coach. James took the Huskies to 14 bowl games, including six Rose Bowls, winning in 1977, 1981, 1990, and 1991, and winning the National Championship in 1991. Among Lude's accomplishments was the construction of the stadium's North Stands, bring seating capacity up to 72,500.⁷⁶

The Husky men's crew continued to dominate West Coast rowing competitions, winning eight straight Pacific Coast Championships between 1971 and 1978. More recently they repeated that string between 1990 and 1997.⁷⁷ Marv Harshman took over men's basketball in 1971, and compiled an outstanding 246-146 record over his 14-year career, and a Pac-10 Championship in 1984. The golf team won the Pac-10 title in 1988, and the Husky soccer team won its first NCAA title in 1992. Jim Smith's wrestling teams produced several nationally ranked athletes, as did the swimming team, the cross-country team, the tennis team, the baseball team, the softball team, and the track and field team.

Barbara Hedges succeeded Mike Lude in 1991, becoming the first female athletic director at a Division I football institution.⁷⁸ Scott Woodward was named Husky Athletic Director in 2008, and presently oversees 21 sports programs, 650 student-athletes and a staff of nearly 200, with an annual budget of \$60 million.⁷⁹ The current athletic program consists of nine men's sports: baseball, basketball, cross-country, football, golf, rowing, soccer,

⁷³ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 159.

⁷⁴ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 201 and 273.

⁷⁵ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 198, 201, 203, 219, 222, 226, 227, 230, 235, 238, 239, 242, 246, 247, 250, 254, 262, and 263.

⁷⁶ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 205, 207, and 208.

⁷⁷ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, pp. 193-196, 209, 210, 228, 236, 244, 266, 272, 276, and 286.

⁷⁸ Daves and Porter, *People and Events*, p. 265.

⁷⁹ University Athletics Department, "Scott Woodward, Profile," Go Huskies, p. 1, http://www.gohuskies.com/genrel/woodward_scott00.html, accessed October 29, 2010.

tennis and track and field; and ten women's sports: basketball, cross-country, golf, gymnastics, rowing, soccer, softball, tennis, volleyball, and track and field. Swimming was recently dropped as a varsity sport.

4.4 Project Architects, Engineers, and Builders

Over the last 90 years, Husky Stadium has been modified several times to increase its seating capacity and adapt to user expectations and technological changes. Only the architects, Engineers, and Builders of the original stadium and major changes are discussed below.

4.4.1 Original 1920 Oval Stadium

4.4.1.1 Project Architect, Original Master Planning, Original 1920 Oval Stadium, and 1936-37 Addition: Bebb & Gould

The Seattle architectural firm of Bebb & Gould designed the original Washington Stadium (now Husky Stadium).

Charles Bebb and Carl Gould formed one of the most prolific architectural firms in Seattle during the first half of the twentieth century—a period when Seattle developed into a major modern city.

Charles Herbert Bebb (1856-1942) was born in Surrey, England, and educated at King's College, London, and the University of Lausanne. He furthered his studies in civil engineering at the London School of Mines and then worked as an engineer in the construction of a South African railroad from 1877 to 1882. Upon arriving in the United States he found work as an engineer at the Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Company. He began work on Chicago's Auditorium Building while in this position and eventually served as superintendent of construction for the project under the architects Adler & Sullivan. He joined their firm around 1889. Through his work in the terra cotta industry and his experience with Adler & Sullivan, Bebb became skilled in modern building technologies and materials for the construction of fireproof steel, iron, and reinforced concrete skyscrapers and other commercial buildings. Bebb first arrived in Seattle in 1890 to act as superintendent of construction of the Seattle Opera House for Adler & Sullivan. Although the Opera House project never proceeded further than site excavation, Bebb returned to Seattle in 1893 to work as an architectural engineer for the Denny Clay Company, the major local manufacturer of terra cotta.⁸⁰

Bebb left the terra cotta firm to open his own architectural practice in Seattle in 1898. In 1901, he formed a partnership with another former Adler & Sullivan employee, Louis Mendel. The partnership quickly became one of the most prominent architectural firms in Seattle, and over a period of 13 years the firm produced designs for some of the city's finest homes, hotels, business blocks, apartments, and civic projects in a variety of architectural styles.⁸¹

In 1914, when the partnership with Mendel dissolved, Bebb entered into an association with Carl F. Gould. The two remained in practice together until Gould's death in 1939. The two were well matched, with Bebb acting as engineer and partner in charge of management, contract, and specifications, and Gould as principal designer and planner.⁸²

Carl Freylinghausen Gould (1873-1939) was born in New York and graduated from Harvard in 1898. He next studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris for five years, and upon returning to New York he served for two years as an intern in the offices of the prominent firm of McKim, Mead and White. He assisted Daniel Burnham's Chicago-based firm in the preparation of San Francisco's city plan in 1905, and eventually relocated to Seattle in 1908.⁸³

In Seattle, Gould initially worked as a draftsman for Everett & Baker, and then for Daniel Huntington (1909), eventually forming an association as Huntington & Gould. They designed a number of houses, apartments and

⁸⁰ David Rash and Dennis A. Anderson, "Bebb & Mendel," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), pp. 72-73.

⁸¹ Rash and Andersen, "Bebb & Mendel," p. 73.

⁸² T. William Booth and William H. Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), pp. 175-176.

⁸³ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," pp. 174-175.

mixed-use projects and entered a competition for the design of the Washington State Capitol. Besides working in association with Huntington and designing independently for his own practice, Gould became involved in local social, arts, and political organizations and causes. He was active in promoting the Bogue Plan for Seattle (a Master Plan for the physical layout of the city), served in leadership positions with the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, and served as president of the Fine Arts Society (1912-16, 1926-29).⁸⁴

Around the same time that Gould entered into partnership with Bebb, he began lecturing at the University of Washington, establishing the Department of Architecture in 1914. Gould served as head of the department from 1915 until 1926. Bebb also worked with Gould to establish an architecture curriculum at the University of Washington and supported Gould's activities to promote the cultural arts in Seattle.⁸⁵

Between 1914 and 1924, the firm designed over two hundred projects. These projects were produced in a variety of architectural styles, depending upon the basic considerations of individual projects and building types and the desires of the client. The firm designed schools, hospitals, churches, memorials and monuments, residences, clubhouses, and commercial structures. Prominent works included the Times Square Building (1915), Government Locks at Ballard (1916), and the Fisher Studio Building (1915). One of Bebb & Gould's most prominent and important commissions was as campus planners for the University of Washington, which they undertook beginning in 1914. Besides creating the general campus plan, which was based on earlier plans by the Olmsted Brothers firm for the 1909 Alaska Yukon Pacific Exposition, Bebb & Gould designed 18 buildings for the campus over the next two decades. All of these buildings were designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. The most notable of these were Suzzallo Library (1922-27) and the liberal arts quadrangle, including the Home Economics Building (1916), one of the first constructed.⁸⁶

Charles Bebb was a founding member of the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and both Bebb and Gould served in leadership positions in the local chapter. In 1910 Bebb was among the first Washington architects nominated to the status of Fellow.⁸⁷ Gould was named a Fellow in 1926.⁸⁸

Bebb's participation in the firm dwindled greatly after 1924, and over the next decade Gould completed fewer than half the number of projects as the firm had managed in the first decade of its formation. In later years Gould explored Art Deco in the execution of the Longview Post Office (1932) and the Everett Public Library (1933-34). The firm also produced two nationally recognized projects in the Moderne style. These were the U.S. Marine Hospital (1930-32, now the Amazon.com building) and the Seattle Art Museum (1931-33). The partnership finally dissolved when Gould died in 1939. Bebb continued his practice with his draftsman, John Paul Jones, until Bebb passed away in 1942.⁸⁹ *See Figures 137 – 145.*

4.4.1.2 Project Builder, Original Master Planning and Oval Stadium: Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company

The Seattle construction firm of Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company constructed the original Washington Stadium (now Husky Stadium).

Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company was a major shipbuilding and construction company, located in Seattle, Washington. The firm was established in 1898 on Elliott Bay in Puget Sound. The firm was largely responsible for the creation of Harbor Island between 1909 and 1910, using hydraulic dredges. It was considered the world's largest man-made island for thirty-five years. In 1924, the firm was the major contractor for the construction of the Dexter Horton Building (1921-24, John Graham, Sr.), at the time the largest reinforced concrete building in the United States west of Chicago. Horace Winslow ("H. W.") McCurdy (1885-1960) became vice-president and general manager of Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging in 1929, then president and general manager in 1931. In 1939, the firm began construction on the Lake Washington Floating Bridge. The company was engaged in construction projects around the United States and built ships for the U.S. Navy at its shipyard on Harbor Island on Puget Sound during and after World War II. In 1959, the firm was

⁸⁴ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," p. 175.

⁸⁵ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," p. 176.

⁸⁶ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," pp. 176-179.

⁸⁷ Rash and Anderson, "Bebb & Mendel," p. 76.

⁸⁸ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," p. 176.

⁸⁹ Booth and Wilson, "Bebb and Gould," pp. 176-179.

purchased by Lockheed and became the Lockheed Shipbuilding and Construction Company. The shipyard was permanently closed in 1987.⁹⁰

4.4.2 1949-50 South Stand Addition

4.4.2.1 Project Architect, 1949-50 South Stand Addition: George Wellington Stoddard

The Seattle architectural firm of George W. Stoddard & Associates designed the 1949-50 South Stand Addition to Husky Stadium.

George Wellington Stoddard (1896-1967) was born in Detroit, Michigan, and graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in architectural engineering in 1917. He served in the U.S. Army after college until 1920, with a tour of duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He moved to Seattle following his discharge as a First Lieutenant and formed an architectural partnership with his father, Lewis M. Stoddard, a naval architect who previously worked on the east coast and in the Great Lakes area.⁹¹ Lewis passed away on February 12, 1929, and George established George Wellington Stoddard & Associates later that year. He later formed a partnership with Francis E. Huggard. In 1955, they were known professionally as George W. Stoddard-Huggard & Associates, Architects and Engineers (GWSH&A). Stoddard formally retired in 1960 and continued association with the firm as consulting architect until his death.⁹²

George W. Stoddard had offices in the Seattle area at four locations over a forty-year period: the Lyon Building, the Orpheum Building, the Shell Oil Company Building, and at 1120 Harvard Avenue. A branch office was under the supervision of LaMonte Shorett (Seattle AIA president in 1964) at 203 Security Building, Olympia, Washington, in 1925.

George and his father designed upscale residential projects including apartment buildings, banks, clinics, and commercial buildings. Examples of Stoddard's work completed with his father or shortly after Lewis' death include: 3419 Cascadia Avenue, Lewis Stoddard Residence (1920), 2107 3rd Avenue, Seattle (1923), 2315 4th Avenue/Hewitt's Café (1923), 600 Olive Way/Garage Building/European Antiques (1925), Parking Garage at 1919 5th Avenue (1927), and the Winthrop Hotel, Tacoma (1927).

The architectural firm of George W. Stoddard & Associates completed many significant projects in the Northwest, including: 2226 3rd Avenue/Seville Building/PBJS (1929), the Harlan Fairbanks Company Building (1931), The Metropolitan Press (1931, City of Seattle Landmark), Fire Station 41 (1934), the Public Safety Building (1943), Doctor's Hospital (1943), Canada Dry Bottling Works (1945, consulting architect), Renton Hospital (1946, demolished), Memorial Stadium (1947), Green Lake Aqua Theater (1950), University of Washington Stadium South Stands (1949-50), King County Youth Service Center (1951), and several branches of the National Bank of Commerce (various sites and years). The firm also designed large homes, low-income homes, and pre-constructed homes. A house designed for O. J. C. Dutton at 3355 E Laurelhurst Drive was featured at the International Congress of Building Societies at Salzburg, Austria.⁹³ In addition, the firm worked on a small number of projects in Alaska, British Columbia, California, Iowa, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon.

Stoddard's daughter, Virginia Stoddard Valentine, was an interior design associate with George Wellington Stoddard-Huggard & Associates until her death in May of 1960.⁹⁴

Stoddard was a member of the American Institute of Architects from 1922 until 1960, serving as president of the Seattle chapter between 1946-1947. Stoddard was vice president and later became president of the Washington State Charter of the American Institute of Architects, and served on the Executive Board. He retired as emeritus in 1964. He served on the King County Educational Advisory Committee in 1950-51, the King

⁹⁰ ShipbuildingHistory.com, "Lockheed Shipbuilding, Seattle WA," July 31, 2009, <http://shipbuildinghistory.com/history/shipyards/2large/inactive/lockheed.htm>, accessed October 27, 2010. Paula Becker, "McCurdy, H. W. (1899-1989)," Historylink.org, posted December 29, 2004, http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&File_Id=7181, accessed October 27, 2010

⁹¹ *Seattle Times*, "G. W. Stoddard, architect since 1920, to retire," March 27, 1960, p. B4.

⁹² Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "Stoddard, George W.," <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/php/architect/>, accessed December 10, 2007.

⁹³ *Seattle Times*, "Honor received by G. W. Stoddard, local architect," July 7, 1955. n.p.

⁹⁴ *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, "Mrs. Robert E. Valentine Taken by Death at 37," May 4, 1960. n.p.

County Juvenile Advisory Committee in 1952, the Civic Center Advisory Committee in 1956, and the State Advisory Council Executive Committee, and served as chairman of the Seattle Civic Arts Committee. He was also active on the Seattle Symphony Orchestra Board, and held memberships in the Rainier Club, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipal League.⁹⁵ *See Figures 146 – 149.*

4.4.2.2 Project Builder, 1949-50 South Stand Addition: Strand & Sons

The Seattle construction firm of Strand & Sons constructed the 1949-50 South Stand Addition to Husky Stadium.

The Strand & Sons Construction Company was founded around 1930 by Arvid Strand (1887-1959). Strand had previously worked as general manager for Hendrickson & Alstrom Construction. Strand & Sons is known to have been the general contractor for several buildings on the University of Washington campus including: Hec Edmundson Pavilion (1928, Bebb & Gould), Geberding Hall (1949, Victor N. Jones and John T. Jacobsen), the South Stands Addition to Husky Stadium (1949-50, George W. Stoddard & Associates), the Music Building (1950, Whitehouse & Price), Thompson Hall (1951, Heath, Gove & Bell), and Terry Hall (1953, Young, Richardson, Carleton & Delie). The firm name changed to Strand Incorporated in 1954, and to Strand Hunt in 1994, and presently is known as Eggert Strand Hunt. The firm continues as a general contracting company in the Northwest, specializing in multi-family condominium construction.⁹⁶

4.4.3 1987 North Stand Addition

4.4.3.1 Project Engineer, 1987 North Stand Addition: Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire (SWMB), Inc., Engineers

The Seattle engineering firm of Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire (SWMB) Inc., Engineers designed the 2004 North Stand Addition to Husky Stadium.

Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire (SWMB) Inc., Engineers was a Seattle-based engineering firm that operated between 1987 and 2003. The firm succeeded the firm known as Skilling Helle Christiansen Robertson that operated between 1964 and 1983, and also Skilling Ward Rogers Robertson Engineers, which operated between 1983 and 1987. The most notable earlier project in which the firm participated, is the Columbia Center (1982-85, Chester L. Lindsey Architects, Seattle, WA). As Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire (SWMB), Inc., Engineers, the firm participated in notable projects including: the Norm Maleng Regional Justice Center (1995-97, Kent, WA), William H. Gates Hall on the University of Washington Campus (2003, Seattle, WA), the United States Federal Courts-Courthouse #2 (2003-04, NBBJ Architects, Seattle, WA), and the University of Washington's North Stands Addition to Husky Stadium (2004, with NBBJ Architect, Seattle WA).⁹⁷

John B. Skilling, a founding partner in the firm, was born in Los Angeles and graduated from the University of Washington with a degree in Engineering in 1947. He spent most of his career in Seattle, partnering with architect Floyd Naramore in 1977, as well as many other engineers during his career including Harold Worthington, Helge Joel Helle, John V. Christianson, Leslie Earl Robertson, William D. Ward, Jon Magnusson, Arthur J. Barkshire, and Joseph F. Jackson. He provided the structural design for the World Trade Center Towers in New York (1963-77, Minoru Yamasaki, New York, NY) with Leslie Robinson at Worthington, Skilling, Helle and Jackson. He also provided the structural engineering for many structures in Seattle, such as: the Seattle World's Fair Fine Arts Pavilion (1961-62), the IBM Corporation Office Building and Garage (1962-64, Minoru Yamasaki, Seattle, WA), the King County Domed Stadium (1972-76, Naramore, Bain, Brady, and Johanson, Seattle, WA), One Union Square (1981, TRA Architects), Two Union Square (1987, NBBJ), the U.S. Bank Centre (1989, Callison Architecture), and the AT&T Gateway Tower

⁹⁵ *Seattle Times*, "Architects elect new state head," January 22, 1946. *Seattle Times*, "G. W. Stoddard, architect since 1920, to retire," March 27, 1960, p. B4. *Seattle Post Intelligencer*, "George W. Stoddard," September 30, 1967, n.p. *Seattle Times*, "G. W. Stoddard (Obituary)," September 29, 1967, n.p.

⁹⁶ Eggert Strand Hunt, "UW Athletic Pavilion (1929)," p. 1, <http://www.eggertstrandhunt.com/?q=node/6&job=63>, accessed November 1, 2010. University Alumni Association, "2008 Construction Industry Hall of Fame Banquet," pp. 1-2, https://go.washington.edu/uwaa/events/2008cm_fame/details.tcl, accessed November 1, 2010.

⁹⁷ Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "Skilling Ward Magnusson Barkshire, (SWMB), Incorporated, Engineers," p. 1, <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/partners/1698/>, accessed November 1, 2010.

(1990, Now the Municipal Building).⁹⁸

4.4.3.2 Associated Architect, 1987 North Stands Addition: NBBJ

The architectural firm today known as NBBJ was formed in 1943 by four Seattle architects, Floyd Naramore, William Bain, Clifton Brady, and Perry Johanson, to combine forces in the design of housing and other support facilities at the naval shipyard in Bremerton. The team was known informally as "The Combine." Each partner brought a specialty to the firm: Naramore was known for his educational projects, Bain had residential and general commercial experience, Brady was both an architect and engineer, and Johanson specialized in health care facilities. The combined talents of the four offered a multidisciplinary, collaborative approach to projects.⁹⁹

In the initial years, NBBJ grew as a regional leader in the Pacific Northwest, forming lasting relationships with local businesses, institutions, and governments. In the 1970s and 1980s, NBBJ pioneered the expansion of traditional architectural practice into a firm offering comprehensive and full service consultation in all elements of the built environment. Large profile projects completed by the firm during these years in Seattle include the IBM Corporation Office Building and Garage (1963, with Minoru Yamasaki, Seattle, WA), the Seattle First National Bank Building or Seafirst Tower (1969, Seattle, WA, now 1001 4th Avenue), and the King County Domed Stadium (1972, Seattle, WA, demolished).¹⁰⁰ See *Figures 150-153*.

In 1976, a Columbus, Ohio, architectural firm of Godwin, Nitschke, Bohm collaborated with NBBJ on a large project and later merged with NBBJ. In 2002, NBBJ was the second largest architectural firm in the United States and the fifth largest in the world, employing more than 900 people in Seattle, Columbus, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York, with international offices in London and Shanghai.¹⁰¹

Recent notable local projects include: Safeco Field (1999, Seattle, WA), the United States Federal Courthouse, (2003-04, Seattle, WA), WAMU Center (2005-06, Seattle, WA), and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Headquarters (2010, Seattle, WA)¹⁰² See *Figures 150 – 153*.

4.4.3.3 Project Builder, 1987 North Stands Addition: Lydig Construction

The Spokane construction firm of Lydig Construction completed the 1987 North Stands addition to Husky Stadium.

Lydig Construction was founded in 1956. The construction firm presently specializes in K-12 educational projects, commercial, medical and scientific facilities, and detention and justice facilities.

4.4.4 1989 West Stands Renovation and Addition

4.4.4.1 Project Architect, 1989 West Stands Renovation and Addition: Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm

The Seattle architectural firm of Loschky, Marquardt, & Nesholm designed the 1984 West Stands Addition to Husky Stadium.

George Loschky, Judsen Marquardt, and John F. Nesholm formed the Seattle architectural firm of Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm in 1979. All three architects had previously worked together at the Seattle architectural firm of NBBJ. While at NBBJ, George Loschky worked with Robert Sowder on the design of King County Domed Stadium. (1976).¹⁰³

⁹⁸ Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "Skilling, John," p. 1, <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/2319/>, accessed October 27, 2010.

⁹⁹ Duane A. Dietz, "Floyd A. Naramore," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), pp. 198-201. Duane A. Dietz, "William J. Bain, Sr.," in *Shaping Seattle Architecture: A Historical Guide to Architects*, ed. Jeffrey Karl Ochsner (Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1994), pp. 216-221.

¹⁰⁰ Dietz, "Floyd A. Naramore," p. 202. Dietz, "William J. Bain, Sr.," p. 219. NBBJ Architects, "Who We Are," several portfolio pages, <http://www.nbbj.com/whoweare/history/>, accessed May 4, 2004.

¹⁰¹ NBBJ Architects, "Who We Are," several portfolio pages, <http://www.nbbj.com/whoweare/history/>, accessed May 4, 2004.

¹⁰² NBBJ Architects, "Work," Project Index, several portfolio pages, <http://www.nbbj.com/#work/projects>, accessed November 1, 2010.

¹⁰³ Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "King County, Domed Stadium, Pioneer Square, Seattle, WA," p.1, <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/structures/5365>, accessed October 27, 2010.

The firm, now known as LMN Architect has grown to approximately 100 professionals and has been recognized with over 75 design awards and eight design competition commissions. The firm is particularly recognized for its experience in performing arts centers; convention centers; educational, science, and engineering facilities; sport facilities, and office and retail projects. Performance facilities include: Benaroya Hall (1998, Seattle, WA), the Cannon Center for the Performing Arts (2002, Memphis, TN), the 2,900-seat Marion Oliver McCaw Hall (2003, Seattle, WA), and the 700-seat McIntyre Hall Performing Arts and Conference Center (2004, Mount Vernon, WA). Civic convention center projects include: the Hawaii Convention Center (1998, with Wimberly, Allison, Tong & Goo, Honolulu, HI), Washington State Convention Center Expansion (2001, Seattle, WA), and the Vancouver Convention Centre West (2009, with MCM + DA Partnership, Vancouver, BC, Canada). Educational, science, and engineering projects include the Paul G. Allen Center on the University of Washington Campus (2003, Seattle, WA), Everett Community College's Arts and Sciences Building (2006, Everett, WA), Washington State University's Biotechnology & Life Science Facility (2009, Pullman, WA), and the recently completed PACCAR Hall-Foster School of Business on the University of Washington campus (2010, Seattle, WA). Notable sports facility projects include the University of Washington's Women's Fastpitch Softball Field (1998, Seattle, WA), renovation of the University of Washington's Hec Edmundson Pavilion (2000, Seattle, WA), and the Comcast Arena (2004, Everett, WA). Commercial projects include the Redmond Town Center (1997, Redmond, WA) and 1823 Terry Avenue (2010, Seattle, WA).¹⁰⁴

LMN has also partnered with several internationally known architects on Seattle area projects including with Gwathmey, Siegel & Associates on the Henry Art Gallery (1997), with Frank Gehry on the Experience Music Project (2000, also known as EMP), and with Netherlands-based OMA on the design of the Seattle Central Library (2004).¹⁰⁵

Founding principal John Nesholm graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1965. He served as AIA Seattle president between 1990 and 1991 and received the Seattle AIA Medal in 2004.¹⁰⁶ *See Figures 154 – 156.*

4.4.4.2 Project Builder, 1989 West Stands Renovation and Addition: Howard S. Wright Construction

The Seattle based construction firm of Howard S. Wright Construction completed the 1989 West Stands renovation and addition to Husky Stadium.

Howard S. Wright Construction Co. was established in 1885, in Port Townsend, WA. The company moved to Everett in 1893 and to Seattle in 1929. The company has built thousands of projects throughout the Western United States including: the Washington State College Stadium (1936, Pullman WA), Boeing's Flight Test Center (1952, Seattle, WA), Children's Orthopedic Hospital (1953, Seattle, WA), many buildings at the Century 21 World's Fair including the Space Needle (1962, Seattle, WA), Saint Michelle Winery (1976, Woodinville, WA), One Bellevue Center (1983, Bellevue, WA), the Portland Westin Hotel (1999, Portland, OR), Columbia Center (1986, Seattle, WA), the Fisher Pavilion at Seattle Center (2002, Seattle, WA), Museum Place (2003, Portland, OR), The Metropolitan Tower (2004, San Francisco, CA), Ranch Santa Margarita City Hall (2004, Ranch Santa Margarita, CA), University of California-Davis Science Laboratory Building (2004, Davis, CA), the Lynwood Convention Center (2005, Lynwood, WA), and the Sir Francis Drake Hotel (2007, San Francisco, CA). The firm has evolved into the Howard S. Wright family of companies including Howard S. Wright Construction Co., Howard S. Wright Constructors, HSW Builders, Team-Build, and HSW Enterprises.¹⁰⁷

Howard H. Wright, the grandson of the founder, and his brother-in-law, George Schuchart, took over the firm in the 1950s, with Wright becoming president of the construction company in 1967, and in 1976 the chairman of Wright Schuchart Inc. the holding company that operated what was then the largest group of construction and real estate companies in the Northwest. In 1971, Wright founded Howard S. Wright Development Co., today known as the Wright Runstad & Company. Wright retired in 1986, and passed away

¹⁰⁴ LMN Architects, "Work," several page portfolio, <http://lmnarchitects.com/work>, accessed November 1, 2010.

¹⁰⁵ John F. Nesholm, "AIA Seattle 2004 Medalist: John F. Nesholm," remarks on receiving the AIA Seattle Medal at the Honors Gala, June 26, 2004. AIA Seattle, p. 1, http://www.aiaseattle.org/archive_honors_medal04_nesholm.htm, accessed November 1, 2010.

¹⁰⁶ Nesholm, "AIA Seattle 2004 Medalist," p. 1.

¹⁰⁷ Howard S. Wright Companies, "History," p. 1, <http://www.hswcompanies.com/pages/History.aspx>, accessed November 2, 2010.

on October 1, 1996.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁸ Rebecca Boren, "Big-League Player' Howard S. Wright Dies At Age 69," Seattle Post Intelligencer, pp. 1-2, <http://www.seattlepi.com/archives/1996/9610010065.asp>, accessed November 2, 2010.

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APPENDIX 1

FIGURES

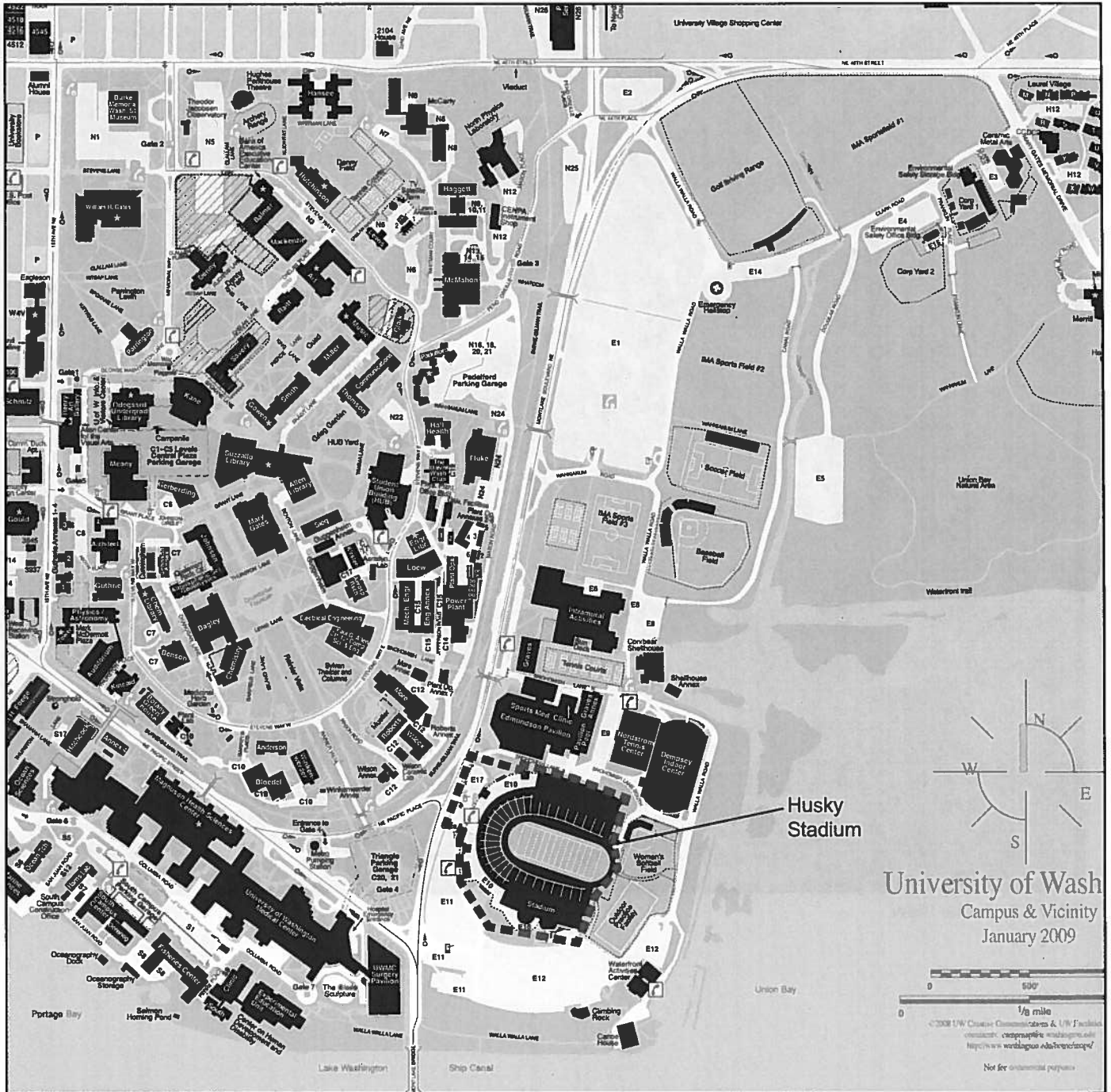


Figure 1 • Location Map

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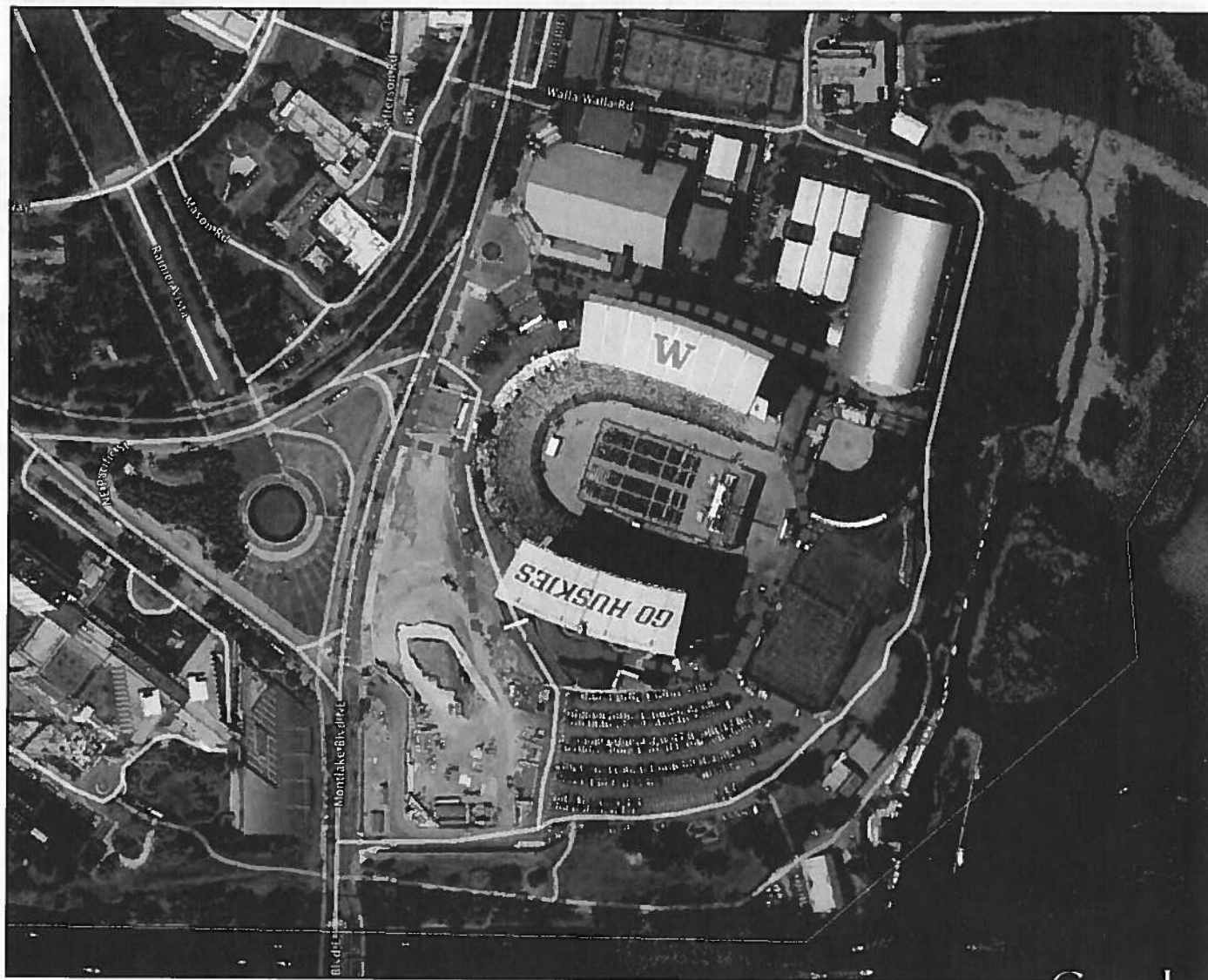


Figure 2 • Aerial View

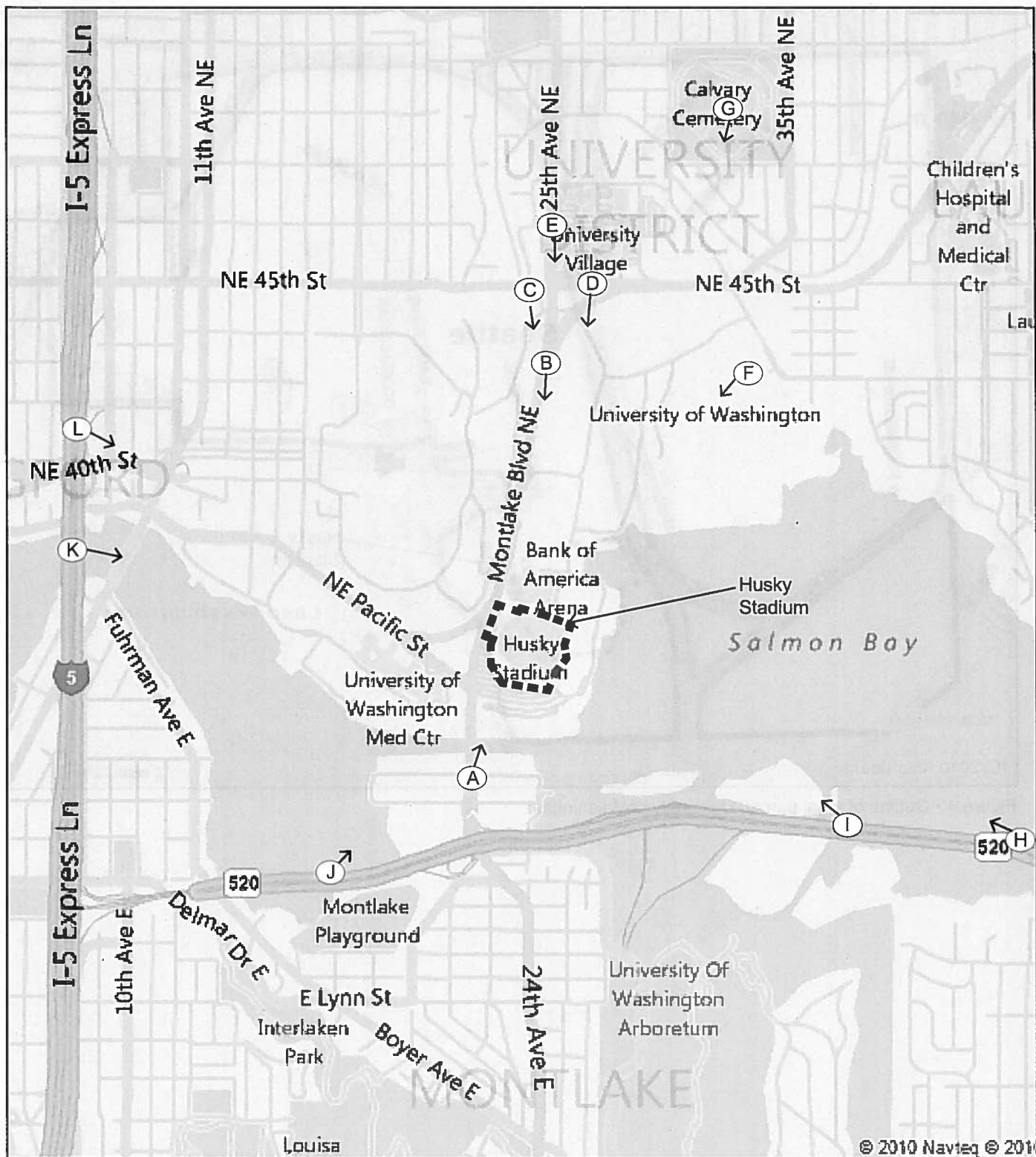


Figure 3 • Neighborhood Location and Area Views

view referenced in this document ← (x)

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Figure 4 • Outline of legal parcel, University of Washington

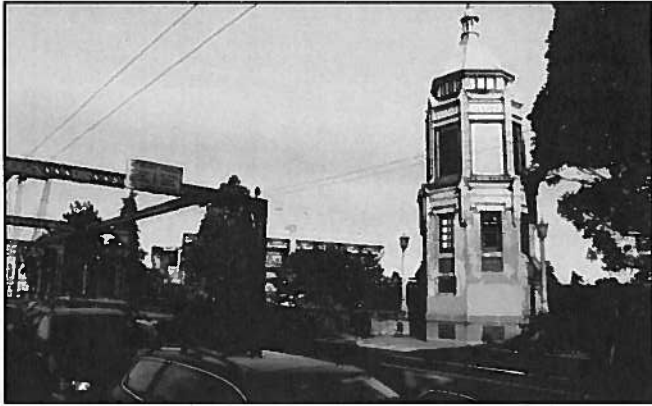


Figure 5 • View A, viewing north from the Montlake Bridge

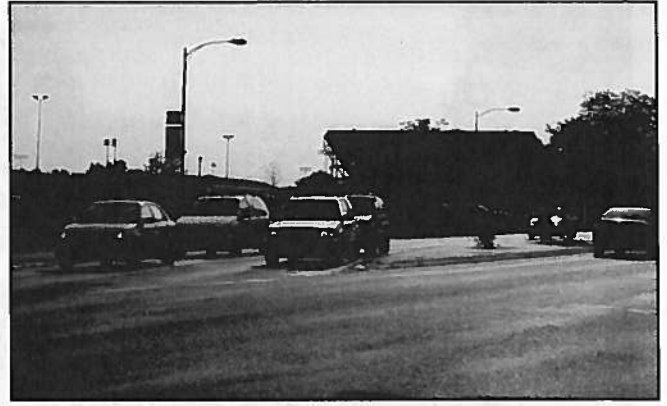


Figure 6 • View B, viewing south from Montlake Boulevard NE



Figure 7 • View C, viewing south from NE 45th Street Viaduct



Figure 8 • View D, viewing south from NE 45th Street Viaduct

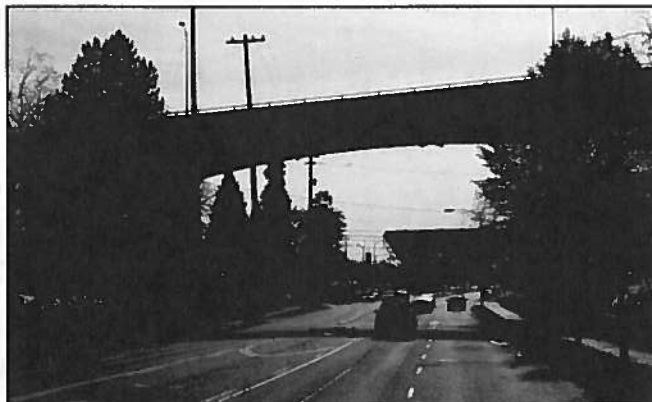


Figure 9 • View E, viewing south from NE 25th Avenue



Figure 10 • View F, viewing southwest from the Center for Urban Horticulture

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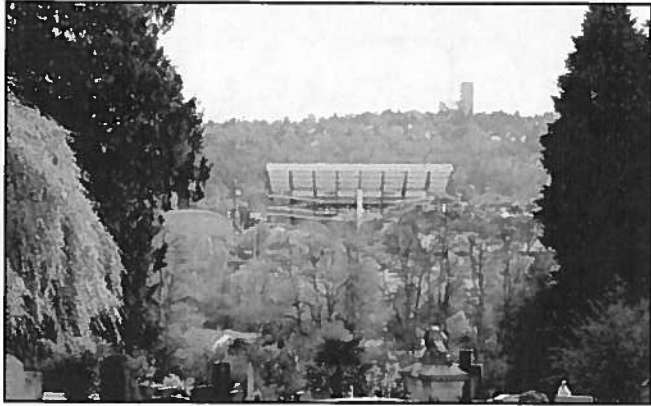


Figure 11 • View G, viewing south from the Cavalry Cemetery



Figure 12 • View H, viewing west from the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, SR-520

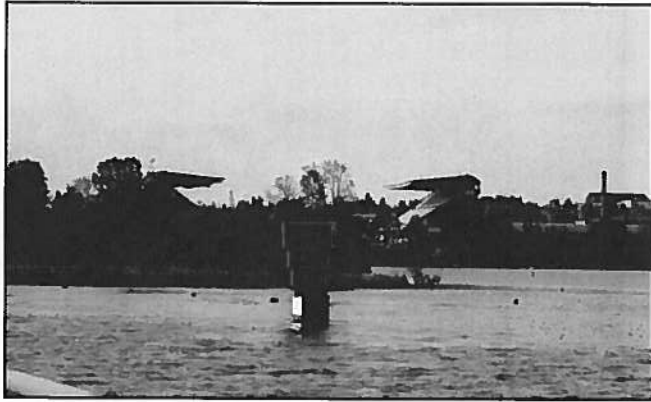


Figure 13 • View I, viewing northwest from the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, SR-520

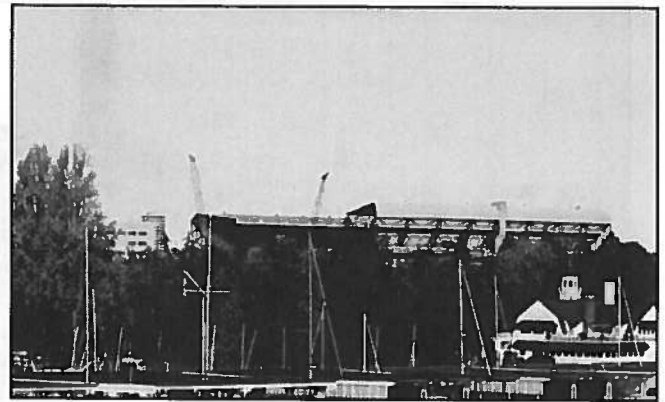


Figure 14 • View J, viewing northeast from the Evergreen Point Floating Bridge, SR-520

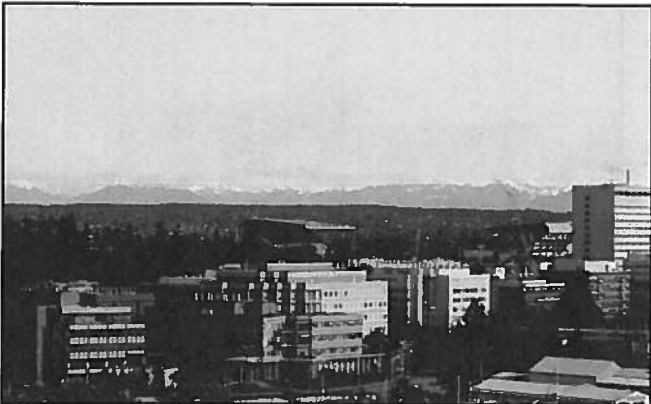


Figure 15 • View K, viewing east from I-5 Bridge

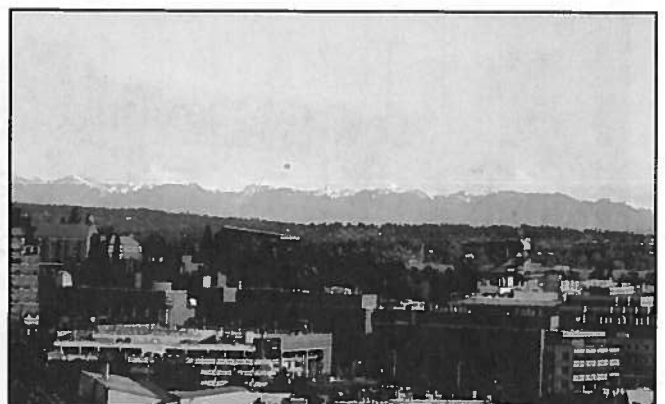


Figure 16 • View L, viewing east from I-5 Bridge



Figure 17 • Light Rail construction site



Figure 18 • Fast Pitch Softball Field

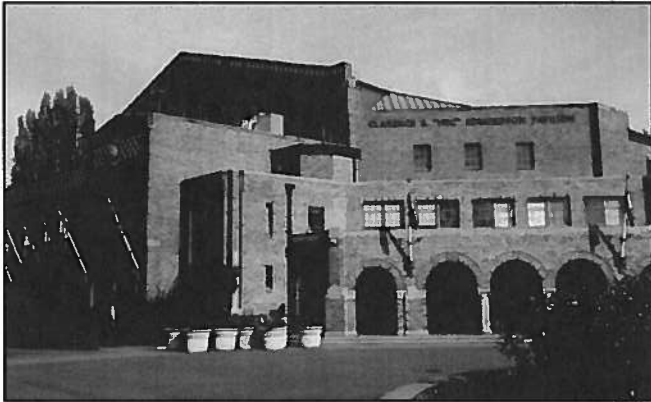


Figure 19 • Hec-Edmundson Pavillion



Figure 20 • South Parking Lot viewing from South Stand Addition



Figure 21 • Intramural Athletic Center (IMA)



Figure 22 • Soccer Fields

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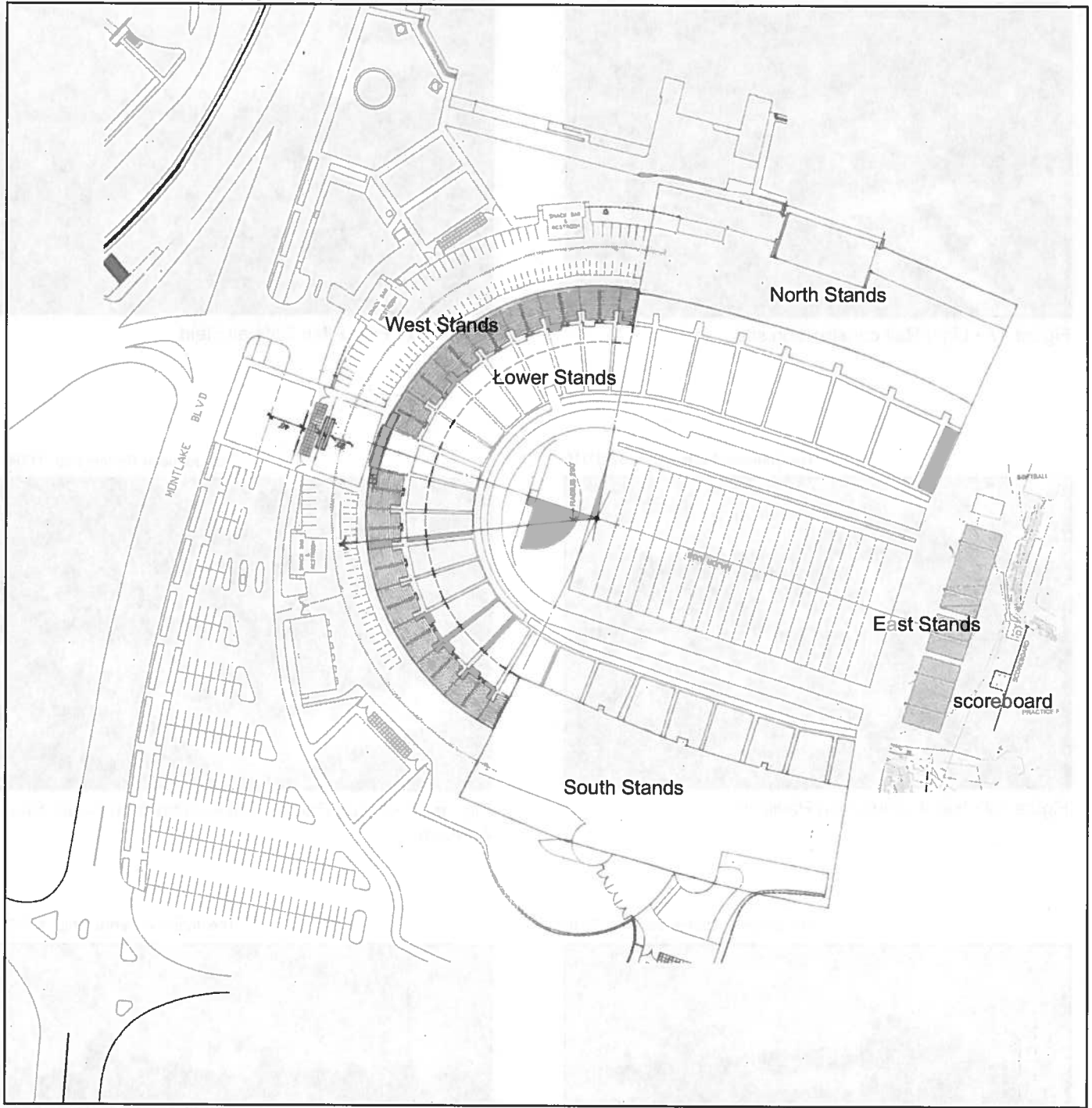


Figure 23 • Site Plan (See Appendix 3 for site boundary)

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Figure 24 • Bronze statue of Jim Owens



Figure 25 • Northwestern pedestrian entry gate



Figure 26 • Western pedestrian entry gate



Figure 27 • Building 4, concessions and restroom



Figure 28 • Building 6, concessions and restroom

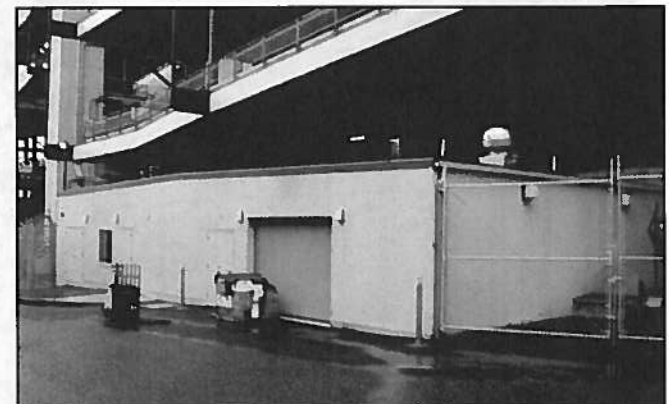


Figure 29 • Building 2 at northern side of North Stand Addition

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Figure 30 • Viewing east at Stadium entry



Figure 31 • Stadium entry

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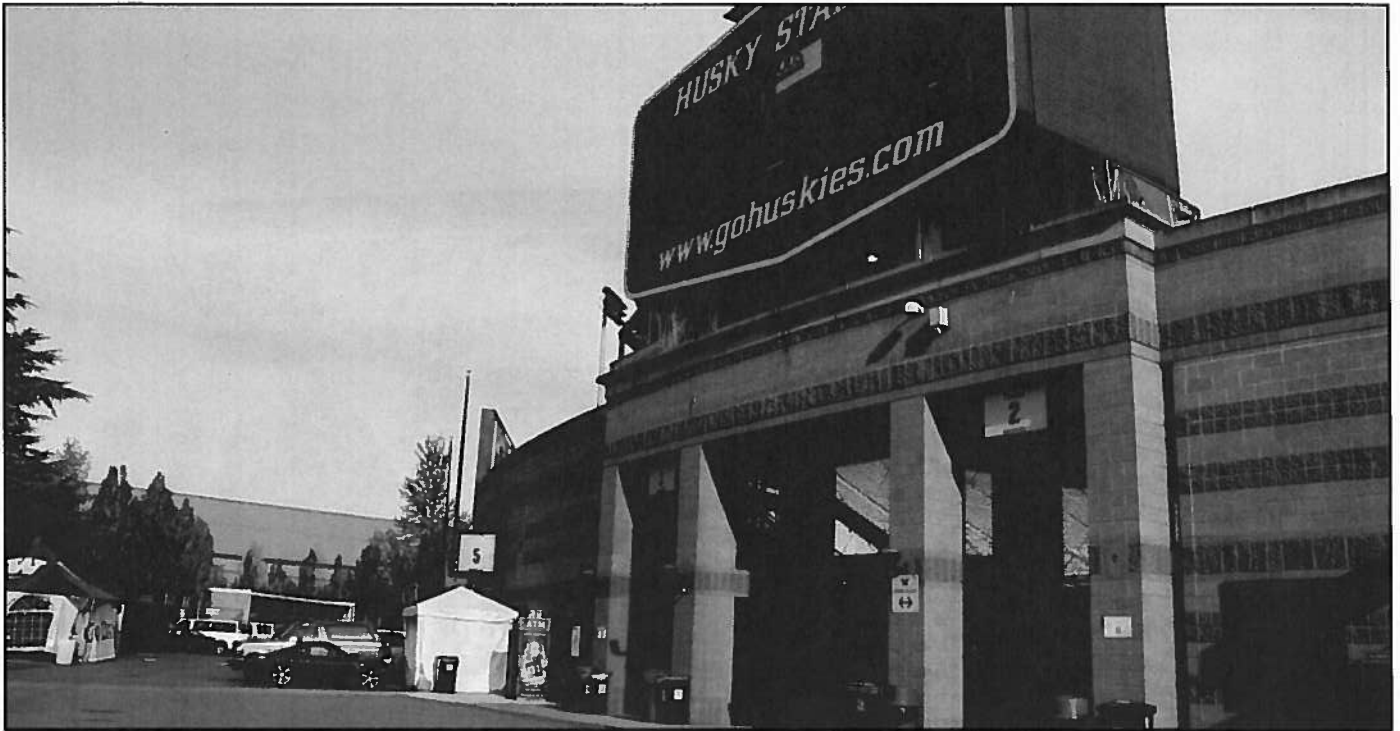


Figure 32 • Viewing northeast at Stadium entry



Figure 33 • Viewing east at South Stand Addition, western side



Figure 34 • Viewing north toward South Stand Addition



Figure 35 • Viewing northwest toward South Stand Addition



Figure 36 • Viewing southwest toward South Stand Addition

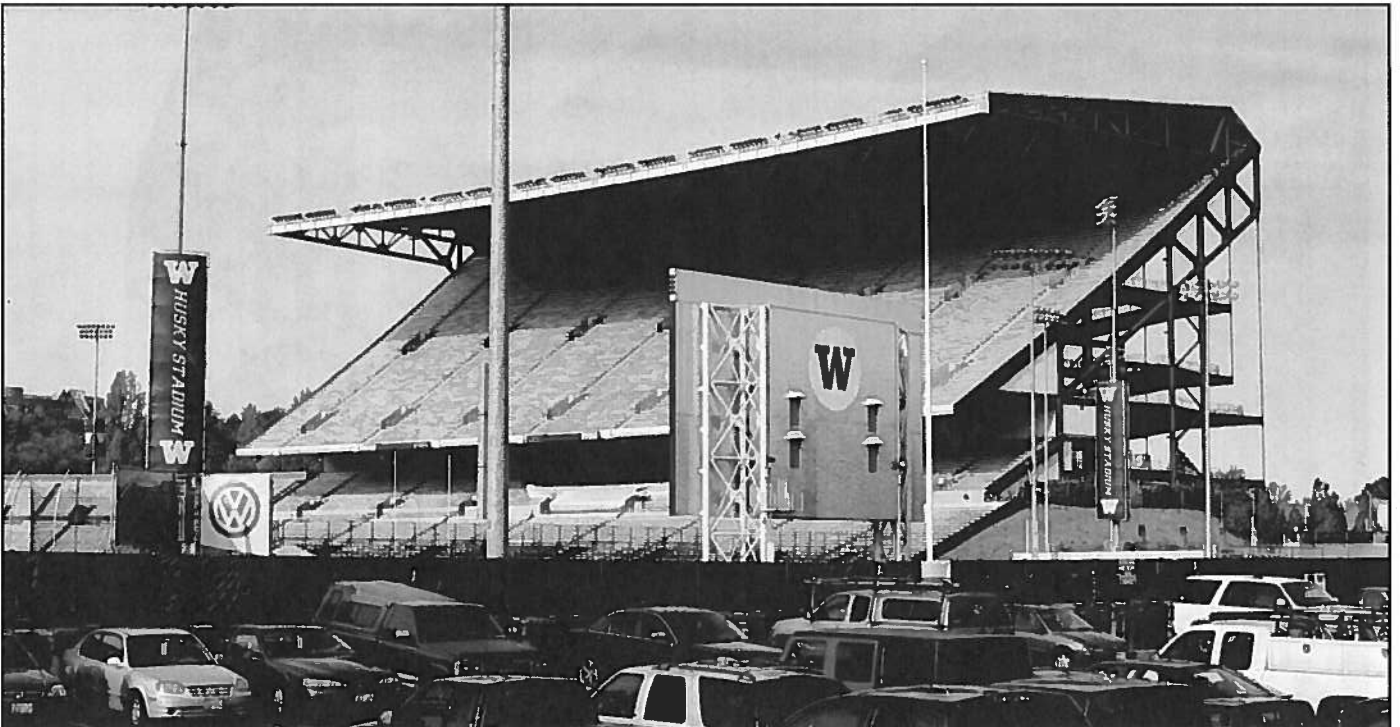


Figure 37 • Viewing northwest toward North Stand Addition



Figure 38 • Viewing west at North Stand Addition, eastern side



Figure 39 • Viewing west at North Stand Addition, northern side



Figure 40 • Viewing east at North Stand Addition, western side



Figure 41 • Viewing southeast at Stadium, adjacent to Hec-Edmundson Pavillion

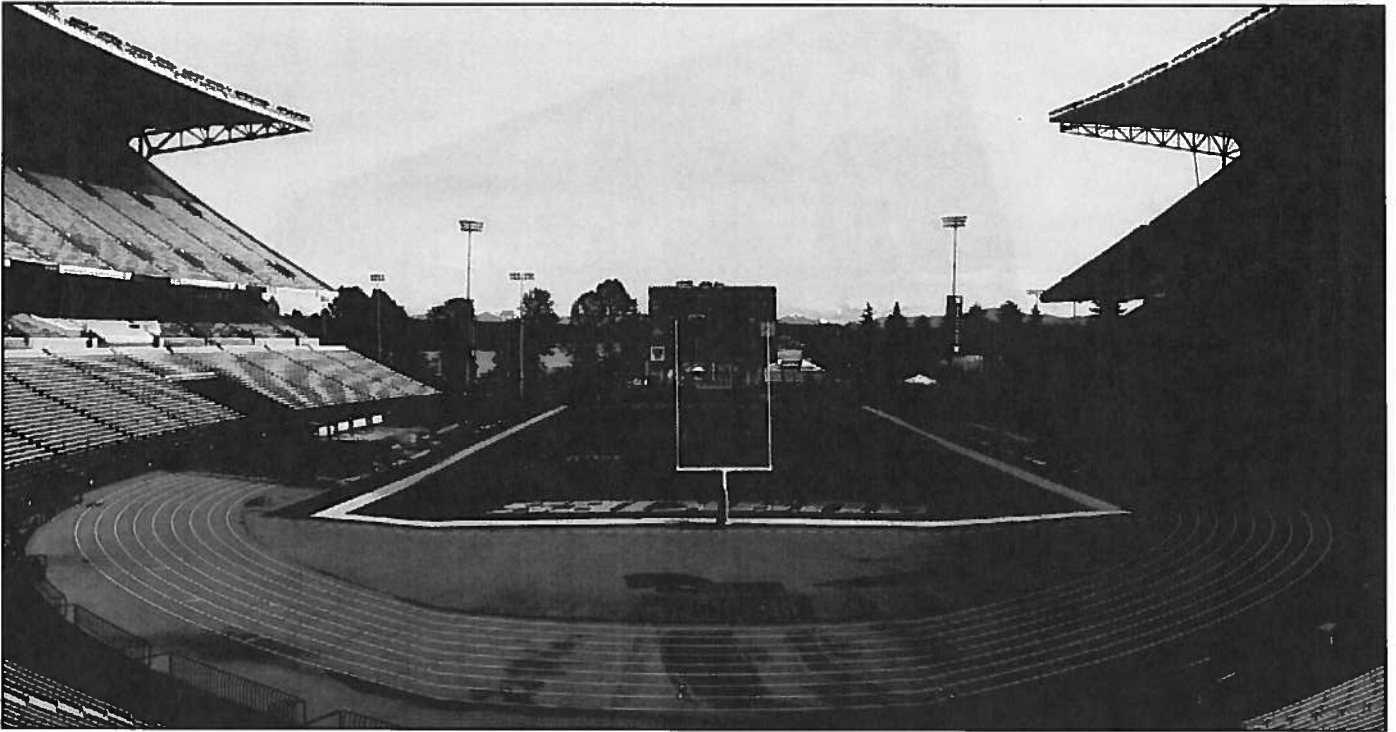


Figure 42 • Viewing east across track and field at east scoreboard

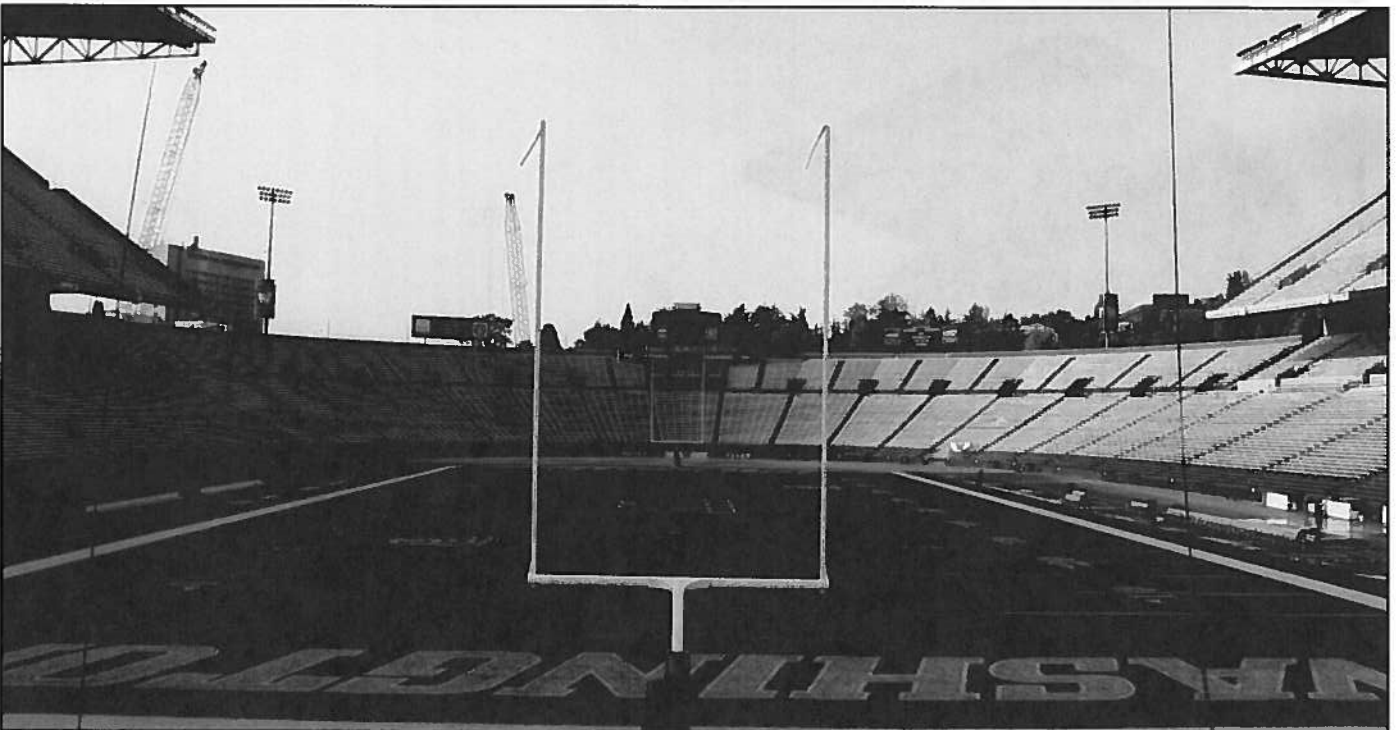


Figure 43 • Viewing west across track and field at West Stands

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04/10

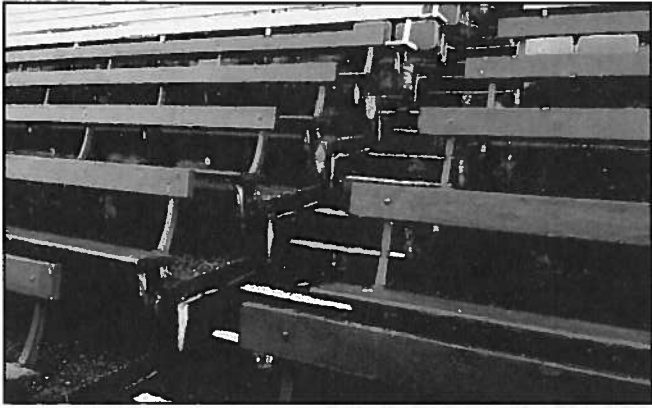


Figure 44 • Lower Stand seating (original 1920)

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04 /10

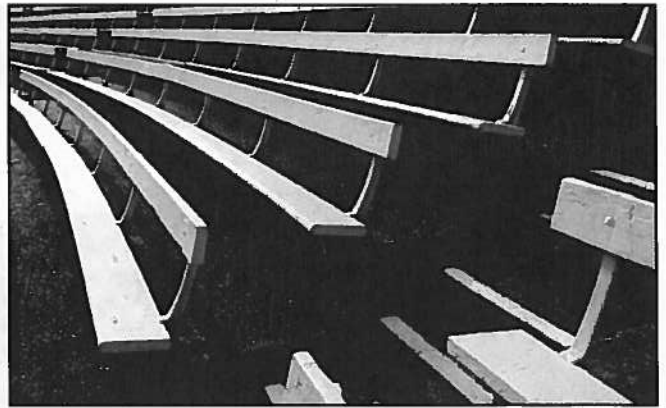


Figure 45 • Seating at Lower Stand (1920s)

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04/10

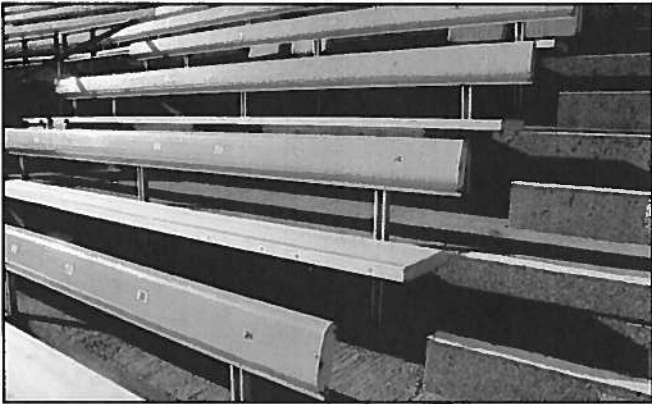


Figure 46 • New Seating at West Stand

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04/10

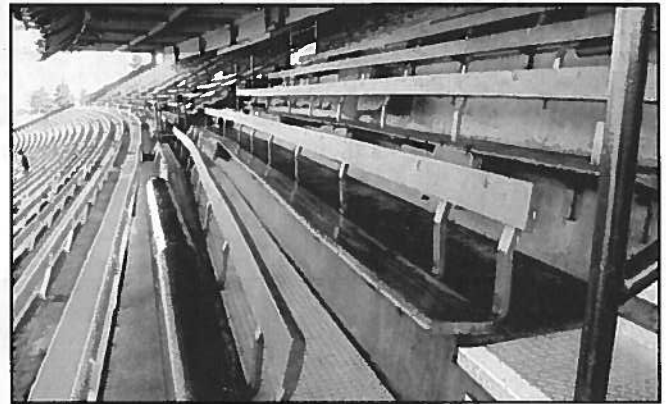


Figure 47 • Seating under the South Stand Addition

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04/10

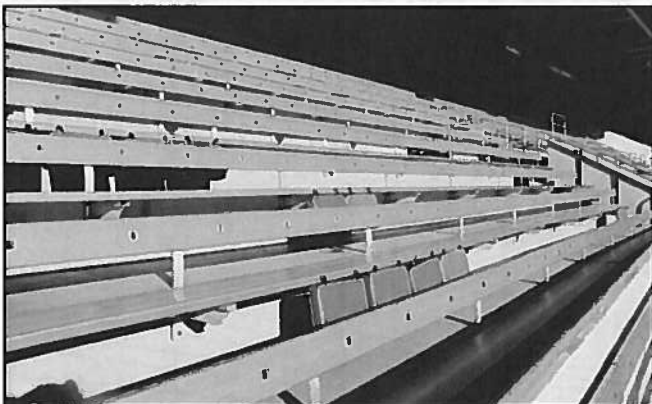


Figure 48 • New Seating under the North Stand Addition

The Johnson Partnership, 11/04 /10



Figure 49 • West stands and scoreboard (1989)

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Figure 50 • Viewing south at South Stand Addition, northern side

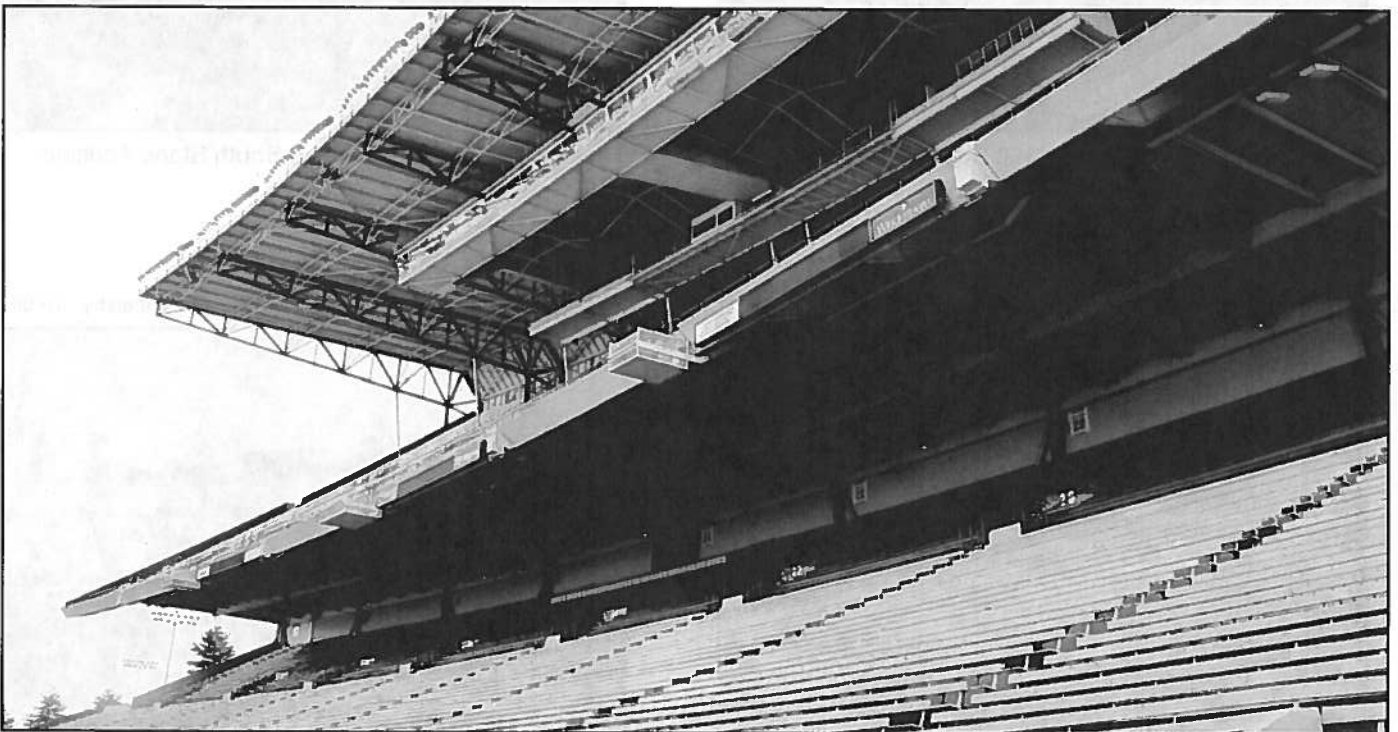


Figure 51 • Viewing southeast at South Stand Addition including press box

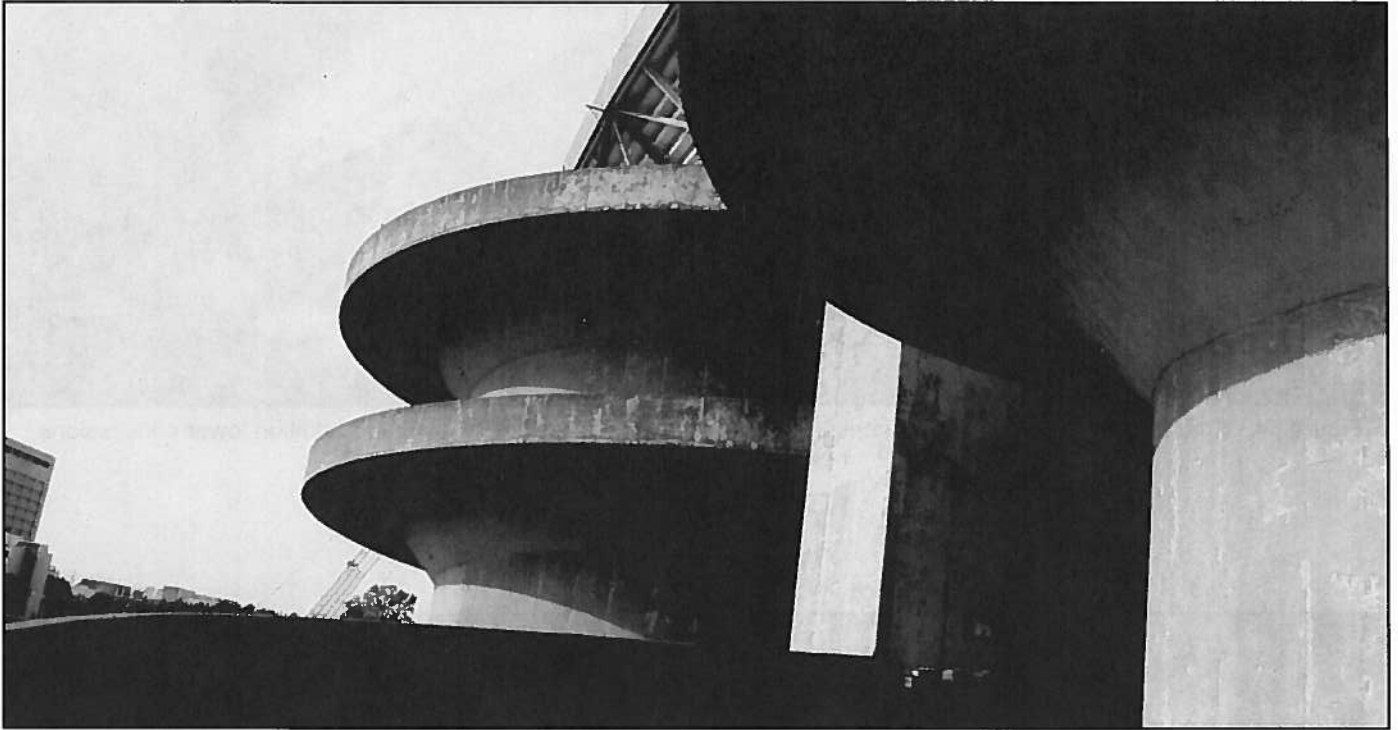


Figure 52 • Detail of South Stand Addition ramps



Figure 53 • Detail of South Stand Addition ramps and elevator shaft

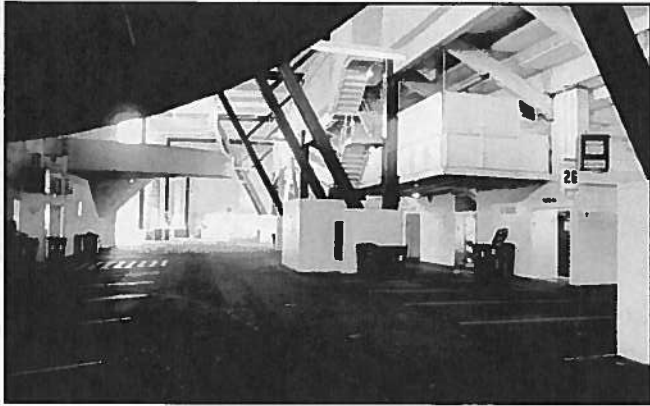


Figure 54 • South Stand Addition lower concessions

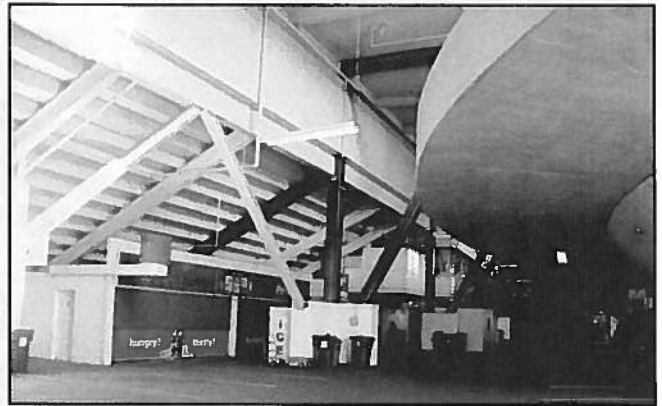


Figure 55 • South Stand Addition lower concessions

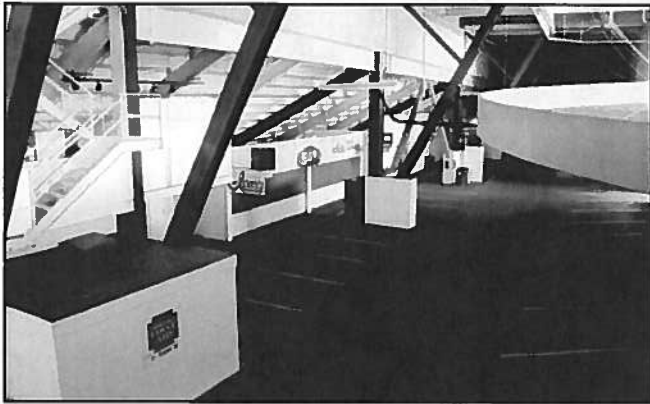


Figure 56 • South Stand Addition lower concessions



Figure 57 • South Stand Addition restrooms

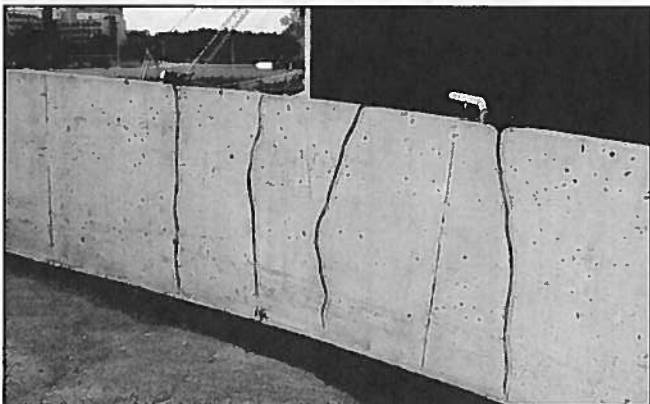


Figure 58 • Detail of cracking at South Stand Addition ramps



Figure 59 • South Stand Addition upper concessions



Figure 60 • Viewing north at North Stand Addition

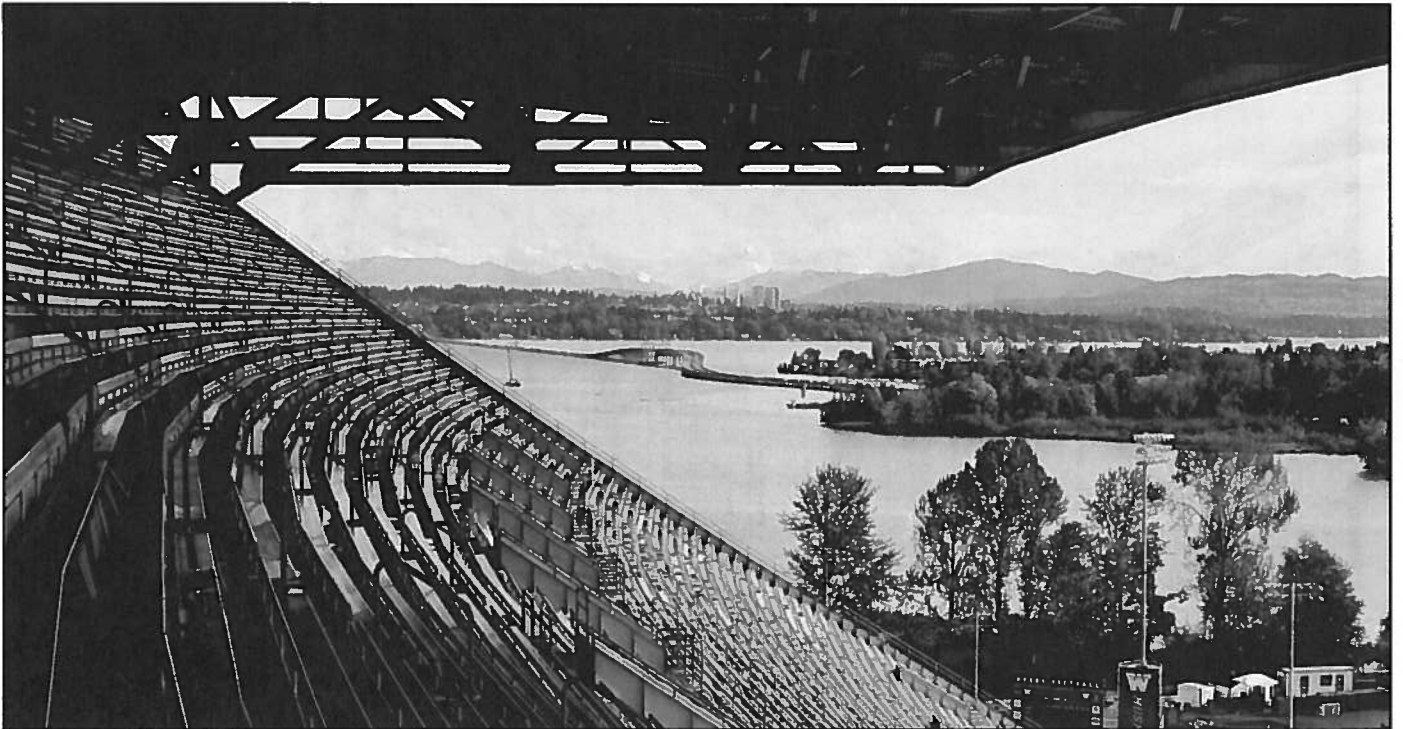


Figure 61 • Viewing east toward Lake Washington from North Stand Addition

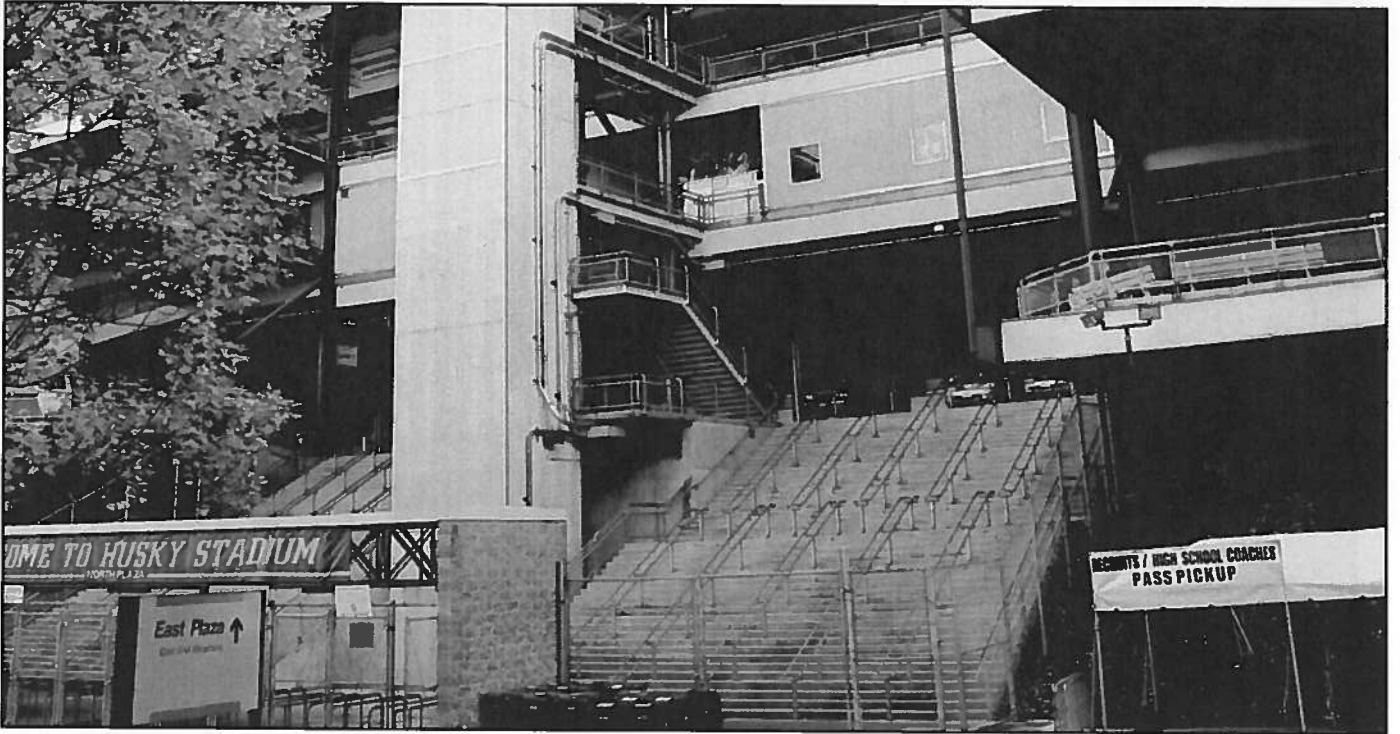


Figure 62 • Viewing south at North Stand Addition, northern side



Figure 63 • Detail of North Stand Addition access deck



Figure 64 • North Stand Addition lower concessions



Figure 65 • North Stand Addition structure at upper concessions

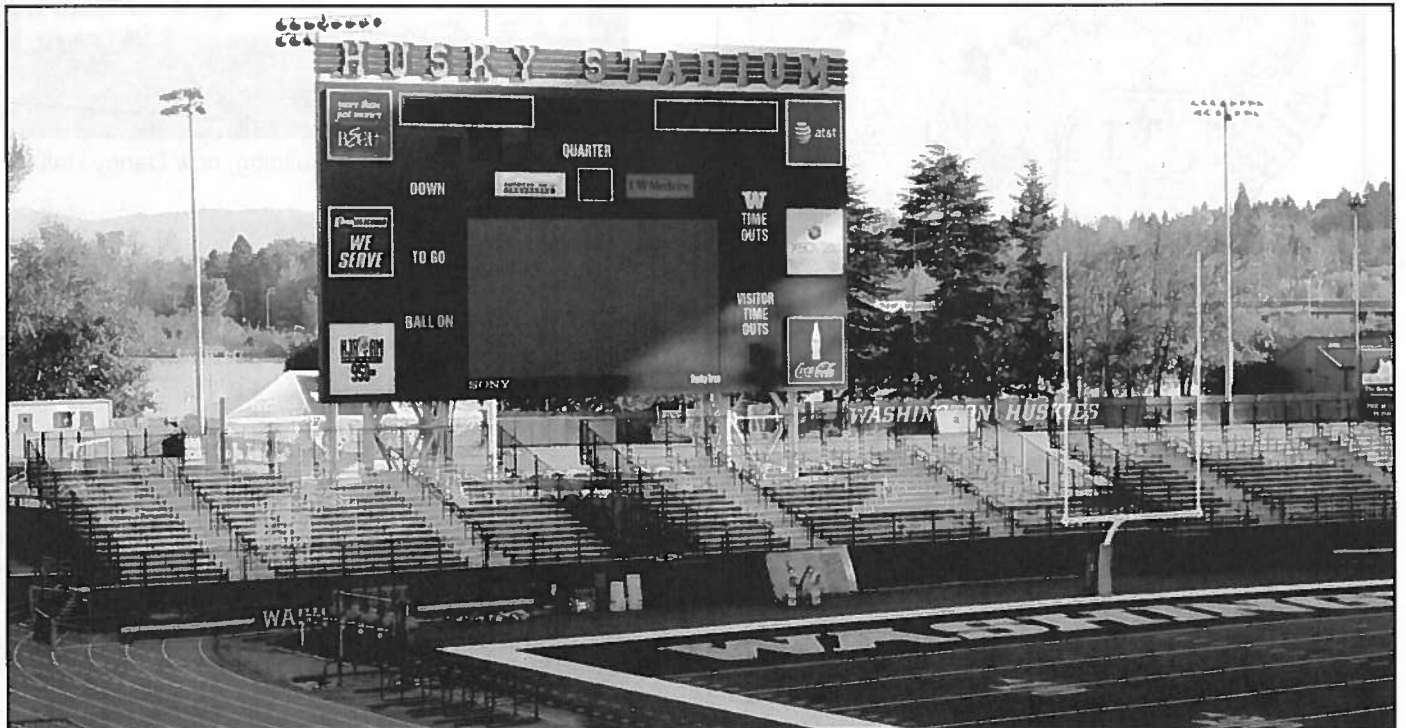


Figure 66 • Viewing at east end bleachers and scoreboard

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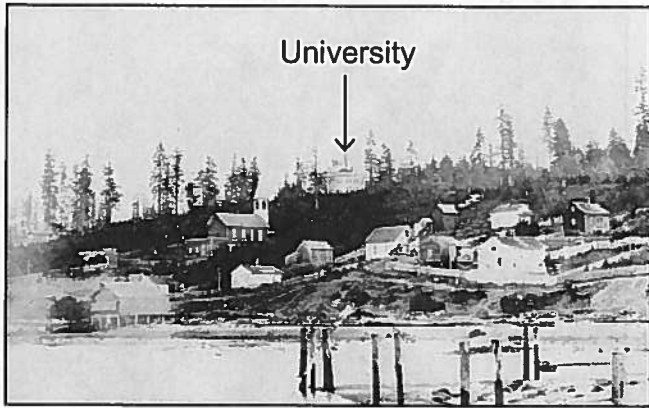


Figure 67 • The Territorial University building (on the hill), Seattle, 1866

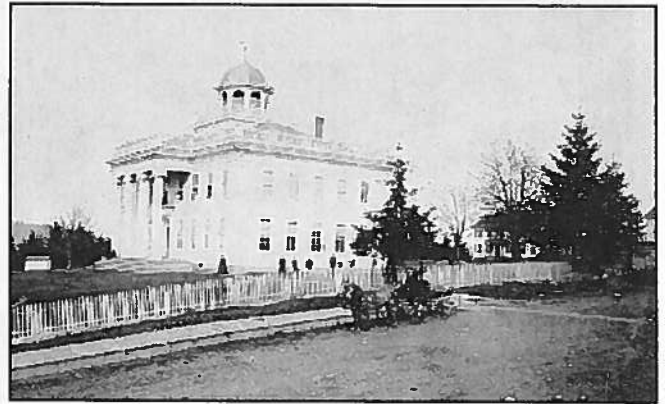


Figure 68 • The Territorial University Building, n.d.

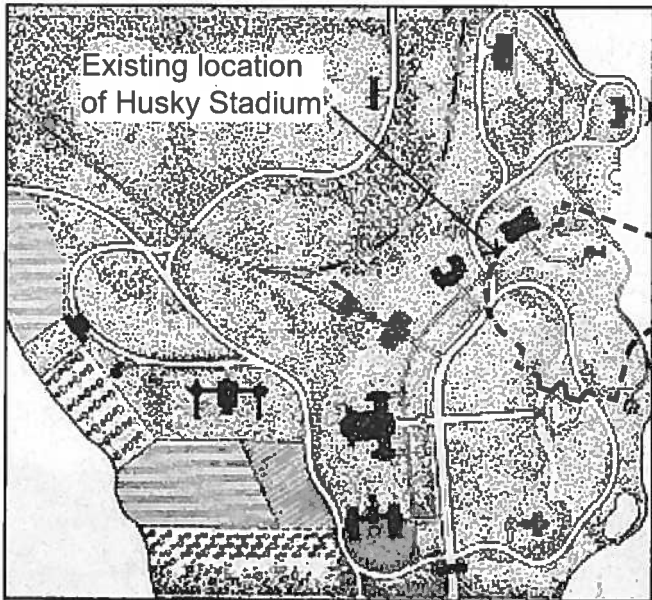


Figure 69 • The Boone Plan, 1891



Figure 70 • Administration Building, now Denny Hall (1895, Charles Saunders)

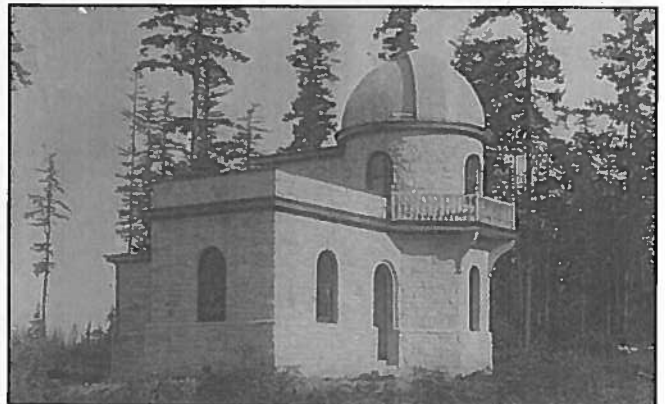


Figure 71 • Observatory (1895, Charles Saunders)

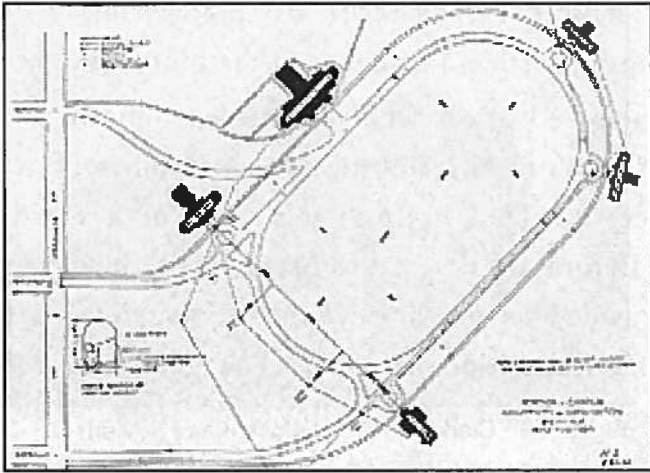


Figure 72 • The Fuller "Oval" Plan, 1900



Figure 73 • Science Hall, now Parrington Hall (1899, Josenhans & Allen)

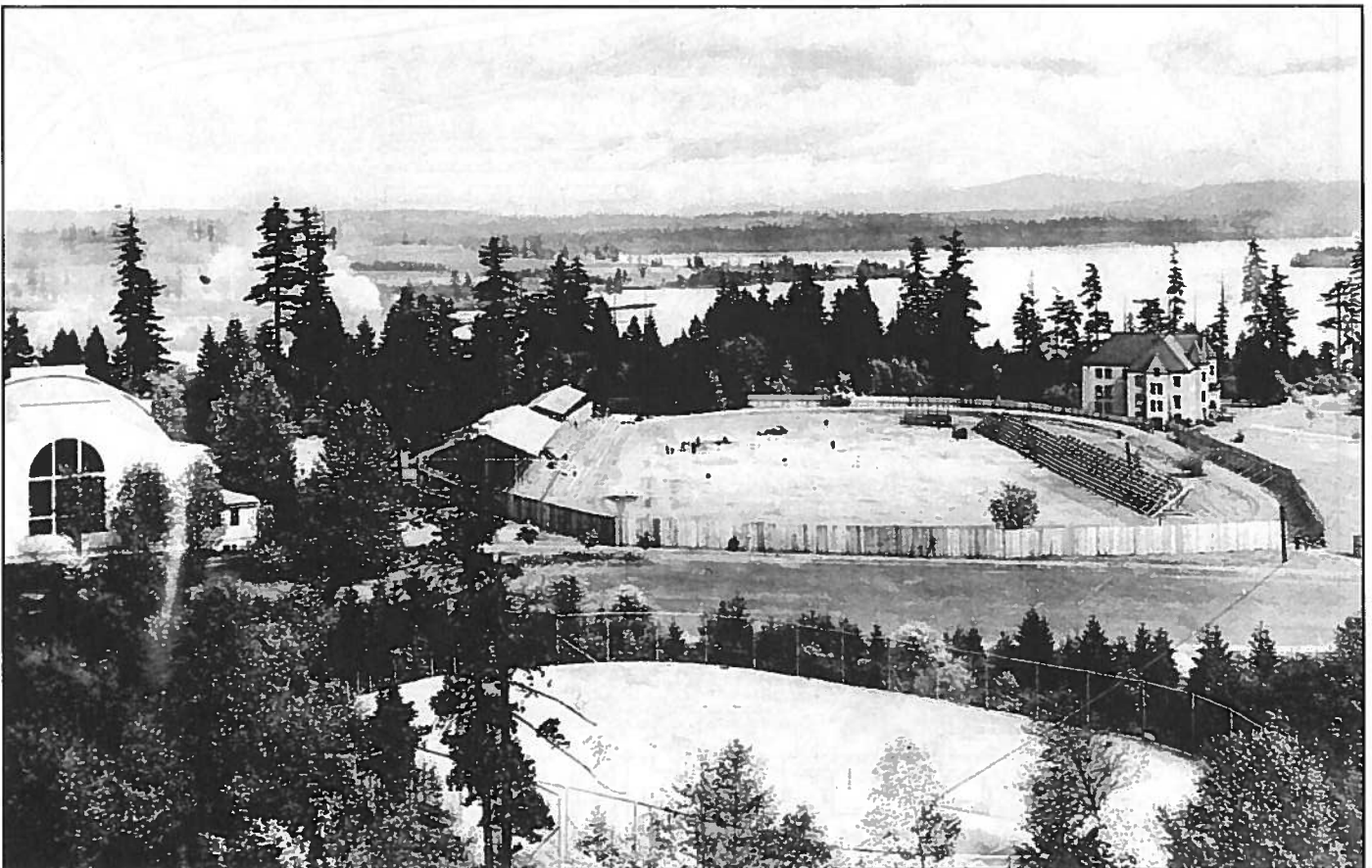


Figure 74 • Gymnasium, left, and Denny Field, right, ca. 1908

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Figure 75 • Lewis Hall and Clark Hall (1899, Josenhans & Allen)



Figure 76 • Clark Hall (1899, Josenhans & Allen)

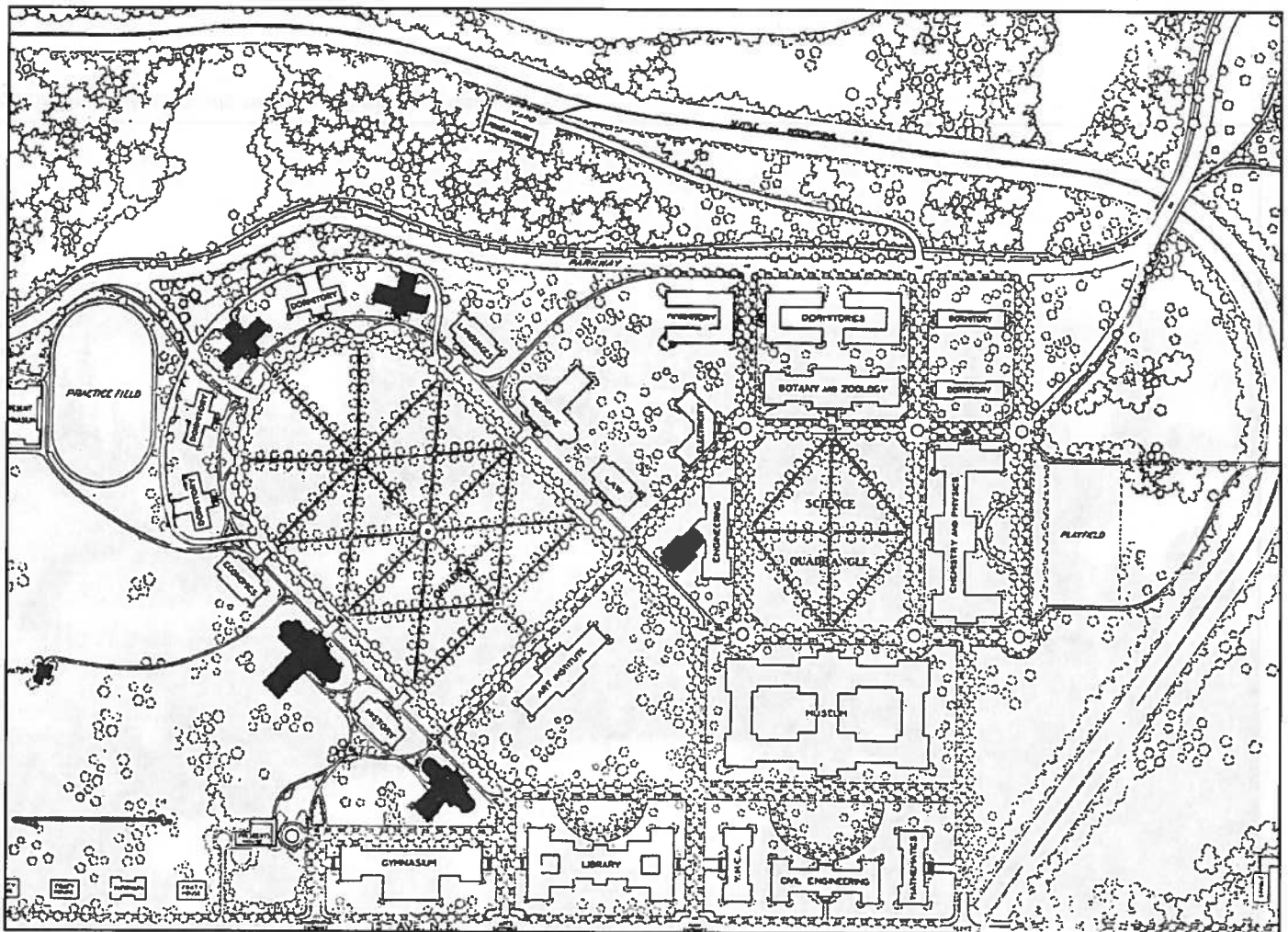


Figure 77 • Olmsted Plan, 1904

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Figure 78 • Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909

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Figure 79 • Fine Arts Pavillion, now Architecture Hall, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1909, Howard and Galloway)

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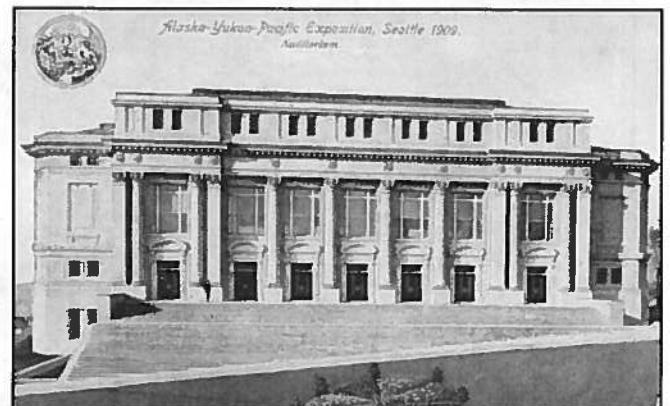


Figure 80 • Auditorium, later Old Meany Hall, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition (1909, Howard and Galloway)

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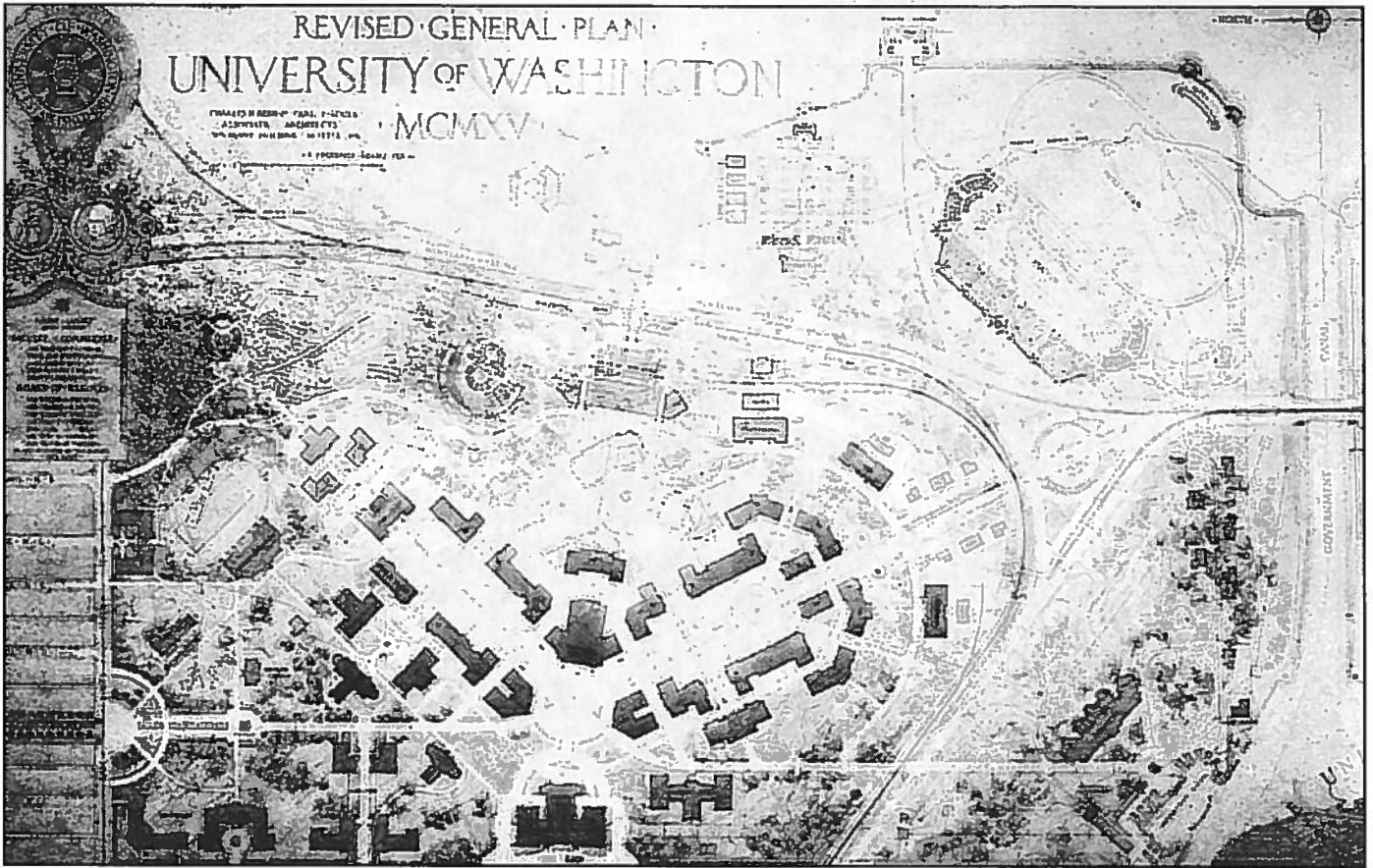


Figure 81 • Regents' Plan, 1915

University of Washington Special Collections 1923 Tye

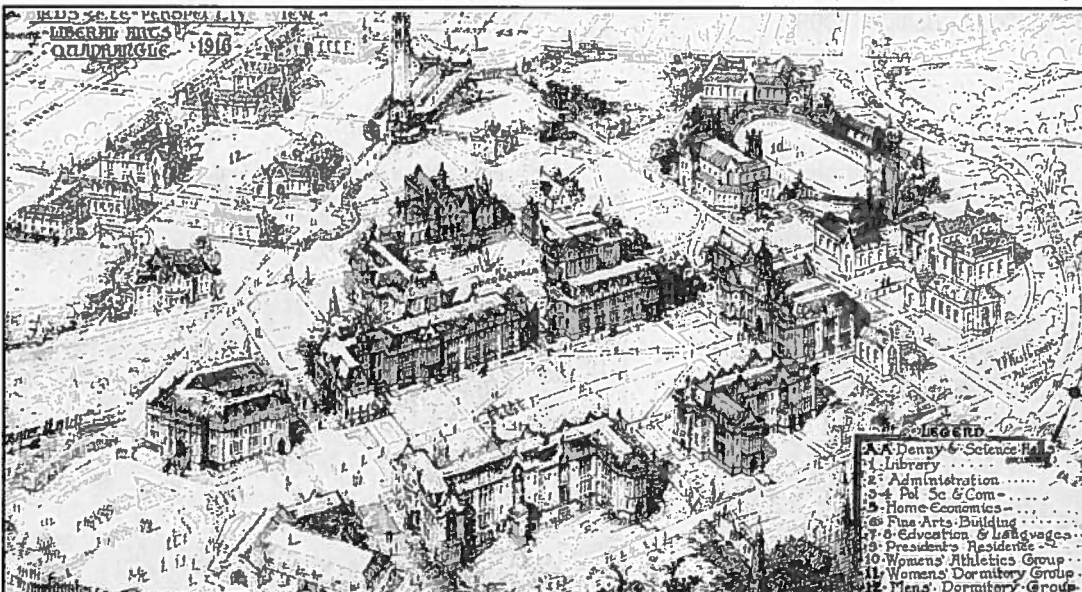


Figure 82 • Bird's eye view of northern campus and Liberal Arts Quadrangle (1916, Bebb and Gould)



Figure 83 • Science Quadrangle with Drumheller Fountain, 2002

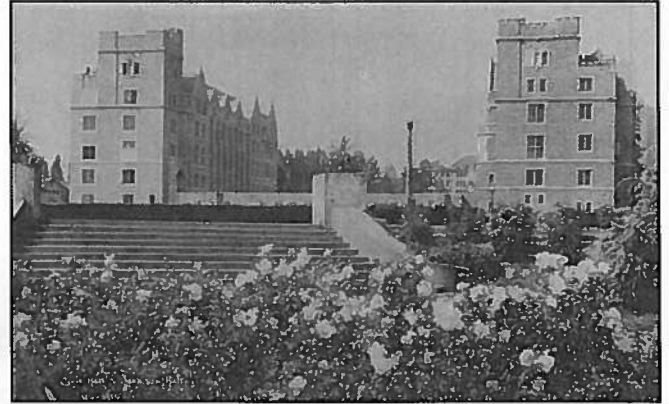


Figure 84 • Physics Hall, now Mary Gates Hall, (1928, Bebb & Gould) and Johnson Hall (1930 Bebb & Gould)

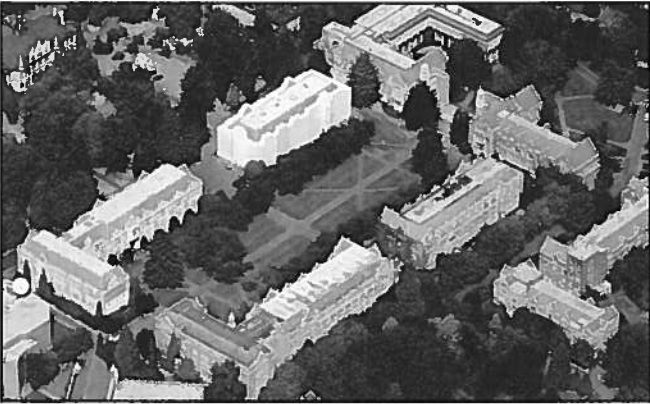


Figure 85 • Liberal Arts Quadrangle, 2002



Figure 86 • Liberal Arts Quadrangle, 1954



Figure 87 • Mackenzie Hall (1960, Decker & Christiansen with Paul Hayden Kirk)



Figure 88 • Seig Hall (1960, Harmon Prey & Dietrich)

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Figure 89 • Gould Hall (1971, Daniel Streissguth and Gene Zema)

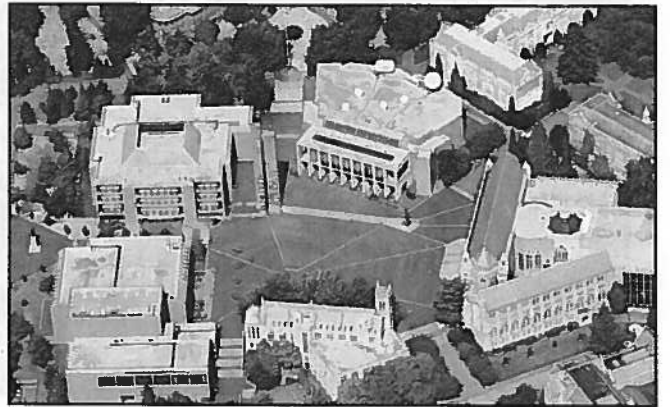


Figure 90 • Central Plaza (Red Square), 2002

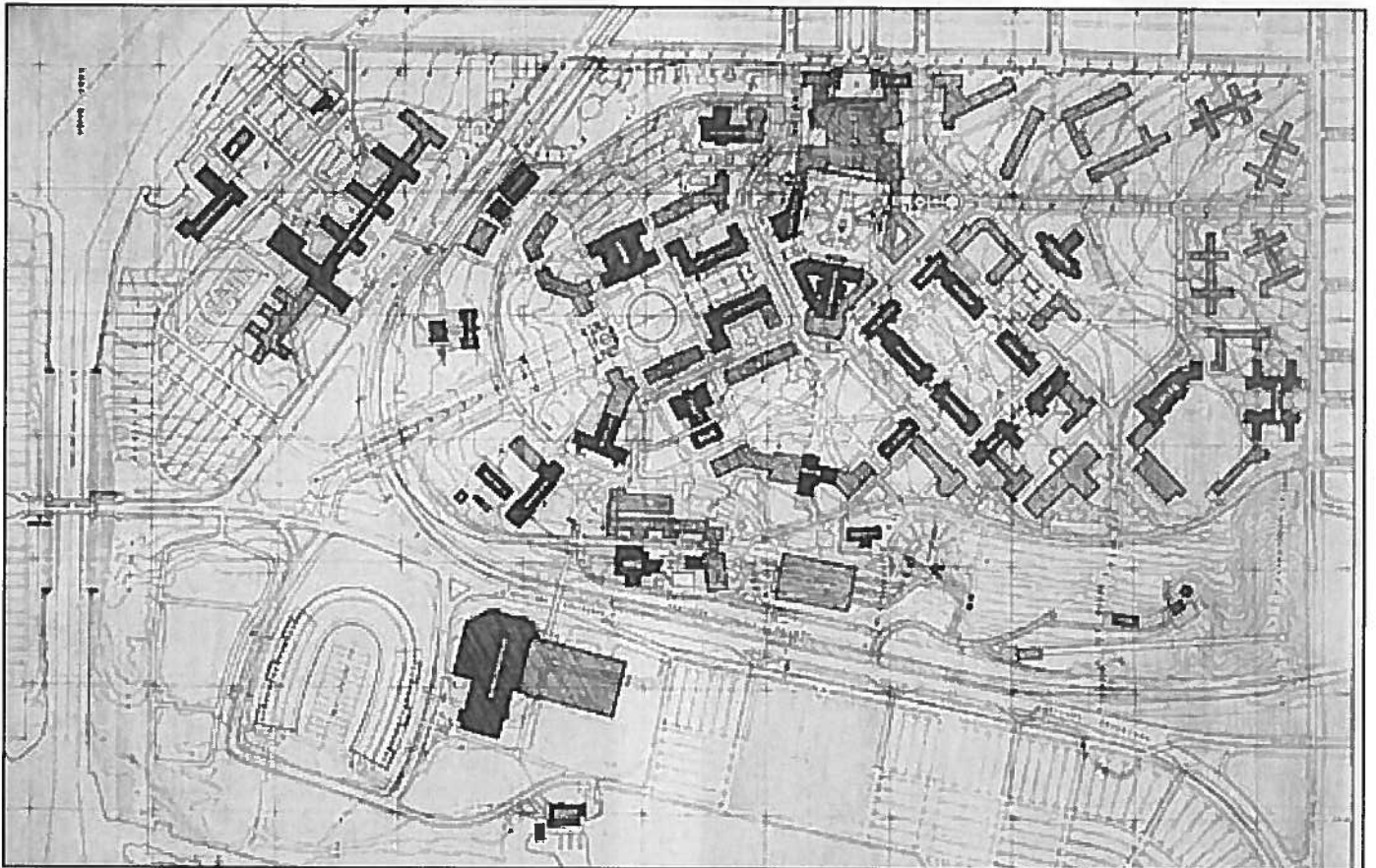


Figure 91 • 1970 Campus Plan



Figure 92 • ASUW Shell House, n.d.



Figure 93 • General view of Washington Field, 1920



Figure 94 • Husky Stadium, 1932



Figure 95 • Montlake Landfill, 1958

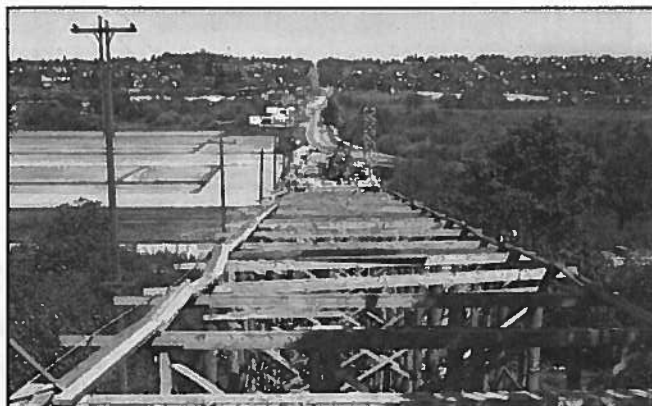


Figure 96 • 45th Street Viaduct under construction, 1939

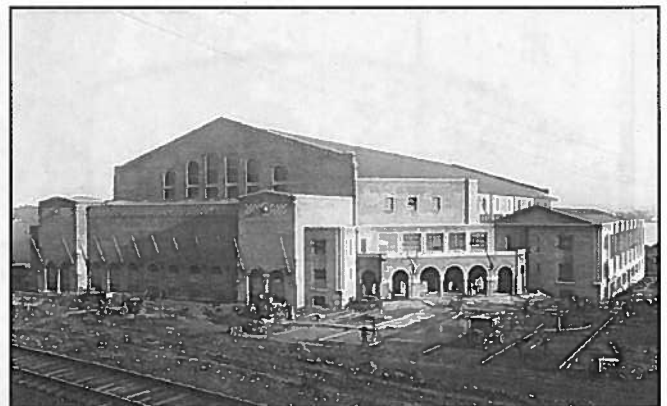


Figure 97 • Athletic Pavillion, 1928



Figure 98 • Graves Building (1963, Robert Billsbrough Price Associates)



Figure 99 • Intramural Activities Building (1968, Robert Billsbrough Price Associates, 1997 addition on left, Loschky, Marquardt & Nesholm)



Figure 100 • Waterfront Activity Center (1976, David J. Foote)



Figure 101 • Nordstrom Tennis Center (1987, McKinley Architects)



Figure 102 • Dempsey Indoor Track Center (2001, Carlson Architects PS)



Figure 103 • Conibear Shellhouse (2003 renovation and addition, Miller Hull)

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Figure 104 • Harvard Stadium, Boston, MA, ca. 2005



Figure 105 • Yale Bowl, New Haven, CT, ca. 2005

Alan Nyiri, courtesy of the Atkinson Photographic Archive



Figure 106 • California Memorial Stadium, Berkeley, CA, 2003



Figure 107 • Rose Bowl, Pasadena, CA, ca 1995



Figure 108 • Memorial Coliseum, Los Angeles, CA, ca. 2007

Bill Cobb 2007



Figure 109 • Nippert Stadium, Cincinnati, OH, 2007

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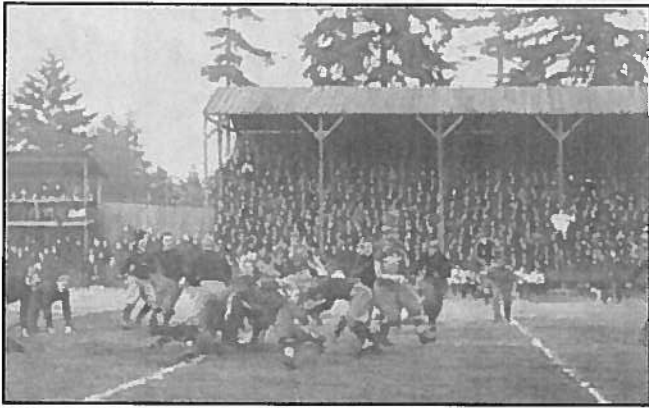


Figure 110 • Denny Field, 1914

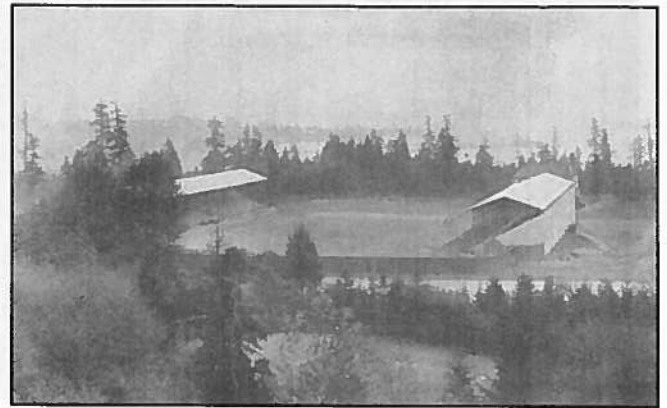


Figure 111 • Denny Field, ca. 1918

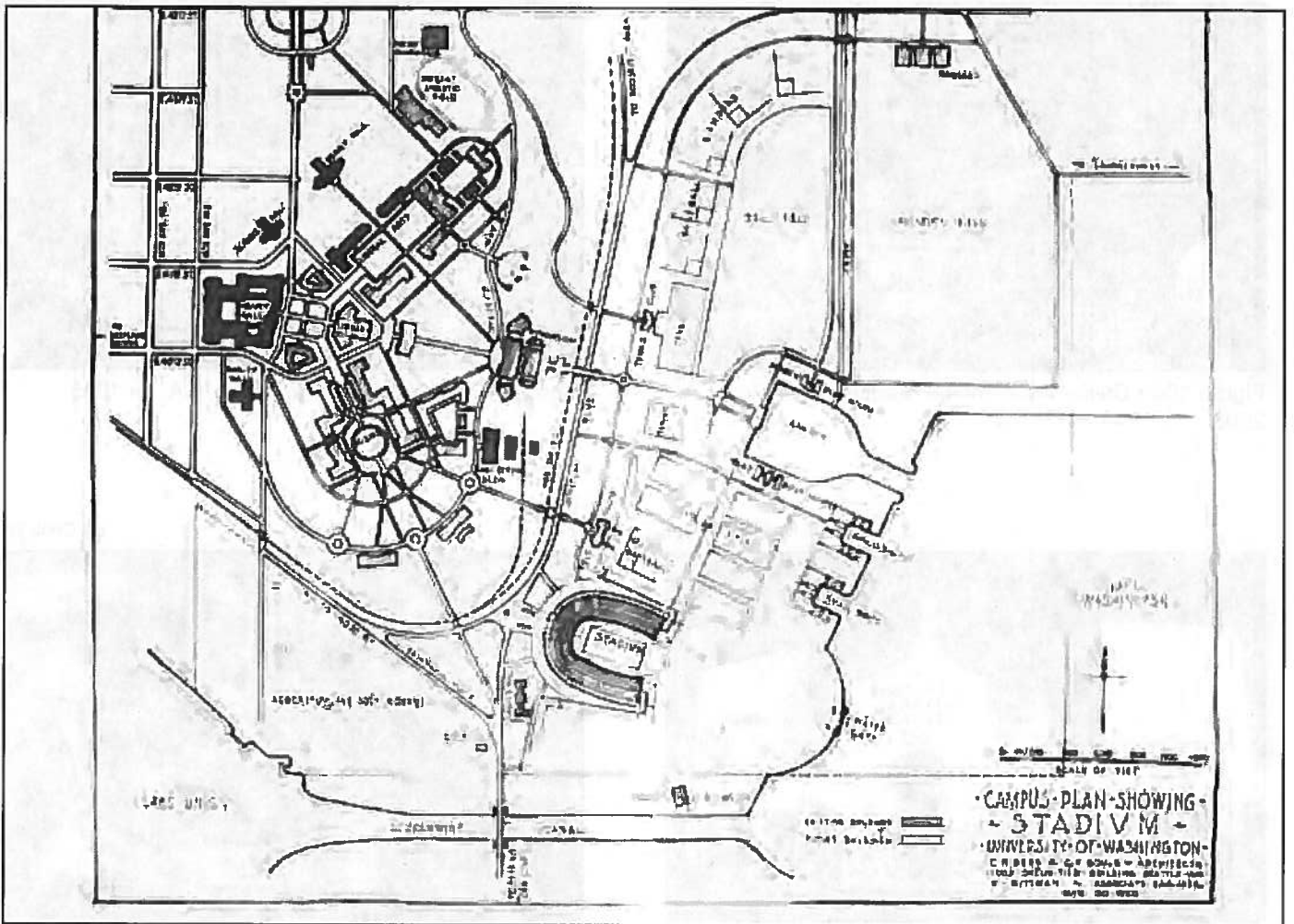


Figure 112 • Bebb & Gould, 1920 University of Washington Campus Plan showing Washington Stadium

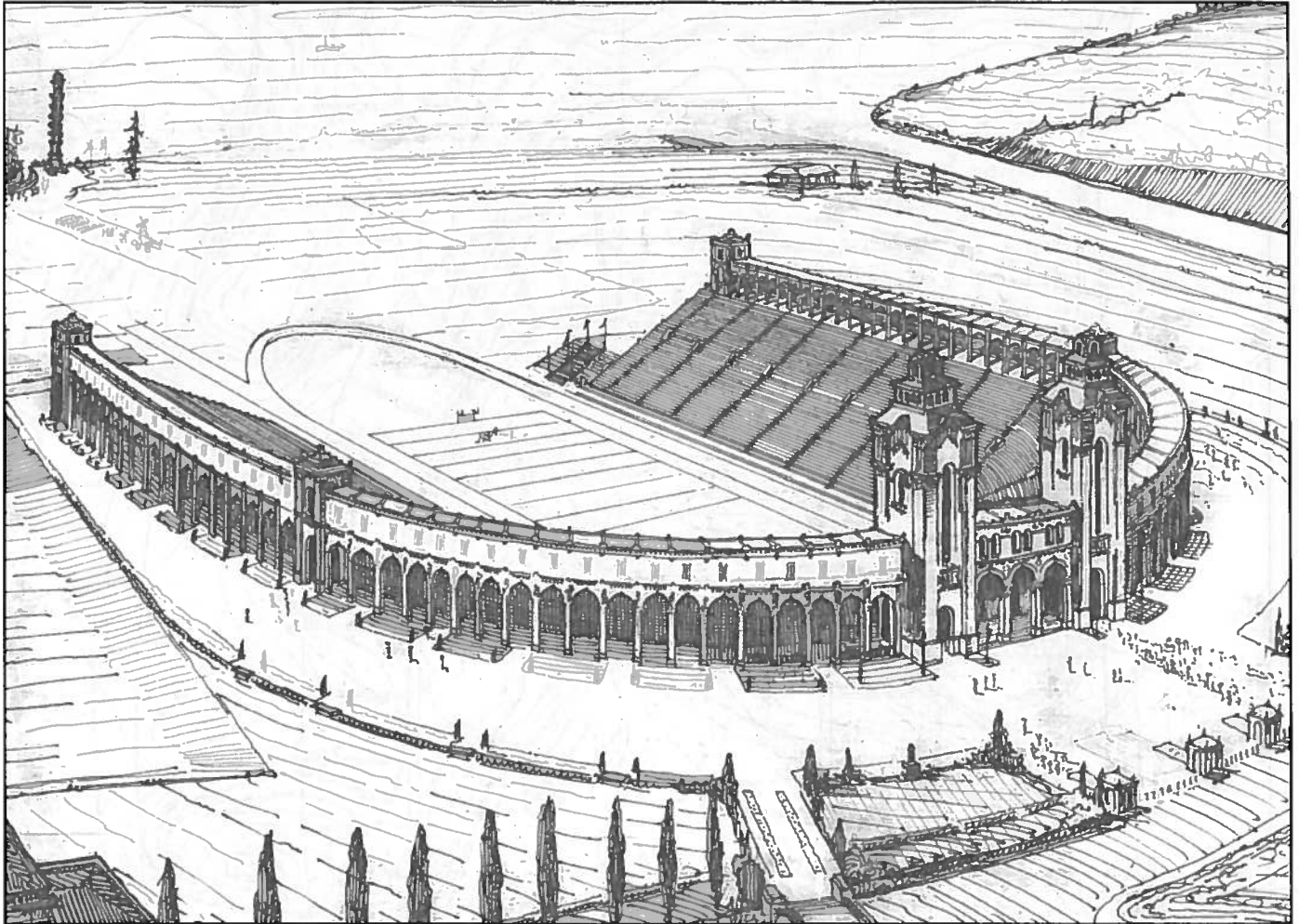


Figure 113 • Bebb & Gould, proposed design for Stadium at University of Washington, 1920

University of Washington Special Collections

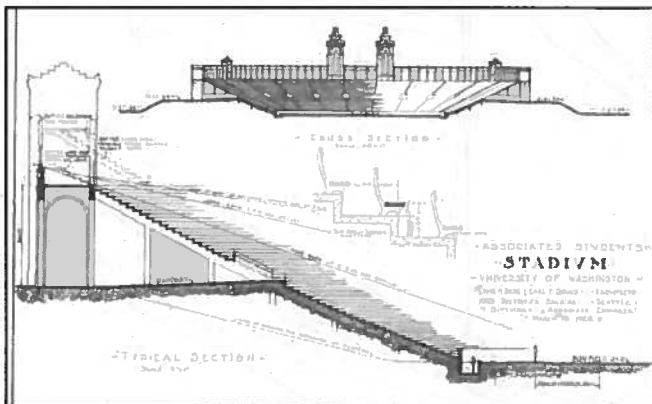


Figure 114 • Bebb & Gould, proposed design for Stadium at University of Washington, 1920

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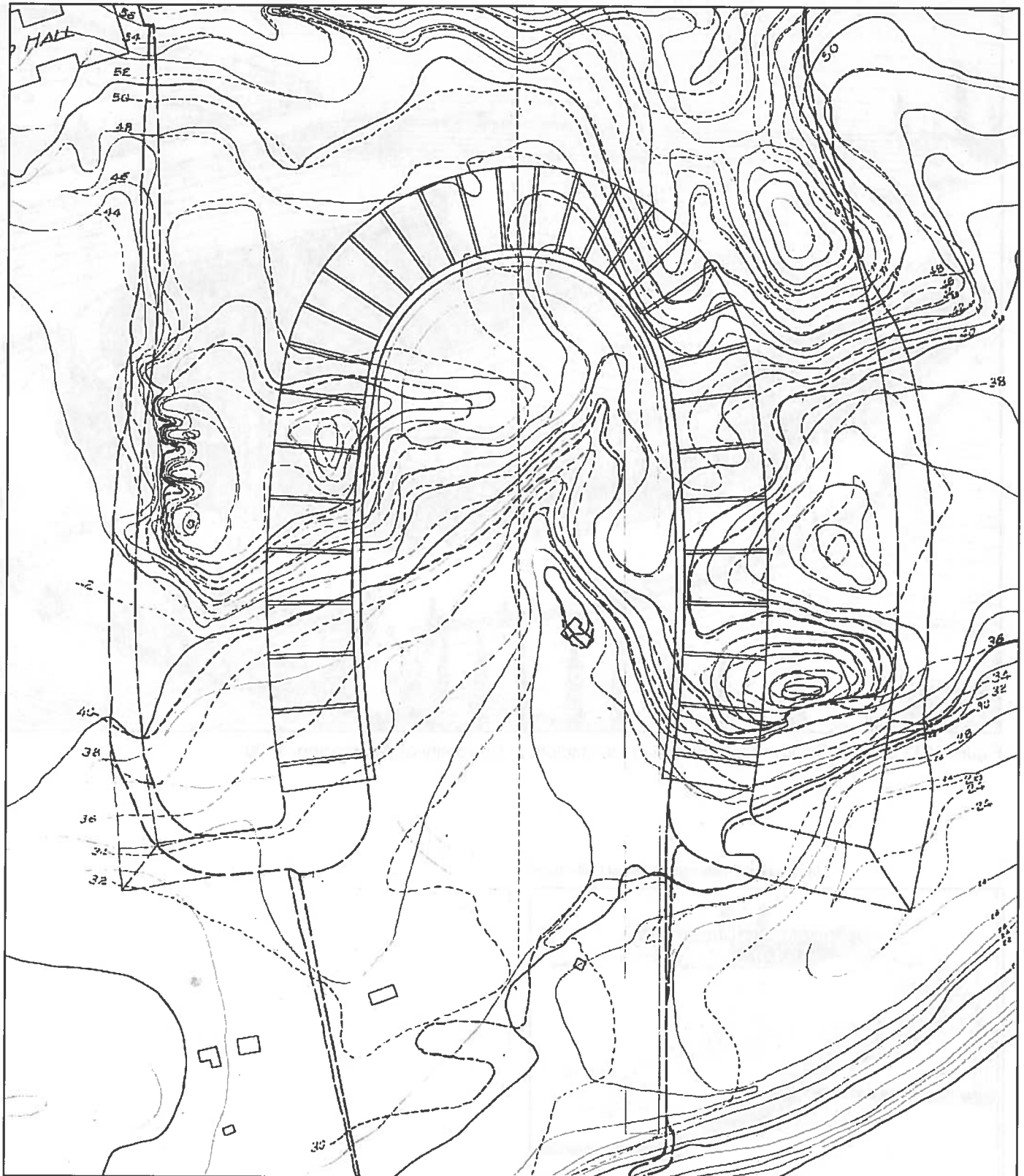


Figure 115 • Original Contours and proposed Stadium excavation, 1920

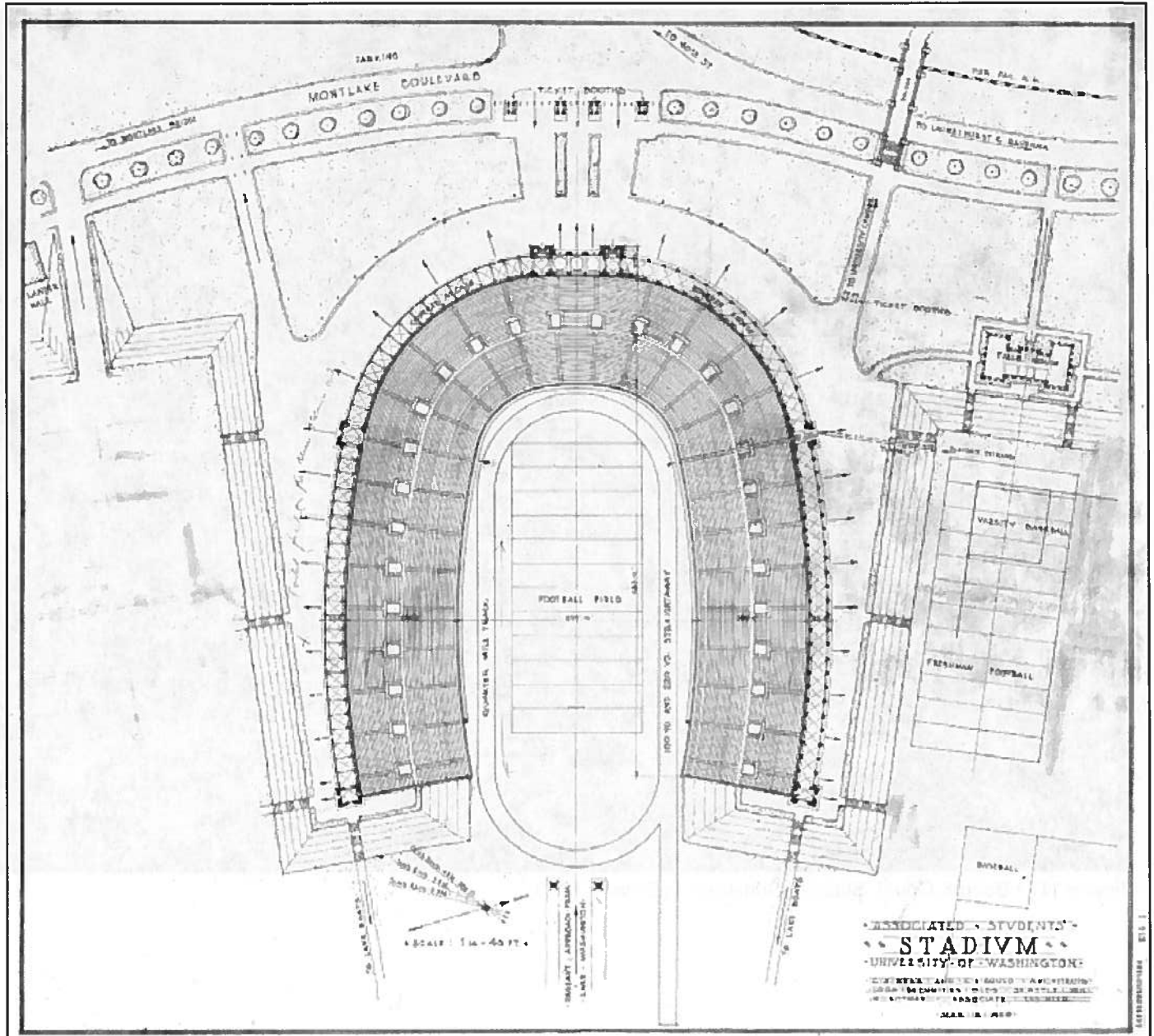


Figure 116 • Bebb & Gould, 1920 Stadium Plan

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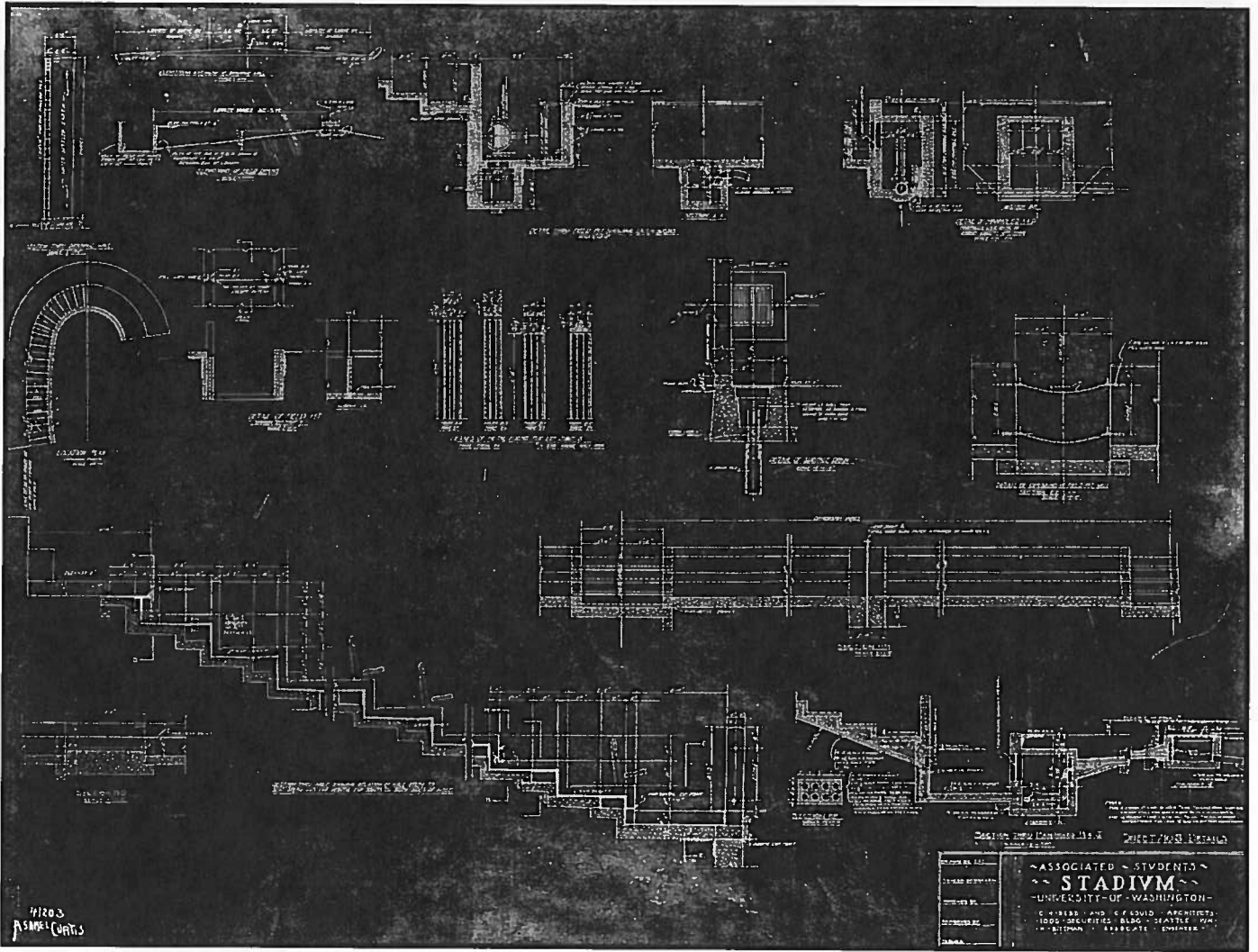


Figure 117 • Bebb & Gould, Stadium Construction Details, 1920



Figure 118 • Construction photo, 1920

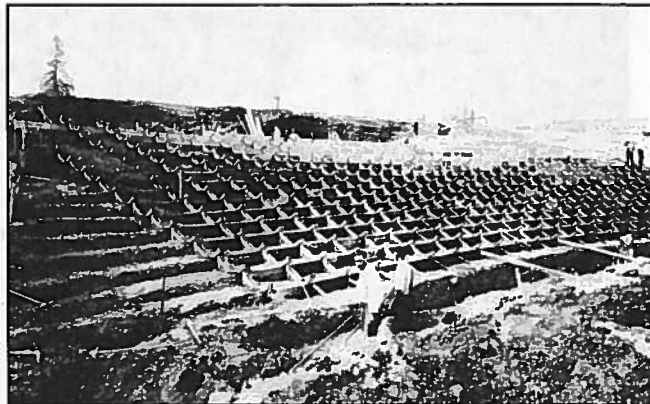


Figure 119 • Construction photo showing formwork for seating, 1920



Figure 120 • Moat drainage, 1920



Figure 121 • Opening Day, 1920

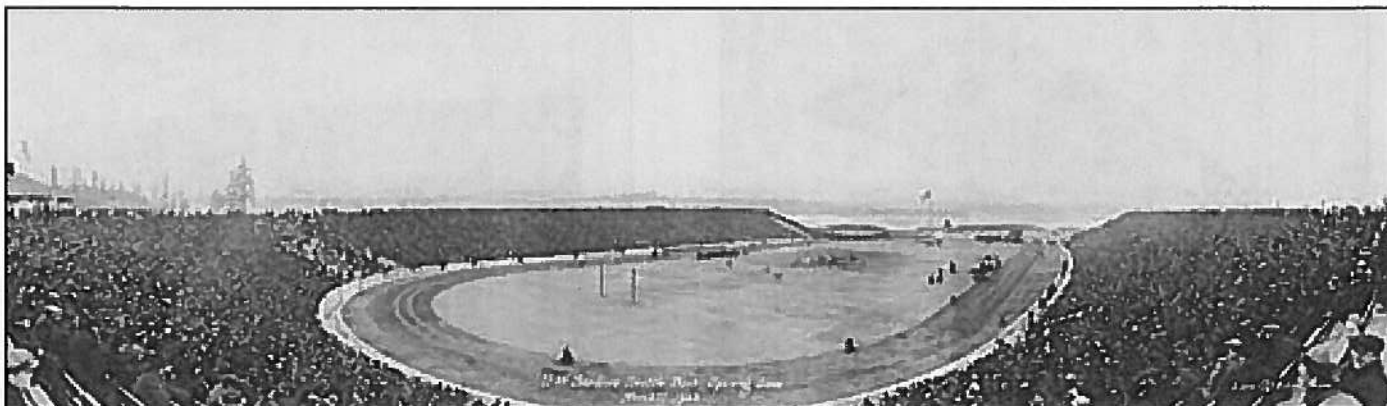


Figure 122 • Opening Day, 1920

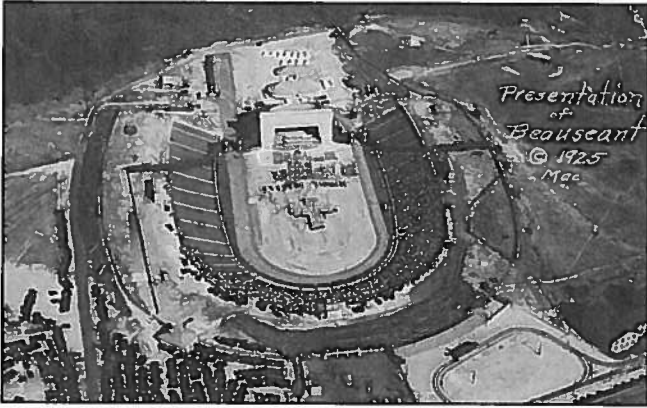


Figure 123 • Aerial view of Stadium, 1925



Figure 124 • Aerial view of Stadium, 1932



Figure 125 • Aerial view of Stadium, 1948



Figure 126 • Aerial view of Stadium, 1954

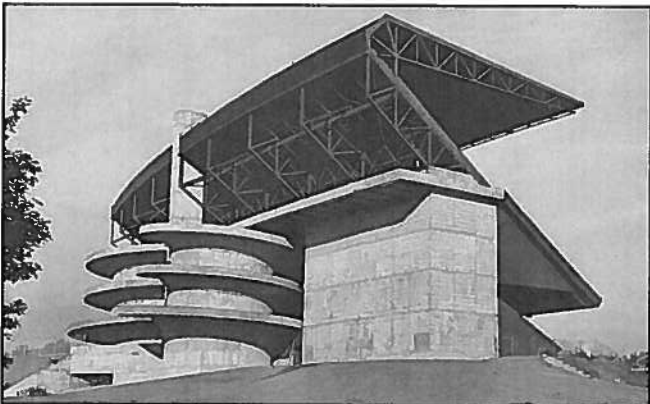


Figure 127 • View of South Stand Addition, 1950

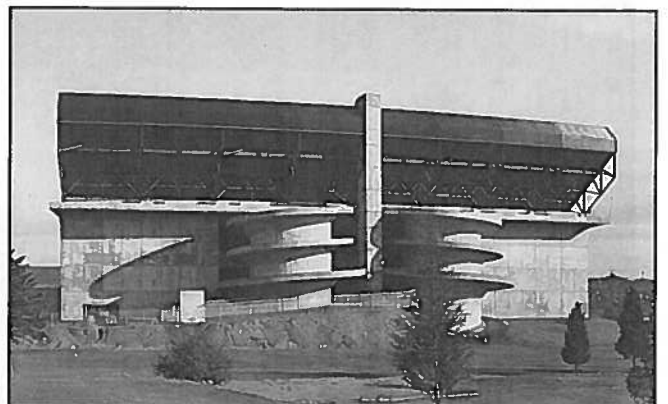


Figure 128 • View of South Stand Addition, 1950

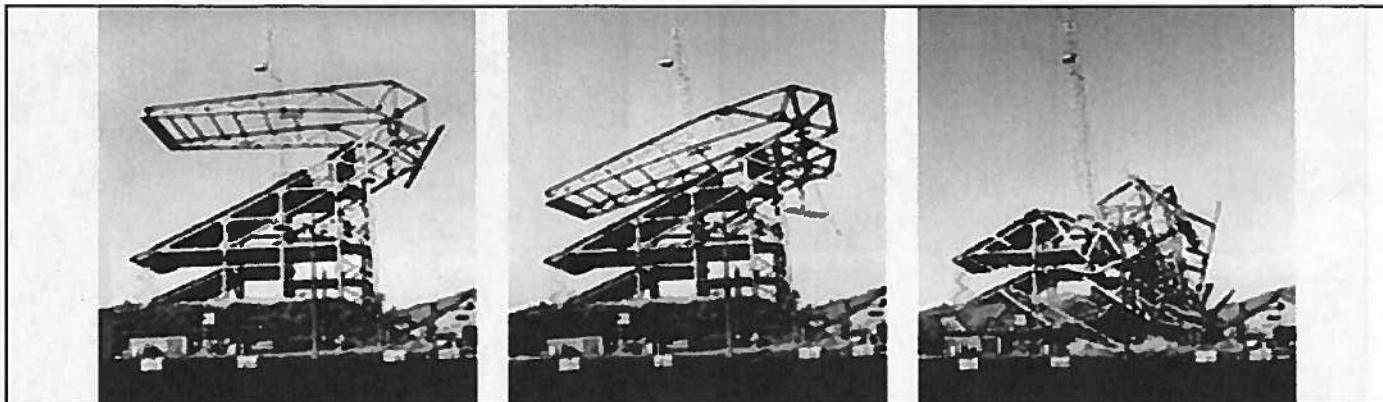


Figure 129 • Collapse of North Stands, 1986

STADIUM GROWTH
 During its 87 years, Husky Stadium has grown from a seating capacity of 30,000 in 1920 to 72,500 today.

1920: The 30,000-seat Husky Stadium is built.

1936: 10,000 seats added.

1938: Seating is increased to 43,000. Grass field is installed. Previously, games were played on a dirt field.

1950: Upper deck added to south side, increasing capacity to 55,000.

1980: Leaking roof over south side upper deck is replaced.

1987: Work is completed on north side upper deck, bringing capacity up to 72,500 seats.

1989: West stands replaced.

Source: University of Washington SEATTLE P-I

Figure 130 • Development of Stadium

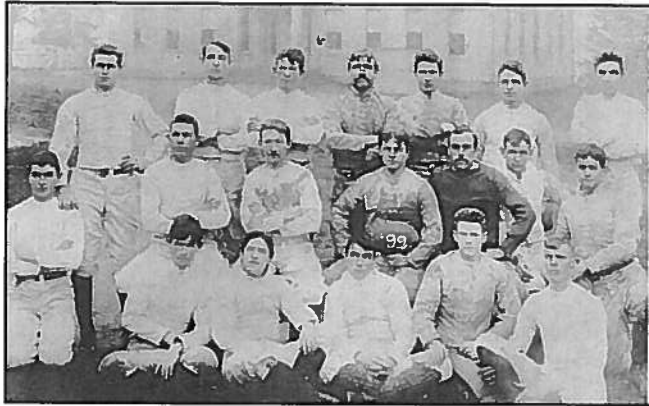


Figure 131 • Football team, 1892

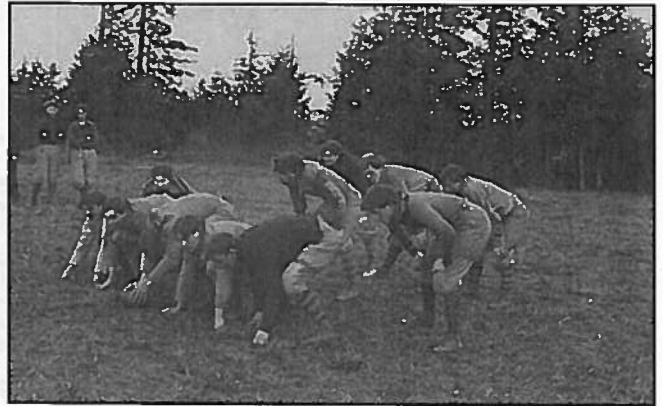


Figure 132 • Football practice, Senior football team, University of Washington, 1898-99



Figure 133 • Football team at Denny Field, 1915



Figure 134 • Football coach, Gil Dobe, 1915



Figure 135 • Coach Jim Owens

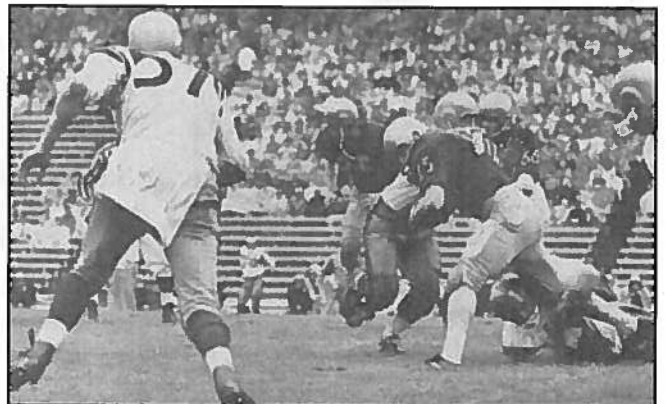


Figure 136 • The Huskies play Idaho in 1959

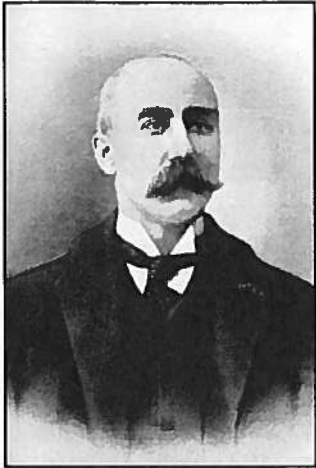


Figure 137 • Charles H. Bebb



Figure 138 • Carl F. Gould

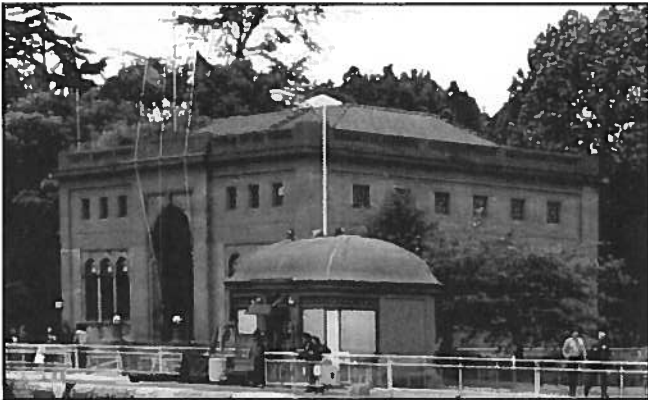


Figure 139 • US Government Locks Building, Ballard (1916, Bebb & Gould), June 14, 2000.



Figure 140 • Times Square Building (1915, Bebb & Mendel and Bebb & Gould)

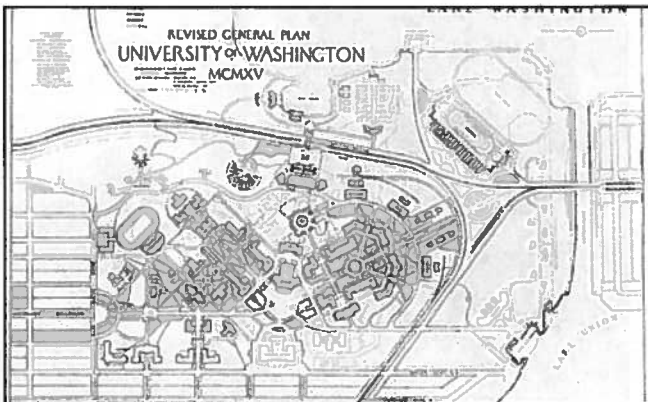


Figure 141 • Bebb & Gould, Revised general plan, University of Washington (1915)



Figure 142 • Anderson Hall Exterior (1925, Bebb & Gould)

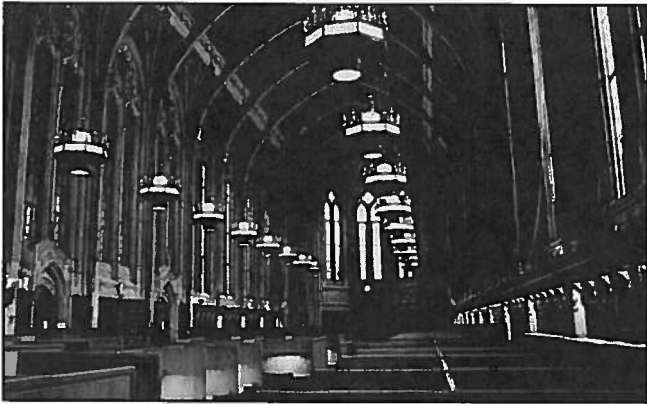


Figure 143 • Suzzallo Library reading room, University of Washington (1927, Bebb & Gould), 1987

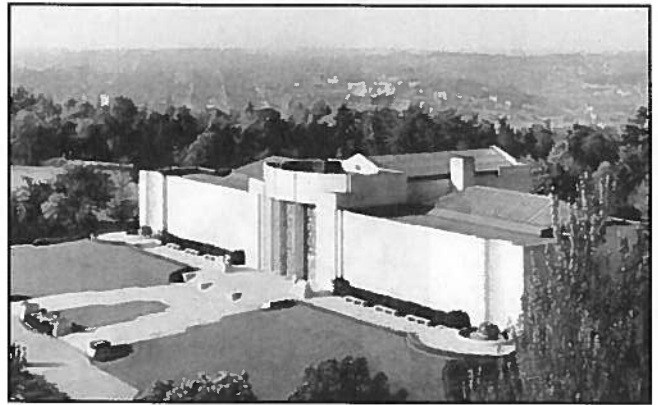


Figure 144 • Seattle Asian Art Museum, formerly Seattle Art Museum (1933, Bebb & Gould), 1932



Figure 145 • US Marine Hospital, Seattle (1932, Charel Bebb, Carl Gould and John Graham), n.d.



Figure 146 • Harlan Fairbanks Company, Seattle (1931, Stoddard)



Figure 147 • Fire Station 41, Seattle (1934, Stoddard), n.d.



Figure 148 • Renton Hospital, demolished (1946, Stoddard), 1946

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Figure 149 • National Bank of Commerce, Seattle (1956, Stoddard), 2004

Kevin, Recession Camp Seattle 6-19-2009



Figure 150 • IBM Building, Seattle (1964, NBBJ)



Figure 151 • 1001 4th Ave, formerly Seattle First National Bank/Seafirst Tower, Seattle (1969, NBBJ)

Unico properties



Figure 152 • The Financial Center, Seattle (1972, NBBJ), n.d.

unknown



Figure 153 • The King County Domes Stadium, demolished (1972, NBBJ), ca. 1980

LMN Architects

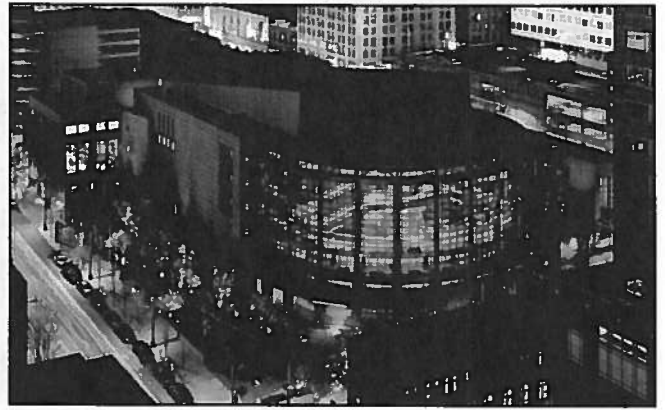


Figure 154 • Benaroya Hall, Seattle (1998, LMN), ca. 2000

LMN Architects



Figure 155 • Washington State Convention Center Expansion, Seattle (2001, LMN), ca. 2002

LMN Architects



Figure 156 • Oliver McCaw Hall, Seattle (2003, LMN), ca. 2003

APPENDIX 2

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

APPENDIX 3

SITE LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The King County Tax assessor's records include the major portion of the University of Washington Seattle Campus sits on one legal parcel which contains most of the buildings at their Seattle campus, including the Husky Stadium. The legal description for this parcel is as follows (*see A3.1, King County Assessor*):

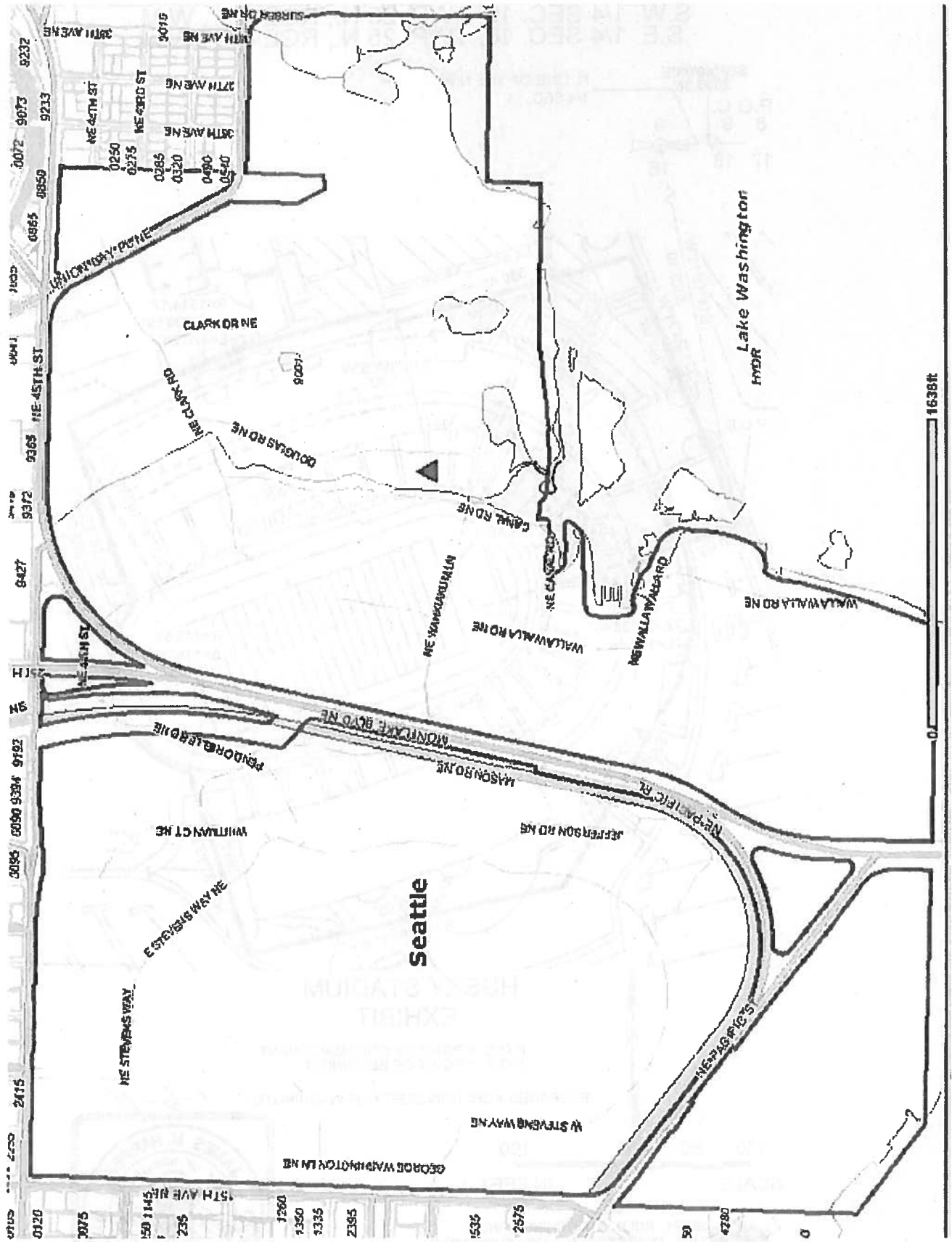
Legal Description of King County Tax Parcel No. 162504-9001

ALL OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, W.M., IN KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON; EXCEPT CITY STREETS; EXCEPT GOVERNMENT CANAL; EXCEPT PORTION PLATTED; TOGETHER WITH PORTION OF VACATED STREETS ADJOINING AND ABANDONED RAILROAD LYING WITHIN SAID SECTION; TOGETHER WITH ALL OF BLOCK 6 OF LAKE WASHINGTON SHORELANDS ADDITION AND THAT PORTION OF GOVERNMENT LOT 2 (IN SECTION 15, TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, W.M.) LYING SOUTH OF 41ST STREET AND WEST OF THE WESTERLY MARGIN OF SURBER DRIVE NORTHEAST; TOGETHER WITH ALL OF BLOCK 18A AND THAT PORTION OF VACATED STREETS ADJOINING AND ALL OF BLOCK 18 OF LAKE UNION SHORELANDS ADDITION; TOGETHER WITH VACATED 15TH AVENUE NORTHEAST PER SEATTLE VACATION ORDINANCE #120249 RECORDED AT KING COUNTY RECORDING #20000825000511. ALL LOCATED IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

The portion of that parcel which is included in the Husky Stadium Landmark Nomination is (*see A3.2, Bush, Roed & Hitchings, Inc.*):

Legal Description of Husky Stadium Site

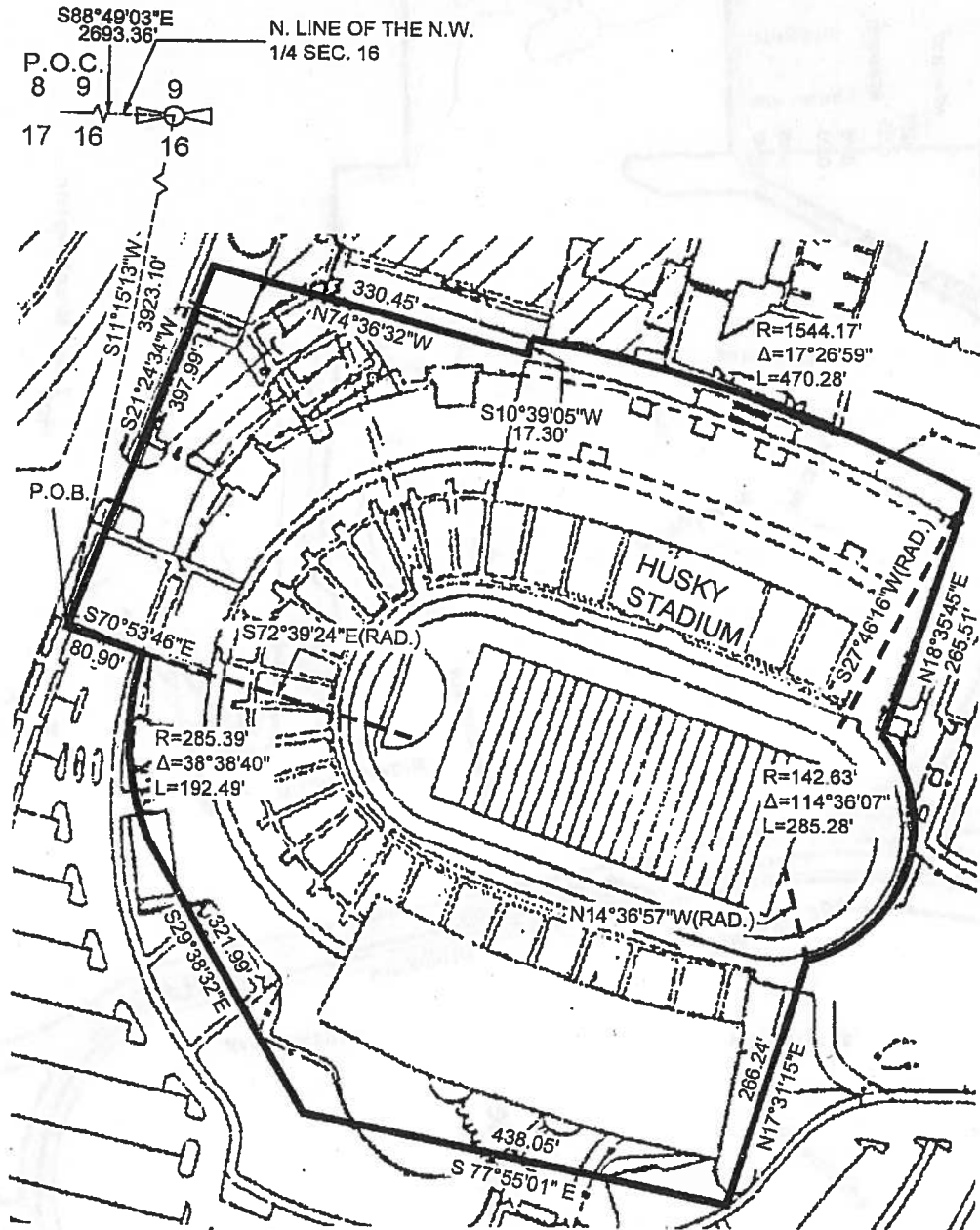
THAT PORTION OF THE SOUTH HALF OF SECTION 16, TOWNSHIP 25 NORTH, RANGE 4 EAST, WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: COMMENCING AT THE MONUMENTED NORTHWEST CORNER OF SAID SECTION 16; THENCE SOUTH 88°49'03" EAST ALONG THE NORTH LINE OF THE NORTHWEST QUARTER OF SAID SECTION 16, A DISTANCE OF 2693.36 FEET TO THE MONUMENTED NORTH QUARTER CORNER OF SAID SECTION 16; THENCE SOUTH 11°15'13" WEST 3923.10 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE SOUTH 70°53'46" EAST 80.90 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF AN ONTANGENT CURVE, CONCAVE EAST, HAVING A RADIUS OF 285.39 FEET, AND FROM WHICH THE RADIAL CENTER BEARS SOUTH 72°39'24" EAST; THENCE SOUTHERLY A DISTANCE OF 192.49 FEET ALONG SAID CURVE, THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 38°38'40"; THENCE SOUTH 29°38'32" EAST 321.99 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 77°55'01" EAST 438.05 FEET; THENCE NORTH 17°31'15" EAST 266.24 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF AN ONTANGENT CURVE, CONCAVE WEST, HAVING A RADIUS OF 142.63 FEET, AND FROM WHICH THE RADIAL CENTER BEARS NORTH 14°36'57" WEST; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY, NORTHERLY AND NORTHWESTERLY 285.28 FEET ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 114°36'07"; THENCE NORTH 18°35'45" EAST 265.51 FEET TO THE BEGINNING OF AN ONTANGENT CURVE, CONCAVE SOUTH, HAVING A RADIUS OF 1544.17 FEET AND FROM WHICH THE RADIAL CENTER BEARS SOUTH 27°46'16" WEST; THENCE WESTERLY 470.28 FEET ALONG SAID CURVE THROUGH A CENTRAL ANGLE OF 17°26'59"; THENCE SOUTH 10°39'05" WEST 17.30 FEET; THENCE NORTH 74°36'32" WEST 330.45 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 21°02'34" WEST 397.99 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, FROM WHICH SAID POINT OF COMMENCEMENT BEARS NORTH 26°16'39" WEST 4353.10 FEET; THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PARCEL CONTAINS 590,996 SQUARE FEET (13.5674 ACRES), MORE OR LESS; SITUATE IN THE CITY OF SEATTLE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.



A3.1

A3.2

S.W. 1/4 SEC. 16, TWP. 25 N., RGE 4 E., W.M.
 S.E. 1/4 SEC. 16, TWP. 25 N., RGE 4 E., W.M.

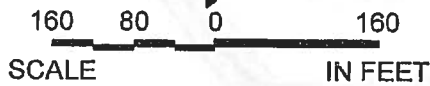


**HUSKY STADIUM
EXHIBIT**

P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
 P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING

PREPARED FOR: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

1-6-11



BUSH, ROED & HITCHINGS, INC.
 CIVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS
 2009 MINOR AVE. E. (206) 323-4144
 SEATTLE, WA 98102-3513
 BRH JOB. NO 2010110.00 01-05-10

